SCHOOL

Learner Activities

[Term 3]

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

2020

FIGURE 4.6: CONTRIBUTION OF SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO SOUTH AFRICA'S GDP

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	CONTRIBUTION
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,2%
Mining and quarrying	4,9%
Manufacturing	15,2%
Electricity, gas and water	1,8%
Construction	3%
Finance, real estate and business services	21,5%
General government services	13,7%

[Source: https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/investments-immigration/economynews/sa-economy-key-sectors]

4.6 Refer to **FIGURE 4.6** showing contributions to South Africa's GDP.

4.6.1 Which economic activity in **FIGURE 4.6** contributed the most to South Africa's GDP? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Which economic sector contributed the most to South Africa's GDP? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Explain the low contribution of the primary economic sector to the South African economy. (2 x 2) (4)

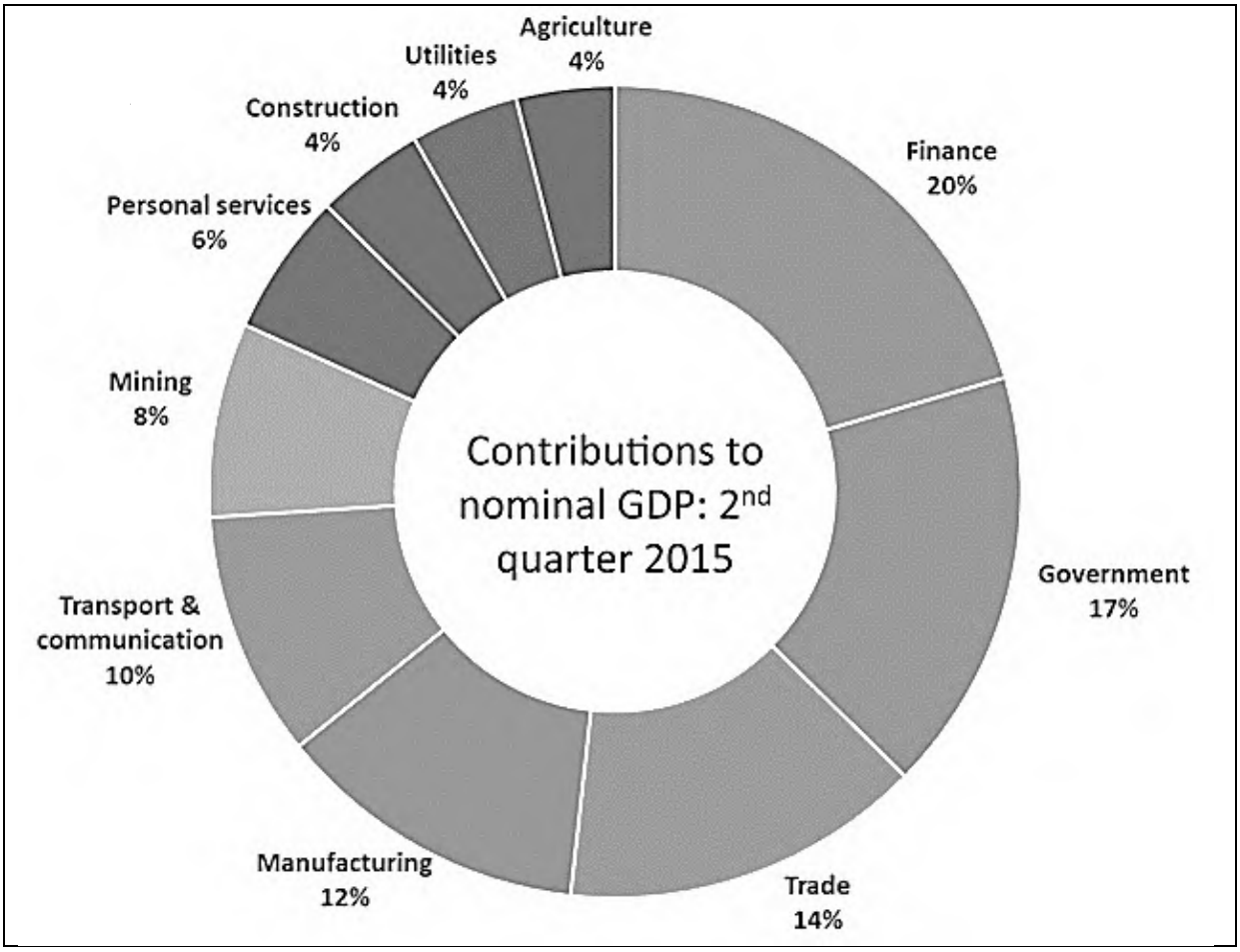
4.6.4 Why is it important to strengthen the secondary sector in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.5 Account for the low contribution made by electricity, gas and water to the tertiary sector. (2 x 2) (4)

[14]

ACTIVITY # 02 [MP /Sept. 2019]

FIGURE 3.2: CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP BY ECONOMIC SECTORS



[Source: Economics/daily/URL]

3.2 Study **FIGURE 3.2** showing contributions to the GDP in 2018 by various economic sectors.

3.2.1 What does the abbreviation *GDP* mean?

3.2.2 Which tertiary activity contributed the most to the GDP?

3.2.3 What is the total percentage contributed by the primary sector?

3.2.4 What percentage do imports and exports contribute to the GDP?

3.2.5 Which primary activity contributed the most to the GDP in 2018?

3.2.6 Name the secondary sector activity that contributed 12 percent in the GDP in 2018.

3.2.7 Mention ONE activity that contributed the least in the 2018's GDP.

3.2.8 Which sector of economy does transport and communications fall under?

(8 x 1) **(8)**

ACTIVITY # 03 [NOV. 2018 - DBE]

FIGURE 3.5: BEEF FARMING

2020 AND BEYOND: A VISION FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN BEEF INDUSTRY

By Lloyd Phillips, 7 December 2017

In 2016 South Africa became a net red meat exporter for the first time, supplying mainly the cheap beef market.

In 2016 global red meat exports amounted to 9,44 million tons. Brazil led the way, exporting 1,85 million tons or 19,6% of the total. South Africa ranked 15th at 60 000 tons, or 0,64%, of the world total.

The recent drought showed how crucial it was for the country's beef industry to stop focusing on exporting only cheap beef. By exporting higher quality beef, our industry can protect itself from shocks that result in reduced profits.

It must be noted, however, that with the current high beef price in South Africa, the country will be unable to compete against the likes of Brazil and other top beef exporters.

[Adapted from https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/agri-business/agribusinesses/ 2020-beyond-vision-sa-beef-industry/]

3.5 Refer to **FIGURE 3.5**, an extract on South Africa's beef industry.

3.5.1 Which country had the highest exportation of beef in 2016? (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Quote evidence from the extract that suggests that the beef industry is growing in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 Refer to the statement below:

By exporting higher quality beef, our industry can protect itself from shocks that result in reduced profits.

(a) Why does the exportation of low quality beef reduce profits? (1x 1) (1)

(b) Suggest how farmers can produce higher quality beef. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 Write a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines explaining the factors preventing South Africa from being competitive with other top beef exporters. (4 x 2) **[8]**

ACTIVITY # 04 [NOV. 2019 - DBE]

3.2 Refer to economic sectors. Match the statements below with the primary, secondary or tertiary economic sectors. Write only the sector next to the question numbers (3.2.1 to 3.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.2.1 Mining is an example of this economic sector

3.2.2 This sector is concerned with the provision of services

3.2.3 The extraction of raw materials from the Earth's surface

3.2.4 Concerned with the processing of raw materials

3.2.5 The provision of electricity is an example of this sector

3.2.6 The manufacture of textiles, footwear and clothing

3.2.7 Contributes the least to the GDP of South Africa (7 x 1) **(7)**

ACTIVITY # 05 [DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2016]

4.2 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (4.2.1–4.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 4.2.8 tertiary.

4.2.1 A **(large-scale/small-scale)** farmer has a small, but economically viable piece of land which is profitably and intensively farmed.

4.2.2 The lack of access to food and water, which could lead to chronic starvation and related diseases, is known as **(food security/food insecurity)**.

4.2.3 When a government takes over the ownership and operations of the mines, it is called **(privatisation/nationalisation)**.

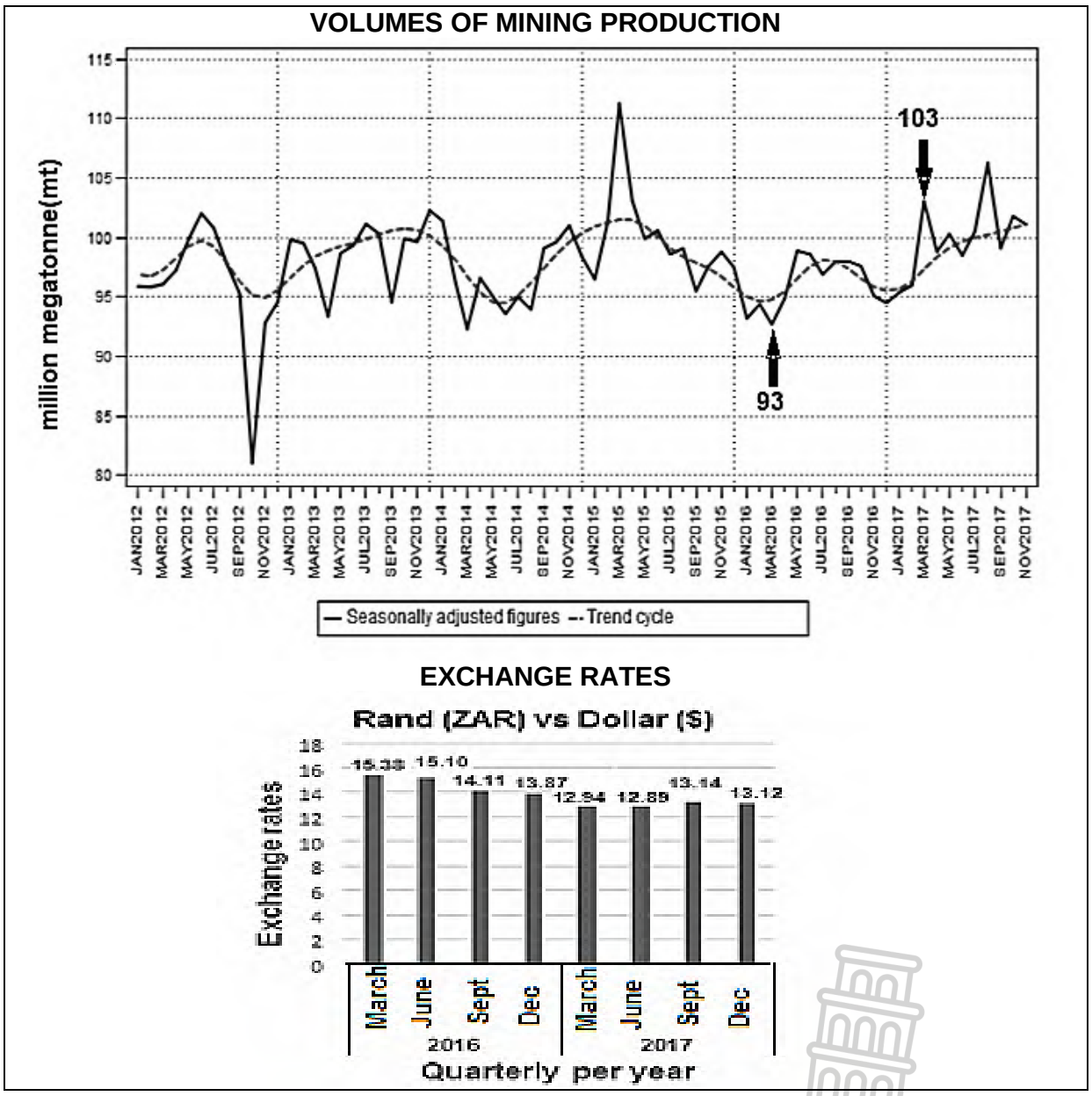
4.2.4 The processing of raw materials into manufactured products is known as the **(primary/secondary)** sector.

4.2.5 An industry that develops when raw materials are evenly distributed and have no influence on the location of the industry is called a/an **(bridge/ubiquitous)** industry.

4.2.6 **(Centralisation/Decentralisation)** is the clustering of industries in one area.

4.2.7 **(Bridge/Ubiquitous)** industries are located between the source of the raw material and the customer. (7 x 1) **(7)**

FIGURE 3.5: MINING PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE RATE STATISTICS OF SOUTH AFRICA



[Source: Data from www.x-rates.com]

3.5 Study the graphs depicting the volume of mining production (2012–2017) and the exchange rates (2016–2017) in **FIGURE 3.5**.

3.5.1 Why is mining a *primary activity*? (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Identify the year or years when the volume of mining production was at its lowest and highest. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 Refer to the volumes of mining production (2012–2017) and the exchange rates between 2016 and 2017.

