



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
CAPRICORN SOUTH DISTRICT

**NATIONAL SENIOR
CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

Stanmorephysics.com **ECONOMICS 2025**

CONTROLLED TEST 2

QUESTION PAPER

DATE : 05 SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKS : 100

DURATION : 1 HOUR

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

1. Answer THREE questions as follows in the ANSWER BOOK:

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

SECTION B: Answer ONE of the two questions.

SECTION C: Answer ONE of the two questions.

2. Answer only the required number of questions. Answers in excess of the required number will NOT be marked.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Write the question number above each answer.
5. Read the questions carefully.
6. Start EACH question on a new page.
7. Leave 2–3 lines between subsections of questions.
8. Answer the questions in full sentences and ensure that the format, content and context of your responses comply with the cognitive requirements of the questions.
9. Use only black or blue ink.
10. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
11. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.6 C

1.1.1 First group of people who lived in Southern and Western parts of Africa ...

- A Khoisan
 - B National wealth
 - C Physical wealth
 - D Education wealth
- (2)

1.1.2 Situation when people move from place to place for water, food or pasture is known as ...

- A Migration
 - B Trade
 - C Nomadic
 - D Urbanisation
- (2)

1.1.3 The evolution over time of the population profile of a country or region define a geographical area ...

- A Labour absorption rate
 - B Demographic cycle
 - C Employment
 - D Demographics
- (2)

1.1.4 Situation when people are between jobs, or seeking for a job for the first time.

- A Full employment
 - B Labour force
 - C Employment
 - D Unemployment
- (2)

1.1.5 Bring parties together and getting them to agree on a certain course of action ...

- A Convention
 - B Agreement
 - C Conciliation
 - D Consultation
- (2)

(5 x 2) (10)

- 1.2 Choose a description from **COLUMN B** that matches an item in **COLUMN A**. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (1.2.1 to 1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK; e.g. 1.2.7 F

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|----------------------|--|
| 1.2.1 Arbitration | A. Moving from one country to another |
| 1.2.2 Mechanism | B. The concentration of resources and efforts on producing a specific goods or services. |
| 1.2.3 Overpopulation | C. The worldwide integration of markets and production |
| 1.2.4 Migration | D. When human labour is replaced with machinery |
| 1.2.5 Globalisation | E. An increase in population due to an increase in immigration |
| 1.2.6 Specialisation | F. It uses a lot of human labour. |
| | G. The hearing and determination of a dispute by an impartial referee |

(6 x 1) (6)

- 1.3 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.

- 1.3.1 Movement of people from rural areas to town/cities
 1.3.2 The process of counting the number of people in a country
 1.3.3 Consist of those employed and unemployed
 1.3.4 Organisation that protects and fights the rights of employees

(4 x 1) (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

Answer only **ONE** of the two questions from this section in the **ANSWER BOOK**.

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 Name any **TWO** rights of workers at the workplace. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Briefly explain the law of demand for labour (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



Source: Google

2.2.1 Identify the motto from the cartoon above. (1)

2.2.2 What is the meeting all about? (1)

2.2.3 Briefly describe the term Globalisation (2)

2.2.4 What is the role of commercial law in evolution of markets (2)

2.2.5 Explain briefly the distribution method to use to reduce the gap. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Study the information below and answer the questions that follow

BARGAINING COUNCIL

Former Federation of Unions of South Africa (Fedusa) General Secretary Denis George's dismissal is now in the hands of CCMA. The federation dismissed George over allegations of corruption involving his purchases of shares in controversial company Ayo technologies. The company has been accused irregularities which have been laid bare at the Public Corporation inquiry. In the document, George says his dismissal was procedurally unfair because the presiding officer who investigated the allegations against him and found him guilty, was hired through the same attorneys who conducted the probe.

