



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CURRICULUM GRADE 10 -12 DIRECTORATE

NCS (CAPS)

LEARNER SUPPORT DOCUMENT

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

STEP AHEAD PROGRAMME

2023

PREFACE

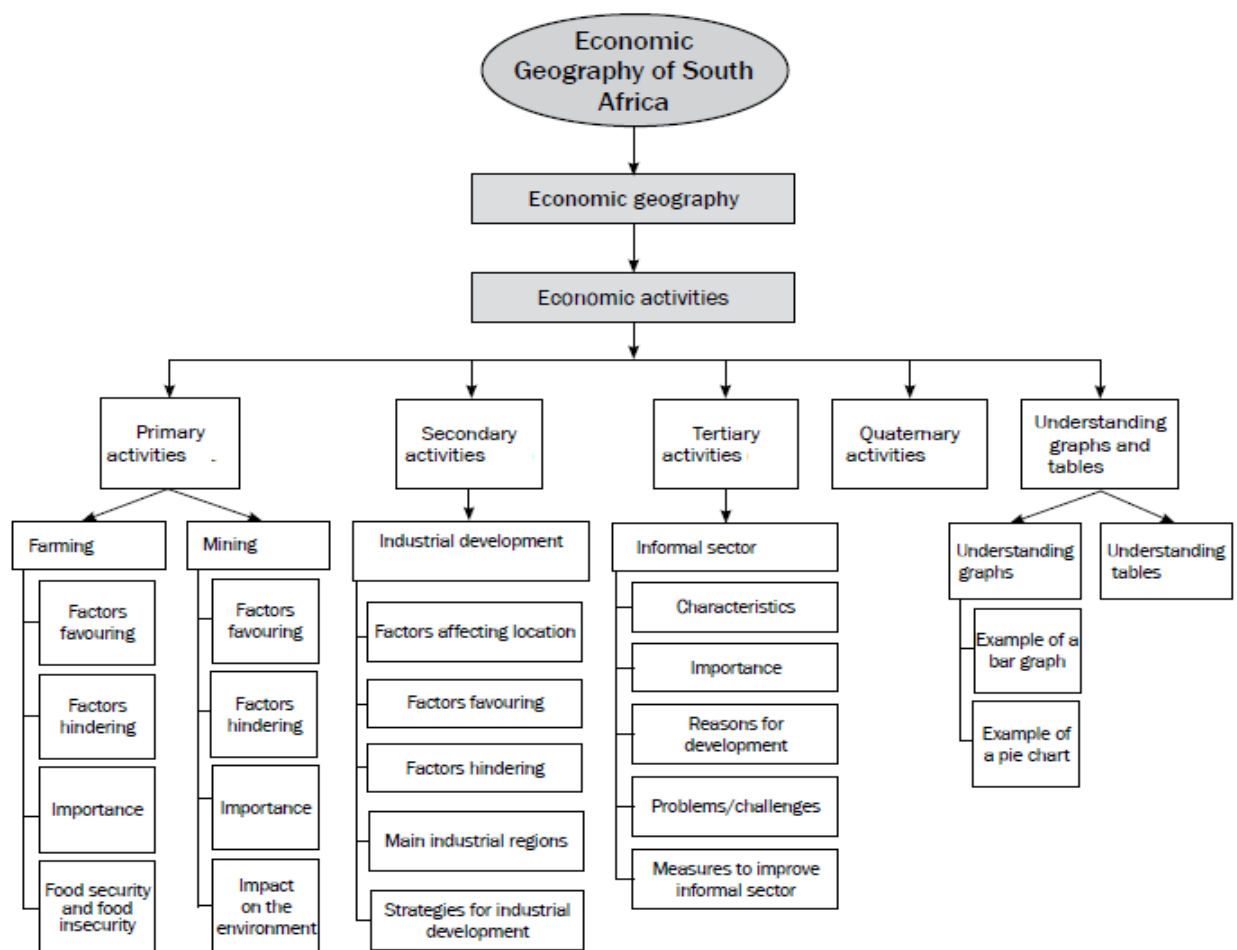
This support document serves to assist Geography learners in how to deal with curriculum gaps and learning losses because of the impact of COVID-19 in 2021. It also addresses the challenging topics in the Grade 12 curriculum in Term 3.

Activities serve as a guide on how various topics are assessed at different cognitive levels and prepare learners for informal and formal tasks in Geography. It covers the following topics:

No.	Topic	Page
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Economic Geography of South Africa



GRADE	12	SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY	WEEK	22	TOPIC	STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY
SUBTOPICS:		Economic Sectors - Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary. - Contribution to the South African economy (Value, employment) - Use of statistical and graphical information Agriculture - Contribution to the South African economy - The role of small-scale farmers and large scale farmers					
RELATED CONCEPTS:		Economic activity, GDP, GNP, GDP per capita, quinary sector, raw materials, farming, industry, trade, service, skills.					
PRIOR/BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE:			Settlements and Settlement types, Type of farming				
ERRORS AND MISCONCEPTIONS:			Learners tend to confuse the concept GDP, GNP and GDP per capita. Small scale – large scale				
DATE STARTED:					DATE COMPLETED:		
LESSON OBJECTIVES		<i>Learners should know the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Differentiate the 4 main Types of activities• Contribution of these activities to the GDP• Factors that influence the economic activities: Economic, Physical, Social and Political factors					

Methodology: Use Working guide below Discussions on primary activities

TEACHER ACTIVITIES	LEARNER ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES NEEDED
1.1 Introduction Baseline assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which type of activities are classified as primary activities • Why are these activities classified as primary activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners identifying primary activities • Factors that promote primary activities • Defining GDP • Showing the calculation of GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbooks • Map of South Africa • Working guide • Past Exam question papers
2.2 Main Body (Lesson presentation)		



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the factors that promote primary activities • Defining GDP • Analysing the graph to identify the sector which has increased • Identifying from a map which minerals are mined in where. • How do primary activities contribute to GDP <p>2.3 Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chalkboard summary, of all the primary activities • Assessment taken from the past exam question paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners giving the importance of cellular phones • Listing the cellular networks in south Africa • Discussion of the impact of communication on the trading industry • Discussion of how technology improves in Trading • Listing secondary activities by indicating the 4 industrial regions • Contribution of Secondary activities to GDP • Identifying the 2 regions to be discussed • Learners locating the places on a map of South Africa • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News papers, websites, •
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Related Concepts

Gross Domestic Product	Total value of goods and services sold by a country per year.
Gross National Product	Total value of goods and services sold by citizen of a country per year.
Home market	Products sold within the country.
Export market	Goods that are produced for foreign markets
Value-added products	Raw materials that have been processed to add value to their value.
Formal Sector	A registered and regulated economic sector
Formal Employment	Employment that is registered and regulated by government. This includes public and private sector employment
Food security	is when all the people have enough food to meet their needs for a healthy and productive life.
Food insecurity	is when not all the people have enough food to meet their needs for a healthy and productive life.
Small-scale farming	describes a farming method using very little land and often using very little to no expensive technologies.
Large-scale farming	Farming system which involves growing of crops and rearing of animals on large piece of land applying modern farming technologies.



Economic sectors – definitions and examples: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary.

Primary Sector- an economic sector that deals with the extraction or harvesting of raw materials from the earth. e.g Agriculture, mining, fishing, hunting, forestry, and quarrying.



Maize harvesting in agriculture.



Deep level platinum mine

Secondary sector- an economic sector that deals with processing and manufacturing of raw materials into value-added goods. e.g. Steel and metal industry, automobile manufacturing, textile industry, breweries and bottlers.



Automobile manufacturing



Steel and metal industry

Tertiary Sector- an economic sector that offers services. e.g. education, health, transport, utilities, finance, hospitality, tourism services.



Bus transport



Public education service

Quaternary sector- an economic sector that provides higher level of service through information and expert knowledge. e.g. Consultancy and research, Information Communication and Technology (ICT).



Science Research

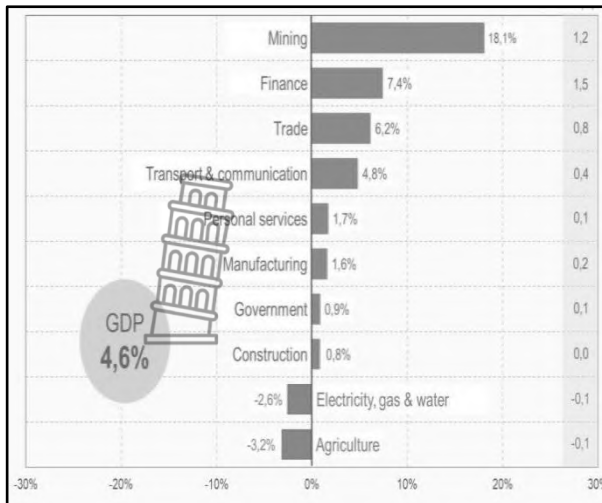


ICT

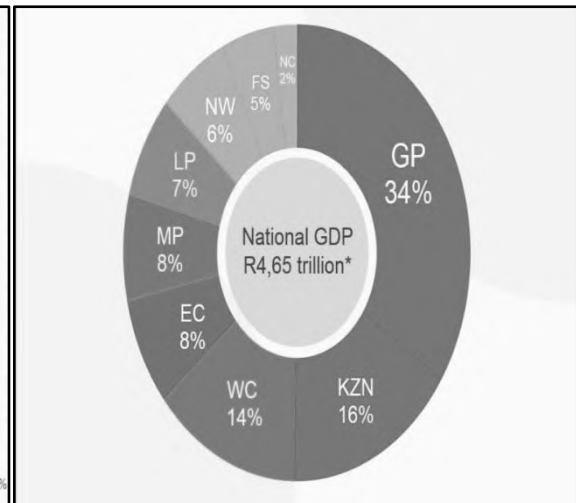
Contribution of economic sectors to the South African economy

- Economic sectors contribute to GDP and GNP of the country.
- GDP and GNP are measured quarterly and annually.
- There are many factors that affect contribution of sectors to the economy.
- GDP and GNP are used to measure the size of the country's economy
- Economic sectors contribute to employment.
- Primary economic sector contributes less in employment as compared to the tertiary sector.
- More formal employment opportunities are contributed by the tertiary sector.

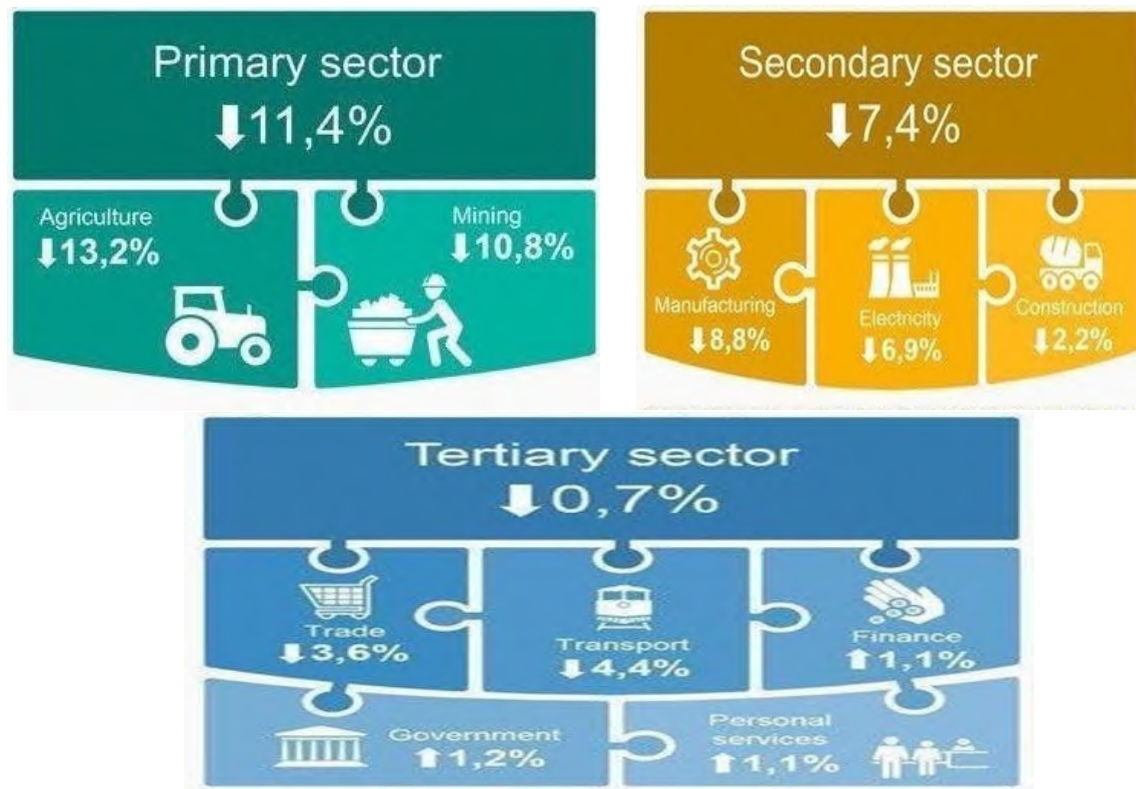




GDP growth 2021



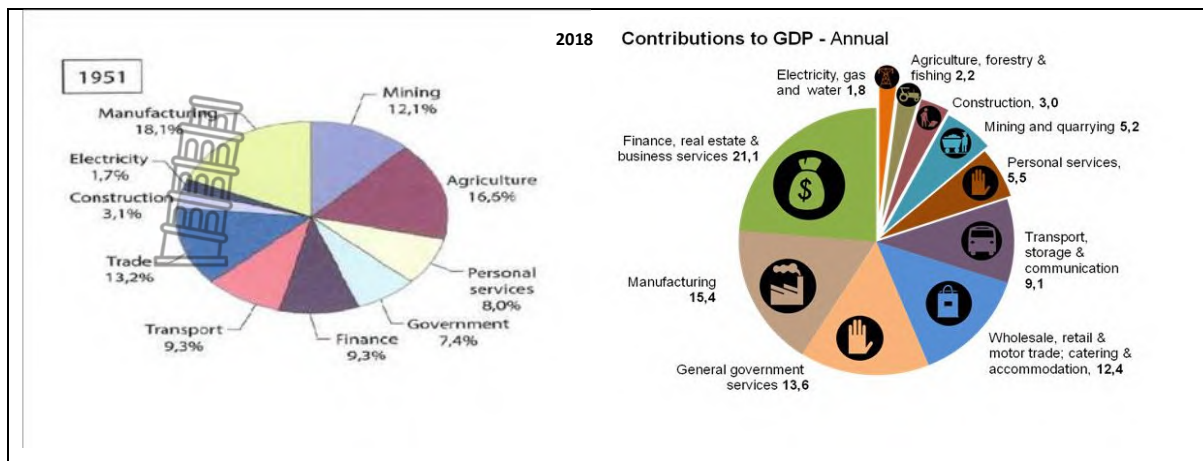
Contribution to the GDP by Provinces



Contribution to the GDP per sector 2021 1st quarter

Agriculture

Agriculture forms part of the primary activities that contribute to the South African economy and has shown a steady decline in its percentage contribution to the GDP due to other sectors increasing their shares of the GDP as skill levels in the country have increased.



Source: www.google.com

Agriculture contributes to the economy indirectly as it:

- Contributes a percentage to the GDP.
- Contributes a percentage of the workforce employed in labour.
- Contributes a percentage from exports to the GNP.
- promotes growth in the other economic sectors as it provides raw materials for the industry.
- promotes growth in the transport sector by using transport for receiving agricultural goods.
- is a major employer of South Africans as 19% of people are directly/indirectly dependent on agriculture for their income.
- has been a good exporter and derives income from countries that import South African agricultural products

SMALL SCALE FARMING

Small-scale farming describes a farming method using very little land and often using very little to no expensive technologies.



Small-scale farming is closely tied with more sustainable agricultural methods including Hobby, organic, biodynamic and permaculture (etc.) farms.

Note: subsistence farming is farming for own use and small-scale farming is for own use and selling.



farmityourself.com

Characteristics of small-scale farming

- **Land size:** Small-scale farming only works on small piece of land.
- **Income** on small farms is small, most family-run farms are on a very tight budget, which forces them to optimize in every possible way, for example by abstaining from expensive technology and equipment'
- Small-scale farms usually include a lot of manual labour.
- Tractors and other Machinery is rarely used and most of the work around crops is done by hand.
- This way of farming can be characterized as a very efficient way of producing crops often surpassing production per land unit when compared to regular factory farming.
- Animals (especially larger ones) on small-scale farms are quite uncommon, small farms mostly focus on crop production, often chickens and sometimes a pig for composition.