(a) Describe the trends of the volume of mining production between March 2016 and March 2017. (2 x 1) (2)

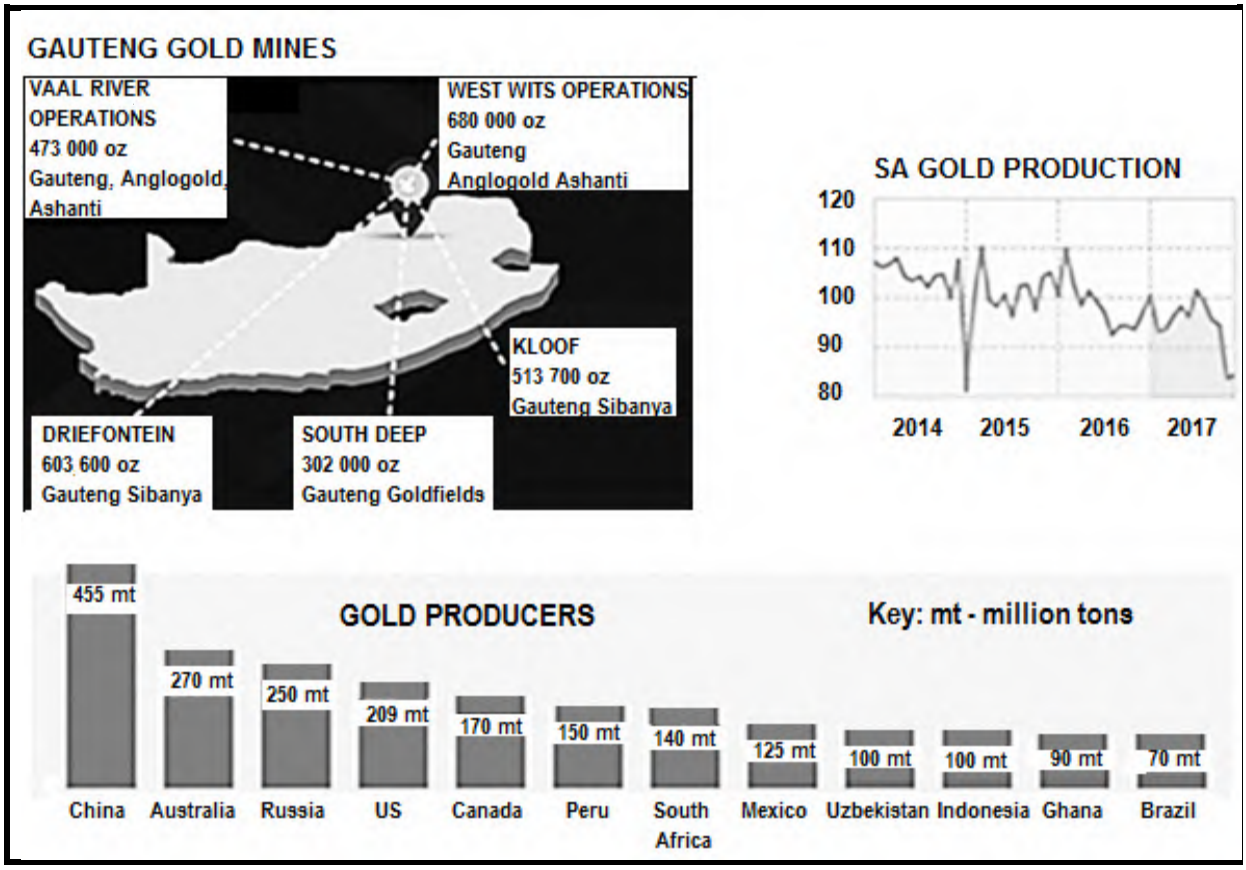
(b) Explain why the decrease in the exchange rates may have caused these trends (**answer to QUESTION 3.5.3(a)**), between March 2016 and March 2017. (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Mention TWO other factors (besides exchange rate), that may have contributed to the trends (**answer to QUESTION 3.5.3(a)**) between March 2016 and March 2017. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 Evaluate how a labour force can increase profits in the mining industry. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

FIGURE 4.2: GOLD MINING STATISTICS FOR 2017



[Adapted from http://www.kitco.com/ind/Media/images/South_Africa.jpeg and http://www.statssa.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Infographic_v04-1]

4.2 Refer to **FIGURE 4.2** showing statistics on gold mining in January 2017.

4.2.1 Name the province where the most gold is mined in South Africa.

4.2.2 Which gold mine in Gauteng produces the most gold per ounce (oz) in South Africa?

4.2.3 Name the mining company that produced the most gold.

4.2.4 Name the country with the highest production of gold in the world.

4.2.5 What is the ranking of South Africa in terms of gold production in the world?

4.2.6 Calculate the contribution that Africa made to the world's gold production in January 2017.

4.2.7 At the end of which year did South Africa's gold production drop to its lowest point?

4.2.8 Is the most recent production of gold in South Africa showing an increasing or decreasing trend? **(8)**

FIGURE 4.5: MINING

COAL MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Coal mining in South Africa plays a significant role in the country's economy, as it is responsible for nearly three quarters of Eskom's fuel supply. It also supplies coal to SASOL, who produces around 35% of the country's liquid fuel.

Coal mining in South Africa is centred on the Highveld, with roughly 60% of the country's deposits located in eMalahleni (Witbank) and surrounding areas.

[Source: http://www.projectsiq.co.za/coal-mining-in-south-africa.htm]

4.5 Read the extract in **FIGURE 4.5** on coal mining in South Africa.

4.5.1 Name the province in which most of South Africa's coalfields are found. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Name TWO of South Africa's major industries that are dependenton coal as a raw material. (2 x 1) (2)

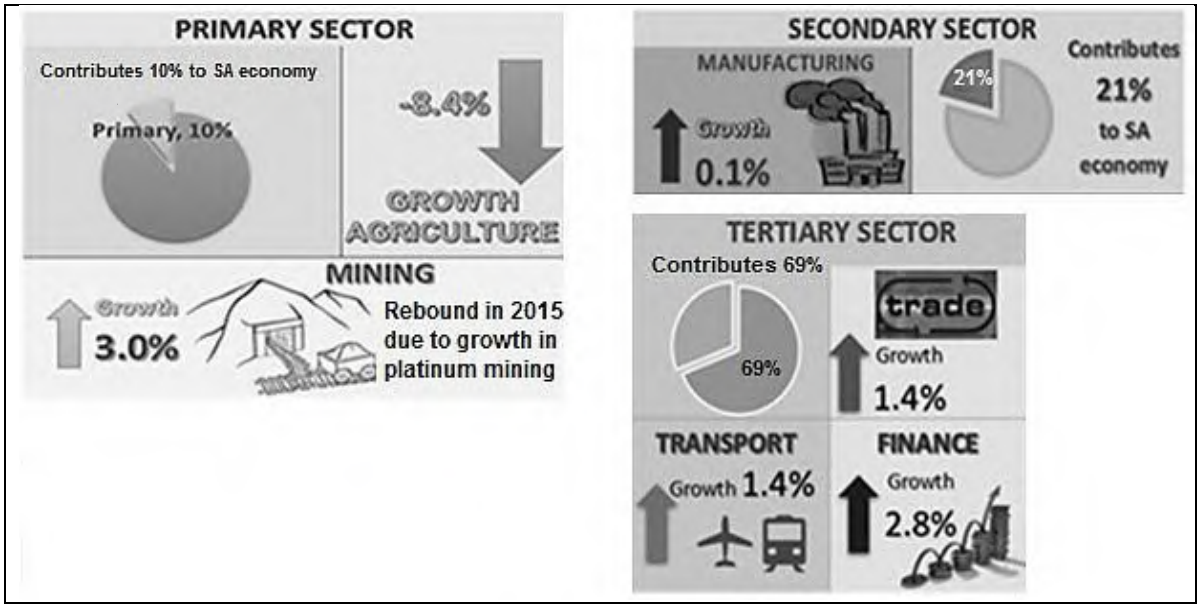
4.5.3 State TWO environmental problems resulting from coal mining in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.4 Mining and coal-dependent companies should work together to rectify environmental injustices associated with coal mining. In a paragraph of about **EIGHT** lines, explain how this can be achieved. (4 x 2)(8)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 09 **[DBE/ JUNE. 2017]**

FIGURE 4.2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



[Source: Examiner's infographic]

4.2 Refer to **FIGURE 4.2** on economic geography to answer this question.
Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. Write only the word next to the question number (4.2.1–4.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.2.1 The **(secondary/tertiary)** sector refers to the provision of services.

4.2.2 After extraction, value is added to raw materials in the **(secondary/tertiary)** sector.

4.2.3 Economic growth in the primary sector declined due to the decrease in **(agriculture/mining)**.

4.2.4 The service sector that has shown the biggest growth is **(mining/finance)**.

4.2.5 The **(secondary/tertiary)** sector contributes the least to the South African economy.

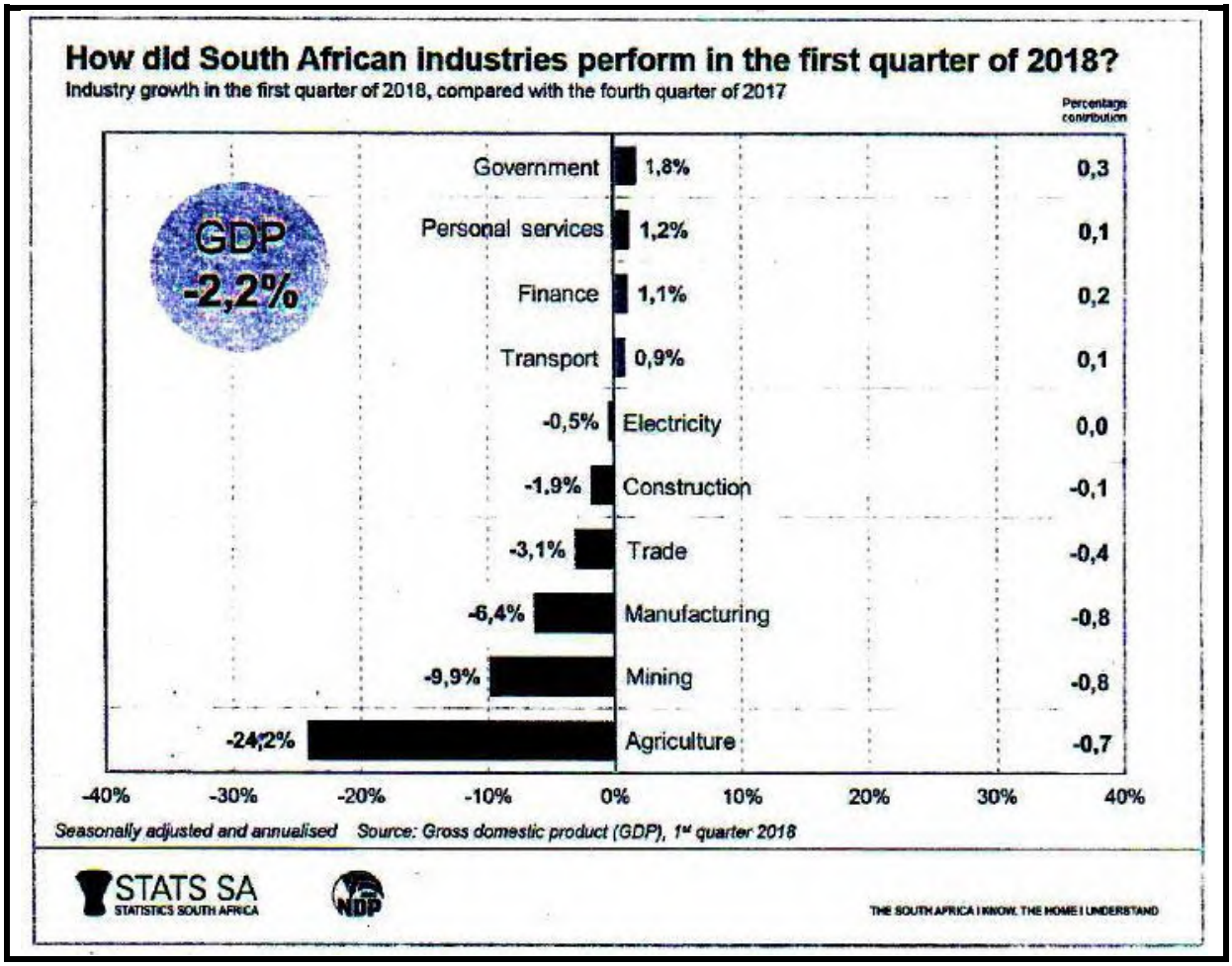
4.2.6 The mining sector has grown due to increased production in **(gold/platinum)**.

4.2.7 The growth in trade is linked to a growth in **(manufacturing/agriculture)**.

4.2.8 The sector to which tourism makes a contribution is the **(secondary/tertiary)** sector.

(8 x 1) **(8)**

FIGURE 4.5: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



4.5 4.5 Study **FIGURE 4.5** based on the Gross Domestic Product.