Source: Google

- 2.3.1 What does CCMA stands for? (1)
- 2.3.2 Why according to extract was George's dismissal considered unfair. (1)
- 2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *bargaining council*. (2)
- 2.3.4 Why the Labour Appeal Court have greater powers than Labour Court. (2)
- 2.3.5 What would the results of unsuccessful mediation process be? (4)
- 2.4 Discuss factors affecting demand for labour in South Africa. (8)
- 2.5 Evaluate the influence of productivity and skills on labour. (8)

[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1.1. Name any two objectives of Labour Relations ACT. (2×1) (2)

3.1.2. Why is CCMA important? (1×2) (2)

3.2. Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow



3.2.1. On which Day is workers day celebrated in South Africa? (2)

3.2.2. Which age group is regarded as economically active population (EAP) in South Africa (2)

3.2.3 Briefly describe the concept *unemployment rate* (2)

3.2.4 Why is child labour not allowed in South Africa? (4)

3.3 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

| Year | Number of birth | Birth rate | Percentage change % | Number of deaths | Death rate | Percentage change % |
|------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 2013 | 1121455 | 18.48 | 0.00% | 661664 | 21.32 | 0.00 |
| 2014 | 111087 | 18.2 | -1.52 | 666473 | 22.00 | 3.19 |
| 2015 | 1101612 | 17.94 | -1.43 | 662969 | 22.45 | 2.05 |
| 2016 | 1089916 | 20.23 | 12.76 | 646187 | 16.94 | -24,54 |
| 2017 | 1078767 | 19.93 | -1.48 | 637301 | 16.99 | 0.30 |
| 2018 | 1066401 | 19.61 | -1.61 | 654360 | 16.99 | 0.00 |

3.3.1. Which institution is responsible for publishing the above information? (2)

3.3.2. Briefly describe the concept *population growth rate* (2)

3.3.3. What does it mean if a country had a birth rate of 19.61 per 1000 population in 2018? (2)

3.3.4. Calculate the natural growth for 2018 using the above information on the table? (4)

3.4. Distinguish between the growth rate and natural growth? (8)

3.5 Briefly explain the reasons for dropping fertility rate? (8)

[40]

SECTION C

Answer one question from this section in your answer book. Each question carries 40 marks

| STRUCTURE OF THE ESSAY | MARK ALLOCATION |
|--|-----------------|
| INTRODUCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good starting point would be to define a concept or key word that appears in the question Including other sentences to support the topic. Do not include in your introduction any part of the question. Do not repeat any part of the introduction in the body Avoid saying in the introduction what you are going to discuss in the body | MAX 2 |
| Body: Main part: Discuss in details/ In-depth Discussion/ Examine/ Explain/ Critically discuss/ Analyse/ Compare/ Evaluate/ Explain/ Assess/ Debate | MAX 26 |
| Additional part: Give own opinion/ critically discuss/ Evaluate/ Draw a graph and Explain/ Use a graph give and explain/ Distinguish/ Interpret/ Briefly debate/ Calculate /Compare | MAX 10 |
| Conclusion: Any relevant higher order conclusion that should include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A brief summary of what has been discussed/ analysed without repeating facts already mentioned in the body An opinion or valued judgement on the facts discussed Additional support information to strengthen the discussion /analysis A contradictory viewpoint with motivation if so required Recommendations | MAX 2 |
| TOTAL | 40 |

QUESTION 4: ECONOMIC GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT & GLOBALISATION

- Discuss in detail industrial development (26)
- What are the effects of globalisation on the economy (10)

[40]

QUESTION 5

- Discuss in detail the South African population size (26)
- How can the government control population growth? (10)

[40]

GRAND TOTAL: 100





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GRADE 10

MARKING GUIDELINE

**ECONOMICS 2025
TERM 3 TASK 6
CONTROLLED TEST 2**

MARKS : 100

This Marking guideline consists of 15 pages.

QUESTION 1

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE:

- 1.1.1 A✓✓ (Khoisan)
- 1.1.2 C✓✓ (Nomadic)
- 1.1.3 B✓✓ (Demographic cycle)
- 1.1.4 D✓✓ (Unemployment)
- 1.1.5 C✓✓ (Conciliation)

(5 x 2) (10)

1.2 MATCH

- 1.2.1 G✓
- 1.2.2 D✓
- 1.2.3 E✓
- 1.2.4 A✓
- 1.2.5 C✓
- 1.2.6 B ✓



(6 x 1) (6)

1.3 GIVE ONE TERM :

- 1.3.1 Urbanisation✓
- 1.3.2 Census ✓
- 1.3.3 Economically active population✓
- 1.3.4 Labour Union ✓

(4 x 1) (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

Answer only ONE of the two questions from this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 Name any TWO rights of workers at the workplace.