- Families on small farms often produce their own food and sell excess production, on larger operations crops are only grown for profit.
- Small farms often use crop rotation systems making them less vulnerable to diseases.
- Small farms often use organic fertilizer and avoid oil-based soil improvement.
- Small-scale farms tend to produce for local communities.



Advantages of small-scale farming

- A small farm supplies the local community with fresh food and thus reconnect people with the food they consume.
- Improves Health of communities: Introducing more nutritious and sustainable food, helps to improve the overall health of customers.
- Creates jobs: During the stressful harvest months, small farms often require some outside help in exchange for money or accommodation and food.
- Food security: small farms grow a more diverse crop selection.
- Can offer high quality at a good price: Most small farms sell their products directly on the farm, this way they do not have to pay for transportation or other fees.
- Although small it does contribute to the GDP/economy of SA.

Some challenges faced by small-scale farmers

- Hard physical labour: Working long days of hard manual labour can be very exhausting and damage your body in many different ways.
- High dependence on unpredictable factors: Weather is one of the most important, yet most unreliable factors in farming.
- Financial uncertainty: Most small farms operate on a very tight budget



LARGE-SCALE FARMING

Farming system which involves growing of crops and rearing of animals on large piece of land applying modern farming technologies.



(source: unknown)

Characteristics of large-scale Farming

- Large-scale Production: Commercial farming sees livestock and crops produced in large numbers.
- It requires a lot of land, advanced technology, and expertise to meet the expected production targets or goals.
- It requires a lot of capital to get it up and running.
- Large scale farming is done for sale only.
- Requires large supplies of both skilled and unskilled labour.
- It also requires heavy machinery.
- Generally, monoculture (One type of crop)

Importance of large-scale farming

- Contributes significantly to the GDP/economy of SA.
- Has a large amount of exports bringing in a lot of foreign exchange.
- Employs a large number of people



- Produces a large amount of food. This plays a significant role in food security.
- Provides raw materials for secondary sector.
- By improving quality of life, it increases the secondary and tertiary sector.
- People can afford more goods and services.



Role of small-scale and large-scale farmers:

	Small-scale farmers	Large-scale farmers
Description	Small but economically viable piece of land used with the purpose of making a profit.	Production of crops for local and overseas markets to make a profit
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Limited fertiliser > Manual labour > Some capital > Intensive farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Fertilisers > Machinery > Large amount of capital > Paid labour > GM seeds
Farm size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Small plots of intensive farming > Irrigation: weirs, small dams and pipes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Large plots of extensive farming > Irrigation schemes > Highly mechanised

Extensive and Intensive Farming

Extensive farming or cultivation involves land tillage with an aim of increasing output. Farmers increase the size of land for cultivation to improve yield without changing other factors.

Intensive farming involves increasing capital and labour on the same piece of land being cultivated to increase yield.

Main products produced: home/export markets



Products produced for the home market	Products produced for the export markets
Maize(corn) Dairy products Tea Cotton Sunflower seeds (used for vegetable oil) Soya beans (used for protein supplements) Sugar Vegetables Beef	Citrus Sugar Grapes Maize Fruit juice Wool Deciduous fruit Dairy products

Maize farming in South Africa

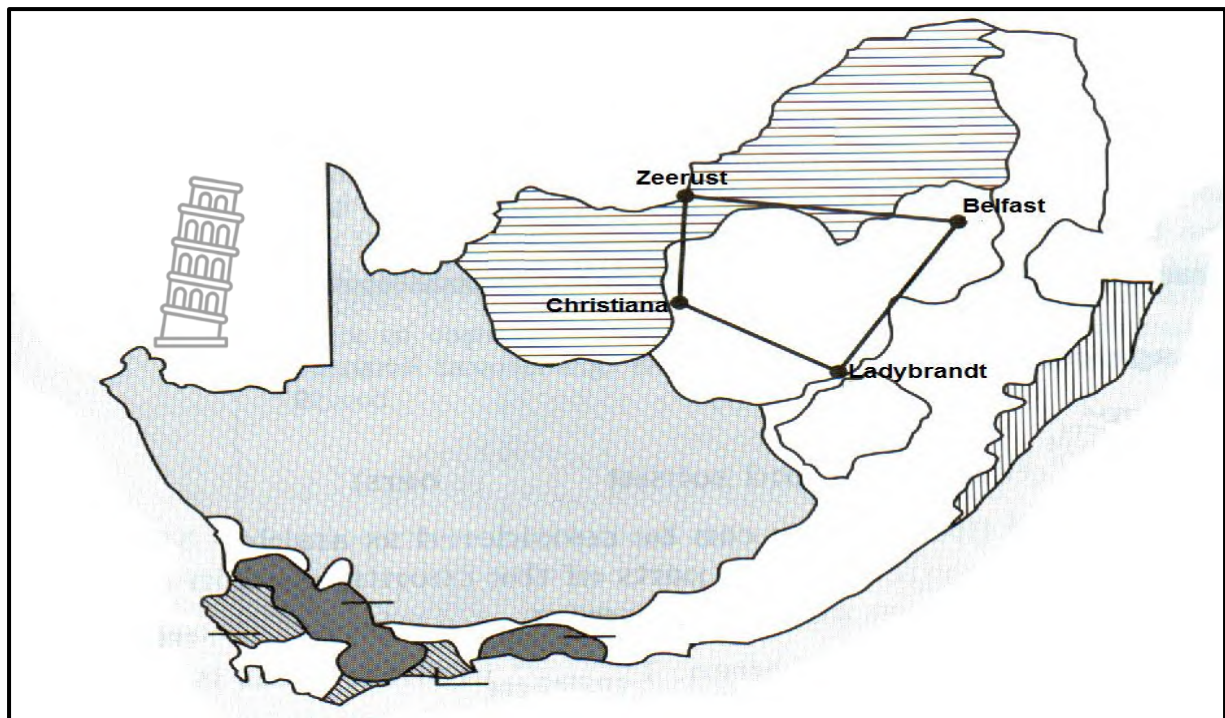
Maize is SA's most important crop.

Basic food of many people, used as livestock feed and important crop for both the home market and export market

Maize grows commercially on farms, mainly in North-West, Mpumulanga, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal – summer rainfall is at least 500mm / year.

Most important area = MAIZE QUADRANGLE: Zeerust, Christiana, Ladybrand and Belfast.





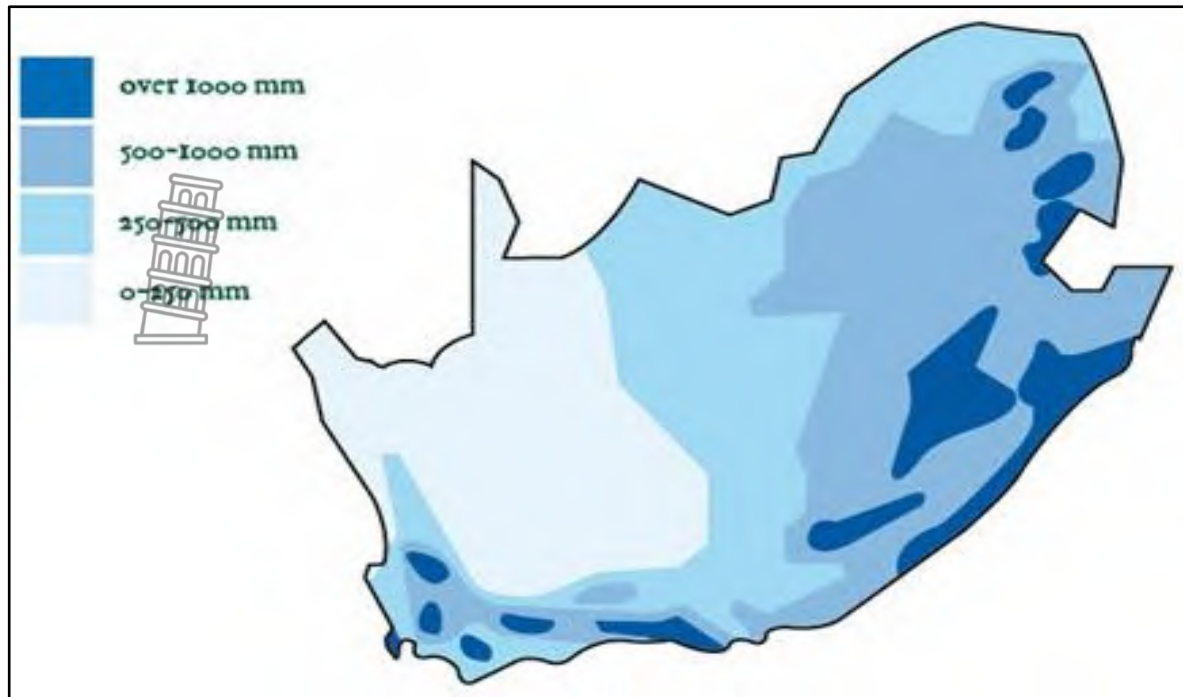
(source: unknown)

FACTORS FAVOURING AGRICULTURE (MAIZE) IN SOUTH AFRICA

Climate:

- Temperatures are not too hot or too cold.
- Maize relies on warm weather.
- Therefore – grow variety of crops
- Warm Mozambique current along east coast – therefore areas receive no frost and rainfall of up to 1000 mm per year or more.
- Most permanent rivers flow in the eastern part of the country.
- Many storage dams are built on these river paths.
- Rainfall decreases from east to west. See map below





(source: unknown)

Maize needs summer rainfall, therefore it is in the areas indicated above.

Soil:

- Most fertile soils are in the eastern region, where the climate is hot and wet.
- Karoo soils are fertile – livestock thrive on the grasses and shrubs.

Land ownership:

- 1994 onwards – land distribution and restitution encouraged settlement claims.
- Open market for land where fair and equitable prices for land operate
- Government support are in the form of:
 - Agricultural extension officers
 - Technical advisers for new farmers
- Small-scale commercial farms is a positive step.

Trade:



- Deep harbours and international airports favour export of agricultural products.
- Required by secondary sector.
- Communication networks and refrigerated containers make it possible to maintain quality of products for local and export markets.
- Fruits and flowers are ready for export Europe markets as seasons differ between Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.
- Import tariffs to protect locally produced products

FACTORS HINDERING AGRICULTURE (MAIZE) IN SOUTH AFRICA:

Climate:

- Cold Benguela Current on west coast influence temperatures and rainfall. Little evaporation or precipitation.
- Dominant location of High Pressure system over interior of SA during winter reduces changes of precipitation over interior.
- Droughts resulting in huge losses and could result in more imports.
- Distance from the ocean – climate extremes in the interior.

Soil:

- Subsistence farming techniques used in homelands – reduced soil fertility in some areas.
- Limited and variable rainfall is making the Karoo a marginal agricultural area although some areas are fertile.
- Soil erosion is a constant problem

Land ownership:

- Before 1994, approximately 87% of SA land was owned by white farmers.
- 13% was farmed by black owners.



- Previously disadvantaged people lack the communication and networking skills and capital required to purchase farms large enough for them to benefit from economies of scale in commercial farming.

Trade:



- Deregulation has removed subsidies for farming, which has made less successful farmers leave the sector.
- Foreign imports can flood the market with cheaper agricultural products.
- Small-scale farmers do not have access to specialist marketing support institutions.
- Fluctuating prices.

IMPORTANCE OF MAIZE TO SOUTH AFRICA

- important part of South African diet
- is eaten indirectly through use of animal feed in chicken, cattle and pig farming
- used in production of food products such as beer, cheese spreads, instant coffee and many products
- creates employment
- It encourages the development of other industries by using their products e.g. fertilizer and farm equipment
- consumes products from other industries, such as fertilizers, irrigation equipment, herbicides, fuel and farm implements
- exports earn foreign exchange
- provides staple starch for millions of people

TRADE BALANCE

- Maize is an important earner of foreign exchange.
- During good years – maize is exported.
- During years when rainfall is low – maize is imported.



FOOD SECURITY

Food security - is when all the people have enough food to meet their needs for a healthy and productive life.

Food insecurity - is when not all the people have enough food to meet their needs for a healthy and productive life.

Importance of food security in South Africa

- Food needs to be available on a national and household level
- Food must be accessible on a sustainable basis to households and at national level.
- Food must be affordable
- Food supply must be reliable and produced under safety regulations
- Food must be distributed so that country is food secure in all areas.

Factors influencing food security in South Africa

- Poor farming methods, which could lead to erosion of soil
- Plagues of insects
- Land reform
- Climate change
- Food prices increase
- Lack of fertile soil
- Natural disaster –droughts and floods
- Disease in animals
- Wars or Political Instability
- HIV & AIDS lowers production
- Rural Depopulation
- Floods or Droughts



- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of mechanization
- High production costs
- Lack of funds for agricultural research
- Conflict over resources



Strategies to improve food security in South Africa

- Incentives and training of farmers to increase their profits and production
- Work towards eradicating inequality and poverty
- Government to subsidize local Agriculture to ensure it can produce what is needed
- Government to introduce more rural development schemes that include skills-training in farming / food production and also specialized training for emerging farmers
- Promoting sustainable agriculture practices
- Government to implement drought management programs
- Small scale irrigation schemes
- Improve access to water
- Apply shifting agriculture
- Low interest to emerging farmers
- Genetically modified crops are more resistant to weeds
- Protect soil against erosion
- Government monitor the distribution and access to food
- Storage of food surpluses
- Government must regulate food prices
- Support small-scale farmers
- Good farming techniques
- Drought management
- Urban food gardens
- Support small-scale farmers with finance to develop agriculture



- Increase trade and market access by improving infrastructure and reducing trade barriers



Case Study related to food security and food insecurity in South Africa

SA WILL HAVE TO PRODUCE 50% MORE FOOD BY 2050 OR FACE CRISIS WWF REPORT

South Africa faces an impending food security crisis if there isn't urgent action to correct unsustainable practices, says an environmental organisation.

According to the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), South Africa will have to produce 50% more food by 2050 to feed an estimated population of 73 million people.

In South Africa, agriculture is the largest land use and has the largest impact on land transformation and biodiversity loss. Farming in South Africa needs comprehensive reform in order to meet the needs of a growing population.

Food prices directly affect food security. According to Food Bank South Africa, more than 20% of the population today is food insecure. That means that approximately 11.5 million South Africans do not know where their next meal will come from. The hardest hit people are women and children in rural communities.

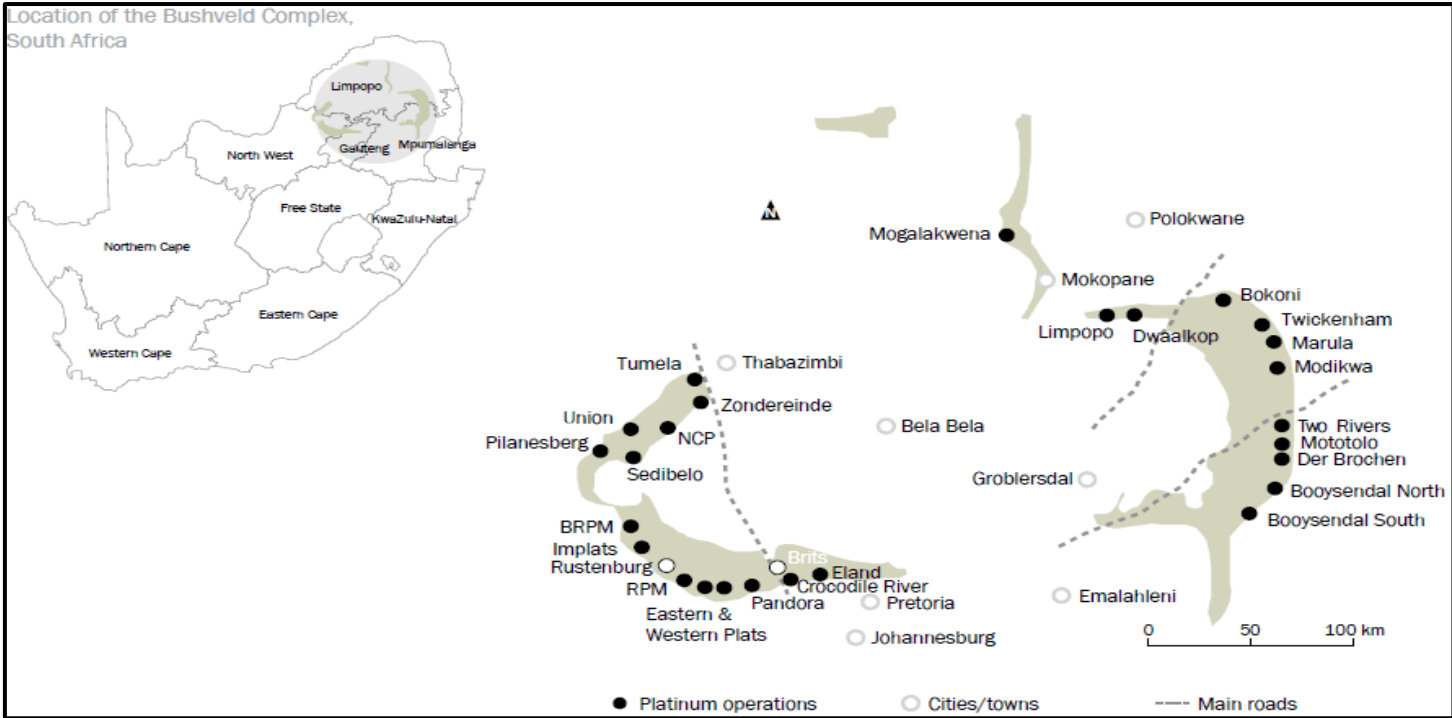
There is enough food to feed everyone; however the problem is distribution and access. Food security is generally measured in terms of the price of the country's staple food, which is maize.