4.5.1 Define the term ***Gross Domestic Product.*** (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Comment on the trend shown by the GDP. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 Which economic sector is also referred to as the service sector? (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.4 Determine the following about the contribution of different sectors:

(a) Economic sector contributing the least. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Economic activity showing greatest growth. (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Percentage contribution of secondary sector. (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.5 Farming activity shows the greatest decline in contribution to the GDP. In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, suggest possible contributing factors for the decline. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

3.2	Choose a type of industry from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 3.2.8 I.		
	COLUMN A		**COLUMN B**
3.2.1	Located all over the geographical area without concentration in one particular area	**A**	heavy
		B	light
3.2.2	Located close to the source of raw materials as it produces perishable goods	**C**	footloose
3.2.3	Manufactures smaller products with little or no pollution	**D**	ubiquitous
		E	bridge
3.2.4	Produces bulky products and located close to the market	**F**	raw material-orientated
3.2.5	Requires flat land situated next to specialised transport facilities	**G**	market-orientated
		H	decentralised
3.2.6	Industries that relocated outside an existing industrial area		
3.2.7	Located where one means of transport is replaced by another		(7 x 1) **(7)**

ACTIVITY # 12 **[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]**

FIGURE 4.2: TABLE SHOWING CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	% CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
Electricity	**2,8%**
Construction	**3,2%**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**4%**
Mining	**5%**
Manufacturing	**14%**
Transport, storage and communication	**16%**
Government services	**16%**
Wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant	**17%**
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	**22%**

4.2 Study **FIGURE 4.2** which is a table of statistics showing the contribution of various economic activities to the gross domestic product in South Africa.

4.2.1 Which economic activity contributed the least to South Africa's GDP?

4.2.2 What percentage did the primary sector contribute?

4.2.3 Does the primary or tertiary sector contribute a greater percentage to the economy?

4.2.4 Name the economic activity that falls into the secondary sector.

4.2.5 Which economic sector must have the highest percentage to indicate that a country has a developed economy?

4.2.6 Do the statistics for South Africa show a developed country or a developing country?

4.2.7 Name the highest contributing economic activity in the tertiary sector.

4.2.8 Give another name for the *tertiary sector*. (8 x 1) **(8)**

ACTIVITY # 13 [EC/SEPT. 2018]

FIGURE 4.5: MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is stuck in a vicious de-industrialisation (reduction in industrial activity) cycle which has left its manufacturing sector lagging at a level well below where it should be considering its developmental stage.

'We are woefully underperforming,' De Ruyter said, pointing to the decline in manufacturing that had led to 500 000 job losses on the back of a significant drop in consumer demand.

The country's difficulty in turning the situation around is exacerbated (make worse) by high energy and labour costs, lagging infrastructure, policy and regulatory uncertainty, the export of unbeneficiated goods and a reliance on imports.

[Source: Extracted from an article by Natasha Odendaal – 27/06/17]

4.5 Refer to the article on manufacturing in South Africa in **FIGURE 4.5**.

4.5.1 Define the term ***manufacturing***. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Give evidence from the article that confirms South Africa's declining manufacturing sector. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 Name TWO factors, from the article, that make it difficult for South Africa to increase manufacturing. (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.4 Explain how high energy costs contribute to the underperformance of the manufacturing sector. (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, explain the positive impact of beneficiated goods for manufacturing (4 x 2) (8)

[16]

FIGURE 4.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[Source: www.google/Business Day; 26 January 2017]

4.6 Refer to the cartoon in **FIGURE 4.6** showing the role of international trade in the South African economy.

4.6.1 What is *international trade*? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Name the product that is being imported into South Africa in large quantities. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Which government department is represented as the referee in the cartoon? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.4 Explain why the cartoon suggests that the fight cannot be nice, clean and fair. (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.5 Name ONE way in which cheap imports negatively impact on the GDP of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.6 Why are cheap imports allowed into South Africa despite its negative impact on the economy of South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.7 Suggest TWO possible measures to reduce South Africa's reliance (dependence) on cheap imports. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 15 [DBE/ JUNE. 2017]

FIGURE 3.6: DURBAN-PINETOWN INDUSTRIAL REGION

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region is the hub of industrial development along the coast of KwaZulu-Natal. Eight new industrial areas have been developed within this industrial region. One of these industrial areas, Cornubia Industrial Park, will generate 36 000 new job opportunities according to the developers. An additional 370 000 short-term construction jobs will also be created in the Cornubia Industrial Park.

[Adapted from Wikimedia.org]

3.6 Refer to **FIGURE 3.6**, providing information on the Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region.

3.6.1 What evidence suggests that Durban-Pinetown is growing rapidly as an industrial area? (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Name a raw material that has supported industrial growth in this region. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 Quote ONE of the main benefits of the Cornubia Industrial Park in **FIGURE 3.6**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.4 Explain how the benefit identified in **QUESTION 3.6.3** will assist local communities. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 How does the infrastructure in this industrial region support rapid industrial growth? (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.6 Use examples and explain why this industrial region has many break-of-bulk industries. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 16 **[EC/ SEPT. 2014]**

FIGURE 4.6

4.6 Refer to **FIGURE 4.6** which highlights the type of industry found in one of the four economic regions that you have studied. Refer to the sketches to answer the questions.

4.6.1 Name the core region that is mainly involved in the production of goods shown in **FIGURE 4.6**. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Account for the location of the petro-chemical and sugar industry in this region. (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.3 Discuss TWO advantages that this industrial area enjoys over the PWV industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

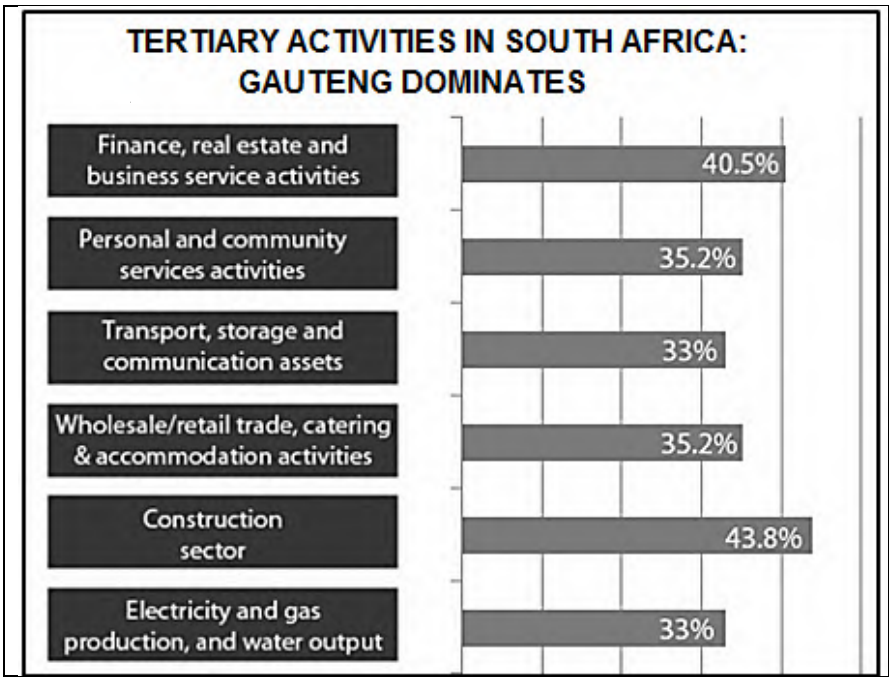
4.6.4 Write down any TWO problems hampering economic development in this region. (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.1 Name the core region that is mainly involved in the production of goods shown in **FIGURE 4.6**. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Account for the location of the petro-chemical and sugar industry in this region. (2 x 2) (4)

[18]

FIGURE 4.6: TERTIARY ACTIVITIES



[Source: http://www.fin24.com/Entrepreneurs/News/Gauteng-the-top-dog -for-years-to- come-20140703]

4.6 Study **FIGURE 4.6** showing the percentage of Gauteng's activities in the tertiary sector in South Africa.

4.6.1 Define the term ***tertiary economic activities***. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Which tertiary activity in Gauteng contributes the most to South Africa's economy? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Give a reason for the economic activity that contributes the highest percentage to the tertiary sector. (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.4 Comment on the contribution of the tertiary sector of Gauteng to the economy of South Africa, based on the information in FIGURE 4.6. (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.5 Why is it preferable for a country to have a stronger tertiary sector than a primary sector? (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.6 Explain the role that transport plays in strengthening the tertiary sector in Gauteng. (2 x 2) (4)

[14]

FIGURE 4.5: PWV/GAUTENG INDUSTRIAL REGION

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.

[Adapted from http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/gauteng-to-remain-dominant-sa-economy-until-2017-2014-05-14/rep_id:4136]

4.5 Read the extract in **FIGURE 4.5** based on the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region.

4.5.1 Quote evidence from the article to support the statement that the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region is a core industrial region. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Discuss ONE factor that has contributed to the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region being a preferred destination for international investors. (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.3 Gauteng's manufacturing sector is a major market for copper.

(a) Why is the Phalaborwa SDI the main supplier of copper to Gauteng? (1 x 2) (2)

(b) How will the Phalaborwa SDI benefit from strengthening its trading links with Gauteng? (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.4 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. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

FIGURE 3.6: PE-UITENHAGE INDUSTIAL REGION

SA Plant rated top factory in VW's Global Network

Volkswagen's (VW) Uitenhage factory has been rated the top manufacturing plant in the German brand's global production network. VW SA says it came out on top in the 2018 selling in sedans, hatchbacks and SUVs, thanks to the New Polo, Jetta and Tiguan models. VW managed to meet and improve the expectations set by VW globally to reduce energy consumption, water usage, emissions and waste targets. The VW plant is growing because of the positive impact of locally beneficiated goods for manufacturing. The only negative is that ESKOM has recently increased the energy tariffs dramatically over a short period of time.

[Source: Adapted from an article VW south Africa 20/05/2018]

3.6 Refer to **FIGURE 3.6** on the PE-Uitenhage Industrial region.

3.6.1 Define the term ***manufacturing***. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Mention TWO factors that have led to Volkswagen (VW) South Africa being rated as the top manufacturing plant in the German brand's global production network. (2 x 1) (2)

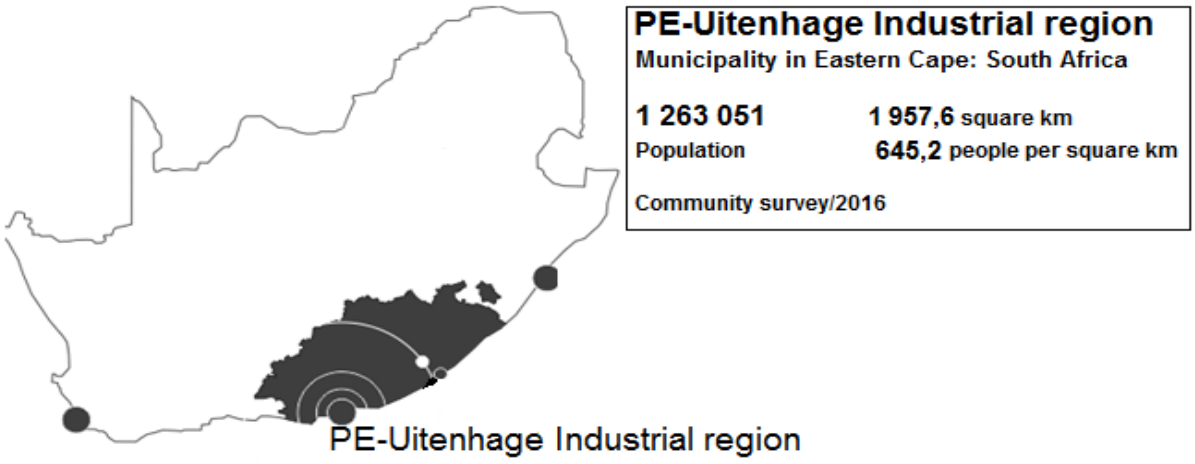
3.6.3 Explain the impact of the recent increase in electricity tariffs by ESKOM on the manufacturing of Volkswagen (VW) vehicles. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, discuss the positive impact of locally-produced (manufactured) goods on the South African economy. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

FIGURE 4.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S INDUSTRIAL REGIONS: PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE (NELSON MANDELA METROPOLE)

The PE-Uitenhage industrial region, covering an area of 1 957,6 km², is situated on the wetter eastern half of South Africa, in the Eastern Cape. It has a major natural bay seaport and is the economic powerhouse of the Eastern Cape.
Main economic sectors: Manufacturing (25%), community services (23%), finance (23%), trade (13%) and transport (13%)
The automotive industry is one of the main contributors to the area's economic growth. The PE-Uitenhage industrial region is home to two major automotive manufacturers, namely Volkswagen and General Motors South Africa. In addition, there are over 150 vehicle component manufacturers in the region.



