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**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

**EDUCATION**
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

## GRADE 10

## ECONOMICS

## SEPTEMBER 2026

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**MARKS:** 100

**TIME :** $1^{1}/_{2}$ HOURS

**This question paper consists of 9 pages.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. Answer THREE questions as follows:

   SECTION A: COMPULSORY
   SECTION B: Answer any ONE question from this section.
   SECTION C: Answer any ONE of the two questions.

2. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

3. Read the questions carefully and start EACH question on a new page.

4. Leave at least ONE line between subsections of each question.

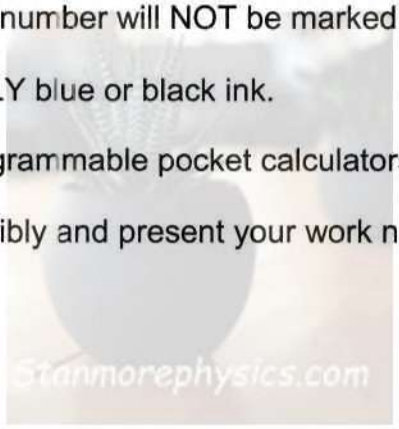
5. Answer questions in full and ensure that the format, content and context of your responses comply with the cognitive requirements of the questions.

6. Answer ONLY the required number of questions. Answers in excess of the required number will NOT be marked.

7. Use ONLY blue or black ink.

8. Non-programmable pocket calculators may be used.

9. Write legibly and present your work neatly.






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## 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 number (1.1.1 -1.1.5) in the answer book, e.g. 1.1.6. B.**

1.1.1 The process whereby each worker performs a specific task during production is called labour …

A. party
B. power
C. specialization
D. union

1.1.2 An association of craftsmen and merchants that set risk and training possibilities of a particular profession is known as…

A. guild
B. trader
C. sellers
D. buyers

1.1.3 The form of exchange that is generally accepted by everyone in the country is referred to as …

A. barter trade
B. metals
C. investment
D. money




1.1.4 The situation where the court of law declares the company as bankrupt and its assets to be dissolved is called…

A. mercantilism
B. liquidation
C. mediation
D. promotion

1.1.5 The difference between death rate and birth rate is called …rate

A. unemployment
B. interest
C. natural growth
D. productivity

(2x5) (10)

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**1.2 Choose the description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A-G) next to the question number in the ANSWER BOOK.**

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---|---|
| 1.2.1 Commodity money | A. The process whereby goods and services are sold to another country. |
| 1.2.2 Life expectancy | B. The act that gives right to trade union to represent large number of workers than the small number in the workplace. |
| 1.2.3 Nomadic | C. The act that allows workers to be compensated for injuries on duty. |
| 1.2.4 Exports | D. The number of years a newborn is expected to live. |
| 1.2.5 Secondary sector | E. The form of exchange where crops and metals were used for trade. downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com |
| 1.2.6 Majorification | F. The group of industries that is responsible for the production of goods and services. |
| | G. The pastoral group moving from one place to another in search of resources. |

(1x6) (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. Acronyms and abbreviations will NOT be accepted.**

1.3.1 The tax that was levied per head of the adult population.

1.3.2 The condition where an economy can supply for its own needs without external help.

1.3.3 The official method of counting the population growth of a country on a regular basis.

1.3.4 The possession of fixed assets and money by certain individuals.

(1x4) (4)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 20**

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## SECTION B

**Answer only ONE question in this section.**

## QUESTION 2

**2.1 Answer the following questions.**

2.1.1 Name any TWO modes of transport. (2)

2.1.2 Why did the barter system fail as an exchange system during traditional economy? downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com (2)

