

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%

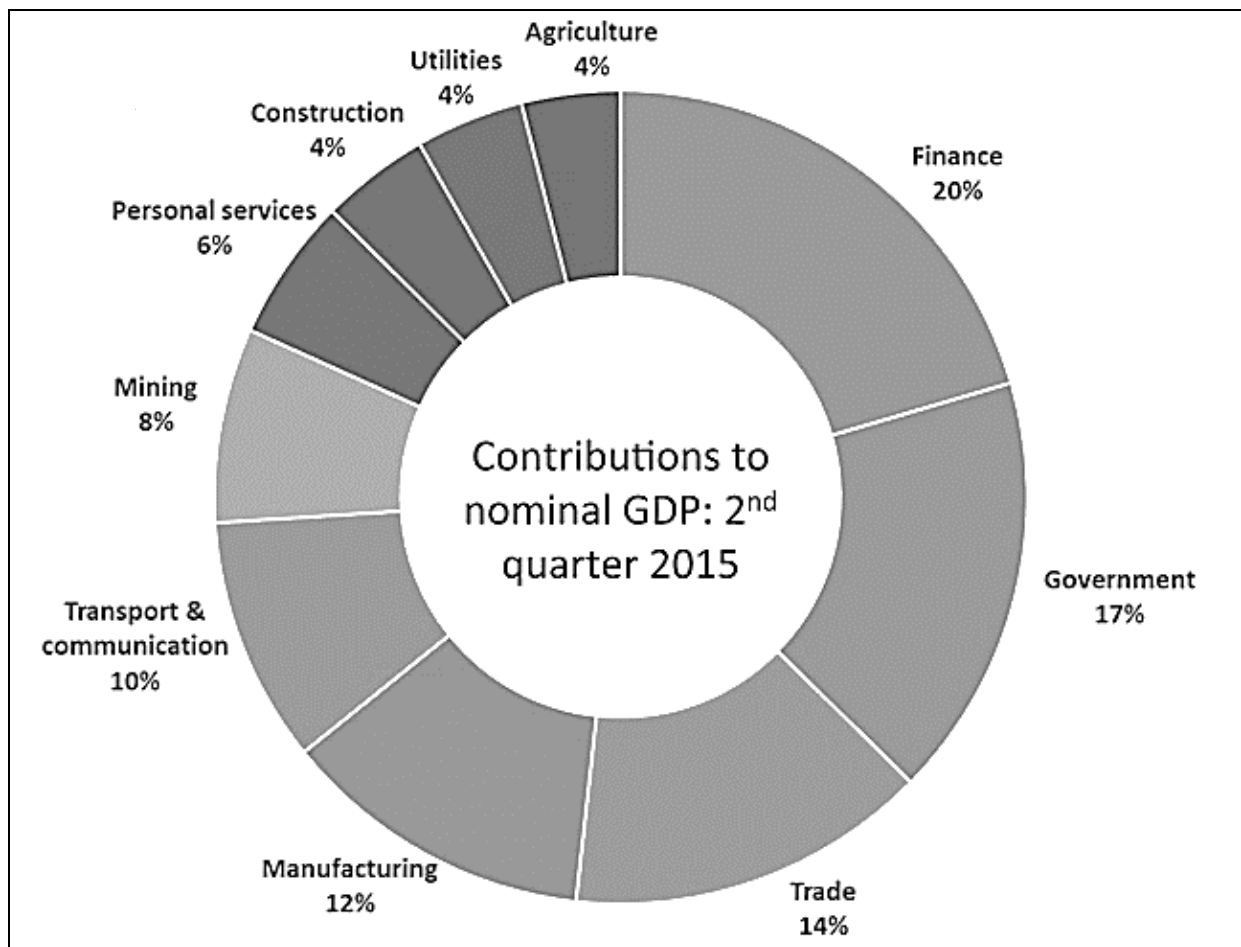
[Source: <https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/investments-immigration/economynews/sa-economy-key-sectors>]

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]

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)

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.