Source: https://municipalities.co.za/overview/1/nelson-mandela-bay-metropolitan-municipality

4.5 Refer to **FIGURE 4.5**, the infographic of South Africa's industrial regions: Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (Nelson Mandela Metropole).

4.5.1 In which province is the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region located? (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 State the main industry in this region. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 Give TWO physical (natural) factors in the infographic that contributed to its growth as a manufacturing region. (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.4 Why is the large population an advantage to the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region? (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.5 Explain how the industry in **QUESTION 4.5.2** contributed to the economic growth of this region. (2 x 2) (4)

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

[14]

FIGURE 3.6: INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE INDUSTRIAL REGION(NELSON MANDELA METROPOLE)

3.6 Refer to **FIGURE 3.6** based on industrial activity in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage Industrial Area (Nelson Mandela Metropole).

3.6.1 Would you classify an motor car industry as primary activity or secondary activity? (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 State the major infrastructure factor that influenced the location of the motor car industry. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 Give the main factor that disadvantages the motor car industry in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage Industrial Region. (1 x 1) (1)

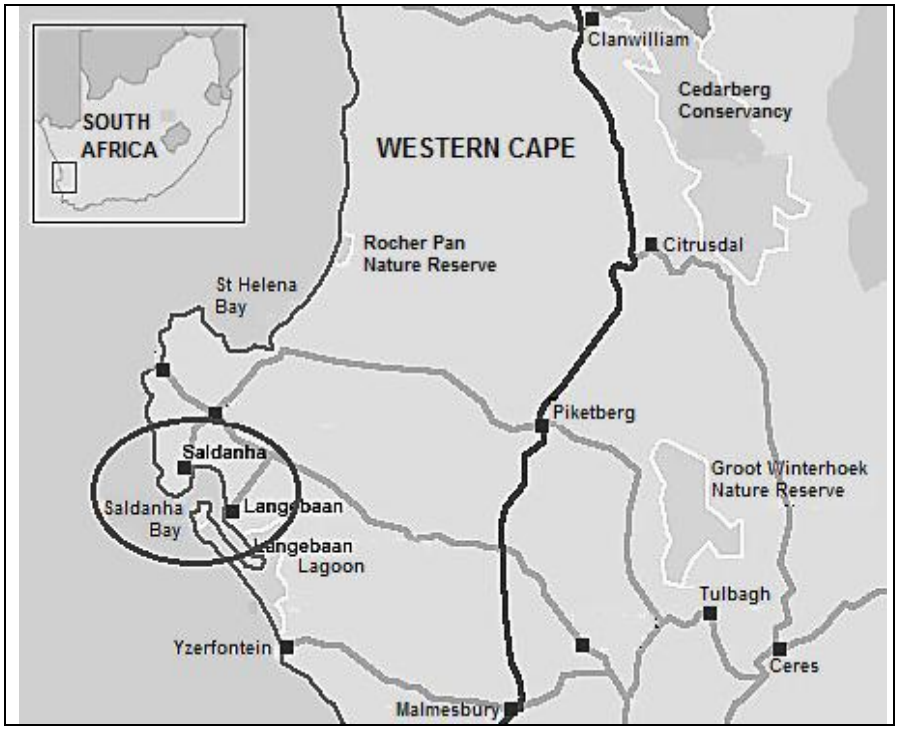
3.6.4 Explain how the motor car industry has stimulated the development of other industries. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines evaluate the importance of industrial activity for the economy of Eastern Cape. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 22 [DBE - May/June 2019]

FIGURE 3.5: WEST COAST SDI



Adapted from http://www.eyesonafrica.net/cntry-imgs/westcst_imgs/west-coast-upd_r12_c4.jpg]

3.5 Refer to **FIGURE 3.5** showing the West Coast Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).

3.5.1 What is a ***spatial development initiative***? (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Name the port associated with the West Coast SDI. (1 x 1) (1)

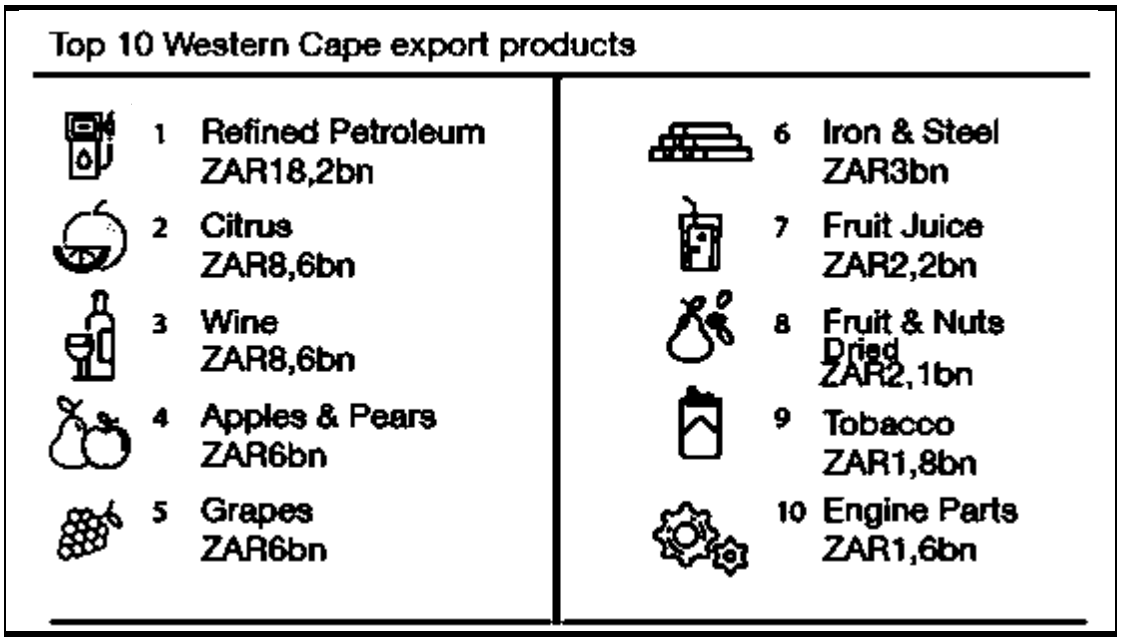
3.5.3 Name ONE manufacturing industry in the West Coast SDI. (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.4 Discuss TWO physical factors that favoured the development of the SDI on the West coast. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.5 Write a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines to explain how the West Coast SDI uplifts the local community. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

FIGURE 3.5: WESTERN CAPE EXPORT PRODUCTS



[Source:http://www.wesgro.co.za/pdf_repository/

3.5 Refer to **FIGURE 3.5** showing statistics relating to Western Cape export products.

3.5.1 Name ONE product in **FIGURE 3.5** representing the primary and secondary economic sectors. (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.2 Which primary product shows an increase in value after it has been processed? (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.3 Calculate the total revenue from the export of fresh fruit in the Western Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.4 Why is fruit processing such a major industry in the South-western Cape? (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.5 Discuss TWO factors that support the export of products from the Western Cape. (2 x 2) (4)

[14]

ACTIVITY # 24 **[EC/SEPT. 2019]**

FIGURE 4.6: PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE INDUSTRIAL REGION

There are two main industries in Nelson Mandela Bay namely: 1) automotive and 2) harbour facilities.

The automotive industry comprises major vehicle manufacturers that are based in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, such as Volkswagen South Africa and General Motors.

In addition to these companies, which are dedicated to the construction and production of commercial and other vehicles, the automotive industry in Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage is also made up of the entities that manufacture components of these vehicles. These companies must make the batteries, catalytic converters, tyres, wire harnesses, etc., that make the car companies work as well as they do. The main harbour has a valuable container terminal, fruit terminal and manganese terminal. In addition, the onsite railway trains make the transport of goods to and from the harbour quicker and easier (and, therefore, cheaper). Much of the container traffic is caused by motor vehicles and their components being shipped, although steel, wool and other machinery are also transported frequently. Agricultural products are handled by the breakbulk terminal.

In 1999, the Coega Development Corporation was begun with the aim of making Port Elizabeth the preferred investment destination. The deepwater port of Ngqura has been positioned along the international east-west trading route.

[Source: mbda.co.za]

4.6 Read the extract in **FIGURE 4.6** referring to the development of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region.

4.6.1 In which province is the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region located? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Name the main industry located in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 State the main transport facility that influenced the location of this industry (answer to **QUESTION 4.6.2**). (1 x 1) (1)

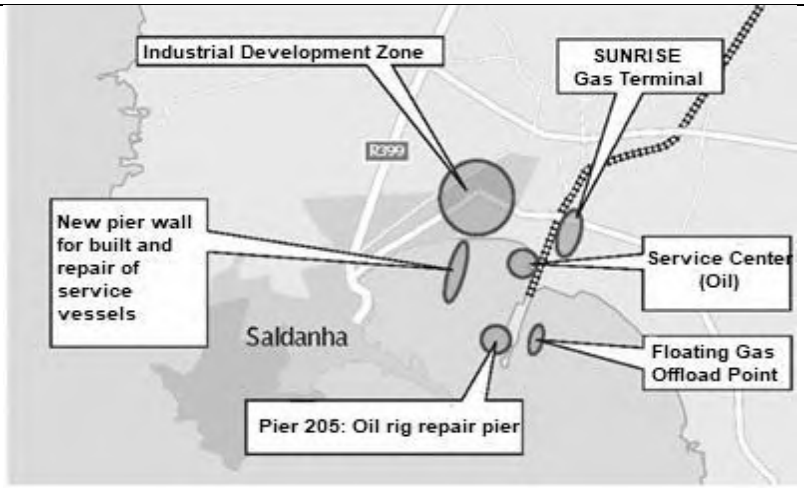
4.6.4 How has the main industry mentioned in **QUESTION 4.6.2** stimulated the growth of other industries in the region? (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.5 Discuss ONE factor that has restricted industrial growth in the region. (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.6 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, explain the impact that transport has had on the growth of the region. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

FIGURE 3.6: SALDANHA BAY DEVELOPMENT REGION



IDZ brings economic boom to Saldanha Bay

Trade and industry minister Rob Davies said a study had shown that Saldanha Bay was strategically located to serve the oil and gas sector on the African continent due to an increasing number of oil rigs requiring maintenance and passing by the West coast to the East coast of Africa. The focus on oil and gas facilities will include maintenance and repair, fabrication, supply and other services. The study, Minister Davies added, found that development in the area has the potential to create 11 975 new jobs.
The IDZ is an industrial area linked to an international sea port which has areas that are suited for the manufacturing and storage of goods to boost beneficiation investment, economic growth and the development of skills and employment.

[Source: sassda.erg.co.za]

3.6 Study the map and article in **FIGURE 3.6** that refers to the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Region.

3.6.1 Name the core industrial region that is close to the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Region. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 List ONE of the main aims of the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Region. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 According to the extract, which sector does the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Region serve? (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.4 How is the location of the Saldanha Bay harbour seen as an advantage to the region? (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, outline the challenges that the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Region has had to face since its declaration as an Industrial Development Region. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 26 **[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]**

FIGURE 3.5: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES (IDZs)

SALDANHA BAY IDZ DRAWING STRONG INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

Due to good consultation between government and the Saldanha Bay community, this town in the Western Cape has the potential for economic growth and job creation. There are signs that direct foreign investment will increase in the future.

Many lease agreements have already been signed by oil and gas companies. The harbour is being expanded to cater for the growth taking place. Two major wind energy projects are being financed by the global energy company called GDF Suez. This area also has a number of unique natural features that attract tourists.