**2.2 Study the cartoon below and answer questions that follow.**

**Surplus production and trade on agricultural produce market**



Source: CartoonStock

2.2.1 Identify the type of goods that are being traded in the market shown above. (1)

2.2.2 Name the economic sector that extracts raw materials from nature. (1)

2.2.3 Briefly describe the term *economic development.* (2)

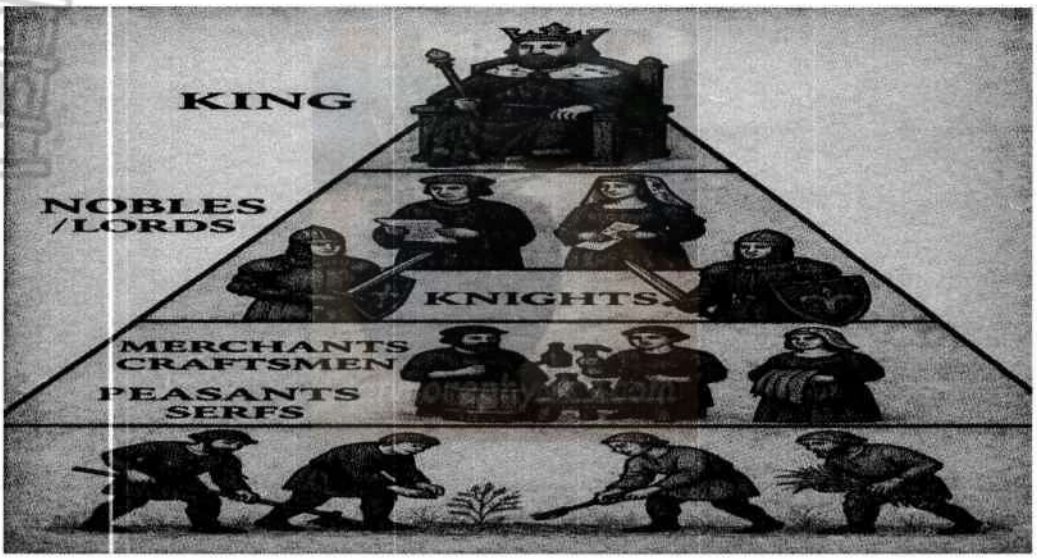
2.2.4 Explain the importance of technology in business. (2)

2.2.5 How was the surplus production distributed in early societies? (4)
**(10)**

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2.3 **Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.**

**FEUDALISM**




**Source: Medieval Chronicles**

2.3.1 Identify the economic system shown by the picture above. (1)

2.3.2 Name the group of people that worked for landlords. (1)

2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *capitalism*. (2)

2.3.4 Explain the role of the government in a centrally planned economy. (2)

2.3.5 How can government raise revenue to provide public goods and services? (4)

**(10)**

2.4 Discuss the reasons why the nation should be encouraged to save. (8)

2.5 How can investment in infrastructure benefit the economy? (8)

## QUESTION 3

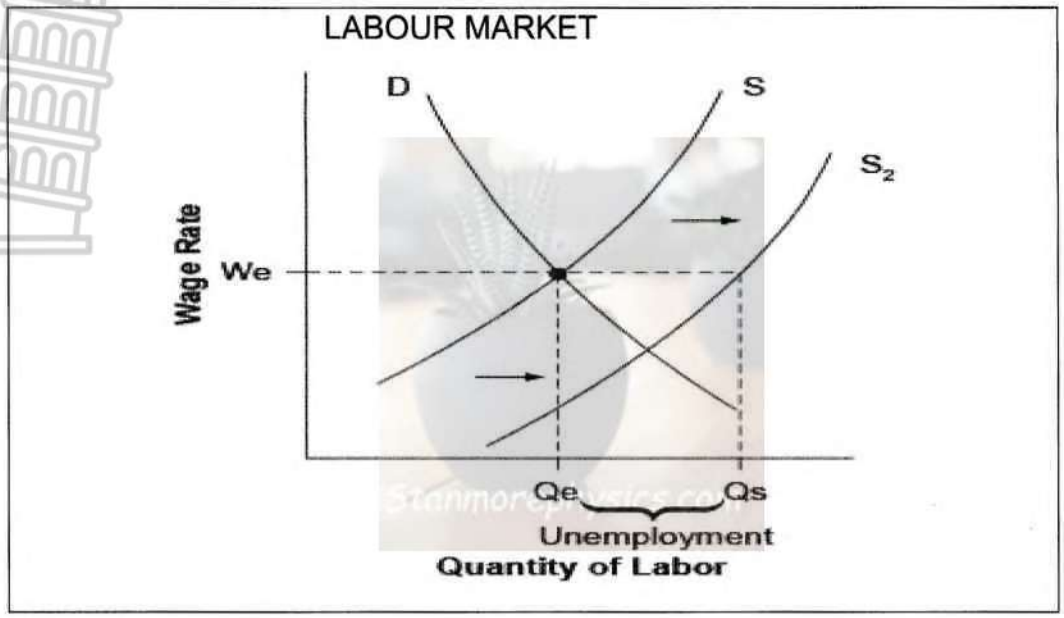
3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 Name any TWO examples of labour unions. (2)