In broader terms however 'food security occurs when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development, and an active healthy life'.


(Jenn Training: Economic Geography Content Manual Term 3 Teacher/Learners)



Platinum Mining

<p>What is platinum?</p>	<p>Physically, platinum is a soft, lustrous, silver-coloured metal. South Africa has a variety of minerals namely gold diamond platinum and many others. Gold has been the most expensive of all minerals but in recent years gold has been overtaken by platinum in terms of monetary value</p>
<p>Areas where platinum is mined</p>	<p>Most reserves are located in the provinces of Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga.</p>  <p>The map illustrates the location of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, highlighting the provinces of Limpopo, North West, and Mpumalanga. It shows the distribution of platinum operations (marked with black dots) and major towns (marked with white circles). Key locations include Mogalakwena, Polokwane, Mokopane, Bokoni, Twickenham, Marula, Modikwa, Dwaalkop, Limpopo, Thabazimbi, Zondereinde, NCP, Sedibelo, BRPM, Implats, Rustenburg, RPM, Eastern & Western Plats, Pandora, Eland, Crocodile River, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Emalahleni, Groblersdal, Bela Bela, Tumela, Union, Pilanesberg, and Nkomo. The map also shows main roads and a scale bar from 0 to 100 km.</p> <p>Source: http://www.mineralscouncil.org.za/images/map-platinum.png</p>

How Platinum is mined	Products made from platinum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platinum is mined through deep-level mining. The process is expensive as minerals are not found near the surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewellery. Catalytic converters for car exhausts pipes. Catalysts in refining oil into petrol. Making fibreglass Used to pace makers in treating cancer
Factors that favour platinum mining	Factors that hinder platinum mining
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of infrastructure – products can reach any market Abundance of platinum – platinum belt Labour is readily available Water is sufficient to cool machines Power stations well spread over the country Government willingness to subsidise mines Attraction of investments and trade relations encouraged by government Labour strikes / disputes Mining accidents Geo thermal temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of infrastructure – products can reach any market Abundance of platinum – platinum belt Labour is readily available Water is sufficient to cool machines Power stations well spread over the country Government willingness to subsidise mines Attraction of investments and trade relations encouraged by government Labour strikes / disputes Mining accidents Geo thermal temperatures Costs of production too high

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costs of production too high• Competition in the world market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competition in the world market• Pandemics are too costly for labour replacements• Load-shedding is too costly.
How does mining contribute to the economy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generates foreign income• Contributes to the GDP• Provides employment and workers pay tax• Development of infrastructure• Development of other industries	How does the local community benefit from mining <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides job• Lives of workers improve• Labour acquire skills• Stimulates other employment



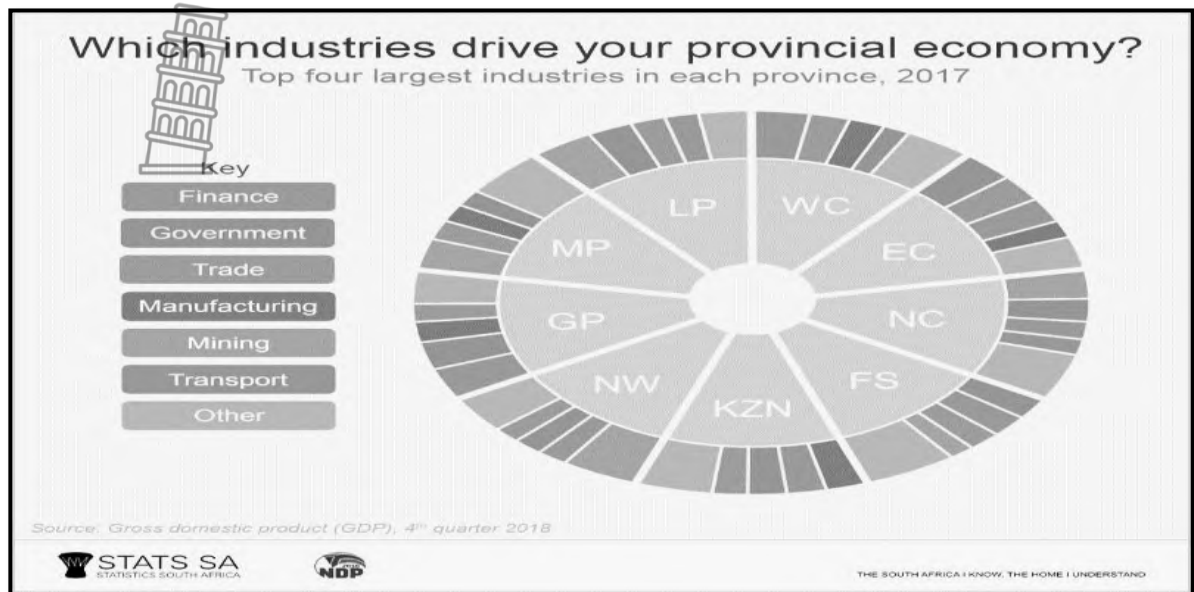
SECONDARY SECTOR

KEY CONCEPTS

Concepts	Description
Heavy industry	Industries that process a large volume of raw material and usually produce large products, e.g., processing of steel.
Light industry	Industries that produce use less raw material and produce small products.
Raw material orientated industries	Industries that locate close to the source of raw material because they use large volumes of raw material to produce goods.
Market-orientated industry	Industries that must be located close to the market.
Footloose industry	The location of the industry does not depend on the raw material or the market.
Ubiquitous industries	The industry can be located anywhere because raw material is evenly distributed.
Break of bulk (Bridge) industry	Industry that is located between the source of raw material and the market.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within the borders of the country in a year.
Infrastructure	A system of communication links, organizational structures and facilities e.g. buildings, power lines, roads etc.



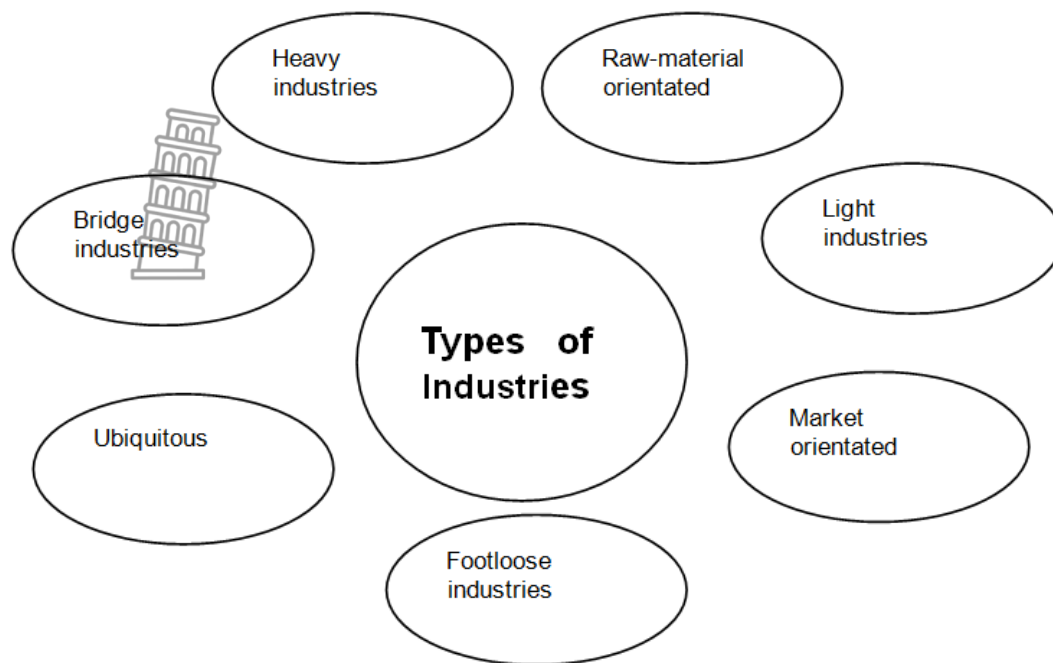
INDUSTRIES THAT DRIVE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIES IN THE NINE PROVINCES





[Source: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>]



TYPES OF INDUSTRIES





DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HEAVY AND LIGHT INDUSTRIES

Heavy Industry	Light Industry
 <p>[Source:http://www.google.com/search?q=heavy+industry]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heavy industries require heavy and bulky raw materials• Heavy industries produce a lot of air and noise pollution.• Heavy industries produce bulk goods.• They are located on the outskirts of urban areas.• Examples of heavy industries include, Iron and Steel production (ISCOR), car production (VW SA).	 <p>shutterstock.com • 2188096801</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Light industries produce light raw materials• Light industries produce little or No pollution• Light industries produce light goods.• Light industries are located close to the CBD.• Light industries produce less or no pollution.• Examples of light industries include panel beating, clothes manufacturing, clothes, shoes, furniture, consumer electronics and home appliances.





DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RAW-MATERIAL AND MARKET-ORIENTATED INDUSTRIES

Raw-Material Orientated Industries	Market-Orientated Industry
 <p>It is located close to the source of raw material because it is expensive to transport the raw material. Examples of raw material orientated industries are wood milling, fruit canning sugar mills.</p>	 <p>It is located close the market as it is expensive to transport the products to the market. The products may also be perishable. Examples of market orientated industries are dairy products processing, home industries.</p>

[source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=saw+mill>]

Footloose and Ubiquitous industries

Footloose Industry	Ubiquitous Industries
 <p>Highly skilled people work in this industry. Examples of footloose industry are software, design and research institutions.</p>	 <p>These industries can be found anywhere. A good example of a cell phone company.</p>

[source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=software+company>]



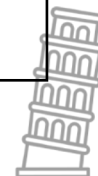
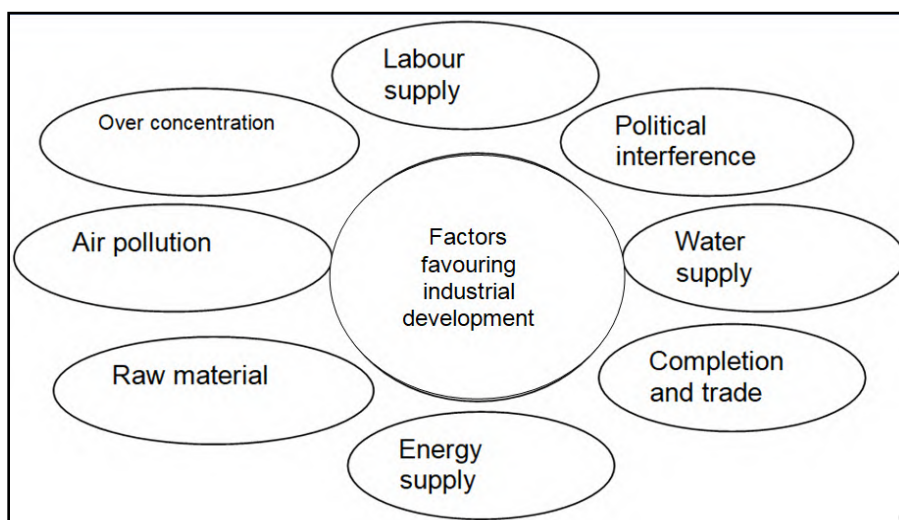
Break of bulk industry



[source:<https://www.google.com/search?q=sugar+mill&tbm>]

- Bridge (break-of-bulk industry) It is located between the source of raw material and the market.
- It is a heavy industry. An example is a sugar mill.

Factors favoring industrial development in South Africa



Raw materials

- Availability of a large variety of raw material.
- There is a good fish industry in the west coast of South Africa.
- There is a variety of raw material that can be used for food processing.
- Fruit that can be used to make wine dried fruits and juice are available.
- Different climatic conditions allow for a variety of agricultural products.
- A variety of agricultural products favors the development of a variety of industries and a large industrial sector.

Labour supply

- Availability of large skilled and unskilled labor force in South Africa.

Water supply

- Water is used for processing raw material and cooling of machines in industries.
- There are water transfer schemes that add to the available water in areas which have shortages.

Energy supply

- Many industries are located close to the sources of power to reduce the cost of energy.
- Many coal power stations are located in Mpumalanga and Gauteng because of abundant supply of coal.

Transport

- The country has a well-developed road and rail network for transportation of goods to markets.
- There are four international airports to transport goods to local and international markets.
- There is a good railway network that connects the markets to the harbor for export of goods.

Political intervention

- Government has laws and policies which support local industries to grow.

- Government has laws and policies to developed previously disadvantaged by establishment of Spatial Development Initiative (SDIs) and Industrial Development Zones (IDZ)

Competition

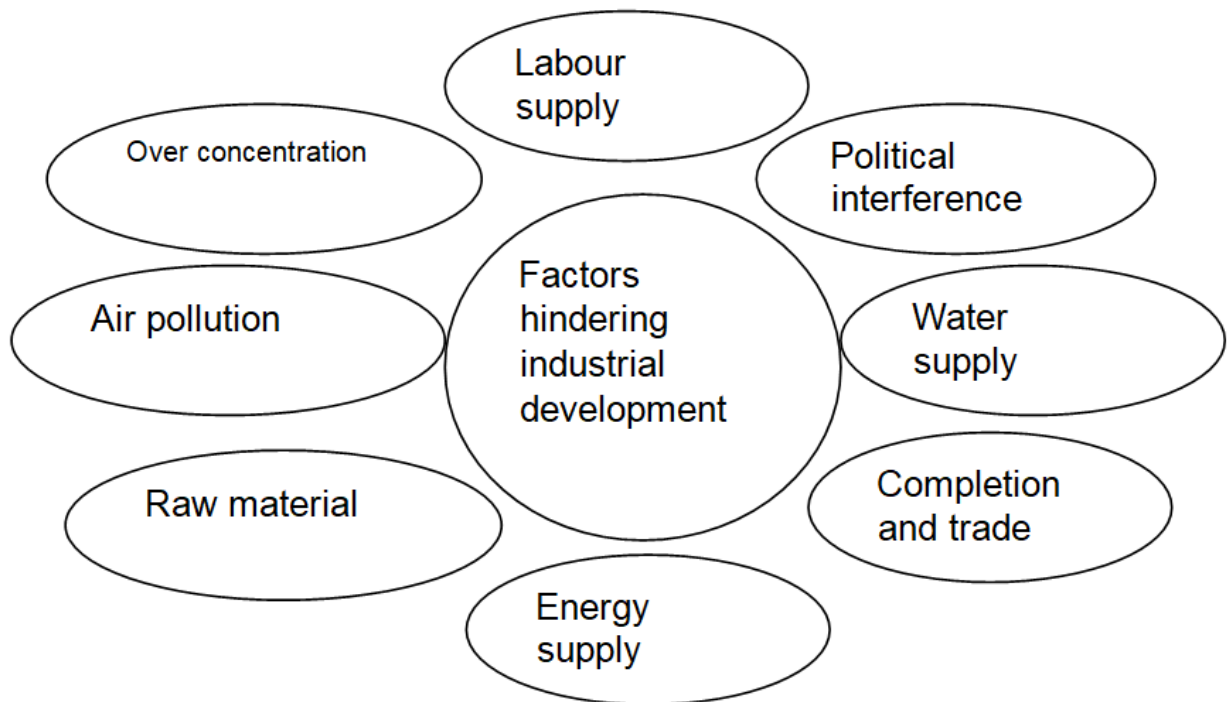
- There is local competition which promotes the improvement of the quality of goods that are produced.