[Source: *West Coast Business News and Directory*]

3.5 Read the extract in **FIGURE 3.5** about the Saldanha Bay IDZ and answer the questions that follow.

3.5.1 In which South African province is Saldanha Bay situated? (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Why are IDZs located away from major metropolitan areas? (1 x 2) (2)

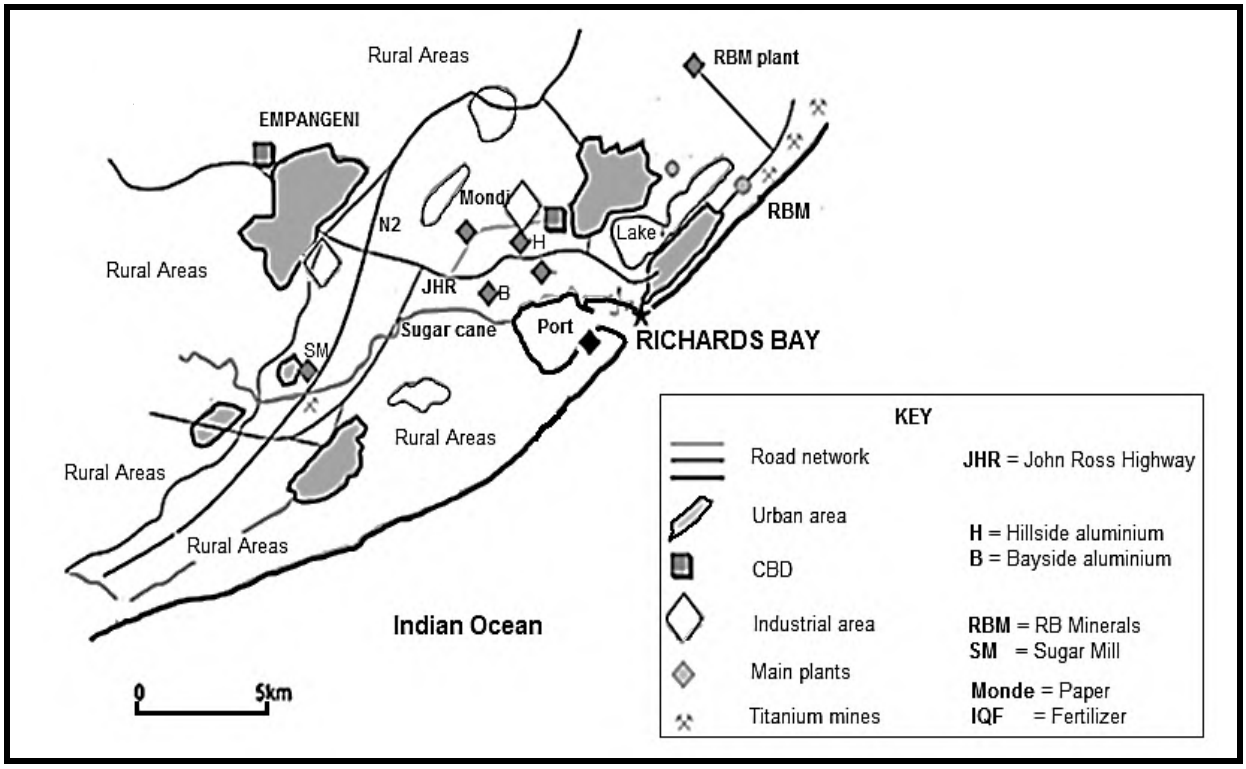
3.5.3 Give TWO reasons why the Saldanha Bay IDZ has the potential for economic growth. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 As an industrialist, identify any TWO incentives which would attract you to locate your industry within an IDZ. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.5 State TWO advantages that this area will enjoy with the development of the wind energy projects. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

FIGURE 3.6: STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: RICHARDS BAY



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=Richards+Bay+industrial+area]

3.6 **FIGURE 3.6** is based on strategies for industrial development: Richards Bay.

3.6.1 In which province is Richards Bay located? (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Give TWO examples of industries in Richards Bay found on the map. (2 x 1) (2)

3.6.3 Why is this area a leading manufacturer of heavy machinery? (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 How would industrial development in Richards Bay be an advantage to the local community? (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 Explain why Richards Bay would be attractive in terms of its infrastructure for both local and international investors. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 28 **[EC/Sept. 2014]**

FIGURE 4.5: RICHARDS BAY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE

The Richards Bay IDZ hopes to attract billions in investment and create 5 000 jobs in the next five years. Interest has been shown by Chinese and Indian companies in addition to existing firms such as BHP Billiton (aluminium), Foskor (fertilisers) and Tata (steel).

The Richards Bay IDZ has:

- A strategic location with rail links to Johannesburg.
- Access to the port of Richards Bay, the largest port in South Africa
- Access to minerals such as titanium ore and coal
- Access to forestry products from the hinterland

[Source: Adapted from *Platinum Geography*]

4.5 Read through the case study of the Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone in **FIGURE 4.5** and answer the following questions.

4.5.1 What is an ***industrial development zone***? (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Why is Richards Bay an ideal location for industries that export goods? (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.3 Name ONE other industrial development zone operational in South Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.4 Explain how Spatial Development Initiatives aimed to achieve the principle of decentralisation of economic activities from core areas. (3 x 2) (6)

4.5.5 Write a paragraph of approximately **8 lines** to evaluate the impact that the development of an IDZ will have on an area. Consider the positive impact of the development. (4 x 2) (8)

[18]

ACTIVITY # 29 [Limpopo/Sept. 2019]

FIGURE 3.6: PLATINUM SDI

The Platinum SDI was identified during 1996 by the Department of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the Department of Transport to advance development in the North West Province. The principal objective was the general stimulation of economic development in the North West Province. The Platinum SDI includes the area between Pretoria and Rustenburg, as well as to the west of Zeerust up to the border with Botswana, and provides a link between the harbours of Maputo Port in Mozambique and Walvis Bay in Namibia. The N4 toll road between Pretoria and Botswana was chosen as the anchor project. This entails government initiating economic activities in collaboration with the private sector, which lead to economic growth, job creation and eventually to the alleviation of poverty in the province.

[Source: Adapted from journal of economic and financial sciences]

3.6 Read **FIGURE 3.6**, Case Study on the Platinum SDI and answer the questions.

3.6.1 Name the Province in which the Platinum SDI is located. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Identify ONE State Department that was behind the establishment of this SDI. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 Name the national route that links the Platinum SDI with Maputo and Walvis Bay. (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.4 Explain TWO reasons for the establishment of the Platinum SDI. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 Clarify TWO ways the private sector is expected to boost this initiative. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.6 Explain the economic impacts of the Platinum SDI in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 30 **[JUNE. 2019 – DBE]**

FIGURE 3.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMICDEVELOPMENT

BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AN ECONOMY

The purpose of international trade is to allow countries to exchange their goods and services with other countries.

Countries with the strongest international trade practices have become prosperous (well-off) and have the power to control the world economy. It is a fact that global trade can become one of the major contributors to the reduction of poverty.

International trade accounts for a good part of many developing countries' revenue, positively affecting their gross domestic product. International trade is growing at a rapid rate due to some of the following reasons: use of modern production techniques; highly advanced transportation systems and outsourcing (contract out) of manufacturing and services.

[Adapted from http://www.ariafilalo.com/blog/benefits-international-trade-economy/]

3.6 Refer to **FIGURE 3.6** showing the role of international trade in economic development.

3.6.1 What is the purpose of **international trade***?* (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Quote from the extract why international trade is growing rapidly. (1 x 2) (2)

3.6.3 According to the extract, global trade contributes to the reduction of poverty. Explain this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 Explain how distance from major trading partners restricts South Africa from competing in world markets. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 Explain how international trade can limit local production in a country. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 31 [DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]

FIGURE 4.6: APARTHEID AND POST-APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Apartheid was designed to separate people on the grounds of race. In terms of the industrial development of South Africa, this meant that the government wanted to create areas of industrial growth outside the main centres of 'white' South Africa. To achieve this aim, the state tried to keep black people out of these main centres by creating black national states known as homelands – this was to decentralise industrial development in apartheid South Africa.

Overcrowding and high levels of unemployment were predicted as massive problems in these homelands. Growth points surrounding these homelands were identified for industrial development, so that black people could work in these industries, yet still remain living in the homelands.

Since 1994 the post-apartheid government has advanced the development of the manufacturing sector and encouraged the clustering of industries, through various economic policies. These policies are geared towards making industries more productive, efficient and thus more competitive. These economic policies are more supply-driven and include mechanisms that allow for labour mobility, provide tax breaks as well as education and training.

[Adapted by examiner]

4.6 Read the extract in **FIGURE 4.6** about apartheid and post-apartheid industrial development strategies and answer the questions that follow.

4.6.1 Define the term ***decentralisation***. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 What is a ***growth point***? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Give ONE reason why unemployment was predicted as a massive problem in the homelands. (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.4 Discuss the main aims of the government establishing growth points. (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.5 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, discuss the advantages of post-apartheid industrial development strategies, such as industrial development zones, for economic development in South Africa. 4 x 2) (8)

[16]

ACTIVITY # 32 **[EC/SEPT. 2018]**

FIGURE 3.6: GEAR

In 1996 the government created a five-year plan, GEAR that focused on privatisation and the removal of exchange controls. GEAR was only moderately successful in achieving some of its goals but was hailed by some as laying an important foundation for future economic progress. GEAR was also implemented and its programs designed to improve the economic situation of the marginalised (disregarded) majority.

[Source: Extract from http://www.britannica.com/place/South Africa]

3.6 Refer to the extract on GEAR in South Africa in **FIGURE 3.6**.

3.6.1 What does the acronym **GEAR** stands for? (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 According to the article, what are the TWO main focuses of GEAR? (2 x 1) (2)

3.6.3 Justify the fact that GEAR was implemented to improve 'the economic situation of the marginalised (disregarded) majority' in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 GEAR was only moderately successful in achieving some of its goals. In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT lines**, explain TWO goals and TWO failures of GEAR. (4 x 2) (8)

[15]

FIGURE 4.6: INFORMAL SECTOR

INFORMAL FOOD SECTOR MAKES UP TO 40% OF FOOD MARKET

May 2, 2018

South Africa's informal food sector makes up at least 40% of the food market, meaning that it contributes notably to the economy, while providing consumers with easy access to food.

According to Efficient Group, the informal food, sector is valued at about R404 billion, with the formal food sector holding the other 60% of the market. Collectively the market is worth R1,02 trillion. Informal food sector is mostly comprised of small businesses like spaza shops, home businesses and street vendors.

According to Mike Schussler, chief economist at Economists.co.za, the informal sector is important as it offers exactly what people need – cheap food near them.

[Adapted from: *Bloemfontein Courant*]

4.6 4.6 Read the extract in **FIGURE 4.6** based on informal food sector.

4.6.1 Define the term ***informal sector***. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Give an example of informal food sector. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 How much, according to the article, is the food sector valued at? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.4 Quote from the extract, pieces of evidence showing that the informal food sector contributes notably to the economy. (2 x 1) (2)

4.6.5 Explain challenges faced by the informal traders. (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.6 Suggest ways in which South African government can help strengthen the informal food sector. (3 x 2) (6)

[15]

FIGURE 3.5: INFORMAL SECTOR

[Source: gdrc.org]

War against the poor is deepening

The main reason why people become informal traders is the relentless rise of unemployment, and casualistion of labour. More and more jobs consist of casual labour, seasonal and part-time work, like Uber drivers and food delivery staff who work for one company, but are told that they are self-employed contractors, with none of the rights and protection that they would get if they were defined as employees.
That is why millions of workers have opted to take their chance in the informal economy.

[Adapted from article in *Politics Web*, 20 June 2018]

3.5 **FIGURE 3.5** is an infographic based on the informal sector.

3.5.1 What is an ***informal trader***? (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 State the reasons given in the extract as to why people become informal traders. (2 x 1) (2)

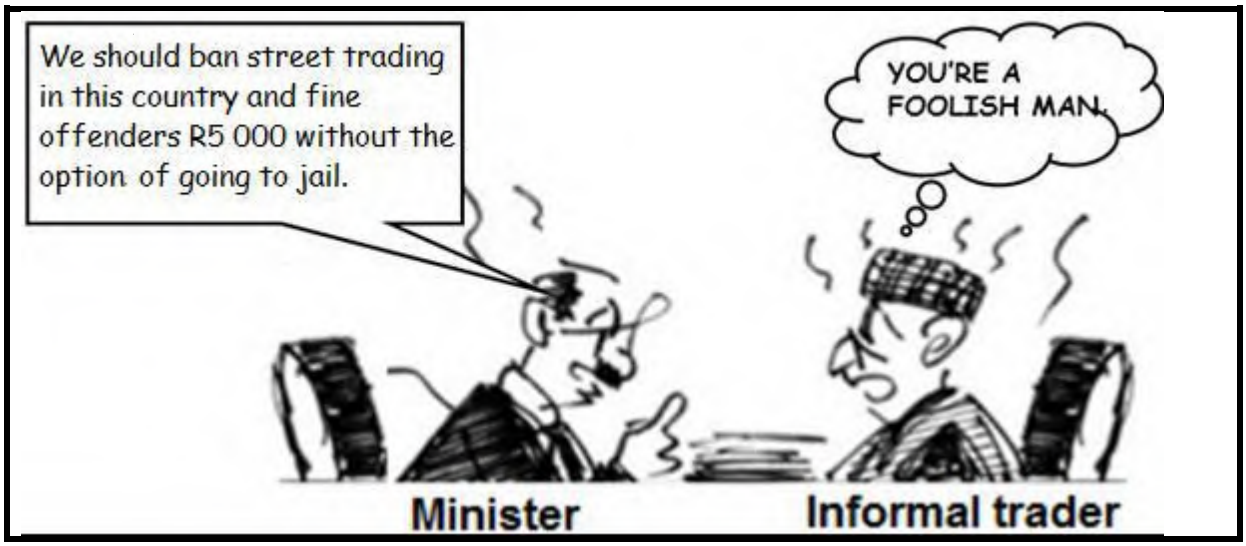
3.5.3 Suggest possible 'rights and protection' that informal traders are denied. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 How can the government improve the working conditions under which informal traders operate? (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.5 Explain the economic 'interconnectedness' (relationship) between the formal and informal sector. (2 x 2) (4)

[15]

FIGURE 4.6: THE INFORMAL SECTOR



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&sa=street+trading+cartoons&oq]

4.6 Refer to **FIGURE 4.6**, a cartoon based on the informal sector.

4.6.1 Define the term ***informal sector***. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 What evidence in the cartoon indicates that the minister is not in favour of the informal sector? (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Suggest a possible reason for the minister not wanting informal street trading taking place. (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.4 Give TWO reasons why the informal sector is important for the informal trader. (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.5 In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT lines**, discuss reasons for the growth of the informal sector in South Africa. (4 x 2) (8)

[16]

FIGURE 3.5: THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD SECURITY

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

3.5 Refer to the cartoon in **FIGURE 3.5** based on the importance of food security.

3.5.1	What is ***food security***?	(1 x 1) (1)
3.5.2	Why does the use of the words 'great news' not align (fit in) with the message of the cartoon?	(1 x 2) (2)
3.5.3	Even if there was food security, why would it not help the people in the cartoon?	(2 x 2) (4)
3.5.4	In a paragraph of approximately **EIGHT** lines, discuss ways to improve food security in South Africa.	(4 x 2) (8)

[15]

ACTIVITY # 37 **[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]**

FIGURE 4.5: FOOD SECURITY

4.5 Study **FIGURE 4.5** which is a cartoon showing how the world leaders of the eight most economically developed countries view the problem of food security.