3.1.2 Why is over population growth not good for the economy? (2)

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3.2 Study the graph below and answer questions that follow.




3.2.1 Identify the original wage rate from the graph above. (1)

3.2.2 Name ONE factor that will cause the shift from S to S2. (1)

3.2.3 Briefly describe the term *capital intensive method.* (2)

3.2.4 Explain the role of labour rights in South Africa. (2)

3.2.5 How can economic conditions of a country affect the demand of labour? (4)
**(14)**

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3.3 Study the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

**AMENDMENT TO BASIC CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT ACT**

The Constitutional Court ruled that the existing maternity and parental leave provisions in Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) discriminate between two classes of parents. Under new legislation parents are allowed to split maternity leave accordingly. The overtime hours should be negotiated in advance, and employees are protected from unfair dismissal.

(BusinessTech)

3.3.1 Identify the piece of legislation discussed from the above extract. (1)

3.3.2 Name the legislation that shows the relationship between the employer and employee. downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com (1)

3.3.3 Briefly describe the term *mediation.* (2)

3.3.4 Explain the general functions of workplace forums. (2)

3.3.5 How can arbitration be used to resolve disputes in the workplace? (4)

3.4 Discuss demographic stages of the population in South Africa, without using graph. (8)

3.5 How can the mixed economy positively affect the South African economy? (8)

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## SECTION C

Answer any ONE of the two questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.
Ensure that your answer follows the structure indicated below in order to obtain maximum marks:

| STRUCTURE OF ESSAY | MARK ALLOCATION |
|---|---|
| **Introduction**<br>The introduction is a lower order response<br>• A good starting point would be to define the main concept related to the question topic. downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com<br>• Do not include any part of the question in your introduction.<br>• Do not include any part of the introduction in your body.<br>• Avoid saying in the introduction what you are going to discuss in the body. | Max. 2 |
| **Body**<br>**Main part:** Discuss in detail/ In depth discussion/ Examine/ Critically discuss/ Analyse/ Compare/ Evaluate/ Distinguish/Differentiate/ Explain.<br>**Additional part:** Give own opinion/ Critically discuss/ Evaluate/ Critically evaluate/ Draw a graph and explain/ Use the graph given and explain/ Complete the given graph/ Calculate/ Deduce/ Compare/ Explain/ Distinguish/ Interpret/ Briefly debate/ How/ Suggest | Max. 26<br>Max. 10 |
| **Conclusion**<br>Any high-order conclusion should include:<br>• A brief summary of what has been discussed without repeating facts already mentioned.<br>• Any opinion or value judgment on the facts discussed.<br>• Additional support information to strengthen the discussion/ analysis.<br>• A contradictory viewpoint with motivation, if required.<br>• Recommendations. | Max. 2 |
| **TOTAL** | **40** |

### QUESTION 4

- Discuss in details industrial development as an approach to economic development. (26)
- How can globalization positively affect economy? (10)

### QUESTION 5

- Discuss in details the South African labour force. (26)
- How can the government solve youth unemployment in South Africa? (10)

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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FINAL

# PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

## GRADE 10

## ECONOMICS

## MARKING GUIDELINES

## SEPTEMBER 2026

Stanmorephysics.com

**MARKS:** 100

**TIME :** $1^{1}/_{2}$ HOURS

**This marking guidelines consists of 13 pages.**

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## SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