- Everyone has a right to a fair labour practice✓
 - Every worker has a right to form and join a trade union ✓
 - Every worker has a right to participate in the activities and programmes of a trade union✓
 - Every employee has a right to form and join an employee's organisation✓
 - Every employee has a right to participate in the activities and programmes of an employee organisation ✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (Any 2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Briefly explain the law of demand for labour

- The higher the price of labour is, the lower the demand for such labour will be
 - The lower the price of labour is, the higher the demand for such labour will be
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 DATA RESPONSE:

2.2.1 Identify the motto from the cartoon above.

- "one world" or "all ours" ✓ (1)

2.2.2 What is the meeting all about?

- Globalisation✓
 - Free trade✓
 - International trade✓ (1)
- (Accept any correct response)

2.2.3 Briefly describe the term "**Globalisation**"

- Refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world economies, societies and cultures✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

2.2.4 What is the role of commercial law in evolution of markets?



- Commercial law plays a foundational role in shaping and evolving markets. It's not just a set of rules—it's the invisible architecture that allows economic activity to flourish√√

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

2.2.5 Explain briefly the redistribution method to use in order to reduce the gaps between countries.

- **Progressive Taxation and Aid**
Wealthier countries can implement progressive tax systems and allocate part of their revenue to international aid. √√
- **Investment in Human Capital**
Supporting education, healthcare, and skill development in developing countries helps build long-term capacity. √√
- **Infrastructure and Technology Transfer**
Sharing technology and investing in infrastructure (roads, energy, internet) helps poorer countries integrate into global markets.
- **Inclusive Trade Policies**
Reforming trade agreements to ensure fair access for developing countries can reduce exploitation and promote equitable growth. √√
- **Global Financial Support Mechanisms**√√
Institutions like the IMF and World Bank offer loans and grants aimed at stabilising economies and funding development projects.

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 2) (4)

(NB: Give one mark for heading only)

2.3 DATA RESPONSE:

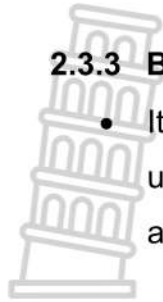
2.3.1 What does CCMA stands for?

- Commission for conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration√ (1)

2.3.2 Why according to extract Was George's dismissal considered unfair.

- Because the presiding officer who investigated the allegations against him and found him guilty, was hired through the same attorneys who conducted the probe√

(Accept any relevant correct response) (1)



2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *bargaining council*.

- It is the organisation which facilitates the negotiation process between unified employees (typical trade union) and employers on matters such as working conditions and wages ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

2.3.4 Why the Labour Appeal Court have greater powers than Labour Court .

- It can hear appeals against Labour Court decisions ✓✓
- It can make final decisions which are legally binding
- It can deal directly with matters normally dealt with by the Labour Court ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

2.3.5 What would the results of unsuccessful mediation process be?

- When conciliation fails, a party may request the CCMA to resolve the dispute by arbitration. ✓✓
- An arbitration hearing, a commissioner gives both parties an opportunity to fully state their cases. ✓✓
- The decision, called an arbitration award, is legally binding on both parties. ✓✓

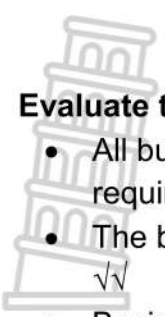
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Discuss factors affecting demand for labour in South Africa.

- Performance of the economy – if economy grows, more goods and services are produced by labour, are sold and more labour is employed. ✓✓
- Production of labour – The relationship between real output and the quantity of input used to produce that output. Productivity is a measure of efficiency. ✓✓
- Improvements in technology – Technology extends human ability, and its advances raises the marginal product of labour. ✓✓
- The supply of other factors of production – If capital ,land, proper education and entrepreneurship are not available, workers will not find employment. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Evaluate the influence of productivity and skills on labour.

- 
- All businesses employ workers that are able and have the skills to do the required job. ✓✓
 - The better skilled and trained the labour is, the better the productivity will be. ✓✓
 - Business will therefore look for skilled workers to employ. ✓✓
 - Business will also train workers to become more skilled for them to be more productive. ✓✓
 - The higher the qualification skills of the labour is, the easier it will be to get employment. ✓✓
 - Workers with higher skills will also be paid more in wages than workers without such skills. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)


(8)

[40]

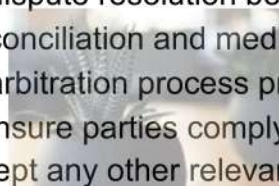


QUESTION 3

3.1.1. Name any TWO objectives of Labour Relations ACT.

- 
- To formulate industrial policy ✓✓
 - The act promotes orderly and collective bargaining ✓✓
 - The act promotes collective bargaining at sectoral level ✓✓
 - The act promotes employee participation in decision making in the workplace ✓✓
 - The act promotes the effective resolution of labour disputes ✓✓
- (2×1)(2)