4.5.1 What do we call the group of countries seated around the table? (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 What evidence in the cartoon shows that the eight people around the table have little regard for food security? (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 State TWO factors that the eight countries have in common. (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.4 Explain TWO reasons why some countries have problems with food security. (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 How can the use of genetically modified crops improve food security in poor countries? (3 x 2) (6)

[14]

########## *m. j. 2020 (05)* ##########

Possible Answers

[Term 3]

2020

Grade 12

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

ACTIVITY # 01 **[FEB/ MARCH. 2018 - DBE]**

FIGURE 4.6: CONTRIBUTION OF SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO SOUTH AFRICA'S GDP

4.6.1 Finance/Real estate/Business (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Tertiary (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Unprocessed goods have a lower value (2)
Secondary (2) and tertiary sectors (2) are growing at a faster rate
A greater demand for processed goods as for raw materials (2)
Safety concerns reduce production on farms (2)
Natural disasters reduce production (2)
High production cost (2)/ Land reform uncertainties reduce yields (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.4 Provides opportunities for employment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour force (2)/ Processed goods have a higher profit margin/increased revenue (2)
We don't need to import so many goods/Encourage import substitution (2)
Higher contribution to the GDP (2)/ Stimulates infrastructure development (2)
More stable source of income, compared to the primary sector (2)
To earn more foreign exchange (2) To attract more foreign investment (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.5 Poor maintenance of infrastructure which results in the wastage of water (2)
Inefficient management and corruption within these services (2)
Illegal electricity connections (2)
High levels of subsidising the poor (for water and electricity) yields low profits in these sectors (2)
Persistent and high levels of non-payment for services (2)/ Load shedding (2)
Scarcity of water in a drought-riddled country (2)/ Water restrictions (2)
Inefficient revenue collection for services provided (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 02 **[MP /Sept. 2019]**

FIGURE 3.2: CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

3.2

3.2.1	Gross Domestic Product. (1)
3.2.2	Finance. (1)
3.2.3	12% (1)
3.2.4	14% (1)
3.2.5	Mining.1)
3.2.6	Manufacturing. (1)
3.2.7	Construction/Utilities/Agriculture. (1)
3.2.8	Tertiary (1) (8 x 1) (8)

ACTIVITY # 03 [NOV. 2018 - DBE]

FIGURE 3.5: BEEF FARMING

3.5.1 Brazil (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 'South Africa became a net red meat exporter for the first time' (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 **(a)** Make less money as poor quality beef does not fetch high prices (1)
Countries buy less as a result of poor quality (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Improved breeding programmes/research will increase the quality of the beef (2)
Prevent overstocking/Do not exceed carrying capacity (2) /Industrial beef cattle farming (2)/ Regular vaccination to prevent diseases (2) /Regular health checks of cattle (2) /Free range farming improves quality of beef (2) / Genetically modified species/scientific methods to Improve stock yields (2) / Increase education and skills of farmers/research and development (2) More agricultural officers to educate small scale and new farmers (2) / Access to funding to improve mechanisation and technology (2) / Government subsidies and grants will improve processing techniques (2) / Accelerate the process of land reform (2) / Improved pasturage and feeding will result in healthier cattle (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 Water shortages reduces stock numbers (2)
Regular droughts reduce the amount and quality of stock for export markets (2)
Small-scale (subsistence or commercial) farming can result in less production for markets (2)
Commercial farmers abandon their farms and beef production decreases (2)
A huge demand for beef within South Africa decreases exports (2)
Low government subsidies push up prices (2) / Large distances to overseas markets increases the costs of exportation (2)/ Expensive to refrigerate beef products during transportation (2)
Cattle diseases e.g. foot and mouth/mad cow disease reduces meat availability for export markets (2) / Low quality of natural grazing reduces the amount of stock (2)
Unclear land reform policies slows down beef production while outcomes are awaiting (2)
Stock theft reduces the amount of stock (2) / Increased cost of fodder during drought/winter results in beef farmers reducing stock numbers (2) /Veld fires reduce natural grazing and therefore stock (2) / Medication against diseases expensive and increase farming costs (2)
Poor exchange rate reduces profits for beef farmers (2)/ Price fluctuations reduce profit (2)
Increase in production costs (machinery/labour) reduces stock numbers and profits (2)
Trade barriers discourage cattle farming (2) / Lack of scientific breeding methods keeps beef production low (2) / Youth do not pursue farming/Loss of skilled farmers therefore beef production is low (2) / Limited beef processing plants limits the export of beef products (2)
Traditionally cattle is regarded as a symbol of wealth and subsistence farmers are reluctant to sell their cattle (2) / Small-scale farmers cannot access loans from banks and cannot afford the increasing production costs (2) **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 04 [NOV. 2019 - DBE]

3.2
3.2.1 primary (1)
3.2.2 tertiary (1)
3.2.3 primary (1)
3.2.4 secondary (1)
3.2.5 tertiary (1)
3.2.6 secondary (1)
3.2.7 primary (1) (7 x 1) (7)

ACTIVITY # 05 [DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2016]

4.2

4.2.1 Small-scale (1)
4.2.2 Food Insecurity (1)
4.2.3 Nationalisation (1)
4.2.4 Secondary (1)
4.2.5 Ubiquitous (1)
4.2.6 Centralisation (1)
4.2.7 Bridge (1) (7 x 1) (7)

ACTIVITY # 06 [EC/SEPTEMBER 2018]

FIGURE 3.5: MINING PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE RATE STATISTICS OF SOUTH AFRICA

3.5.1 It involves the extraction of resources from nature (1)
(CONCEPT) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Lowest – October 2012 (1)
Highest – March 2015 (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 (a) From March to June 2016 there is an increase (1)
Then a decrease from June 2016 to December 2016 (1)
An increase from December 2016 to March 2017 (1) (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

(b) This is to maintain the same monetary output when exporting (2) (1 x 2) (2)

(c) Climatic conditions (2)
Strikes in the mining sector (2)
Interrupted water and electricity supply (2) (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 A lot of unskilled labour results in lower labour wages (2)
Semi-skilled and skilled labourers reduce maintenance costs of equipment (2)
Highly skilled labour force improves the quality of beneficiation, with higher price value of products (2) (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 07 [NOV. 2018 - DBE]

FIGURE 4.2: GOLD MINING STATISTICS FOR 2017

4.2.1 Gauteng (1)
4.2.2 West Wits Operations (1)
4.2.3 Anglo Gold Ashanti (1)
4.2.4 China (1)
4.2.5 7th (1)
4.2.6 140 + 90 = 230mt (1)
4.2.7 2014 (1)
4.2.8 Decreasing(1) (8 x 1) (8)

ACTIVITY # 08 [DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2016]

FIGURE 4.5: MINING

4.5.1 Mpumalanga (1) (1 x 1)
4.5.2 ESKOM (1) SASOL (1) (2 x 1)
4.5.3 Land degradation (2) OR /Opencast mining an eyesore (2)
Air pollution from the burning of coal to generate electricity (2)
[ANY TWO – ACCEP OTHER] (2 x 2)

4.5.4 **RECTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICES**

Land mined as open cast coal mines need to be rehabilitated (2)
Re-vegetation and the restoration of local fauna in the area where mining occurred must be monitored (2)
Applying the polluter pays principle and fining companies responsible for high levels of air pollution (2)

Applying scrubbing and clean technology to smoke stacks (2) / Offsetting carbon footprints with carbon credits (2) / Planting of more trees to offset carbon emissions (2) [ANY FOUR – ACCEPT OTHERS] (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 09 [DBE/ JUNE. 2017]

FIGURE 4.2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

4.2.1 tertiary (1)
4.2.2 secondary (1)
4.2.3 agriculture (1)
4.2.4 finance (1)
4.2.5 secondary(1)
4.2.6 platinum (1)
4.2.7 manufacturing (1)
4.2.8 tertiary (1) (8 x 1) (8)

ACTIVITY # 10 [FS/Sept. 2019]

FIGURE 4.5: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

4.5.1 Total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year **[CONCEPT]** (1)
4.5.2 Negative (1)
4.5.3 Tertiary (1)
4.5.4 (a) Primary (1) (b) Government (1) (c) -6.4% (2)
4.5.5 **Contribution**
Drought damages crops leading to decrease in production (2) / Recent government policy on farms (2) / Fluctuating rand makes it difficult to predict the amount to produce (2) / Decreased demand for agricultural products (2) / Weakening of rand makes production expensive and the demand lower (2) **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 11 [DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]

3.2 Choose a type of industry from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 3.2.8 I.

3.2.1 C (1)
3.2.2 F (1)
3.2.3 B (1)
3.2.4 G (1)
3.2.5 A (1)
3.2.6 H (1)
3.2.7 E (1) (7 x 1) (7)

ACTIVITY # 12 [DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]

FIGURE 4.2: TABLE SHOWING CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

4.2.1 Electricity (1)
4.2.2 4 + 5 = 9% (1)
4.2.3 Tertiary (1)
4.2.4 Manufacturing (1)
4.2.5 Tertiary (1)
4.2.6 Developing (1)
4.2.7 Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (1)
4.2.8 Service Sector (1) (8 x 1) (8)

ACTIVITY # 13 [EC/SEPT. 2018]

FIGURE 4.5: MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH AFRICA

4.5.1 Manufacturing is the process of converting raw material into finished goods that meet the customers' requirements (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Loss of 500 000 jobs (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 High energy costs (1) / High labour costs (1) / Lagging infrastructure (1)
Policy and regulatory uncertainties (1) / Export of unbeneficiated goods (2)
Reliance on imports (1) **(Any TWO)** (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.4 Fewer manufactured goods lead to a decrease in revenue (2)
Prices of products increase, making it unaffordable for locals (2)
Fewer exports as the prices of manufactured commodities is not internationally competitive (2) (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 The value of the raw material is locally increased (2)
Higher foreign exchange, which leads to expansion of manufactured products (2)
Multiplier effect on other industries like transport, construction, improving infrastructure, etc. (2) / Beneficiation will lower imports as some of the imported products are replaced by self-manufacturing (2) / The skills and knowledge of locals will increase, with a positive future output in manufacturing (2)
More employment opportunities will be created (2) **(Any FOUR)** (4 x 2)

FIGURE 4.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

4.6.1 The trade between various countries/The exchange of capital, goods and services between countries (1) **[CONCEPT]** (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Poultry/chicken/chicken products (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 DTI (Department of Trade and Industry) (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.4 The chicken representing cheap imports is larger (and stronger) than the chicken representing the local producers which is smaller (weaker) (2)
Cheaper imports will outweigh the local producers (2)
Local producers will be forced to shut down (2)
Job losses and retrenchments may occur (2)/ Profits decline for local producers (2)/ Money flows out of the country (2)
DTI biased toward cheap imports (2)
Imports are subsidised therefore cheaper (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.5 Negative balance of trade (2)
Cheaper imports means less profit for local producers (2)
Less products produced in South Africa (2)
Less profits generated in South Africa (2)/ Local companies close down (2)
Higher unemployment (2)/ Local producers cannot compete with imports (2)
Smaller markets for local producers (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.6 South Africa belongs to trading blocs/agreements/free trade zones (e.g. BRICS, SADC, AGOA) (2)
Access to a larger international market creates more competition for local markets and pricing (2) / Fosters better international relations between countries (2)/ Access to a larger variety of goods (2)
More competitive prices for goods purchased (2)
Access to cheaper goods means more spending power for the poor to buy other goods (2)/ Access to cheaper food contributes to food security (2)
Political corruption and manipulation (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 15 [DBE/ JUNE. 2017]