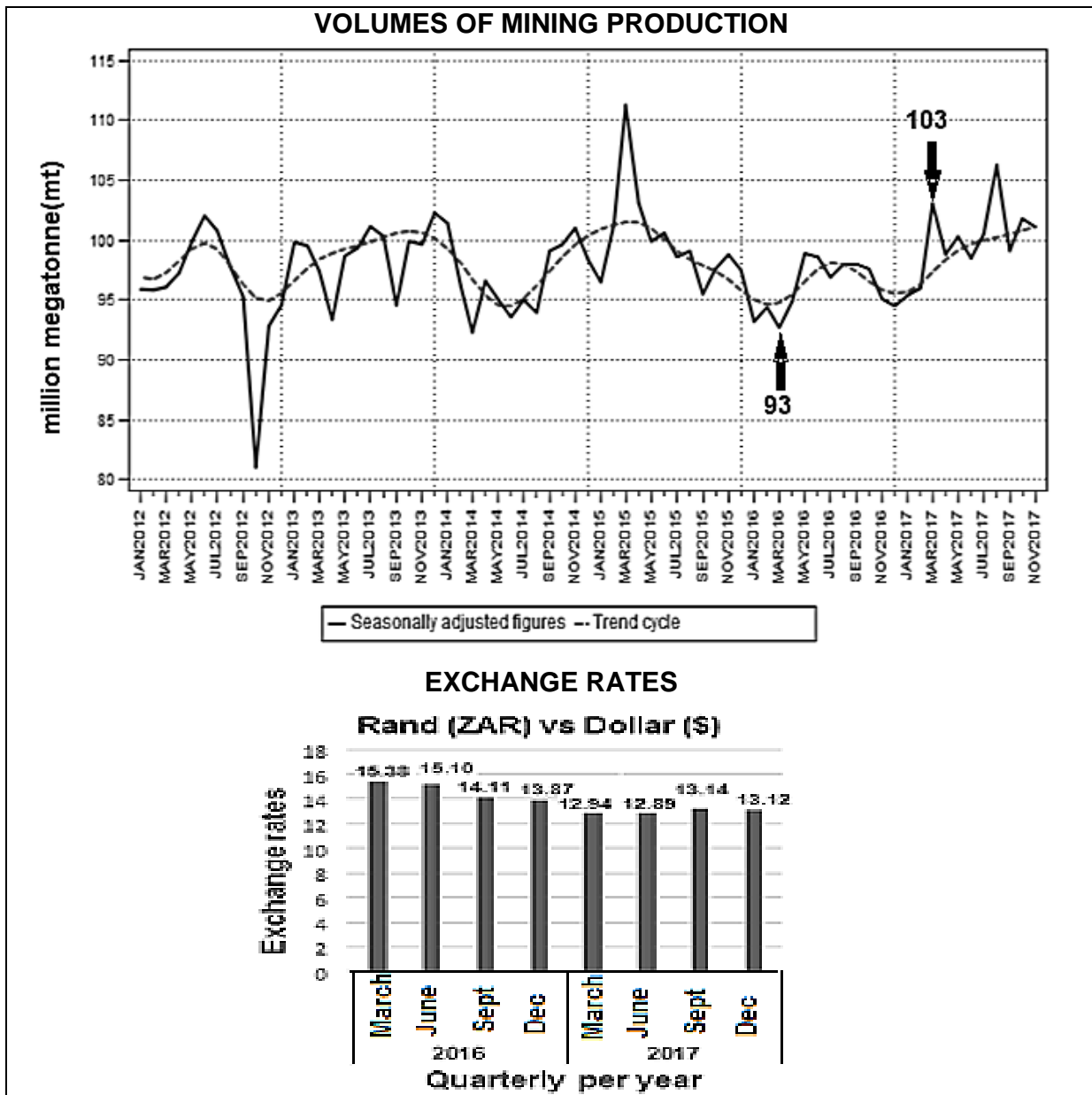
- 3.2.1 Mining is an example of this economic sector
- 3.2.2 This sector is concerned with the provision of services
- 3.2.3 The extraction of raw materials from the Earth's surface
- 3.2.4 Concerned with the processing of raw materials
- 3.2.5 The provision of electricity is an example of this sector
- 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