## QUESTION 1

### 1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.1.1 C. specialization✓✓

1.1.2 A. guild✓✓

1.1.3 D. money✓✓

1.1.4 B. liquidation ✓✓

1.1.5 C. natural growth✓✓

(2x5) (10)

### 1.2 MATCHING

1.2.1 E - The form of exchange where crops and metals were used for trade. ✓

1.2.2 D - The number of years a new born is expected to live. ✓

1.2.3 G - The pastoral group moving from one place to another in search of resources. ✓

1.2.4 A - The process whereby goods and services are sold to another country. ✓

1.2.5 F - The group of industries that is responsible for the production of goods and services. ✓

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1.2.6 B - The act that gives right to trade union to represent large number of workers than the small number in the workplace. ✓

(1x6) (6)

### 1.3 CONCEPT/ TERM

1.3.1 Poll tax✓

1.3.2 Self sufficient✓

1.3.3 Census✓

1.3.4 Wealth✓ (1x4) (4)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 20**

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**SECTION B**

**QUESTION 2**

**2.1 Answer the following questions**

**2.1.1 Name any TWO modes of transport. (2)**

- Road✓
- Air.✓
- Sea✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**2.1.2 Why did the barter system fail as an exchange system during traditional economy? (2)**

- During the traditional economy it was difficult to find the exact value of good that will match the exchange of goods.✓✓
- There was a shortage of facilities to store goods that become perishable. ✓✓
- Bulky commodities were difficult to reach places where they were required for exchange. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**2.2 DATA RESPONSE**

**2.2.1 Identify the type of goods that are being traded in the market shown above. (1)**

Agricultural products. ✓

**2.2.2 Name the economic sector that extracts raw materials from nature. (1)**

Primary sector. ✓

**2.2.3 Briefly describe the term *economic development.* (2)**

Economic development refers to a process whereby there is an improvement in the welfare of the citizens of the country. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**2.2.4 Explain the importance of technology in business. (2)**

- Technology can innovate new methods that increase employment while leading to improved labour productivity.✓✓
- Robots and machines are more efficient and faster than labour intensive methods. ✓✓ downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**2.2.5 How was the surplus production distributed in early societies? (4)**

- Travelling merchants sold goods by travelling from village to village. ✓✓
- Merchants connected communities and towns and spread economic development.✓✓
- The merchants began to build trading houses which later evolved into shops. ✓✓
- Traders began to exchange goods between countries, allowing international trade to grow.✓✓

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(Accept any other relevant correct response)

**(10)**

## 2.3 DATA RESPONSE



**2.3.1 Identify the economic system shown by the picture above. (1)**

Feudalism✓

**2.3.2 Name the group of people that worked for landlords. (1)**

Peasants / serfs✓

**2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *capitalism*. (2)**

Capitalism is an economic system where factors of production are owned and controlled by the private sector. ✓✓
(Accept any relevant correct response)

**2.3.4 Explain the role of the government in a centrally planned economy. (2)**

- Government owns factors of production and allocates them to the population. ✓✓
- Government makes decisions regarding economic activities.✓✓

(Accept any relevant correct response)

**2.3.5 How can government raise revenue to provide public goods and services? (4)**

- The government mainly raise funds through taxation and borrowing. ✓✓
- Governments can increase income through certain trade policies, such as tariffs on imports. ✓✓
- The government can borrow money through the capital market to finance budget shortages. ✓✓
- The government can issue bonds and take out loans to raise funds. ✓✓
- Countries can also borrow money from commercial banks and international institutions e.g. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)

**(10)**

**2. 4 Discuss the reasons why the nation should be encouraged to save. (8)**

- Savings contribute to investments and growth of economies of a country. ✓✓
- Corporate savings is the profit that saved after tax which is used for capital formation by businesses. ✓✓
- Household's savings is that part of income not consumed that can be used to start businesses or used for rainy days ✓✓
- Government savings occurs when tax income is more than government expenditure which is used to provide public goods and services to societies. ✓✓
- Foreign savings creates foreign aid, and loans to help the country improve the national welfare by building more infrastructure. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)