Trade

- Harbors promote trade by creating a route for export of goods.
- There is free trade which allows all companies to trade.

Factors hindering industrial development in South Africa



Over-concentration

- There are many industries are in the urban areas.



- When many industries are concentrated in urban areas it creates a challenge of lack of space.

Transport

- Road construction is very expensive.
- It is costly for companies to export goods.
- The railway lines are not sufficient.
- Cable theft of power lines cause delay of transported goods.
- There is huge distance to markets which adds to the retail price of goods.
- There is large distance from industries located away from the harbors.

Air pollution

- The industries cause a lot of noise and air pollution.

Labour supply

- There is a shortage of skilled labour force.
- Labor disputes such as strikes decrease production in companies.
- Lack of funding for skills development has not improved the shortage of skilled labor force.

Water supply

- South Africa is a water scarce country and water is used in manufacturing processes.
- Companies need a permit from government to use a certain amount of water which limits the capacity to produce goods.
- Industries dump water in rivers and make the water unusable.

Energy supply

- Unreliable electricity supply (load shedding) from Eskom disrupts production in industries.
- The price of electricity is increasing at a high rate.

Raw materials

- Some components used in manufacturing such as motor vehicle parts, telephone parts.



- When companies use imported goods the products produced are expensive.
- The price of imported goods depends on exchange rate makes industries to be unstable.

Political interference

- It leads to heavy taxation and restrictions which prevent foreign investment and further development.



Competition

- Competition from cheaper imported products can destroy local industries e.g. the cheap clothes and fabrics brought the SA textile industries to their knees.

Trade

- Trade restrictions and taxes on imports to SA and exports to other countries lead to lower profits. Trade is often limited due to embargos and cooperation agreements between countries.

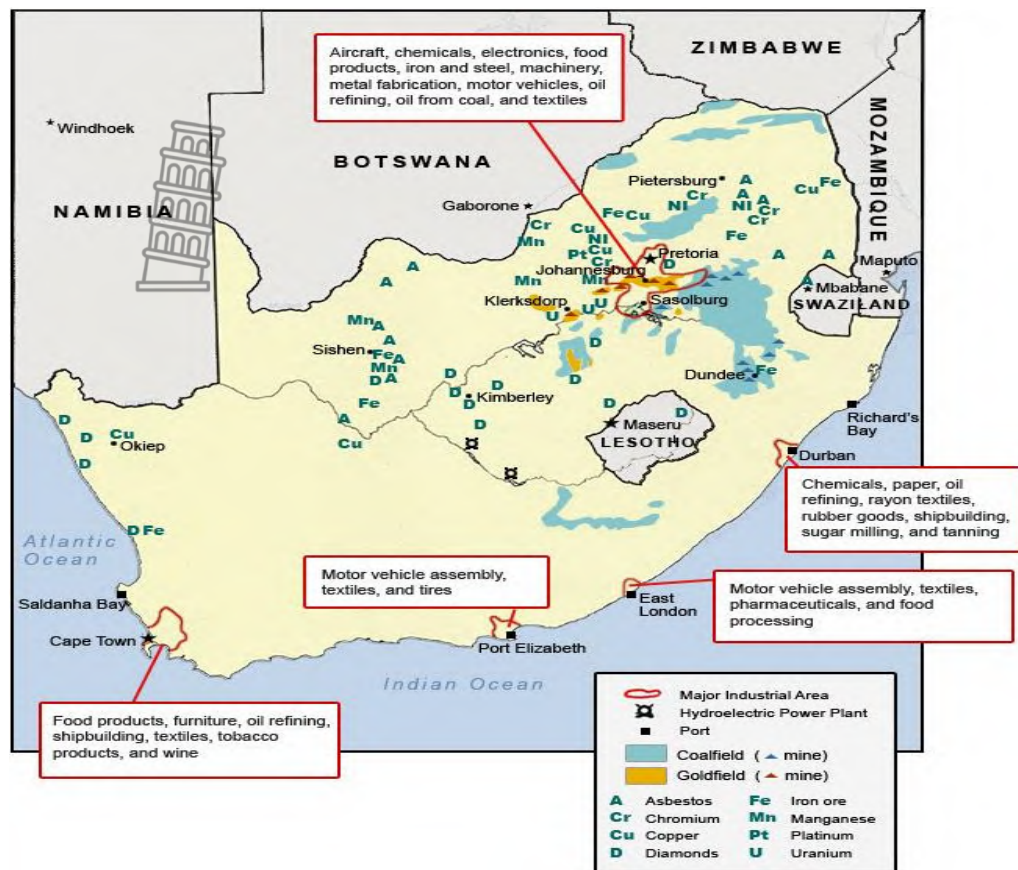
INDUSTRIAL REGIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The four major industrial regions in South Africa

- PWV/Gauteng
- Durban-Pinetown / eThekweni
- South Western Cape
- Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage / Nelson Mandela Bay



Map showing the location of the four Industrial Regions



[source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=industrial+regions>]

PRETORIA-WITWATERSRAND-VEREENIGING (PWV) OR GAUTENG

The reason for the development of this industrial region was the discovery of gold that led to people migrating to the area. This was called the gold rush. As a result the population grew and it led to the rapid development and industrialization of this area. The industrial region is situated in the Gauteng province.



Map of the PWV /Gauteng Industrial Region

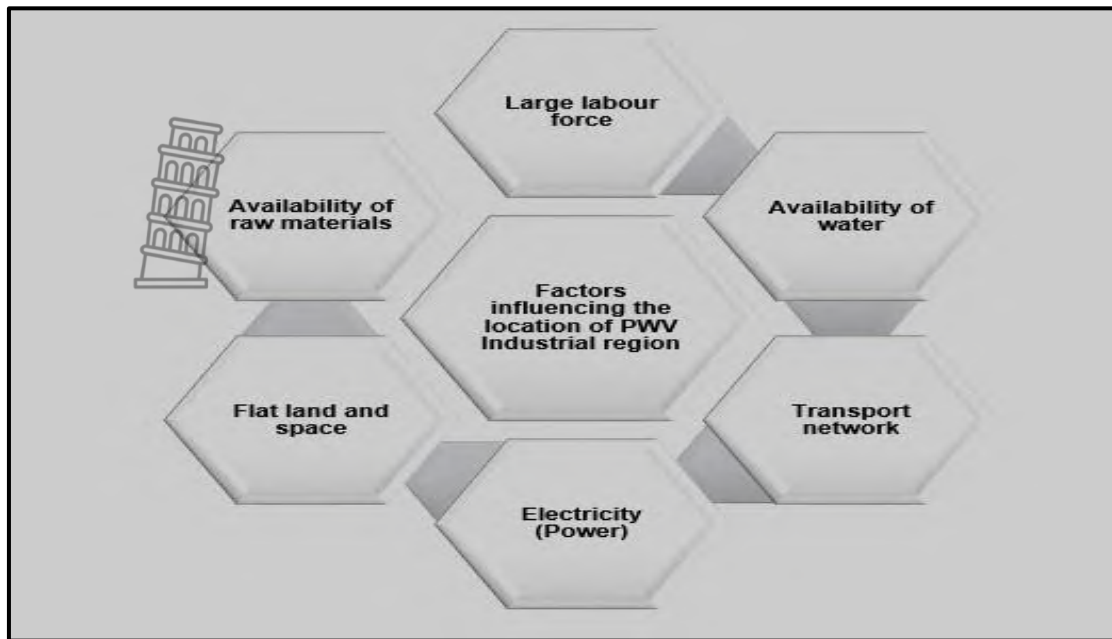


[source:<https://www.google.com/search?q=pwv+industrial+regions>]

The map above shows how the PVW/Gauteng region has developed into a conglomerate as a result of industrial development. This is vast area of industrial development with a number of interlinked linked towns and cities which functions as a single economic hub. There are a diverse number of industries in the PWV/ Gauteng industrial region.



Factors influencing the location of the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region



[source:[https://www.google.com/search?q=pwv+industrial regions](https://www.google.com/search?q=pwv+industrial+regions)]

Factors influencing the location of the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region

- A good transport network (road, rail and air) In PWV.
- Well linked to other regions of South Africa especially harbors.
- Large market.
- Raw materials available.
- Has skilled labour available. It has the largest population from all the core industrial region / provinces.
- Large power stations located in PWV and coal mines are close (large coal mines in Mpumalanga).
- Sufficient water supply (water supply supplemented by water projects e.g. TUGVA project).
- Has many tertiary education institutions (skills development).
- Relatively flat land (easier construction of industries).



Factors that hinder the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region

- Over-concentration of industries, e.g. in the core industrial regions.
- Strain on resources e.g. water supply, power supply.
- Load shedding and increasing costs of electricity can hinder productivity.
- Strain on transport infrastructure (traffic congestion).
- PWV industrial region is far from the harbours creating more expenses.
- Industries, especially heavy industries, create a lot of air pollution.
- Labor unrests and protests.
- Safety problems.
- Power struggle between labour unions and industries.
- Production decrease due to workers taking more sick leave
- Hard lock-down during pandemics has a negative impact on productivity.

Main industrial activities in the PWV Industrial Region

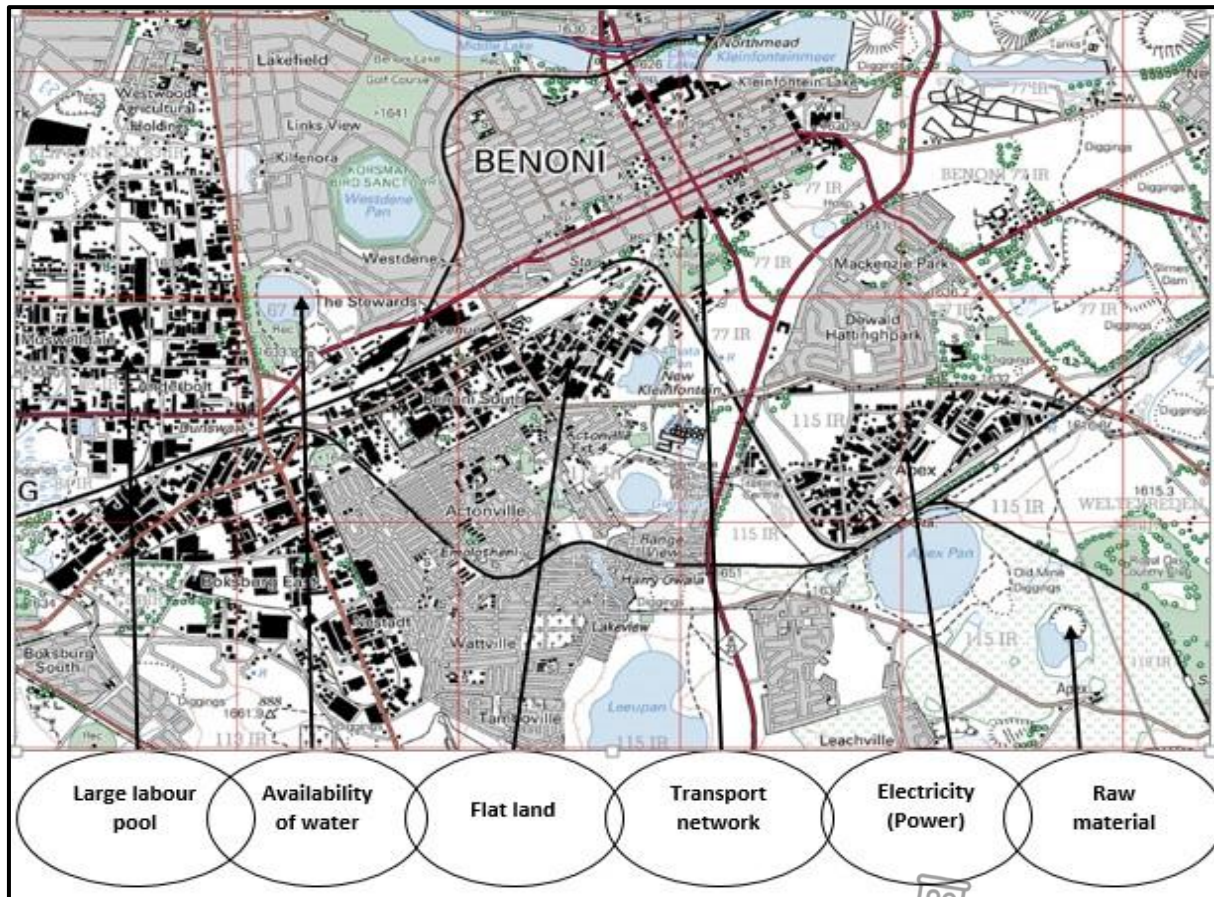


[source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=industries+sasol>]

Economic and social impacts of the PVW/Gauteng Industrial Region

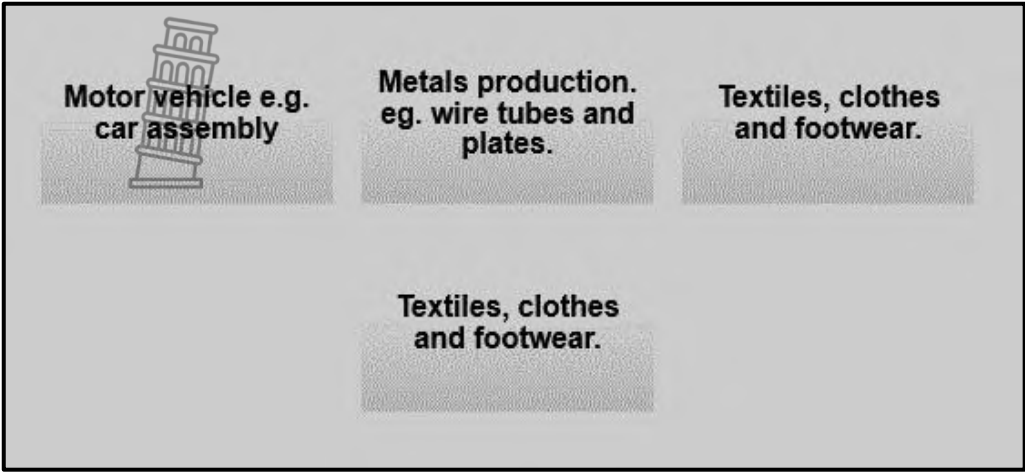
- Industries contribute money to the GDP of our country.
- The industries earn foreign exchange through the export of machinery.
- The money earned through exports increase the earnings of the regions.
- Local people and the rest of the country (both skilled and unskilled) benefit by getting employment in the region.
- The industries serve as a market for the local raw material.
- Some companies reinvest in communities by providing bursaries and skills development.

Map integration: Industrial Region in the PVW (Boksburg/ Benoni/ Brakpan area)



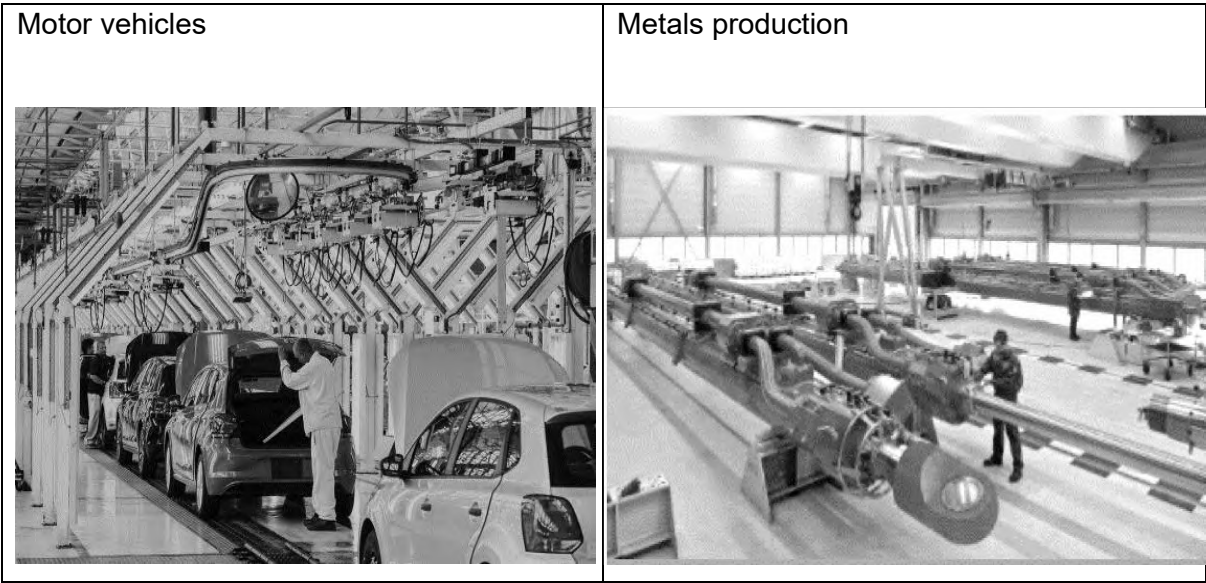
[source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=pvw+industries>]

Main industrial activities Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage Industrial Region



[source:<https://www.google.com/search?q=portelizabethuitenhage+industries>]

Main industrial activities of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage Industrial Region



Textiles, clothing and footwear



Fruit canning



[source:<https://www.google.com/search?q=potelizabethuitenhage+industries>]

Factors influencing the location of Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region

- Close to the harbour hence cheaper costs for importing e.g. car parts and export of motor vehicles.
- Skilled and unskilled labour supply In Eastern Cape population 6,734,001 (11.3%) (2020). Approximately 1.3 million in PE-Uitenhage.
- Good supply of raw materials for such as cotton and fruits used for the production of textile (cotton), soft drinks and a variety of fruits products.
- A good transport network (road, rail, air and port) which links it to other regions of South Africa.
- It is linked to international markets through the harbours.
- Centrally located in relation to Western Cape and Durban-Pinetown Core industrial regions.
- It has good water supply because it is located in the eastern half the country that receives more rainfall.