3.1.2. Why is CCMA important?

- 
- For dispute resolution between employer and employee ✓✓
 - For conciliation and mediation to resolve dispute ✓✓
 - For arbitration process providing a binding resolution to disputes ✓✓
 - To ensure parties comply with labour law and regulations (1 x 2)(2)
- (Accept any other relevant answer)

3.2. DATA RESPONSE QUESTIONS

3.2.1. On which Day is workers day celebrated in South Africa?

- 01 May ✓✓ (2)

3.2.2 Which age group is regarded as EAP in South Africa?

- 15-64 years ✓✓ (2)

3.2.3 Briefly describe the concept unemployment rate

- The number of unemployment people expressed as a percentage of a total labour force (number of unemployed people divided by the economically active population) ✓✓ (2)

3.2.4 Why is child labour not allowed in South Africa?

- It violated children's rights ✓✓
- Children should attend school ✓✓
- Child labour is unconstitutional ✓✓ (2x2) (4)

(Accept any relevant response)

3.3 DATA RESPONSE QUESTION

3.3.1 Which institution is responsible for publishing the above information?

- Statistics South Africa✓✓ (2)

3.3.2. Briefly describe the concept population growth rate.

- Is the rate at which size of the population increases over time✓✓ (2)

3.3.3 What does it mean if country had a birth rate of 19.61 per 1000 population in 2018?

- It means it is 196 populations out of 1000. ✓✓ (2)

3.3.4 Calculate the natural growth for 2018 using the above information on the table?

- No of birth minus no of death✓✓
- 1066401-654360✓✓
- 412041✓✓ (4)

3.4 Distinguish between the terms growth rate and natural growth?

| Growth rate | Natural growth |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The percentage increase in the population size per annum✓✓- Positive growth rate : births is greater than deaths✓✓- Negative growth rate : births is less than deaths✓✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The difference between the general birth rate and death rate✓✓- The annual number of birth per 1000 of the population✓✓- Death rate – the annual number of death per 1000 of the population✓✓ |

(Max 8)

3.5 Briefly explain the reason for dropping fertility rate?

- Diseases-people with lot of diseases tend to become infertile ✓✓
 - War and conflict – restless population can drop fertility rate as they don't spend quality time with their families. ✓✓
 - Famine-hungry population cannot be energetic✓✓
 - Economic situation – loss of purchasing power of a country's currency due to economic situation can compel to control birth. ✓✓
 - Diet and malnutrition, quality of life✓✓
- (Accept any other response)

(Max 8)

QUESTION 4: ECONOMIC GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT & GLOBALISATION

INTRODUCTION

Discuss in detail industrial development.

INTRODUCTION

Industrial development is the building of new industries and expansion of the existing ones. ✓✓ (Accept any other relevant introduction)

MAIN PART

• Manufacturing ✓

- The processes change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. ✓✓
- Industrialization marked a shift to powered, special-purpose machinery, factories and mass production. ✓✓
- An increase in demand for goods, resulted in the need for more cost effective methods of production, which led to the rise of mechanization and the factory system. ✓✓
- The goods were manufactured on large scale in the factories. ✓✓
- The factory system was characterized by division of labour ✓✓.
- Technological innovations led to ever-increasing productivity, while requiring less human energy. ✓✓
- Greater volume and variety of factory-produced goods were manufactured which raised the standard of living of many people. ✓✓

Technological progress, the mobilisation of energy and mechanisation of production ✓

- Technological progress was part of the modernisation process. ✓✓
- Machines were invented, techniques improved, and resources allocated more efficiently. ✓✓
- It brought about the development of large-scale energy and metallurgy production. ✓✓
- The production of machines led to an increased demand for iron and steel. ✓✓
- This in turn led to an increased demand for transport. ✓✓
- Inventors developed steam locomotives and steam ships. ✓✓
- Steam was later replaced by electrical power. ✓✓