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**2.5 How can investment in infrastructure benefit the economy? (8)**

- Investment in infrastructure like road construction can benefit economy by creating jobs for unemployed people of a country. ✓✓
- Physical infrastructure like bridges and harbours supports economic activities of a country. ✓✓
- Transport infrastructure allows the distribution of goods and services to different destinations of trade. ✓✓
- Infrastructure facilitates the production of goods and services which enables raw materials to be transported to factories. ✓✓
- Energy infrastructure like electricity allows businesses to operate efficiently to produce goods and ensure required services to consumers. ✓✓
- Infrastructure development attracts investors even to rural areas where there is economic potential that will drive economic growth of a country upwards. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)
(Allocate 2 marks for mere listing of facts and examples)



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**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Answer the following questions

**3.1.1 Name any TWO examples of labour unions. (2)**

- Cosatu✓
- Naptosa✓
- Sadtu✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**3.1.2 Why is over population growth not good for the economy? (2)**

- Over population growth will put pressure on the resources of the country. ✓✓
- Population growth may increase supply of labour and as a result lead to high unemployment and crime. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**3.2 DATA RESPONSE**

**3.2.1 Identify the original wage rate from the graph above. (1)**

- We✓ downloaded from Stanmorephysics.com

**3.2.2 Name ONE factor that will cause the shift from S to S2. (1)**

- Size and growth of the population✓
- The quality of the labour force✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)

***3.2.3* Briefly describe the term *capital intensive method.* (2)**

Capital intensive method refers to the production process where more machines are used to produce goods and services than labour resource. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)

**3.2.4 Explain the role of labour rights in South Africa. (2)**

- Labour rights give everyone the right to fair labour practice.✓✓
- Workers are given the right to form and join a trade union which will negotiate fair wages for the organisation. ✓✓
- Labour right protects workers against any exploitation that may happen in the workplace. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)

**3.2.5. How can economic conditions of a country affect the demand of labour? (4)**

- An improvement in the economic conditions of a country improves economic growth that will lead to an increase in the demand for labour where industries employ more labour to meet the demand for goods and services.✓✓
- A decrease in economic condition will reduce foreign investments which in turn will decrease industries in the economy, and this will cause retrenchments on certain sectors of economy.✓✓

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- An intolerance in political conditions of a country may cause social unrest that will drive away local and foreign investors that have employed workers.✓✓
(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

**3.3 DATA RESPONSE**

**3.3.1 Identify the piece of legislation discussed from the above extract. (1)**
Basic Conditions of Employment Act. (BCEA)✓

**3.3.2 Name the legislation that shows the relationship between the employer and employee. (1)**

Labour Relations Act. (LRA) ✓

**3.3.3 Briefly describe the term *mediation.* (2)**

Facilitated by a middle person who is impartial to the parties involved. ✓✓
(Accept any other relevant correct response)

**3.3.4 Explain the general functions of workplace forums. (2)**

- Workplace forums promote the interest of all the workers in the workplace.✓✓
- These platforms enhance efficiency in the workplace. ✓✓
(Accept any other relevant correct response)

**3.3.5 How can arbitration be used to resolve disputes in the workplace? (4)**

- The representative from CCMA will have to hear both sides of the case and make a ruling. ✓✓
- The commissioner will then pass judgement about the matter. ✓✓
- The judgement is binding for both parties. ✓✓
(Accept any other relevant correct response)

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**3.4 Discuss demographic stages of the population in South Africa, without using graph. (8)**

- A cycle that shows changes in the natural population growth of a country over a period of time can be identified by conducting a scientific analysis of the history of population growth. ✓✓
- 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. ✓✓

**First phase (slow growing phase):**
- High birth rates and high mortality rates. ✓✓
- As both figures are high, the population is growing slowly. ✓✓

**Second phase (pre-modern 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. ✓✓

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**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✓✓

(The maximum of 4 marks for mere listing of facts)
(Accept any other relevant correct response)