Factors hindering Industrial Development in Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage

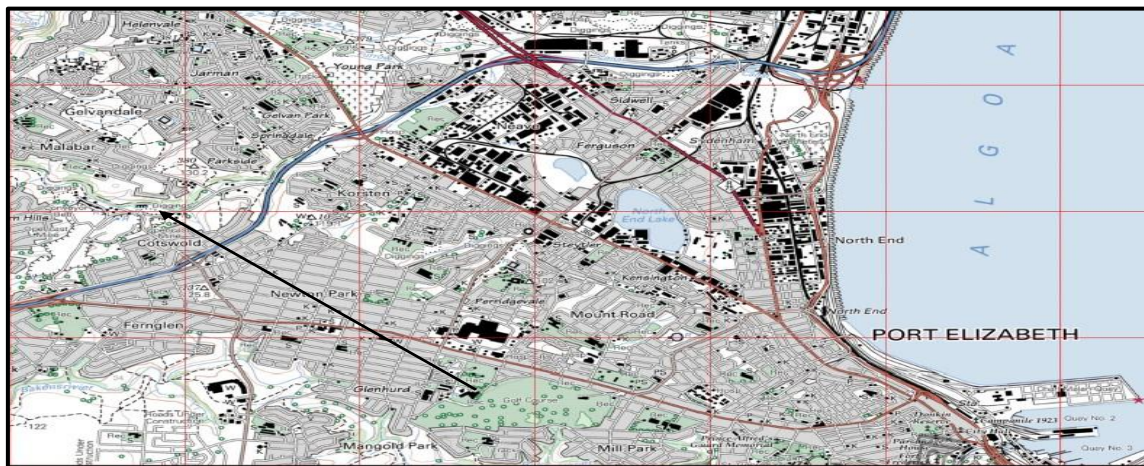
Industrial Region

- This industrial region is stricken by drought periodically.
- It is located far from mines which makes the transportation of raw material to be expensive.
- It far from coal mine which results in high electricity costs.
- Sometimes employees engage in strikes which result in loss of production.

Economic and social impacts of Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region

- Industries contribute money to the GDP of South Africa.
- The industries earn foreign exchange through the export of machinery.
- The money earned through exports increase the earnings of the region.
- Local people and the rest of South Africa (both skilled and unskilled) benefit by getting employment in the region.
- The industries serve as a market for the local raw material extracted in agriculture and fishing.
- Some companies reinvest in communities by providing bursaries and skills development.


Map showing Industrial Region in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area (EC)



[source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=map+portelizabethuitenhage>]

7.3 STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY CONCEPTS



Concept	Explanation
Industrial Development Zone (IDZ)	An industrial zone that has been identified especially for export-driven industries
Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)	Areas that have been identified in South Africa as having the [potential for economic growth
Decentralisation	The development of economic activities in an area away from the central location.

OVERVIEW OF APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Good Hope Plan

- The spread of economic wealth in South Africa.
- Led to the geographic regions that make up the nine provinces.
- De-concentrated points created.
- Isolated industrial development points identified.
- Tax incentives to encourage industries to move to certain areas.
- Border industries created on the borders of homelands.

OVERVIEW OF POST-APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

The purpose of the RDP was to improve the quality of life (social development). RDP was aimed on local development and achieved some significant successes.

Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)

This was an attempt to improve and extend the RDP. The focus was to ensure people were given jobs, housing and clean water. **The GEAR plan also focused**



on developing Trade, Investment and Private enterprise (economic development) GEAR was successful in attracting foreign investment and increasing demand for South African products. The GEAR policy was rejected by the Trade Unions who favoured BEE policy that reduced social expenditure.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES

COEGA IDZ



[Source: <https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid>]

- The largest IDZ in South Africa.
- It is in Eastern Cape Province, in Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan.

Aims of GOEGA IDZ

- Process raw materials to produce goods for exports.
- To attract both local and foreign investments through exports.

Locational Advantages

- Advanced telecommunication networks.
- Tax incentives and rebates.
- Strong electrical power grid.
- Modern road and water infrastructure.
- Natural deep port of Ngqura.
- There are wind power farms to substitute ailing electricity.
- There is plenty of land available for development.
- Large pool of skilled and unskilled labour.
-

Contributions to the Economy

- It creates economic growth in the Eastern Cape Province.
- It creates jobs for poor people.
- It contributes to the development of skills through the provision of bursaries.
- It helps in the development of other businesses.

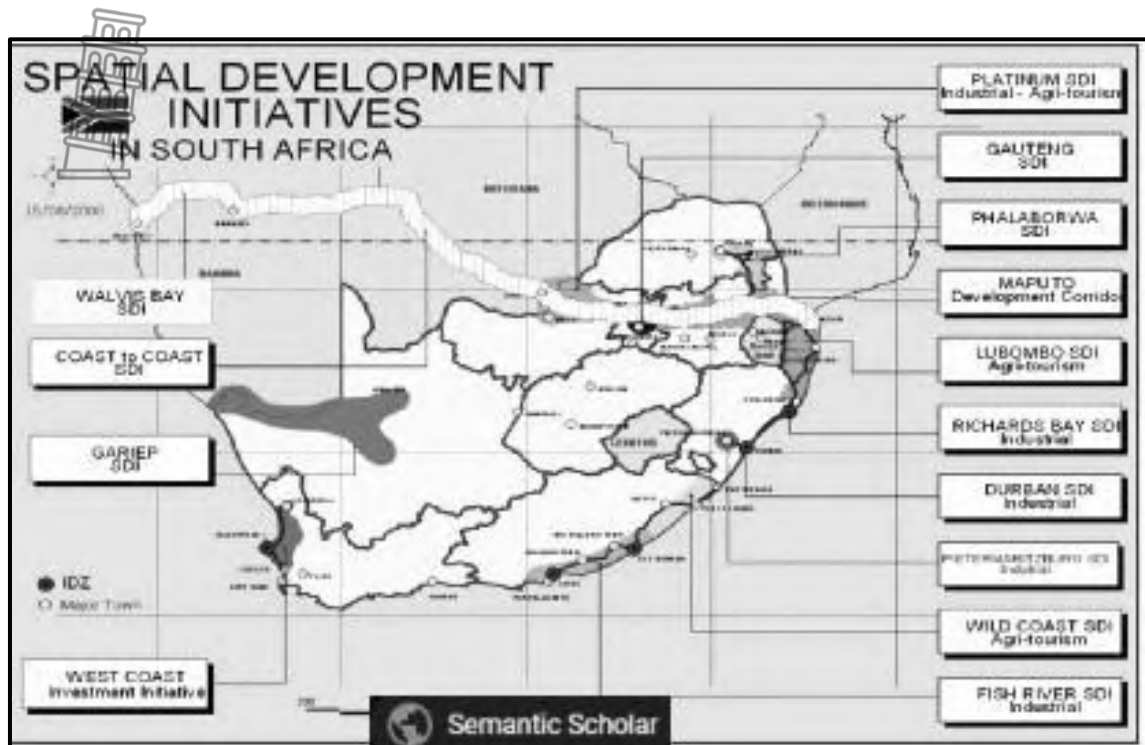
Factors hindering the development of COEGA.

- Unreliable electricity supply by ESKOM(loadshedding).
- Poor domestic economic growth has resulted in poor returns.
- It is costly to recover the developmental costs.



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (SDI)

- Map showing South Africa's Spatial Development Initiatives



[source:<https://www.google.com/search?q=spatialdevelopment+zone>]

WILD COAST SDI





Source:[<https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=D5qae4Fc&id>]

- Located in the Eastern Cape Province.

Areas for Potential Development.

- Natural resources.
- Adventure and outdoor tourism.
- Cultural and historical tourism.

Aims of developing Wild Coast

- To develop more jobs through tourism.
- To generate sustainable jobs for the locals.
- To attract investment from private investors.
- To exploit under-utilised resources for export purposes.

Challenges hindering development in the Wild Coast SDI

- Lack of entrepreneurial skills from local people.
- Land is illegally sold.
- Illegal mining.
- Destruction of natural vegetation.
- Poor road infrastructure.
- Many farmers are still engaged in subsistence farming.



- There is a prevalence of corruption.

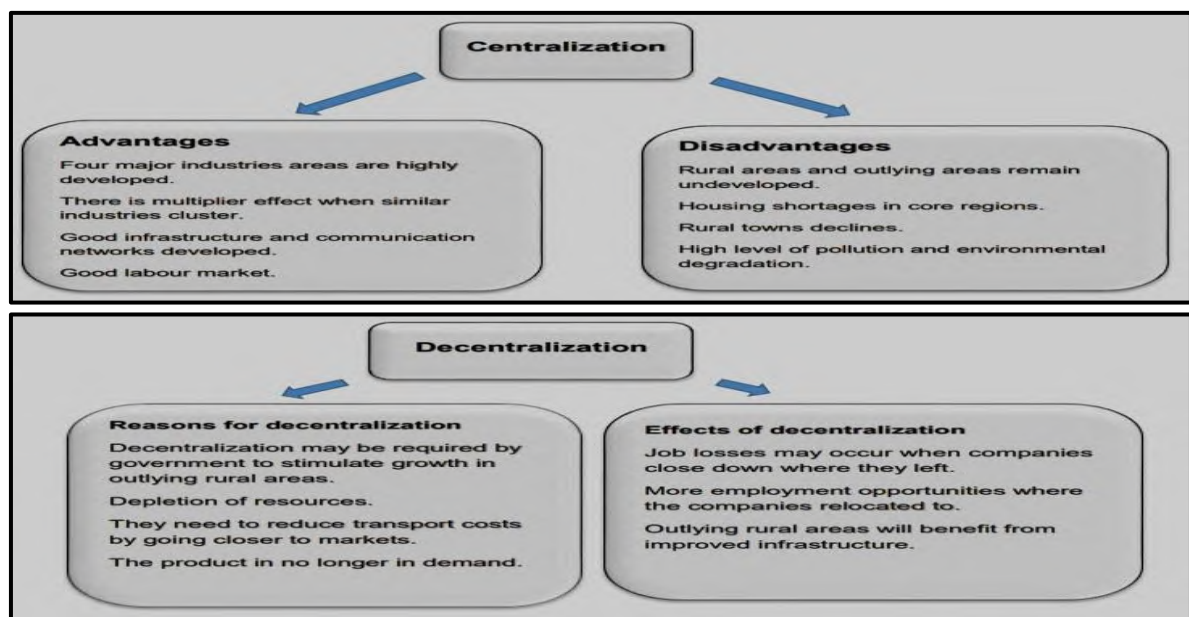
Contribution of Wild Coast SDI to local people

- Jobs will be created.
- Infrastructure will be developed.
- Skills will be developed.
- Standard of living will be improved.
- Poverty will be reduced

INDUSTRIAL CENTRALISATION AND DECENTRALISATION

Reasons why decentralisation must occur

- There is an uneven spread of financial resource and services in South Africa
- Job opportunities are not evenly spread within the country.



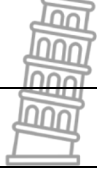
Incentives to promote Industrial Decentralisation.

- Infrastructure subsidies.
- Job training subsidies.
- Wage Subsidies.
- ICTs transfer



8. TERTIARY ECONOMIC SECTOR

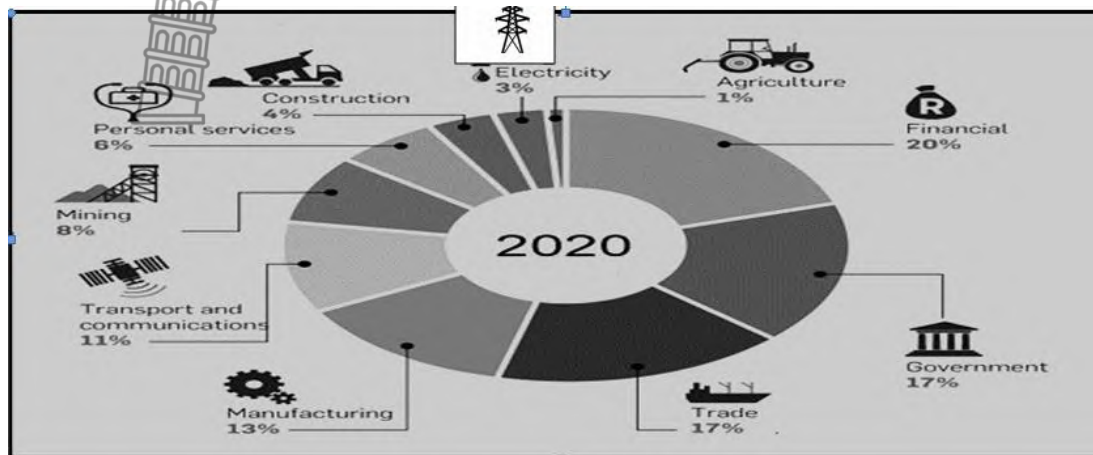
KEY CONCEPTS



Concept	Explanation
Tertiary	Involve the provision/distribution of services to the businesses and the consumers.
Centralization	Over concentration of activities in a few core industrial areas, e.g. PWV (Gauteng), Durban-Pinetown (eThekweni) Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (Nelson Mandela Metropole), South Western Cape.
Industrial decentralization	The process where industries move to outlying areas which are underdeveloped.
Trade	The exchange of goods and services for money.
Local trade	The exchange of goods and services within a country.
International trade	The exchange of goods and services between two or more countries.
Balance of payment	The financial statement showing the value of a country's transactions with the rest of the world.
Balance of trade	The difference in value between the visible and invisible imports and exports.
Exports	Goods and services that are sold to foreign countries.
Favourable trade balance	Occurs when the value of exports is greater than the value of imports.
Foreign exchange	The money paid to South Africa by other countries, e.g. dollars and pounds, in exchange for goods and services.
Imports	Goods and services that are bought from foreign countries.



Graphical representation of contribution of Tertiary sector to the Economy of South Africa (2020)



Source:[<https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&tertiary+sector=D5qae4Fc&id>]

Trade (local and international)

Tertiary activities contributed 74 % to the GDP in 2020. It had higher earnings than the rest of the sectors combined.

The role of trade (local and international) in economic development (definition, balance of trade, trade agreements.

- Trade is very important in improving the standard of living of people.
- When a country exports more and import less the GDP will be higher.
- A positive balance of trade is important to ending global poverty.
- Countries that engage in international trade tend to grow faster and provide better income and more opportunities to their people.
- Free trade benefits lower-income households by offering consumers cheaper goods and services.

The role of transport (public/private) in economic development

- Good transport infrastructure promotes transportation of goods to the market.
- Bad transport infrastructure delays the goods to reach the market in time.
- Good public transport assist workers to reach their place of work in time.

- When too many people use their own cars to work it results in traffic congestion and delays to reach their place of work.

South Africa trades with different countries.

- South Africa's biggest trading partners are China, Germany, the United States, the UK, India and Japan.
- The goods that are exported are diamonds, fruits, gold, metals and minerals, sugar, and wool.
- South Africa's main import products are: machinery mineral products vehicles and aircraft vessels, chemicals, equipment components and iron and steel products.
- The balance of trade was about -17, 25 billion dollars in 2019. Best balance of trade in recent years was about -5, 95 billion dollars.