- Machines and improved techniques led to the mechanisation of the production process. ✓ ✓
- This replaced manual labour and increased the speed of production process. ✓ ✓
- More inventions came in the late 1800s and early 1900s in the form of motor vehicles, electronics, air travel, industrial robots, and automation, of production process, nuclear energy, computers, space travel and underwater research. ✓ ✓
- In the 1900s, the application of science and technology in production process brought about an enormous expansion of production capacity and pace. ✓ ✓

Urbanisation and Migration ✓

- Urbanisation is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas within a country. ✓ ✓
- A country is considered urbanised when more than 50% of the population live in urban areas.
- As industrialisation increased, it resulted in an increase in urbanisation as people moved in search of jobs in industries. ✓ ✓
- This led to the growth of large towns and cities.
- Large numbers of poor people resulted in the slums and areas of informal housing developing with few services. ✓ ✓
- The mechanisation of production process and increased manufacturing also created many job opportunities. ✓ ✓
- Workers in factories earned better incomes than workers on farms and in rural areas. ✓ ✓
- Initially, however, the working conditions in the factories were poor and unsafe. ✓
- They only improved after laws were passed to protect workers. ✓ ✓

- Migration is the movement of people to and from other countries. ✓ ✓
- There is a flow of immigrant into the country and emigrants leaving the country.
- Migration occurs from poorly developed regions which are often war zone those with better employment opportunities in the more developed and industrialised countries. ✓ ✓
- It is estimated that there are more than 8 million illegal immigrants in South Africa
- The densely populated towns and cities created a huge demand for a variety of goods and services. ✓ ✓
- This led to the development of different kinds markets and businesses, such as department stores and speciality stores. ✓ ✓

- In modern times shopping malls appeared and relocated away from city centres. ✓✓
- These developments were supported by improved transport and communication services. ✓✓

Evaluate the effects of globalisation on the economy. (10)

Positive effects

- In a mature state an economy can trade on a global (worldwide) scale ✓✓
- Allows for specialisation and therefore leads to increase in global production output. ✓✓
- It leads to efficient use of resources due to competition. ✓✓
- Efficiency also leads to competitive prices. ✓✓
- Variety of products are produced. ✓✓
- It integrates both economies and societies. The improvement of international transport and communication, ✓✓ especially the internet ✓/has further increased trade between countries. ✓✓
- The introduction of trading alliances/trading blocs, ✓✓ e.g. EU has further expanded trade ✓✓

Negative effects

- Wide spread of cyber bullying and cyber theft ✓✓
- Cultural changes which might result in loss social values ✓✓
- Wide spread of diseases ✓✓ (Accept any other relevant response)

Conclusion

- The government should make it a priority to encourage industrial development if it is going to achieve economic growth in the country. (Accept any other relevant response.).

QUESTION 5

Discuss in detail the South African population size.

INTRODUCTION

Population size refers to the number of people in a country. ✓ or

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates the population at 60, 14 million people. ✓ ✓

(Any other relevant introduction.)

BODY

MAIN PART

Population growth ✓

- Population growth is influenced by birth, mortality rates and migration. ✓ ✓
- Population growth can be expressed as natural growth and overall growth. ✓ ✓
- Natural growth is the difference between the birth rate and death rate of a population. It represents the births and deaths in a country's population. ✓ ✓
- The overall growth rate takes migration into account. ✓ ✓
- This is the annual change in a population due to natural growth (or decline) and the balance of migrants entering and leaving the country. ✓ ✓
- Fertility is usually higher in rural areas, where women have a lower status and where children are needed to work. ✓ ✓
- High birth rates are associated with poverty and limited access to education. ✓ ✓
- By improving living conditions of people through better education, healthcare and income, the birth rate can be lowered. ✓ ✓
- Effective family planning and birth control programmes can also reduce birth rates. ✓ ✓
- The current population growth is too high and puts pressure on the provision of social services and infrastructure. ✓ ✓
- South Africa's 2010 mid-year population estimate was 49,99 million people, which was an increase on the previous year's updated estimate of 49,46 million. ✓ ✓
- For 2021, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimated the mid-year population at 60, 14 million people. ✓ ✓
- An increase in population growth brings a need for more food, infrastructure and services. ✓ ✓

Natural growth rate ✓

- The national growth rate of a country can be positive or negative. ✓✓
- It is usually expressed as being between about 0,1% and 3% per year. ✓✓
- Natural growth rate represents the births and deaths in a country's population and does not take migration into account. ✓✓
- The average growth rate takes migration into account. ✓✓
- The population of South Africa increased from 22 million in 1970 to almost 50 million in 2010. This includes immigration. ✓✓
- This rapid growth rate of 2,3% is one of the highest growth rates in the world. ✓
- In the period 1960 to 1970, the average growth rate was even higher (2,8%). ✓
- Since then, it has started to decline. It was estimated at 1,36% in 2010. ✓✓