FIGURE 3.6: DURBAN-PINETOWN INDUSTRIAL REGION

3.6.1 Development of 8 new industrial areas in the Durban-Pinetown Region (1)
Cornubia Industrial Park (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Sugar cane (1) / Dairy products (1) / Beef (1) / Subtropical fruit (1)
Wood (1) / Crude oil (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 'will generate (36 000) new job opportunities' (1)
'(370 000) short-term construction jobs' (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

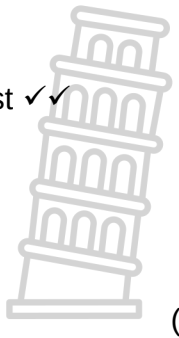
3.6.4 Decreases the unemployment rate/Creates employment (2)
Develops the local economy by creating more income amongst the locals (2)
Reduces poverty (2) / Raises standards of living/quality of life(2) / Reduces crime levels (2) / Up skills and reskills people (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 The roads (N2) are well developed (accessible) and been upgraded to support greater volumes of traffic (2)
Harbour which supports imports and exports close-by (2)
Infrastructure supports both heavy and light industries (2) / Availability of power supply (2) / The (King Shaka International) Airport is nearby (2) / (Dube Trade) Ports to support both imports and exports (2) / Large dams and pipelines provide access to water (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.6 It has many break of bulk industries due to the coastal location (harbour) (2)
The industries process raw materials that are imported e.g. oil/chemicals/leather (2)
Finished products are exported (sugar/maize products/leather products/ motor vehicles)(2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 16 [EC/ SEPT. 2014]

FIGURE 4.6



4.6.1 Durban-Pinetown ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 1- Crude oil is imported through Durban harbour. ✓✓
Close to all oil producing countries of the Middle East ✓✓ (Any 1)
2- Sugar cane is the main agricultural crop. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.3
- Warm climate and high rainfall ✓✓
- Well served by sea transport ✓✓
- Many agricultural raw materials ✓✓
- Good supply of water ✓✓ (Any 2 x 2)

4.6.4
- Congestion in the harbour ✓✓
- Lack of flat land for expansion ✓✓
- Not accessible to larger overseas markets ✓✓ (Any 2 x 2)

FIGURE 4.6: TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

4.6.1 Concerned with the provision of services (1) [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
4.6.2 Finance, real estate and business service activities (1)
(ACCEPT Construction) (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 **FINANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**
Gauteng is the economic hub of South Africa (2) / There are many Head Offices and businesses (2) / Concentration of these economic activities (2) / Office and business space readily available (2) / The Johannesburg Security/Stock Exchange (JSE) located here (2) **OR**

CONSTRUCTION

Gauteng experiences rapid growth in economic development (2) / Industrial growth requires more factories (2) / Influx of businesses requires office space (2) / Influx of people requires housing (2) / Constant upgrading of older buildings/urban renewal projects (2) / Constant upgrading of infrastructure/well-developed infrastructure promotes construction industry (2)

[ANY ONE, DEPENDING ON ANSWER TO QUESTION 4.6.2] (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.4 It contributes a large percentage/more than 30% (2) (1 x 2) (2)
4.6.5 More profits are generated from the tertiary sector/tertiary products have a higher value (2) / Exporting primary products has a low profit margin/primary products has less value (2) / Tertiary sector is more indicative of the skill levels of the labour force (2)
Tertiary sector generates a more steady income as compared to the primary sector (2)/ Tertiary activities less at risk to natural disasters (2) / Climatic changes put farming products at risk (2) / Higher salaries are earned which strengthens buying power (2) / Tertiary activities has a greater potential to attract foreign investments (2) / To protect raw materials from being depleted/destroyed (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.6 Transport/airports increases accessibility in terms of international links/promotes international trade (2) / Gautrain provides alternative means of accessibility (2)
Good transport networks connect Gauteng with rest of SA/promotes domestic trade (2)/ Allows for the easy transportation of goods (2) / Transport networks attracts foreign investment/promotes further growth (2) / Links Gauteng to harbours and facilitates international trade (2) / Rapid transport services to transport people to work and back (2) / Promotes tourist-related industries (2) / Increases access to tertiary services (2) / Leads to growth in tertiary sector (2)

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

FIGURE 4.5: PWV/GAUTENG INDUSTRIAL REGION

4.5.1 '… 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)

4.5.2 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]** (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.3 **(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)

4.5.4 **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)

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)

FIGURE 3.6: PE-UITENHAGE INDUSTIAL REGION

3.6.1 Manufacturing is the process of converting raw material into finished goods (1)
Production of value added goods. (1) (CONCEPT) (1 x 1)

3.6.2 Reduced energy consumption (1)
Reduced water usage (1)
Emissions are reduced (1)
Decreased waste (1)
Overheads were reduced leading to increased profits (1)
(Any TWO) (2 x 1)

3.6.3 Fewer cars manufactured leads to a decrease in revenue (2)
Prices of products increase, making it unaffordable for locals (2)
Fewer exports as the prices of manufactured goods is not internationally competitive (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2)

3.6.4 The value of the raw material is locally increased (2)
Higher foreign exchange, which leads to expansion of manufactured products (2)
Multiplier effect on other industries like transport, construction, improving infrastructure, etc. (2)
Beneficiation will lower imports as some of the imported products are replaced by self-manufacturing (2)
The skills and knowledge of locals will increase, with a positive future output in manufacturing (2)
More employment opportunities will be created (2)
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2)

ACTIVITY # 20 **[NOV. 2019 - DBE]**

FIGURE 4.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S INDUSTRIAL REGIONS: PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE (NELSON MANDELA METROPOLE)

4.5.1 Eastern Cape (1) / (Accept EC) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Automotive industry /motor vehicle industry /assembly of motor vehicles (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 Natural bay seaport (harbour) (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)

4.5.4 Large labour force (2) /Availability of a market (2)
Large buying power (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.5 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)

4.5.6 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 # 21 **[SEPT. 2019 - FS]**

FIGURE 3.6: INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE INDUSTRIAL REGION (NELSON MANDELA METROPOLE)

3.6.1 Secondary (1)
3.6.2 Harbour (1)
3.6.3 Lack of raw materials (1)
3.6.4 Motor car industry has led to linked industries (2) They have led to the tyre industry (Can give other examples) (2)
3.6.5 3.6.5 More people employed (2)/ Export of goods earns foreign income (2) / Increases GDP (2) / Development of infrastructure (2) /
Expansion of harbours (2) / Encourages more investments in the area. (2) /
Increases the primary and tertiary sectors. (2) / **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 22 [DBE - May/June 2019]

FIGURE 3.5: WEST COAST SDI

3.5.1 A government programme to encourage investment in infrastructure in undeveloped areas (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Saldanha Bay (Accept Port of Saldanha) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 Steel processing/manufacturing (1)
Fish processing and fishmeal industries (1)
Gas power plant (1)
Ship repair (1)

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

3.5.4 Bay allows for the development of a natural harbour (2)
Available vacant land for the expansion of industries (2)
Flat land makes construction cheaper and easier (2)
Flat land makes the construction of infrastructure easier, therefore increases accessibility (2)

Climate is conducive for productivity (2)

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

3.5.5 Employment opportunities are created in industries, farming, infrastructural development and tourism (2)
These employment opportunities also uplifts the skills of people (2)
Industries become involved in social responsibility programmes (2)
Earning potential increases as people now have fixed jobs (2)
Poverty is reduced as people have money to afford basic needs (2)

Accessibility to more and better services for the local community (2)

Standard of living increases as people can now afford private homes/medical care/education (2)

Tourism provides opportunities for local communities in the informal sector to sell their wares/arts and craft (2)

Upgrading and development of new infrastructure benefits the community (2)

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.5: WESTERN CAPE EXPORT PRODUCTS

3.5.1 **Primary**: citrus (1)
apples and pears (1)
grapes (1) tobacco (1)

Secondary: refined petroleum (1)
wine (1)
iron and steel (1)
engine parts (1)
fruit juice (1)
dried fruit and nuts (1)
[ANY ONE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY] (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.2 Grapes (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.3 R20,6 Billion (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.4 Fruit is the main raw material used in the food processing industry (2)
Climate suitable for grape growing (for the making of wine) (2)
Variety of fruit is suitable to be grown in this area (2)
Large labour force available as fruit farming requires manual labour (2)
There is a lack of minerals thus the Western Cape relies on fruit as a raw material (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.5 Harbour facilities and harbour infrastructure to export to global markets (2)
A highly efficient container shipping facility is accessible to the harbour (2)
Refrigerated containers for transporting fruit overseas (2)
Cape Town International Airport which provides links to major economies in the west (2)
Top quality products produced for export (2)
Increase demand for these products in Northern Hemisphere countries during the South African growing season (2)
Most industries are established and mechanised (2)
Road and rail links improve transportation links to the rest of South Africa (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 24 **[EC/SEPT. 2019]**

FIGURE 4.6: PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE INDUSTRIAL REGION

4.6.1 Eastern Cape (1)

4.6.2 Automotive (1)

4.6.3 Port and harbour facilities (1)

4.6.4 This caused a multiplier effect with regards to industries (2)
This has led to the development of link industries (2)
(Examples of link industries or multiplier effect can be given)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.5 There is a lack of raw materials mined in the area (2)
Electricity is expensive as the region is located a distance away from the coalfields (2) /
Production of other sustainable sources of energy is limited (2) /
The region suffers from periodic droughts (2) /
Lack of skilled labour (2) /
Constant labour strikes (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) **(2)**

4.6.6 The presence of the PE harbour has facilitated the import and export of raw materials and goods (2)

The deep-water port at Ngqura and the development of the IDZ there has encouraged more foreign investment (2)

The region has an excellent road and rail network that links it to the rest of the country for transport of bulky goods internally (2)

There is an international airport located there for rapid movement of skills and perishable goods (2)

It has encouraged investment in the area (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) **(8)**

ACTIVITY # 25 **[EC/SEPTEMBER 2019]**

FIGURE 3.6: SALDANHA BAY DEVELOPMENT REGION

3.6.1 South Western Cape (1)

3.6.2 Creating jobs (1) or Promoting exports (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 Oil and gas sector (1)

3.6.4 The harbour can be used for the export and import of raw materials and goods (2)
The harbour serves as a stopping place for oil rigs which require maintenance (2)
Harbour is strategically located to serve gas and oil sector (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 Low levels of skilled labour (2)
Skilled labourers tend to move to Cape Town (2)
Harbour needs more advanced container loading facilities(2)
Land is mostly privately owned hence very expensive for future expansion of the IDZ (2)
There is limited bulk electricity supply (2)
Water in the bay is polluted with heavy metal particles that affects the mariculture industry (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 26 **[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]**

FIGURE 3.5: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES (IDZs)

3.5.1 Western Cape (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 To attract investment outside the major metropolitan areas where there is potential for economic growth and job creation (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.3 It has a rich reserve of oil and gas (2) / It is located along the West Coast and enables trade relations with North and South America (2) / Harbour that has expanded due to availability of iron ore. (2) / Saldanha Bay has potential for development in agriculture, tourism and manufacturing industries (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 Direct links to international ports and airports (2) / World class infrastructure especially designed to attract tenants (2) / Government incentive schemes (2)
Reduced taxes and exemptions for some activities or products (2) / Duty free benefits on raw materials that are imported (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.5 Reduced electricity costs (2) / Reduced pollution rates (2)
Healthy environments (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 27 **[NOV. 2019 - DBE]**

FIGURE 3.6: STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: RICHARDS BAY

3.6.1 Kwa-Zulu-Natal (Accept KZN) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Bayside Aluminium (1)
Hillside Aluminium (1)
Richards Bay Minerals (RBM) (1)
Mondi paper (1)
IQF fertiliser (1) / Sugar mill (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)

3.6.3 Many smelter factories in the area (2)
Raw materials needed for the manufacturing industry are nearby (2)
Availability of cheap electricity due to nearby coal fields (2)
Availability of a labour force (2)
Well-equipped harbour to export large amounts of manufactured products (2)
Good rail and road networks to the PWV and Durban-Pinetown regions (2)
Large amounts of available land for industries (2)
Access to a large supply of water (2)
Demand for heavy machinery by local industries (2)
Accessibility to international markets (2) Break-of-bulk point (2)

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

3.6.4 Employment opportunities created in industries, infrastructure development (2)
Earning potential increases (2) / Buying power of locals increases/Multiplier effect (2) / Poverty is reduced (2) / Accessibility to more and better services (accept examples) (2) / Standard of living improves (2)
Access to better infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Skills uplifted (2) / Fourth- industrial revolution skills- (technology, computer) (2)
Enhancing innovative ideas (2) / Research and entrepreneurial development (can give examples like vendors, tuck shops, car guards, etc.) (2) / Better communication between companies and local technicians (2) / Social responsibility programs (e.g. study bursaries)