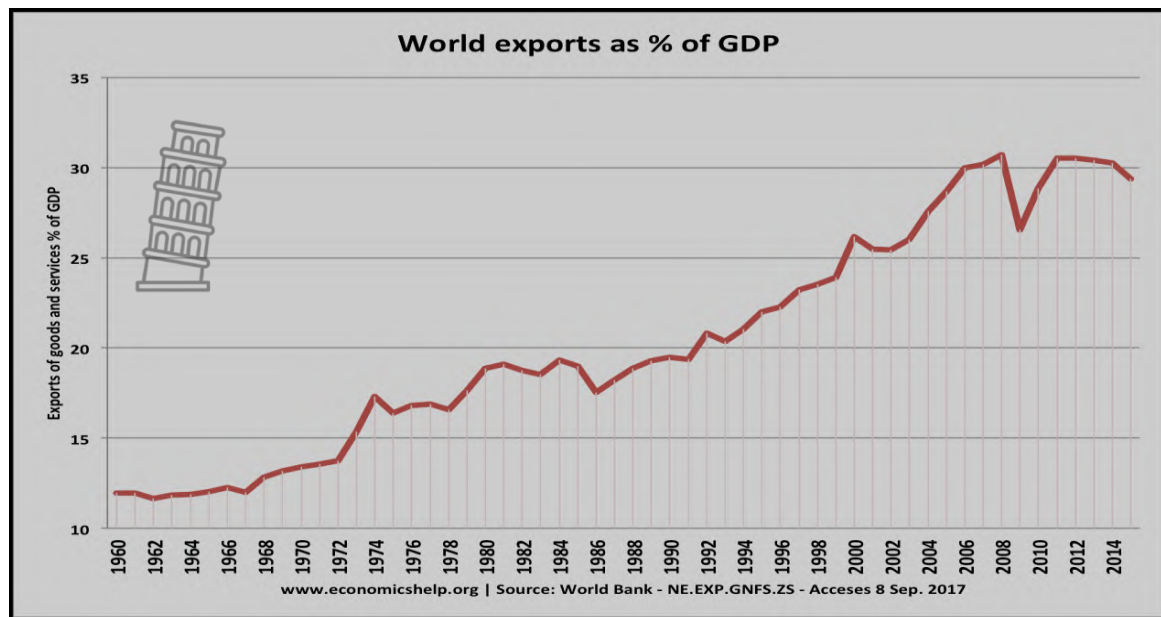
Causes of negative balance of trade

- Low productivity
- Strong currency
- Reliance on specific exports
- Trade barriers

The role of trade (local and International) in economic development

- A positive balance of trade results in the country earning more money than it spends on foreign goods.
- Exports results in earning of foreign income.
- Exporting processed goods result in more foreign income.
- Government has more money to spend on delivery to services.
- Improved local trade contribute to the GDP of the country.
- Income earned often results in better job opportunities and an improved standard of living.

Graph indicating the contribution of exports to GDP from 1960 to 2014



9. THE INFORMAL SECTOR

KEY CONCEPT

Concept	Explanation
Informal sector	The unregistered and unregulated sector of the economy.

Characteristics of informal sector.

- Operations are on a small scale.
- Low costs are involved in starting a business.
- Low use of technology but labour intensive.
- No access to credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Usually owned by families.
- They do not pay any income tax.
- They are a result of unemployment and poverty.

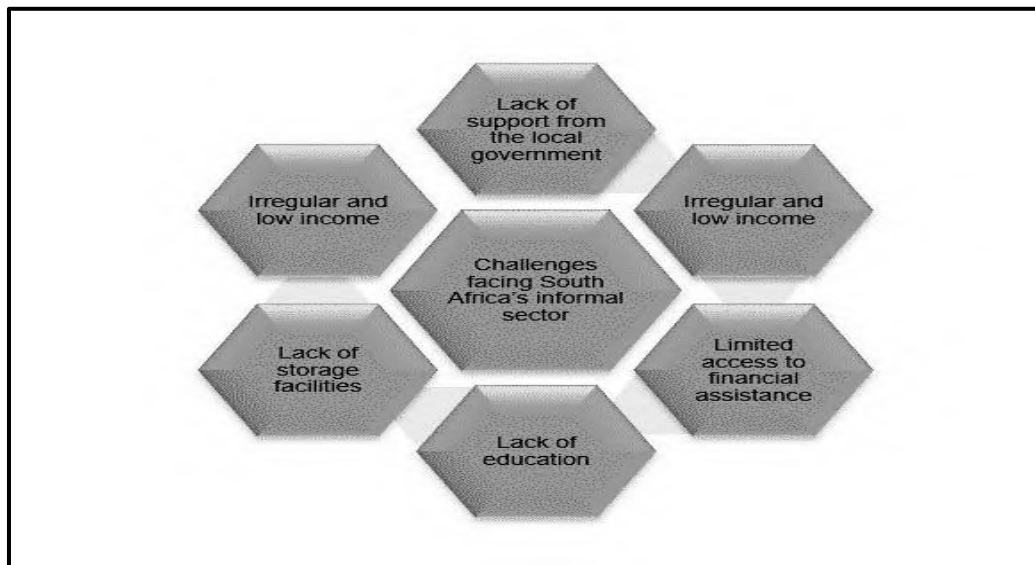
Reasons for high informal sector in South Africa

- They do not pay any taxes.
- They form as a result of unemployment.
- Employees don't contribute to pension/UIF funds/medical aids.
- They form as a result of poverty.



- The drop in the economy.
- They lack skills.
- It is cheap and easy to start.
- Mechanisation in farming, caused many people to lose jobs.
- Formal businesses sub-contract informal businesses so that they can evade taxes.
- Immigrants lack work permits.

Challenges facing South Africa's informal sector



Source:[<https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=informalsector>]

Importance / role of the informal sector in the economy

- Provide critical/much needed employment for the poverty stricken.
- Improves the quality of life.
- Reduces crime amongst the unemployed.
- Contribute to the country's economy.
- Informal traders support formal trading (get goods from the formal sector).
- Encourages entrepreneurship amongst communities.




Strategies for strengthening the informal sector

- Government can provide storage facilities and support services.
- Education in entrepreneurial skills and training.
- Provide financial support to informal assessment.
- Allocation of site and services for informal sector.
- Registration of informal sector.
- Partnership must be created between the informal traders and formal businesses.



Activities

- 1.1 Refer to the table below based on economic activities. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.



	2020	2021
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	R301,92 billion	R351,43 billion
	RANDS IN MILLIONS	
Utilities	100 789	104 317
Transport	342 443	335 001
Services	1 052 692	10 607 113
Public administration	368 503	369 805
Mining	213 459	220 293
Manufacturing	520 626	506 343
Construction	108 604	111 021
Agriculture	127 960	114 030

[Adapted from <https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=15273>]

- 1.1.1 The ... of a country refers to the total value of goods and services produced by the permanent inhabitants of the country.
- A. Gross National Product
 - B. Gross Domestic Product
 - C. Balance of Trade
 - D. Trade Agreement
- 1.1.2 South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) enables one to compare ...
- A. employment rates.
 - B. economies of other countries.
 - C. standards of living.
 - D. imports and exports.
- 1.1.3 The primary economic activity that contributed the most to the GDP in 2020 and 2021:
- A. Utilities
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Services
 - D. Mining



1.1.4 The tertiary economic activity that contributes the most to South Africa's GDP:

- A. Services
- B. Utilities
- C. Public administration
- D. Transport

1.1.5 Construction is an example of a ... economic activity.

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Quaternary

1.1.6 The economic activity that showed a decrease from 2020 to 2021:

- A. Utilities
- B. Services
- C. Construction
- D. Agriculture

1.1.7 The economic activity that contributed the most to the secondary sector in 2021:

- A. Construction
- B. Services
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Utilities

1.1.8 TWO statements below are TRUE with respect to the sector contributions made to South Africa's GDP:

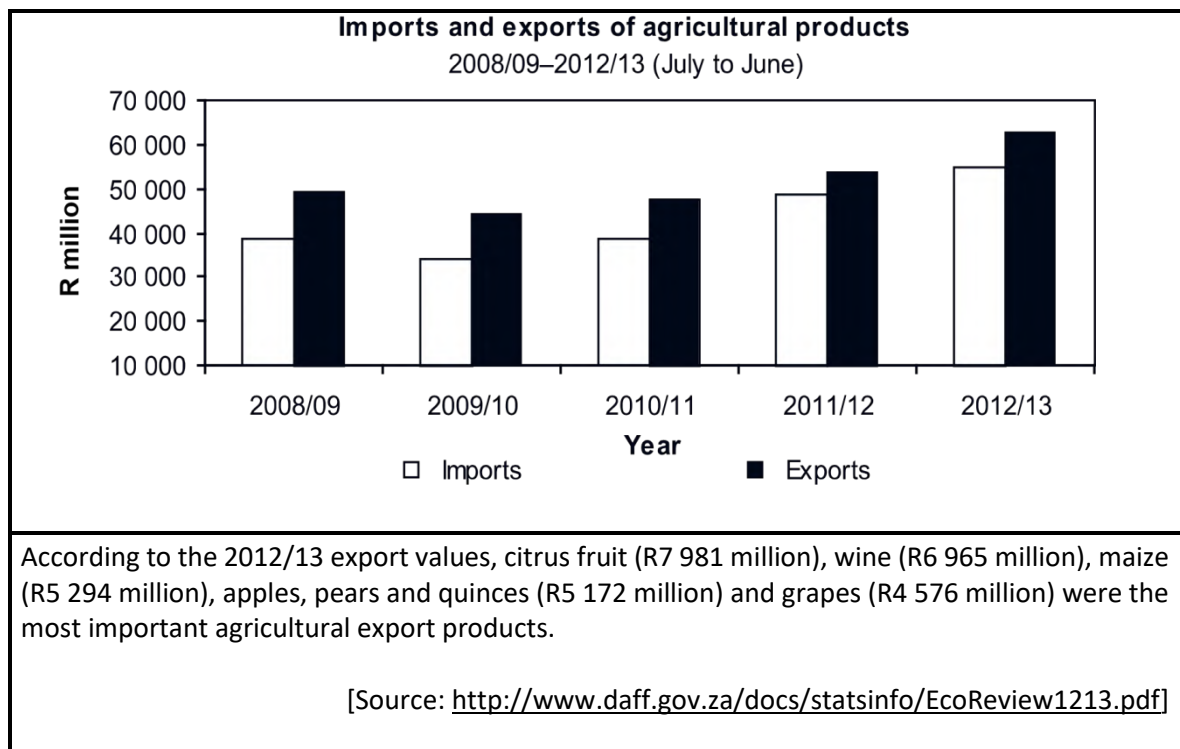
- (i) Primary sector contributes the least.
- (ii) Secondary sector contributes the least.
- (iii) Quaternary sector contributes the most.
- (iv) Tertiary sector contributes the most.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i) and (iii)



(1x8) (8)

1.2 Refer to the bar graph that compares South Africa's imports and exports of agricultural products from 2008 to 2013, with an accompanying statement.



- 1.2.1 Indicate whether South Africa imported or exported more of its agricultural products in 2008/2009. 1x1(1)
- 1.2.2 Indicate the general trend of imports/exports from 2009/2010 to 2012/2013 1x2(2)
- 1.2.3 Which agricultural product earned the greatest income for South Africa in 2012/2013? 1x2(2)
- 1.2.4 South Africa could earn more money by exporting the agricultural product in 1.3 in a processed form. Explain why this is the case 1x2(2)

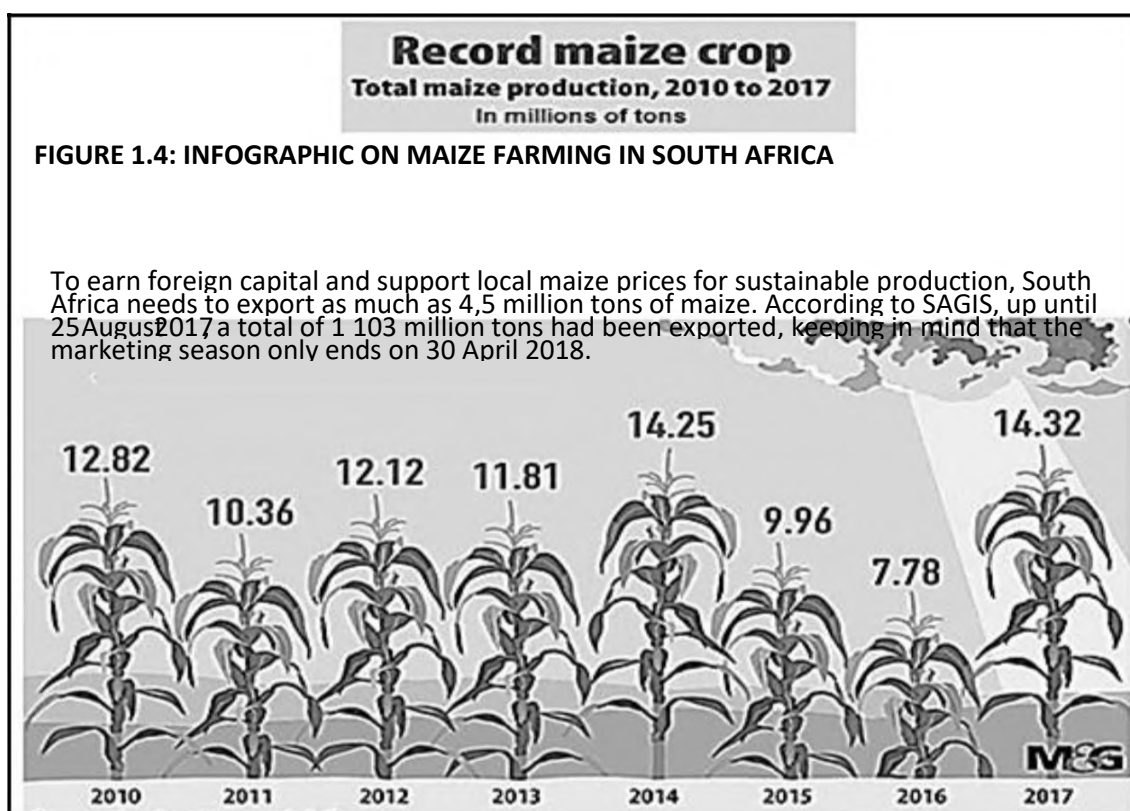
1.2.5 Explain TWO factors related to trade that have encouraged people to buy South African agricultural products 2x2(4)

1.2.6 Discuss the importance of agriculture to the South African economy. 2x2(4)



[15]

1.3 Refer to FIGURE below an infographic on maize farming in South Africa



1.3.1 Why South Africa has to export maize? 1x1(1)

1.3.2 In which years did South Africa experience its lowest and highest maize production. 2x1(2)

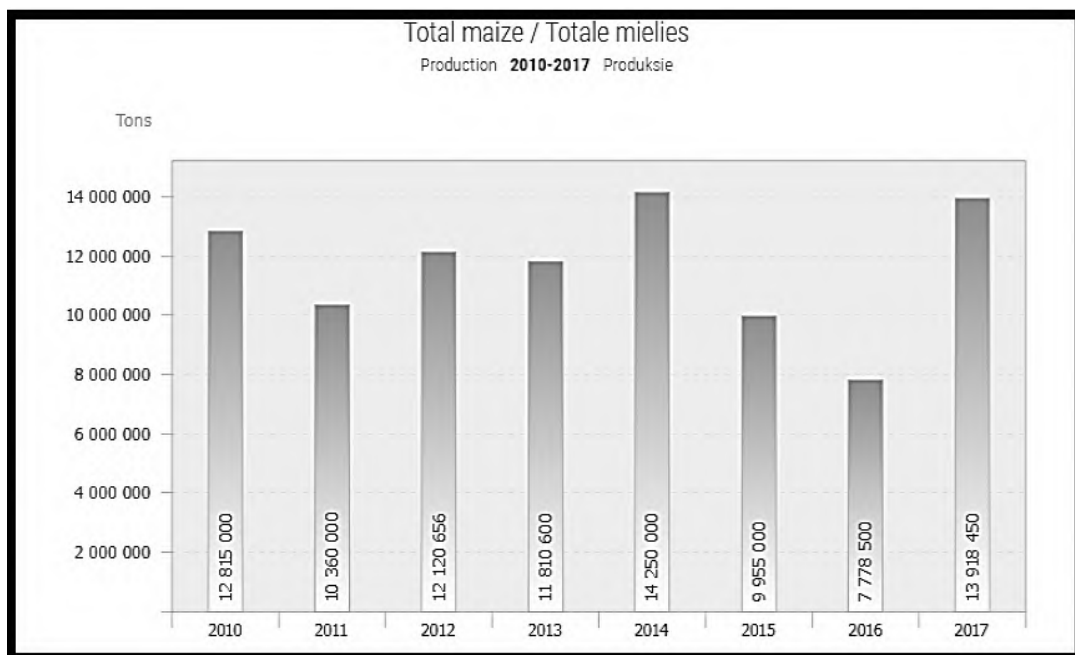
1.3.3 Suggest a possible reason for the demand for South African maize by foreign countries. 1x2(2)



- 1.3.4 The trend shown in the infographic is an erratic (inconsistent) production of maize over the years. Give a possible reason for this trend. 1x2(2)
- 1.3.5 Explain what impact low maize production can have on the economy of South Africa 2x2(4)
- 1.3.6 Suggest possible strategies that the South African government could adopt to ensure a more stable production of maize 2x2(4)

[15]

- 1.4 FIGURE below provides details of maize production over a period from 2010 to 2017 for South Africa.