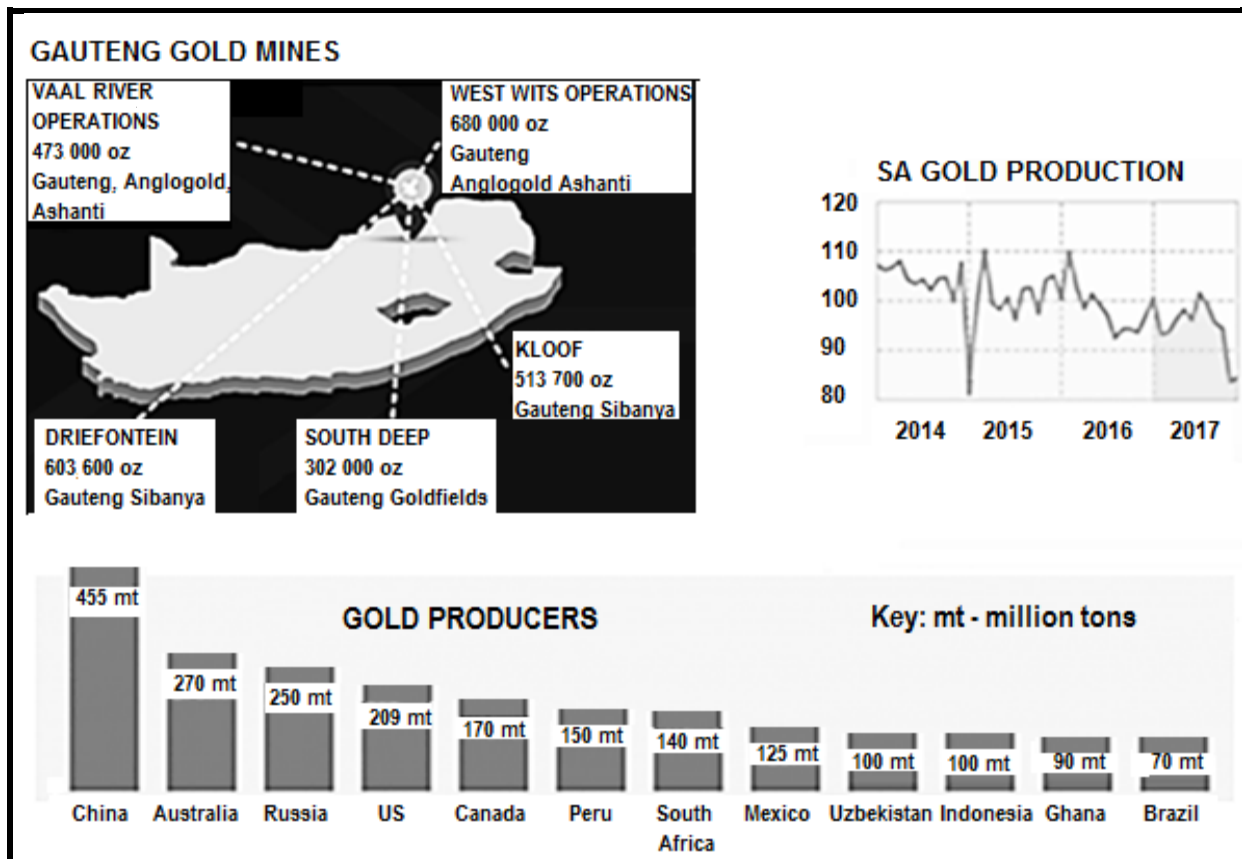


[Source: Data from www.x-rates.com]

- 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.

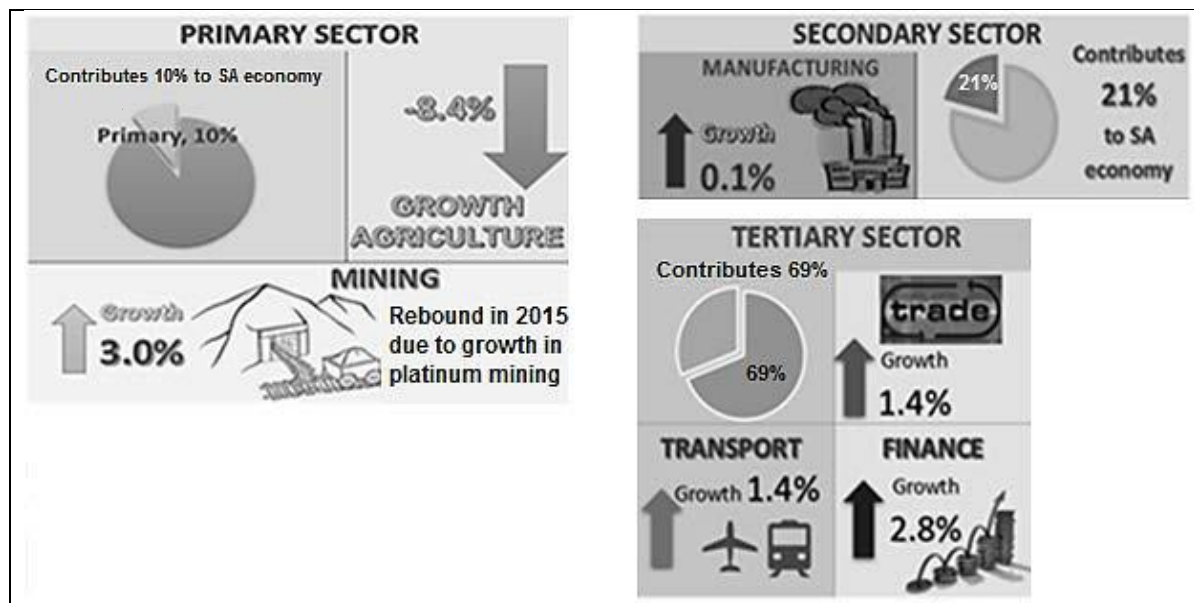
[Source: <http://www.projects iq.co.za/coal-mining-in-south-africa.htm>]