The demographic cycle ✓

- By conducting a scientific analysis of the history of population growth, a cycle has been identified that shows changes in the natural population growth of a country over a period of time. ✓✓
- A population pyramid, which is also an age structure diagram, is a graphic illustration showing the distribution of various age groups in a population, which is usually a pyramid shape. ✓✓
- Men are usually shown on the left, and women on the right. ✓✓

• First phase (slow growing phase): ✓

- High birth rates and high mortality rates. ✓✓
- As both figures are high, the population is growing slowly. ✓✓

• Second phase (premodern phase): ✓

- A sharp decline in mortality rates due to improved health services, water and sanitary infrastructure while the birth rate remains high. ✓✓
- This results in an increase in population growth. ✓✓

• Third phase (modern phase, stagnant): ✓

- A sharp increase in the standard of living affects family life. ✓✓
- Birth control leads to a decrease in the birth rate. ✓
- The decline in mortality rate continues. ✓✓
- The natural growth rate decreases. ✓✓

• **Fourth stage (shrinking):** ✓

- The birth rate falls below the replacement level, the death rate remains low associated with high life expectancy, small families and an aging population. ✓✓

Projected growth rates ✓

- Projections are made to measure the size of the population at certain times in the future. ✓✓
- This enables government to plan what resources residents will need in terms of infrastructure, education and health projects. ✓✓
- The unknown factors make such projections risky. ✓✓
- In South Africa, unknown factors that may affect projections are the prevalence of HIV/Aids and migration. ✓✓
- Population projections are based on assumptions and scenarios. ✓✓
- Projections are often made to determine the effect of the projected population on the composition of the labour force and on the size of the future school-going population. ✓✓
- This is done to assist planning in meeting the needs of housing, education (school buildings, teacher training) and health services, or to address the issue of dealing with AIDS orphans as a result of the HIV/Aids pandemic. ✓✓
- Current population projections for South Africa indicate a decrease due to HIV/Aids. ✓✓
- The loss of economically active family members leads to a loss of income and social problems. ✓✓
- The declining rate of the national population growth in the 21st century will continue. ✓✓
- The main contributors to this trend are the decline in birth rates and increasing deaths due to the spread of HIV/Aids. ✓✓
- Empowerment of women has lowered the accrual rate. ✓✓
- The lower birth rates are partly due to social and economic trends like economic growth in South Africa, urbanisation, empowerment of women in education and family planning, and access to jobs. ✓✓
- Mortality rates also declined until the mid-1990s due to improvements in diet and health awareness and better access to health care and clean water. ✓✓
- Like many other developing countries, South Africa is moving through a demographic transition with a declining mortality rate and declining birth rate and consequently a declining natural population growth. ✓✓
- Two decades ago it was generally believed that the population would grow slowly until the new millennium, but at a declining rate. These projections had to be reconsidered due to HIV/Aids. ✓✓

Migration ✓

- Urbanisation is the process by which the number of people living in cities

- increases relative to those in rural areas. ✓✓
- Urbanisation is part of the economic development of a country. ✓✓
 - It occurs when people are moving from rural areas to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities. ✓✓
 - Urbanisation has been widespread since 1994. ✓✓
 - Large-scale migration has put pressure on municipalities to provide services at an increasing rate. ✓✓
 - Large informal settlements developed on the outskirts of South African cities and towns. ✓✓
 - Circular migration represents a large proportion of the movement among the black population

(Max. 26)

Additional Part

How can the government control population growth?

- By improving the living condition of people through improved education
- Effective family planning and birth control can reduce fertility rates
- Improving the status of women, e.g addressing gender issues to prevent people from taking women as a bearer of children only
- Alleviating poverty to remove the myth of children as a security for household
- Providing employment opportunities and women get income and see the need to decrease fertility
- Awareness campaigns through education can be used to teach them about the importance of family planning

(10)

(Accept any other correct relevant response.)

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the very core of how we interact in society and what we once knew as normal. As new data becomes available over time, we will have a better sense of the full impact of the pandemic on the labour force and the South African population. ✓✓

(2)

(Accept any other correct relevant response.)