(source: unknown)

- 1.4.1 In which year was the most maize produced? 1x1(1)
- 1.4.2 Name TWO provinces that contribute most of the maize production. 2x1(2)



- 1.4.3 Maize production is very important in South Africa because it provide food to most South Africans. Describe a possible reason for the low production in 2016. 1x2(2)
- 1.4.4 Food security is an important factor for South Africa. Explain how small scale farmers may contribute to food security. 2x2(4)
- 1.4.5 Maize farming is one of the major contributors to the primary sector in South Africa. Discuss THREE factors that favour agriculture in South Africa 3x2(6)

[15]

- 1.5 Refer to the cartoon in FIGURE below based on the importance of food security.



[Source: <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=images&cdwww.pinterest.com>]

- 1.5.1 What is *food security*? 2x1(2)
- 1.5.2 Why does the use of the words 'great news' not align (fit in) with the message of the cartoon? 1x1(1)

1.5.3 Even if there was food security, why would it not help the people in the cartoon? 2x2(4)

1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss ways to improve food security in South Africa. 4x2(8)



[15]

1.6 Read the case study below and answer the following question:

SA platinum supply fell 14% in Q1 giving rise to WPIC forecast of 1m oz platinum deficit

Investors returned to platinum exchange traded funds in the first quarter, especially in South Africa as a preference grew for metal over management. This is according to the World Platinum Investment Council (WPIC) which said in its first quarter update that net investment demand in 2023 was a major factor behind a forecast 983,000-ounce deficit for the metal.

Net platinum ETF holdings grew 43,000 oz in the quarter from a position of net divestment over the previous year-and-a-half. Bar and coin investment was also higher in the quarter: up 71% to 102,000 oz owing to a recovery in Japan.

But it was the behaviour of South African investors which was behind the ETF purchases. According to Ed Sterck, head of research at the WPIC, investors are concerned about South African supply which fell 14% in the first quarter or some 119,000 oz.

While he said previous producer forecasts of a 5% to 15% reduction in refined platinum production from South Africa was “a good measure to use”, he also acknowledged that load curtailment, referred to generically as “load shedding” in South Africa, was getting worse.

“The main thing is that South Africa is heading into peak demand and there is also the increase in copper theft. These will really begin to bite,” he said in an interview on Friday. “The number of hours lost to loadshedding is three quarters of 2022 and loadshedding of Level 4 and above is already two times higher than last year.

The trajectory for South Africa is not a happy one, unfortunately,” he said.

www.miningmx.com/news/platinum/53293-sa-platinum-supply-fell-14-in-q1-giving-rise-to-wpic-forecast-of-1m-oz-platinum-deficit/

1.6.1 In what economic sector is platinum mineral produced? 1x1(1)

- 1.6.2 State, according to the article, the percentage that South African platinum supply declined in the first quarter. 1x1(1)
- 1.6.3 Suggest three products made by platinum. 3x1(3)
- 1.6.4 Explain TWO factors favouring platinum mining in South Africa 2x2(4)
- 1.6.5 Discuss how load shedding affects platinum mining in South Africa 3x2(6)

ACTIVITY 1.7 (TYPES OF INDUSTRIES)

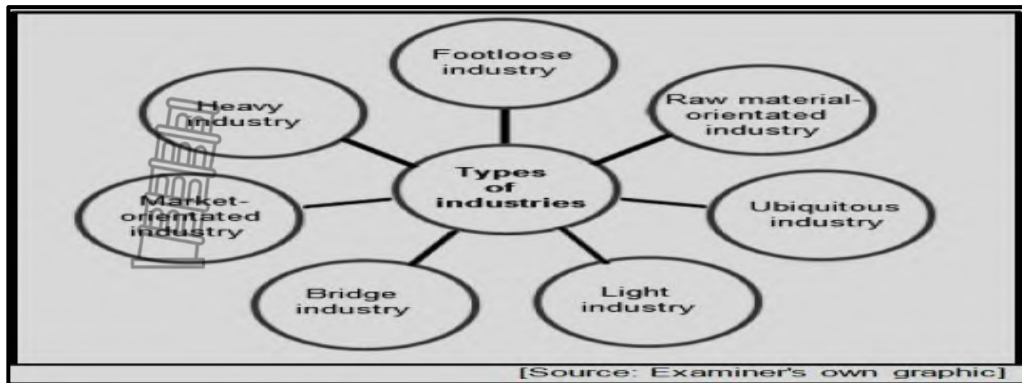
1.7 Choose a term in column B that best matches the description in column A. Write only letter(A or B) next to the question numbers 1.1.1-1 1 8

1.7.1 Industries that produce more pollution.	A. heavy B. light
1.7 2 A saw mill is an example of this industry.	A. market orientated B. raw material-orientated
1.7 3 Industries that locate anywhere e. g. cellphone industry.	A ubiquitous B. footloose
1.7.4 Industries that locate close to customers.	A. market orientated B. raw material orientated
1 7.5. Industries that use highly skilled workers.	A. ubiquitous B. footloose
1.7 6 These industries may be found in the transition zone or in residential areas.	A. heavy B. Light
1.7.7.Industries that are found in break of bulk points.	A. heavy B. link
1.7.8 Industries that require large labour force.	A. labour intensive B. capital intensive

(8x1) (8)



1.8 Refer to the Figure below and match the types of industries in the diagram with the statements below.



- 1.8.1 Industries that produce perishable goods
- 1.8.2 Industries that can be located anywhere and are not restricted by the location of markets or raw materials
- 1.8.3 Industries that can be located anywhere without an effect from factors such as resources or transport
- 1.8.4 Industries that process bulky raw materials
- 1.8.5 Industries located on the outskirts of the built-up areas because of noise and air pollution
- 1.8.6 Industries located between the source of the raw material and the market (customers)
- 1.8.7 Industries that occupy small spaces and can be located in the city centre

(7 x 1) (7)



1.9 read the article below on Gauteng industrial region and answer the questions that follow.

GAUTENG TO REMAIN DOMINANT IN SA ECONOMY UNTIL 2017

By Leandi Kolver

Gauteng continued to dominate the South African economy, contributing nearly 35% to the national gross domestic product, until at least 2017. It is noted that Gauteng's provincial economy was 75% and was made up of tertiary sector industries, including trade, transport, finance and community services.

The province was also regarded as the natural destination for international investors wishing to establish a springboard into Africa. The PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region's diversified manufacturing sector produced more than 50% of South Africa's manufactured exports.

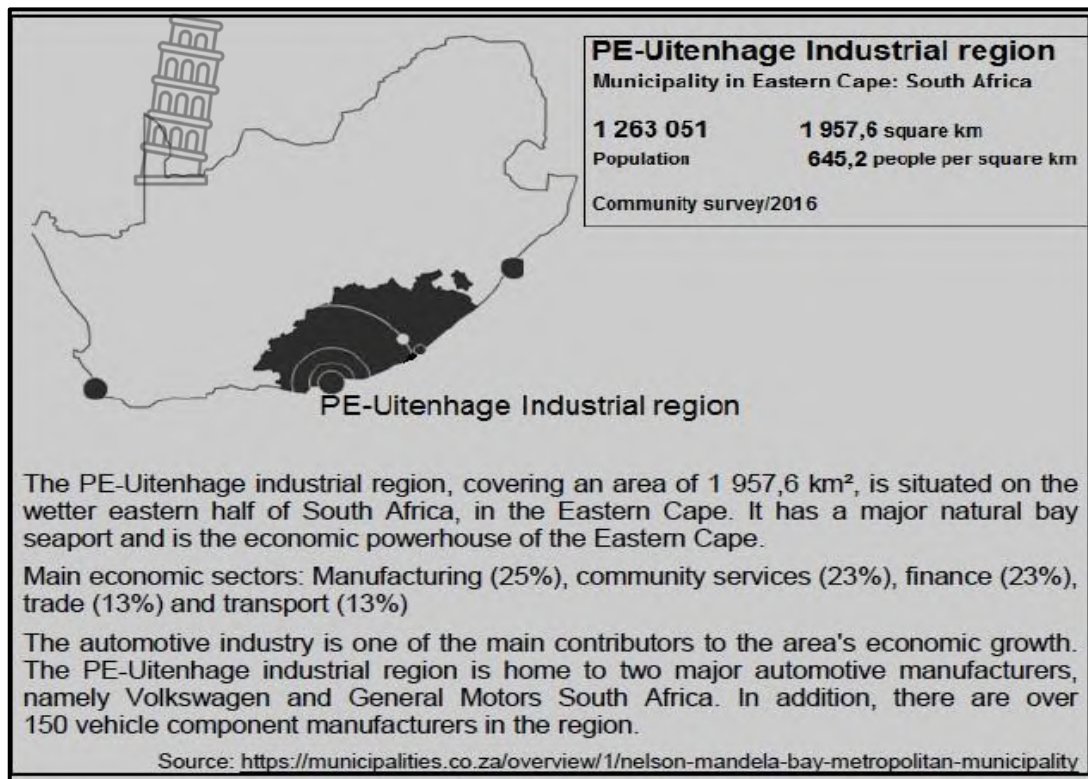
The PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region has a number of copper-processing industries, which is supported by raw materials from the Phalaborwa SDI. The diversified manufacturing sector, including copper, will face major challenges in the next three years, including challenges related to energy provision, labour, underinvestment in capital equipment and technology.

- 1.9.1 Quote evidence from the article to support the statement that the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region is a core industrial region. (1x1) (1)
- 1.9.2 Discuss ONE factor that has contributed to the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region being a preferred destination for international investors. (1x2) (2)
- 1.9.3 Gauteng's manufacturing sector is a major market for copper.
- (a) Why is the Phalaborwa SDI the main supplier of copper to Gauteng? (1x 2) (2)
- (b) How will the Phalaborwa SDI benefit from strengthening its trading links with Gauteng? (1x 2) (2)
- 1.9.4 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explaining how energy provision and labour will become major challenges that the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region will experience in the processing of copper in the next three years. (4x 2) (8)



1.10 PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE

Refer to the Figure below the infographic of South Africa's industrial region, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (Nelson Mandela Metropole) and answer the questions.



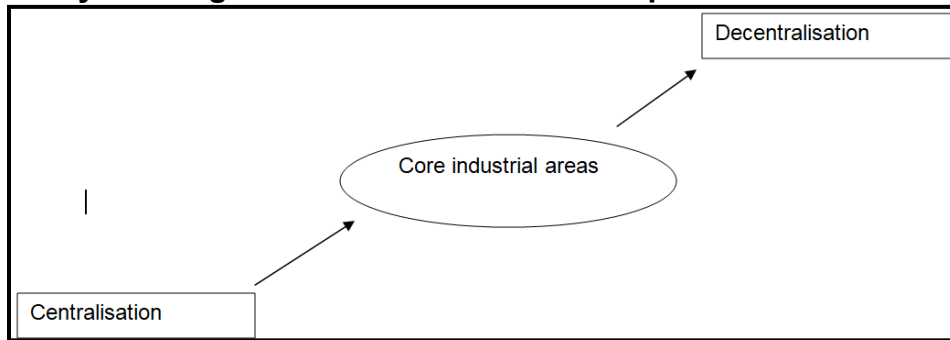
- 1.10.1 In which province is the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region located? (1x1) (1)
- 1.10.2 State the main industry in this region. (1x1) (1)
- 1.10.3 Give TWO physical (natural) factors in the infographic that contributed to its growth as a manufacturing region. (2x1) (2)
- 1.10.4 Why is the large population an advantage to the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region? (1x2) (2)
- 1.10.5 Explain how the industry in QUESTION 1.4.2 contributed to the economic growth of this region. (2x2) (4)



- 1.10.6 Discuss TWO challenges experienced by industries in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region in comparison to industries in the PWV region. (2x2) (4)

1.11 INDUSTRIAL CENTRALISATION AND DECENTRALISATION

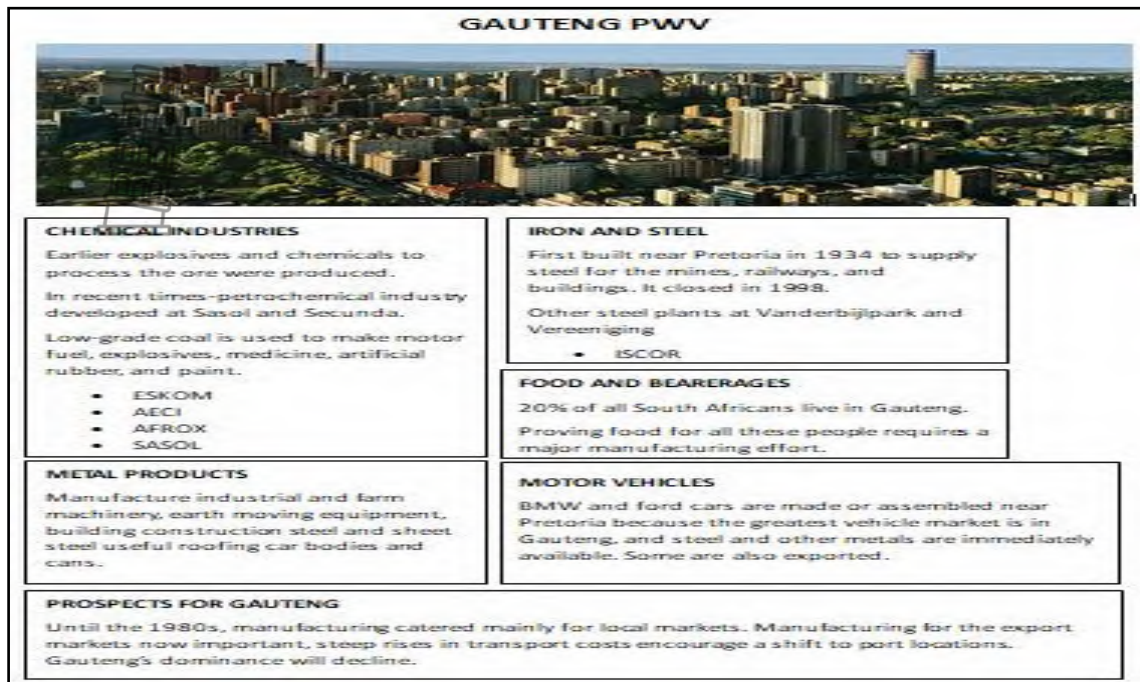
Study the diagram below and answer the questions.



- 1.11.1 Define the term industrial decentralization (1x2) (2)
- 1.11.2 The grouping of industries in one area is referred to as (centralization/decentralisation). (1x1) (1)
- 1.11.3 Discuss TWO factors that lead to industrial decentralisation. (2x2) (4)
- 1.11.4 In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, Discuss the positive impacts of industrial centralisation on the core industrial areas. (4x2) (8)



1.12 Study the infographic on Gauteng/PWV Industrial region and answer the questions that follow.



- 1.12.1 Write PWV in full. (1x1) (1)
- 1.12.2 Give **TWO** examples of industries found in the PWV. (2x1) (2)
- 1.12.3 Briefly discuss **TWO** factors that favour the location of industries in the PWV. (2x2) (2)
- 1.12.4 Water and energy can negatively affect this industrial area. In a paragraph of not more than 8 lines discuss how these factors can have adverse(negative) results on production. (4x2) (8)



1.13 Study the Figure below showing an informal vendor in the street of Soweto and answer the questions that follows.



- 1.13.1 Name at least TWO products that the informal vendor might be selling (2x2) (2)
- 1.13.2 What are the possible risks that might be experienced by the informal trader on the above picture? (2x2) (4)
- 1.13.3 In a paragraph of about EIGHT lines suggest FOUR ways in which government can assist the vendor to improve the working environment? (4x2) (8)



1.14 COEGA Industrial Development Zone



Photo by Coega Development Corporation Pty Ltd (2023)

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-----|
| 1.14.1 | In which province is the Coega IDZ? | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.14.2 | Define the term industrial development zone, | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.14.3 | Briefly explain 2 factors visible on the map that promote industrial development at Coega | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.14.4 | How will the Coega IDZ promote the growth of other economic sectors? | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.14.5 | Explain how local people will benefit from the Coega IDZ. | (2x2) | (4) |



1.15 Proposed toll road along the WILD COAST




The government and a major road-building consortium have proposed a new toll road, which will carve through impressive gorges, and indigenous forests and pass close to the new Pondo Park. It shortens the route by 90km between Durban and East London. This project seems to have little concern for the environment.