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 dependent on 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]

FIGURE 4.2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

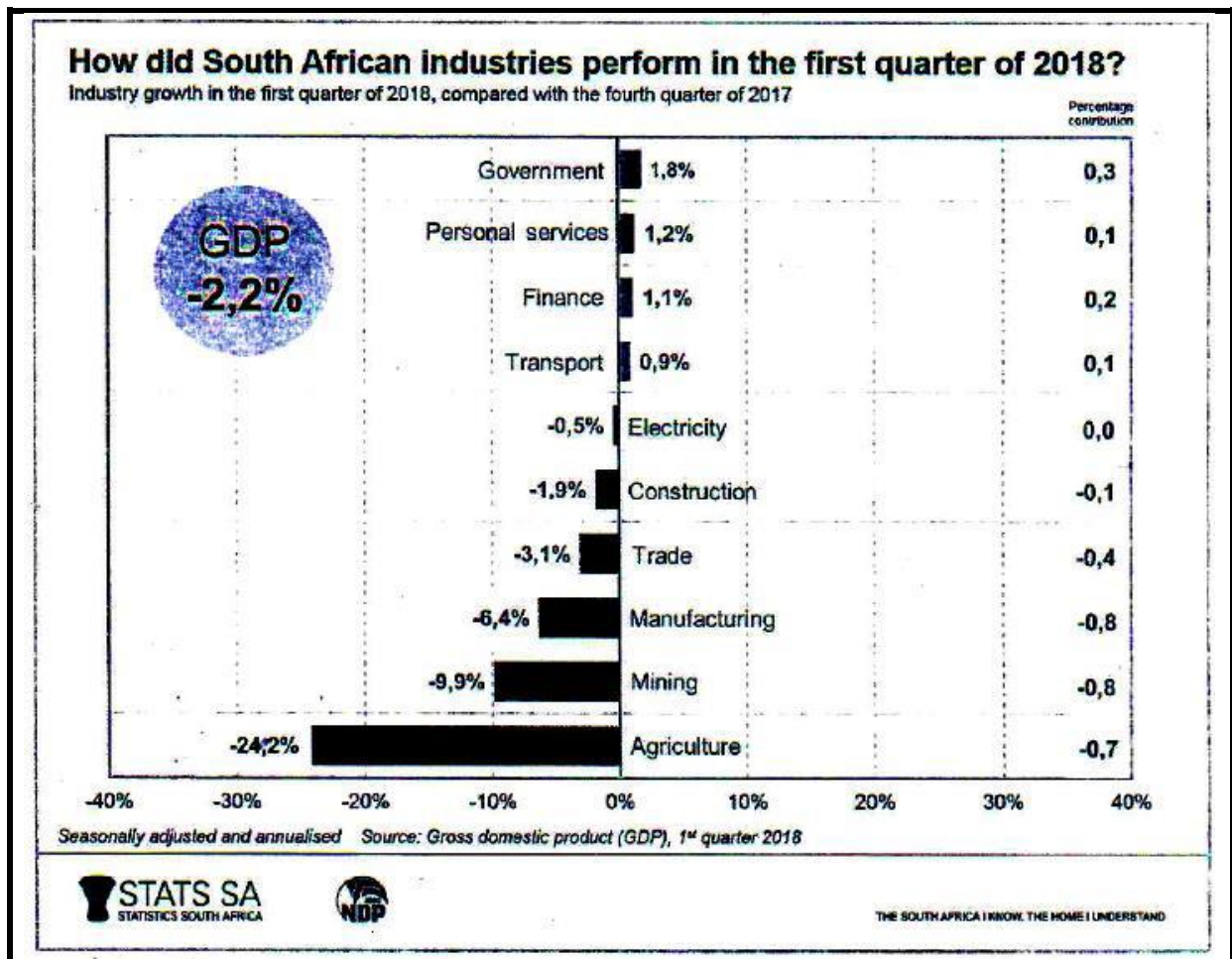


[Source: Examiner's infographic]