**3.5 How can the mixed economy positively affect the South African economy? (8)**

- In a mixed economy the private sector owns the factors of production while the government will distribute resource fairly to vulnerable group.✓✓
- The private sector provides goods and services at a higher price, and the public sector subsidise production to decrease prices to benefit the marginalised groups. ✓✓
- Government provides infrastructure to attract investors leading to job creation and economic growth.✓✓
- The public sector provides public goods to reduce inequality while the private sector is also free to produce certain goods.✓✓
- Private individuals are encouraged by profit to work hard and diversify production while the government uses laws and regulations to control harmful goods. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)
(Allocate a 2 marks for mere listing of facts and examples)



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**SECTION C**

**QUESTION 4**

- **Discuss in details industrial development as an approach to economic development.** **(26)**
- **How can globalization positively affect economy?** **(10)**

**INTRODUCTION**

Industrial development refers to increasing the number of firms/factories or improving the existing ones in a country. ✓✓ **(Max. 2)**
(Accept any other correct relevant introduction)

**BODY: MAIN PART**

**Manufacturing**✓

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

- The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. ✓✓
- The processes change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. ✓✓
- Textiles were made mainly in people's homes using basic equipment before mechanization and factories. ✓✓
- Industrialization marked a shift to powered, special-purpose machinery, factories and mass production. ✓✓
- Industrialisation led to the establishing of factories. ✓✓
- An increased in demand for goods, resulted in the needed 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 characterised by division of labour. ✓✓
- Technological innovations led to ever-increasing productivity, while requiring less human energy. ✓✓
- Industrialization meant that some craftspeople were replaced by machines. ✓✓
- Greater volume and variety of factory-produced goods were manufactured which raised the standard of living of many people. ✓✓
- Coal and iron ore become essential for industrialisation and it replaced wood. ✓✓
- Steam engine becomes the source of energy. ✓✓
- Iron is used to build machines such as the steam engine, locomotive and the steam boat. ✓✓
- The steam engine was also integral to industrialisation. ✓✓

**Transportation improved.** ✓

- The steam engine went on to power machinery, locomotives and ships. ✓✓
- The transportation industry underwent significant transformation and steam-powered ships and steam powered locomotives came into use. ✓✓

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**Communication improved**✓
- Communication became easier with inventions such as the telegraph. ✓✓

**Banking improved**✓
- There was a rise of banks and industrial financiers, as well as a factory system dependent on owners and managers. ✓✓
- The stock exchange was established in London in the 1770s; the New York Stock Exchange was founded in the early 1790s. ✓✓

**Urbanisation and migration**✓

**Urbanisation**
- Urbanisation is movement of people from rural to urban areas in search for economic opportunities. ✓✓
- Urbanization started during the industrial revolution, when workers moved towards manufacturing centres in cities to find work in factories because agricultural jobs became less common. ✓✓
- Urbanisation leads to the overcrowding and poor service delivery in urban areas. ✓✓

**Migration**
- Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently in the new location. ✓✓
- The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible. ✓✓
- Migration can be voluntary or forced. ✓✓

**Modern day Migration**
- **Refugees** - People are forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. ✓✓
- **Displaced people** - People moving around in their own county, they flee in their own country. ✓✓
- **Economic migration** – People choose to move to improve the standard of living by gaining a better paid job. ✓✓
- Mass migrations over long distances are possible due to modern and improved communication and transport. ✓✓ (Max. 26)

(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 8 marks for sub-topics and examples)

**ADDITIONAL PART**
**How can globalization positively affect economy? (10)**

- An increase in global demand for goods and services can boost the country's economy by generating income. ✓✓
- Globalisation increase international competitiveness of local companies leading to more diversification of goods. ✓✓
- Globalisation allows the movement of goods and services to countries where there is a shortage / such products cannot be produced. ✓✓
- Competition that is created by globalisation will encourage innovation and expansion. ✓✓