Gives opportunities for the local community to cater for the tourist market (2)

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

3.6.5 It has a well-developed transport network- rail, sea and road (2)
Minimum traffic congestion issues (2)
Cheaper labour costs on outskirts as compared to core industrial areas (2)
Established deep port harbour will facilitate trade (export and imports) (2)
High quality local municipality services provided (2)
Adequate supply of power from nearby coal fields (2)
Close to international airport (2)
Good telecommunication network (2)
Break-of-bulk point (2)

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

ACTIVITY # 28 **[EC/Sept. 2014]**

FIGURE 4.5: RICHARDS BAY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE

4.5.1 It is a specialised industrial area that has been identified for export driven industries.✓ **(CONCEPT)** (1 x 1)

4.5.2 Accessible to all major world markets ✓✓ (1 x 2)

4.5.3
- Coega ✓
- East London IDZ ✓ (Any 1 x 1)

4.5.4
- Provide communities with opportunities to participate in economic activities ✓✓
- Provide sustainable job creation ✓✓
- Use local resources ✓✓
- Improve infrastructure ✓✓
- Incentives for industries to relocate ✓✓
- Skills development/entrepreneurship ✓✓ (Any 3 x 2) (6)

4.5.5
- Develop and establish world class industrial parks ✓✓
- Provide quality infrastructure, business and utility services ✓✓
- Create jobs ✓✓
- Attract foreign and local sustainable investment projects ✓✓
- Increased exports ✓✓
- New skills are developed✓✓
- Social upliftment ✓✓ (Any 4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 29 **[Limpopo/Sept. 2019]**

FIGURE 3.6: PLATINUM SDI

3.6.1 Northwest (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Department of Trade and Industry (1)
Department of Transport (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.3 N4 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.4 To grow/develop the economy of the region (2)
To tap into the economic potential of the region (2)
To stimulate the economy of the region (2)
To alleviate poverty as people start to earn salaries (2)
ANY TWO (2 x 2) (2)

3.6.5 (2) 3.6.5 Through investment by providing capital/ establishing industries (2)
Establishing/ development of infrastructure (2)
Stimulating economic partnership (2)
ANY TWO (2 x 2) (2)

ACTIVITY # 30 **[JUNE. 2019 – DBE]**

FIGURE 3.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMICDEVELOPMENT

3.6.1 To allow a country to exchange goods and services produced with those of other Countries (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 'Use of modern production techniques' (2)
'Highly advanced transportation systems' (2)
'Outsourcing of manufacturing and services' (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.6.3 It promotes foreign investment and greater access to government funding (2)
It creates job opportunities thus improving the standard more of living (2)
It improves the skills of people hence they earn a better salary (2)
Purchasing power increases due to higher income (2)
Goods can be bought at a lower price thus reducing expenses (2)
It encourages the development of secondary industries which has a multiplier effect (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 South Africa is at the southern tip of Africa and the major trading partners are located in the Northern Hemisphere (2)
Due to the distance it takes longer to deliver goods (2)
Higher transport costs increase the price of exported goods (2)
The longer travelling distance results in goods not being easily available (2)
The longer travelling distance affects the quality of perishable goods (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.5 Market is flooded with imported goods (2)
Increased competition limits the ability of local industries to expand their operations (2)
It results in the closure of local industries (2)
Imported goods are sometimes cheaper than local goods (2)
Local production decreases due to lower demand (2)
Loss of jobs locally as industries close/high unemployment (2)
Limited growth in the economy/GDP stagnates (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 31 **[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]**

FIGURE 4.6: APARTHEID AND POST-APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

4.6.1 **Decentralisation** is the process whereby industries are moved to locations on the periphery where resources and labour needs can be met (1) [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 A growth point is a geographical area identified as a potential area for economic development and growth(1) [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Too many people without the appropriate skills (1) Not enough employment opportunities (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.4 So that people living in the homelands could have employment opportunities (2)
People could work and live in the same place (2) To stimulate economic growth (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.5 **IDZs result in economic development**
The government wanted to integrate races (2) / Industries are located more close to resources and raw materials (2) / Focus on supply-driven processes and outputs (2)
To break segregation practices of where people lived and got to work (2)
IDZs are designed to allow people to move around; create more access to jobs, labour mobility is freed, up etc. (2) / More incentives and tax benefits so as to encourage investment and economic growth and diversification (2) / Focus on skilling and re-skilling people, through education and training programmes (2) **[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)**

ACTIVITY # 32 [EC/SEPTEMBER 2018]

FIGURE 3.6: GEAR

3.6.1 Growth, Employment and Redistribution (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 Privatisation (1)
Removal of exchange controls (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.6.3 During apartheid only the minority gained from economic profits and policies (2)
There was a high number of unemployment amongst most non-whites in South Africa (2)
Most South Africans had a lack of basic services and facilities (Any TWO) (2 x 2)

3.6.4 **Goals**
Reducing of fiscal deficits (2) / Lowering inflation (2) / Maintaining exchange rate stability (2) / Liberalising capital flow (2)
Failures
Job creation was poor (2) / Very low GDP growth (2) / Very little private investment (2) / It did not bring about a reduction in poverty (2)
(Any FOUR – BOTH GOALS AND FAILURES MUST BE MENTIONED) (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 33 [FS/Sept. 2019]

FIGURE 4.6: INFORMAL SECTOR

4.6.1 Businesses that are not registered thus not paying income tax **[CONCEPT]** (1)

4.6.2 4.6.2 Spaza shop (1) / Home businesses (1) /Street vendors (1)
Flea markets (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 R1.02 trillion (1)

4.6.4 Makes up 40% (1) / Valued at R404 billion (1) /
Provides food (1)
Employment (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)

4.6.5 Harassment by local authorities (2) / No proper trading facilities (2)
Exposed to elements of weather (2) / No formal business skills (2)
Declined access to loans by banks (2) / Crime (2) /Fluctuating wages (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.6 Introduce licensing requirements to regulate the sector (2) /
Provide proper trading areas (2) /
Foster partnerships with formal sector (2) /
Provision of infrastructure like ablution facilities (2) /
Provide easier access to bank loans (2) /
Provide storage facilities (2) **[ANY THREE]** (3 x 2) (6)

ACTIVITY # 34 **[EC/SEPT. 2019]**

FIGURE 3.5: INFORMAL SECTOR

3.5.1 A person who has an unregistered business and does not pay tax
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Relentless rise of unemployment (1)
Casualisation of labour (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.5.3 They are frequently harassed by local authorities (2)
No proper access to trading facilities (2)
Banks are reluctant to grant loans (2)
No job security (2)
Unsafe working conditions (2)
Unhealthy working environment (2)
They are victims of crime (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 Introduce licensing to the sector (2)
Specific areas like taxi ranks should be set aside for them (2)
Partnerships with the formal sector should be forged (2)
Facilitate training and learnership programmes (2)
Provide storage facilities/refrigeration (2)
Provide easier access to bank loans (2)
Enforce policing of the area (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) **(4)**

3.5.5 The formal sector contracts workers from the informal sector as they save on costs (2)
The informal traders purchases goods from the formal sector which is then sold in their informal businesses (2) (2 x 2) **(4)**

ACTIVITY # 35 **[NOV. 2019 - DBE]**

FIGURE 4.6: THE INFORMAL SECTOR

4.6.1 Small business enterprises that are not registered with SARS/Government entities/ for tax purposes (1) **[CONCEPT]** (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Ban street trading (1) / Fine offenders R5 000 without an option of jail (1)
Facial expression/Body language of the minister (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 Taking business away from formal businesses (2)/ Clutter formal business areas (2)/ Informal businesses tend to be untidy, causing litter and have potential health hazards (2)/ They are unsightly and spoil the aesthetics of the area (2)/ They tend to be associated with high levels of noise (2)
Hinder movement of pedestrians on pavement (2)/ Don't contribute formally to the tax base/They are not registered (2)/ Its associated with crime (2)/ They discourage people from supporting formal businesses (2)/ They deal in counterfeit products (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.4 Gives them an income to support their families (2)/ It reduces poverty (2)
Major source of employment (2)/ Develop entrepreneurial skills (2)/ Reduces the dependency on social grants because the vendors are independent (2)/ To improve their standard of living (2)/ Promotes food security (2) /Able to establish relationships with formal businesses (2)/ They have flexible trading hours (2)/ Convenience of working from home (2) / Do not require large amounts of capital to start the business (2)/ Not necessary to apply for permits therefore cutting down on costs (2)/ Do not have to comply with trade regulations (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.5 This sector is not regulated (own boss) (2)/ Poor legislation to guide/provides rules for this sector (2)/ This sector does not pay taxes to SARS (2)
Goods that are sold are cheap and affordable (2)/ Goods are not SABS approved (knockoffs) (2)/ Lack of employment in the formal sector forces people to look for employment in the informal sector (2) / Rural-urban migration leads to a decrease in employment opportunities (Push factors) (2) Slump in the South African economy causes large scale retrenchments (2)/ Technology has taken the place of workers in most industries (2) / Increasing cost of urban life forces people to look for extra sources of income in the informal sector (2)/ Businesses in the formal sector sub-contract people from the informal sector creating a demand for informal trader (2)

Many foreigners cannot be permanently employed in the formal sector and the informal sector is the only opportunity for them to find employment (2) /

Social grants inadequate to meet the needs of the people therefore this supplements income (2)/ Lack of skills and finance to educate themselves (2)/

Difficulty in securing funding for formal business (2) / Informal businesses are easier to start up (2)/

Convenience of working from home reduces costs of renting premises (2)/ Do not require large amounts of capital to start the business (2)

No need to apply for permits therefore less bureaucracy (red tape) (2) / Do not have to comply with trade regulations (2) **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 36 **[NOV. 2019 - DBE]**

FIGURE 3.5: THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD SECURITY

3.5.1 When a country is able to provide access to nutritious food for its inhabitants (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Food insecurity is not great news due to the fact that people still do not have access to nutritious food (2)/ People are still searching in dust bins for food (2)
People are still begging on the streets for food (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.3 People are unemployed (live on streets) (2) / They will not be able to afford the food due to high prices (2) /
Unaffordable to those living on the streets (2) / Inaccessible to them (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.4 Use **genetically modified** crops to ensure higher yields (2)
Improved scientific farming methods which would encourage higher yields (2)
More training and skills development would increase large-scale farming (2)
A greater variety of crops should be grown as South Africa has a diverse climate (2)
Land reform programmes would transfer land ownership to more farmers which would increase crop production (2)/
Sustainable agriculture would serve to protect agricultural land for a long time thereby ensuring more food production (2)
The government should provide incentives to protect small-scale farmers which would increase food production (2) /
Free trade would make importing of food easier and more accessible (2) /
Planting a variety of crops would prevent soil erosion and ensure enough fertile land (2) /
Create employment opportunities for their skills base (2) / Food aid schemes can provide people with a temporary solution to a shortage of food (2) /
Community food gardens increases daily access to food, without people having to buy food (2) / Convert from subsistence to commercial farming (2)

Invest in research to improve crops and adapt to climate change (2) / Regulate food prices to ensure accessibility (2) / Use of organic farming practices to protect soil (2)/ Water and drought management/expand irrigation schemes to ensure sustainable supply of water (2)/

Promote the growth of industries to process more food (2) /Reducing food wastage will ensure that there is more food available (2) /

Strict laws to prevent price fixing will provide access to food for poorer people (2)/

Food fortification - nutrients are added to basic food such as bread and maize to increase its nutrient value (2) / **Zero rating** (Vat exemption) of more basic food to increase accessibility (2) /

Store surplus yield so that in an event of a natural disaster, people will have access to the surplus yield that was stored (2) **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 37 **[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]**

FIGURE 4.5: FOOD SECURITY

4.5.1 G8 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 They are eating like gluttons (1)
Huge variety and large portions of food are being consumed (1)
More and more food is being carried in (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 They are all rich, First World or more economically developed countries (1)
They all come from the Global North (1)
They have all politically strong and global leaders (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.4 Poorer, less developed countries are more prone to natural hazards and disasters (like drought, floods, pests, climate change etc.) and thus grow enough food less successfully as compared to richer, more advanced nations (2)
Some countries are politically unstable and have poor or bad governance, so cannot plan and make effective provision for food security (2)

Large population growth in some countries threatens their food security (2)
Economic recession puts people's jobs at risk; families are at risk to food security if household heads lose their jobs or livelihood (2)

High prices in food increases food insecurity (2)

Lack of energy affects food production and storage and creates the risk of food insecurity (2)

Uncertain foreign trading environment (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 ***GM Crops** are said to be the solution to poor, struggling countries as
GM foods are more nutritious (2)
GM crops are more resilient to pests and climate change (2)
Higher yields can be attained from GM crops (2)
Greater varieties of food stuffs can be developed and grown as GM crops (2)
It is more sustainable (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

***GM - Genetically Modified**

end