[Source: T. Carnie, *African Wildlife*, 2003]

- | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|-----|
| 1.15.1 | Write SDI in full. | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.15.2 | Give TWO areas which could attract tourists. | (2x1) | (2) |
| 1.15.3 | Explain why this part of the Eastern Cape is one of the poorest areas in South Africa. | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.15.4 | Suggest a reason why local government feels the need to build this road. | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.15.5 | Comment on how this road will affect the natural environment | (2x2) | (2) |
| 1.15.6 | Discuss the impact road will have on the local towns and the people. | (2x2) | (2) |




Responses



1.1.1	B 	1x1(1)
1.1.2	B	1x1(1)
1.1.3	D	1x1(1)
1.1.4	A	1x1(1)
1.1.5	B	1x1(1)
1.1.6	D	1x1(1)
1.1.7	C	1x1(1)
1.1.8	B	1x1(1)

1.2.1	Exported	1x1(1)
1.2.2	Increased	1x2(2)
1.2.3	Citrus fruits	1x2(2)
1.2.4	Manufacturing a product from a raw material makes it more valuable	1x2(2)
1.2.5	South Africa close relationship with many African countries (2) High quality of agricultural products (2) Reliability in provision (2) Agricultural products relatively cheap(2)	2x2(4)
1.2.6	It provides employment opportunities (2) It earns foreign exchange (2) Contributes to the GDP of the country (2) Promotes the establishment of infrastructure (2) 	2x2(4)

	Provides raw materials to the manufacturing industry (2) It leads to food security and imports will be less (2)	
1.3.1	To earn foreign capital Support local maize prices for sustainable maize production	1x1(1)
1.3.2	Lowest – 2016 (1) Highest – 2017	2x1(2)
1.3.3	Staple diet for many African countries (2) S.A produces a higher quality maize than other competing countries (2) Used as an additive in the production of other foods (2) Maize is supplied at an affordable price (2) The climatic factors are not conducive for production in foreign countries (2) [ANY ONE. ALSO ACCEPT OPPOSITE PERSPECTIVE]	1x2(2)
1.3.4	Climatic factors such as drought, floods, unreliable rainfall (2) Veld fires (2) Diseases (2) Climate change (2) Uncertainties about land reform (2) Soil erosion/less arable land/more infertile soil (2)	1x2(2)
1.3.5	Less income generated from exports (2) Increase in price of maize for local inhabitants (2) Decrease in GDP due to a drop in sales (2) Greater loss of jobs (2) Extra costs will be incurred to import food to make up for the shortage (2) Increased production costs as genetically modified (GM) crops has to be considered for a more stable production (2)	2x2(4)

	Decrease in raw materials for manufacturing (2) Purchasing power of farmers and farm workers decrease (2)	
1.3.6	 The government should subsidise farmers (2) Invest more money in research/agricultural production to increase production Speed up land reform to encourage the establishment of more farmers (2) Encourage the use of genetically modified crops as it can grow under more hardy conditions (2) Water transfer schemes will improve production (2) Skills training for emerging farmers (2) Improve accessibility to markets to sell goods (2) Make research into changing weather patterns/climate accessible to all farmers (2)	2x2(4)
1.4.1	2014 (1)	1x1(1)
1.4.2	Free State (1) Mpumalanga (1) Northwest (1) [any TWO]	2x1(2)
1.4.3	South Africa's interior were experiencing drought over most of the summer rainfall regions (2). This has influenced the size of the area planted and reduced the crop yield. (2)	1x2(2)



1.4.4	Small scale farmers produce on a smaller scale but are able to contribute to the total maize production (2) and therefore ensure food security to the deep rural population as they produce enough to sustain a family unit. (2)	2x2(4)
1.4.5	 <p>Different climatic regions provide opportunity for various types of crops that can be grown in SA (2)</p> <p>There is sufficient water for the crops in the areas of growth e.g. for wheat, maize and fruit. (2)</p> <p>Technology and good research to create cultivars that prosper in the climatic conditions in South Africa. (2)</p>	3x2(6)
1.5.1	<p>Food security - When a country is able to provide <u>access</u> to <u>nutritious</u> food for its inhabitants</p> <p>[concept]</p>	1x2(2)
1.5.2	<p>Food insecurity is not great news due to the fact that people still do not have access to nutritious food (2)</p> <p>People are still searching in dust bins for food (2)</p> <p>People are still begging on the streets for food (2)</p> <p>[ANY ONE]</p>	1x1(1)
1.5.3	<p>People are unemployed (live on streets) (2)</p> <p>They will not be able to afford the food due to high prices (2)</p> <p>Unaffordable to those living on the streets (2)</p> <p>Inaccessible to them (2)</p> <p>[ANY TWO]</p> 	2x2(4)
1.5.4	Use genetically modified crops to ensure higher yields (2)	

	<p>Improved scientific farming methods which would encourage higher yields (2)</p> <p>More training and skills development would increase large-scale farming (2)</p> <p>A greater variety of crops should be grown as South Africa has a diverse climate (2)</p> <p>Land reform programmes would transfer land ownership to more farmers which would increase crop production (2)</p> <p>Sustainable agriculture would serve to protect agricultural land for a long time thereby ensuring more food production (2)</p> <p>The government should provide incentives to protect small-scale farmers which would increase food production (2)</p> <p>Free trade would make importing of food easier and more accessible (2)</p> <p>Planting a variety of crops would prevent soil erosion and ensure enough fertile land (2)</p> <p>Create employment opportunities for their skills base (2)</p> <p>Food aid schemes can provide people with a temporary solution to a shortage of food (2)</p> <p>Community food gardens increases daily access to food, without people having to buy food (2)</p> <p>Convert from subsistence to commercial farming (2)</p> <p>Invest in research to improve crops and adapt to climate change (2)</p> <p>Regulate food prices to ensure accessibility (2)</p> <p>Use of organic farming practices to protect soil (2)</p> <p>Water and drought management/expand irrigation schemes to ensure sustainable supply of water (2)</p> <p>Promote the growth of industries to process more food (2)</p> <p>Reducing food wastage will ensure that there is more food available (2)</p>	4x2(8)
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	<p>Strict laws to prevent price fixing will provide access to food for poorer people (2)</p> <p>Food fortification - nutrients are added to basic food such as bread and maize to increase its nutrient value (2)</p> <p>Zero rating (Vat exemption) of more basic food to increase accessibility (2)</p> <p>Store surplus yield so that in an event of a natural disaster, people will have access to the surplus yield that was stored (2)</p> <p>[ANY FOUR]</p>	
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Activity 1.6 (TYPES OF INDUSTRIES)

1.6.1 A (1)

1.6.2 B (1)

1.6.3 A (1)

1.6.4 A (1)

1.6.5 B (1)

1.6.6 B (1)

1.6.7 A (1)

1.6.8 A (1)

(7 x 1)

(1)

Activity 1.7 (TYPES OF INDUSTRIES)

1.7.1 Market orientated (1)

1.7.2 Ubiquitous (1)

1.7.3 Footloose (1)

1.7.4 Raw material-orientated/heavy (1)

1.7.5 Heavy (1)

1.7.6 Bridge (1)

1.7.7 Light (1)



(7 x 1) (1)

Activity 1.8 (PWV/GAUTENG)

1.8.1 'contributing nearly 35% to the national gross domestic product, until at least 2017' (1)

'produced more than 50% of South Africa's manufactured exports' (1)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.8.2 Good energy security secures uninterrupted energy supply (2)

Many skilled/unskilled labourers ensure a high level of productivity (2)

Capital and technology to maintain high levels of production (2)

Wide variety of raw materials to support industrial development (2)

Well-developed transport system to transport raw materials/goods (2)

OR Tambo provides access to international investors (2)

A well-developed infrastructure providing essential services (2)

Wide variety of established secondary and tertiary industries (2)

Johannesburg Security Exchange (JSE) is located in the PWV/Gauteng (2)

Commercial and economic hub of South Africa (2)

Dense/large population creates readily available market/higher purchasing power (2)

Flat land facilitates the development of new industries (2)

Access to water resources is more favourable (2)

[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

1.8.3 (a) Abundance of copper mined there (2)

Close proximity to PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region (2)

Accessibility via roads/railways (2)

Saving on transport costs (2)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Attracts more investors to the region (2)

Creates more employment opportunities (2)

Entrepreneurial skills are improved (2)

Skills transfer from Gauteng (2)

Creates a stable labour force (2)

Strengthens buying power (2)



Ready market for the copper industries (2)

Linked industries will be improved/developed (2)

Multiplier effect leads to the expansion of other industries (2)

Improved transport links could assist Phalaborwa to export through Gauteng (2)

Infrastructural improvement and development to ensure rail/road transport of copper (2)

Social responsibility programs of copper mines will uplift local communities (2)

Supports a higher standard of living for local communities (2)

Funds generated will stimulate further development (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.8.4 **Energy provision**

Over reliance on coal as a source of energy (2)

Coal is a non-renewable resource (2)

Coal is an unsustainable resource (2)

Negative environmental impact of coal (2)

Rising costs of energy (2)

Overload on ESKOM grid that cannot cope with demand (2) Power cuts/load shedding affect productivity (2)

Unreliable power network (2)

Theft of power cables disrupt power provision (2)

Corruption in the coal mining sector hampers productivity (2)

OR

Labour

Importing skills will be expensive and increase the costs of production (2)

Expensive to train labourers (2)

Disputes and industrial action/strikes will reduce productivity (2)

Brain drain, where valuable skilled people leaving South Africa (2)

Impact of illnesses/diseases lower productivity (2)

Challenges associated with the provision of minimum wages (2)

Mechanisation could lead to unemployment in the future (2)

[ANY FOUR]

(4 x 2) (8)

Activity 1.9 (Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage)

1.9.1 Eastern Cape (1)

[ACCEPT EC] (1)

(1 x 1)

(1)

1.9.2 Automotive industry /motor vehicle industry /

assembly of motor vehicles

(1 x 1)

(1)

1.9.3 Natural bay seaport (harbor) (1)

It has a more central location as compared to the other core industrial areas to reach the northern and southern parts of South Africa (1)

Covering an area of 1957,6km² (1)

Located in the wetter eastern half of the country (1)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 1) (2)

1.9.4 Large labour force (2)

Availability of a market (2)

Large buying power (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.9.5 Provides sustainable employment for local residents (2)

Increased earnings will benefit local businesses (2)

Improved infrastructure associated with industries will boost other economic activities in the area (2)

Export of vehicles increases foreign exchange (2)

Industries will contribute to local economic growth (2)

Taxes paid by the industry contributes to regional income (2)

Provides market for raw materials to increase production (2)

Export of products increases foreign exchange (2)

Multiplier-effect stimulates other sectors of the local economy (2)



Results in the upskilling of people which will increase quality and output (2)

Fourth-industrial revolution skills e.g. robotics will increase efficiency in the workplace (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2)

(4)

1.9.6 Lack of minerals and raw materials (2)

Lack of minerals to beneficiate (2)

Water shortages due to no supplementation by water schemes (2)

Shortage of skilled labour force (2)

Less tertiary activities and services (2)

No administrative capital advantage (2)

Poorer infrastructure compared to PWV (2)

Smaller market in PE-Uitenhage (2)

Electricity is more expensive (2)

Less capital investment in PE-Uitenhage region (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2)

(4)

Activity 1.10 (Centralisation and Decentralisation)

1.10.1 The process where industries move to outlying areas which are underdeveloped. (1 x 2) (2)

1.10.2 Centralisation. (1 x 1) (1)

1.10.3 Industrial decentralisation may be required by the government to stimulate growth in outlying rural areas.(2)

Depletion of resources. (2)

They need to reduce transport costs by locating closer to the market.(2)

The product is no longer in demand.(2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.10.4 Four major industrial areas are highly developed. (2)

There is a multiplier effect when similar industries cluster. (2)

Good infrastructure and communication networks are well developed. (2)

Good labour market. (2)

(4 x 2) (8)

Activity 1.11 (GAUTENG/ PWV)

1.11.1 Pretoria Witwatersrand Vereeniging. (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

1.11.2 Iron and steel (1)

Chemical (1)

Food and beverages (1)

Motor vehicles (1)

Metal products (1)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 1) (2)

1.11.3 A good transport network (road, rail and air) In PWV. (2)

Well linked to other regions of South Africa especially harbors. (2)

Large market. (2)

Raw materials available. (2)

Has skilled labour available. It has the largest population from all the core industrial region / provinces. (2)

Large power stations located in PWV and coal mines are close (large coal mines in Mpumalanga). (2)

Sufficient water supply (water supply supplemented by water projects e.g. TUGA project. (2)

Has many tertiary education institutions (skills development). (2)

Relatively flat land (easier construction of industries). (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.11.4 WATER

Too many activities lead to water shedding which reduce production. (2)

Water is easily polluted, so industries must have reduce pollution which incurs more production costs. (2)

PWV supplements water through TUGA and Lesotho Water Highlands, therefore water becomes expensive. (2)

ENERGY



Generation of electricity using coal leads to pollution, and alternative energy sources are expensive. (2)

Too many activities increase energy demand. (2)

Loadshedding decreases production. (2) (4 x 2) (8)



Activity 1.12 (Informal Sectors)

1.12.1 Vegetables /Fruits (1)

Sweets (1)

Cooked foods (1)

[ANY ONE] (2 x 1) (2)

1.12.2 Theft from passers-by (2)

Exposing customers to food poisoning (2)

Expiry of products due to lack of refrigeration (2)

Destruction of stock during adverse weather conditions (2)

Contamination of the products being sold (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.12.3 Provide a building for the vendor (2)

Provision of site (buildings) and services (water and electricity) (2) Provide financial support to construct a better shelter (2)

Relocate to a safer area/ Demarcation of area for informal sector (2)

Registration of informal sector. (2)

Partnership must be created between the informal traders and formal businesses. (2) (4 x 2) (8)

Activity 1.13 (COEGA Industrial Development Zone)

1.13.1 Eastern Cape (1)

1.13.2 An industrial zone that has been identified especially for export-driven industries (1x2)

1.13.3 Water- is available which promote industrial development. (2)

Flat land- which makes it easy for industrial growth. (2)

Market - the area is densely populated, and close to harbor which provides both local and international market. (2)

Labour- the area is densely populated which provides both skilled and unskilled labour. (2)

Harbour at Ngqura makes it easy to import and export goods. (2)

Transport- a well developed transport networks make it easy to transport and receive goods. (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.13.4 Provides a demand for raw material in the primary sector. (2)

There will also be an increase in the tertiary sector since transport , financial and trade services will be in more demand. (2)

More research could also be in demand for further development of this IDZ.(2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.13.5 People will get jobs. (2)

They will gain skills. (2)

Poverty will be reduced. (2)

Purchasing power will increase. (2)

Standard of living will increase. (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.14 (Proposed toll road along the WILD COAST)

1.14.1 Spatial Development Initiative (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

1.14.2 Gorges (1)

Indigenous forests (1)

Parks (1)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 1) (2)

1.14.3 High unemployment rate. (2)

Periodic drought(2).

High number of unskilled labourers. (2)

No coal for generation of electricity. (2)

People still engaged in subsistence farming.

Poor farming methods. (2)



Poor infrastructure. (2)

Overcrowding. (2)

Part of homelands (Transkei, Ciskei). (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.14.4 It will shorten the route between Durban and East London. (2)

Easy access for tourist. (2)

They anticipate on toll bringing in money for local government. (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.14.5 Indigenous forests are removed. (2)

Habitats are destroyed. (2)

Ecosystems are disturbed. (2)

Road construction can lead to soil erosion. (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.14.6 Road will bypass small towns and their economies will suffer. (2)

Traditional lifestyles will be disrupted. (2)

Road will divide villages. (2)

Animals will be killed on the road. (2)

Jobs will be created. (2)

Tourist towns will be accessible. (2)

More jobs will increase purchasing power. (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