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- Consumers around the world will enjoy lower prices in the international markets which improves their standard of living. ✓✓
- SADC countries may function as an economic bloc when dealing with richer countries of the world and this will improve economic development of the region. ✓✓
- Countries may share resources and expertise that will allow them to strengthen their economic ties while improving beneficiation in the rest of the world. ✓✓

(Accept any correct relevant response)
(Allocate 2 marks for mere listing of facts and examples)

**CONCLUSION**

Industrialisation can be seen as a strategy that can be used by developing countries in addressing inequality between society and maximise beneficiation of natural resources ✓✓ (Max. 2)

(Accept any other correct relevant conclusion)



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**QUESTION 5**

- **Discuss in details the South African labour force.** **(26)**
- **How can the government solve youth unemployment in South Africa?** **(10)**

**INTRODUCTION**

The labour force of the country consists of those people who take part in the country's production and exchange activities.✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant introduction)

**BODY: MAIN PART**

**Age composition**✓

- Approximately 32,2 million South Africans, representing +- 65,8% of the total population, were between the ages of 15 and 65 years and therefore eligible to form part of the labour force.✓✓
- Total employment has expanded to 12,8 million.✓✓
- The breakdown of the three major age groups that relate to the labour force was as follow: pre-working-age (0-14 years); working-age (15-64) and post-working age (65 years & over).✓✓
- According to the World Bank, the age dependency in South Africa was 47,42 % in 2008.✓✓
- In 2028, South Africa is projected to have a total age gap dependency ratio of roughly 48.8 dependency working age individuals.
- South African labour force is dominated by Africans.✓✓

**Labour force numbers**✓

- The Economically Active Population (EAP) is approximately one-third of the total population in South Africa because not everybody in a population takes part in economic activities.✓✓
- There are three groups of people that are usually not economically active:
  - children under the age of 16; elderly/retired people older than 65 and homemakers.✓✓

**Employment and unemployment**✓

- Formal sector could not absorb every job seeker in the labour market, hence some of members of the labour market are occupied in the informal sector.✓✓
- Currently, youth unemployment continues to be a striking feature of the South African labour market.✓✓
- The industries with the biggest employment gains over the years were community and personal services.✓✓
- A decline in the labour-intensive industry caused by introduction of technology in primary sector resulted in the reduction of unskilled or semi-skilled job opportunities. ✓✓
- resulted in a reduction in unskilled or semi-skilled job opportunities.✓✓
- Informal employment has been insufficient to absorb the rapidly growing labour supply.✓✓

**Geographic distribution**✓

- In South Africa, population is unevenly distributed over its nine (9) provinces. This clustering take various forms such as:

**(1) Provincial distribution**

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- Gauteng has the biggest population followed by KwaZulu-Natal.
- Uneven distribution is a result of traditional rural settlement of Black population groups and pull power of urban areas.✓✓

**(2) Urbanisation**

- Urbanisation has led to the growing number of people living in cities and towns.✓✓
- The process is increased by search of employment; urban infrastructure and Industrialisation.✓✓
- Population concentrated in Gauteng, Durban (Pinetown), Port Elizabeth, East
- London and Bloemfontein, which are the largest cities in South Africa. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)
(Allocate a maximum of 8 marks for sub-topics and examples)

**ADDITIONAL PART**

**How can the government solve youth unemployment in South Africa? (10)**

- The government can provide free education and training to youth that will increase productivity of labour force.✓✓
- The department of trade, industry and competition can promote local industries by encouraging local people to spend more on products that are made by local suppliers.✓✓
- The local government can use policies or initiatives that create job opportunities like EPWP that will prioritise youth employment.✓✓
- The government can encourage industries to offer learnership that will impart skills and experience to youth.✓✓
- Encourage youth participation through SEDA and other initiatives that will fund small businesses in the informal sector.✓✓
- The government can attract foreign investors that will encourage youth participation in the green and blue economy that will prevent environmental damage. ✓✓

(Allocate 2 marks for mere listing of facts and examples)
(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**CONCLUSION**

The development and implementation of policy framework that will ensure a balance in the labour force distribution is the key in South Africa.✓✓ (Max. 2)
(Accept any correct relevant conclusion)

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