- 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:
- Economic sector contributing the least. (1 x 1) (1)
 - Economic activity showing greatest growth. (1 x 1) (1)
 - 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
3.2.2	Located close to the source of raw materials as it produces perishable goods	B	light
3.2.3	Manufactures smaller products with little or no pollution	C	footloose
3.2.4	Produces bulky products and located close to the market	D	ubiquitous
3.2.5	Requires flat land situated next to specialised transport facilities	E	bridge
3.2.6	Industries that relocated outside an existing industrial area	F	raw material-orientated
3.2.7	Located where one means of transport is replaced by another	G	market-orientated
		H	decentralised
			(7 x 1) (7)

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)

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]

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)

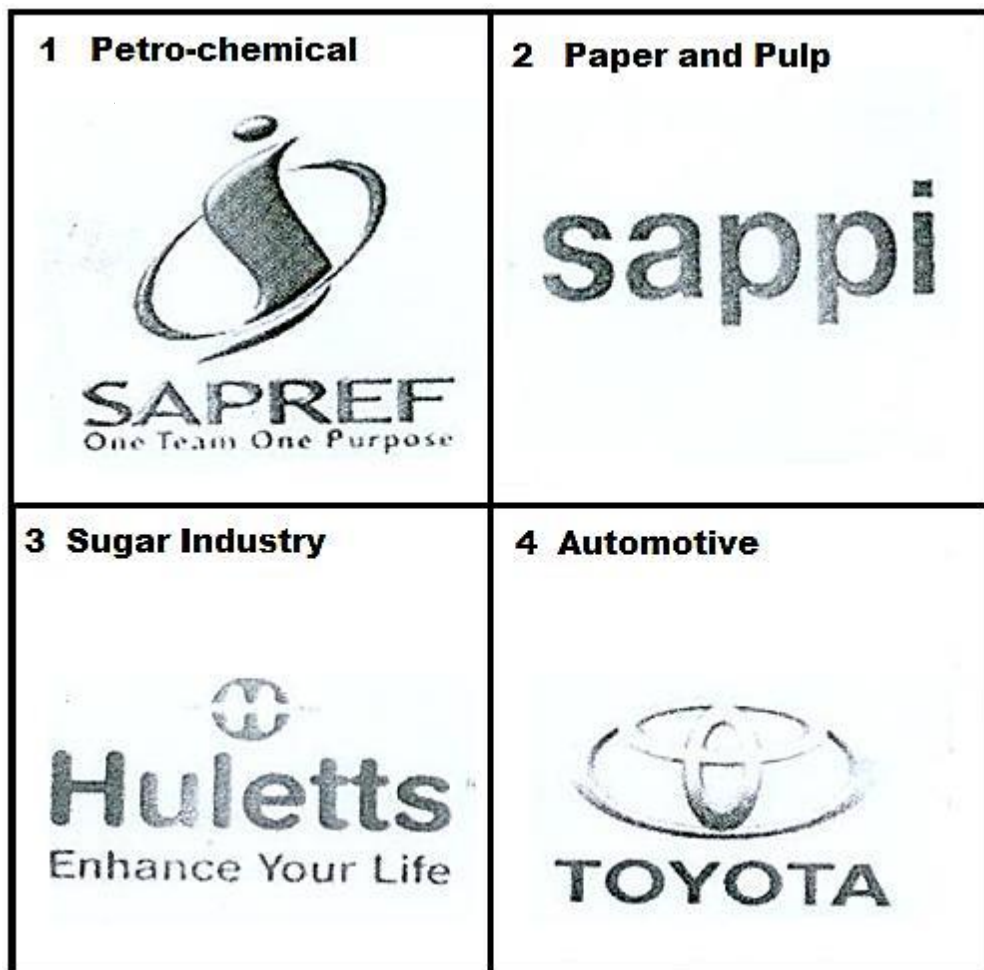
3.6.4 Explain how the benefit identified in **QUESTION 3.6.3** will assist local communities. (2 x 2) (4)

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]

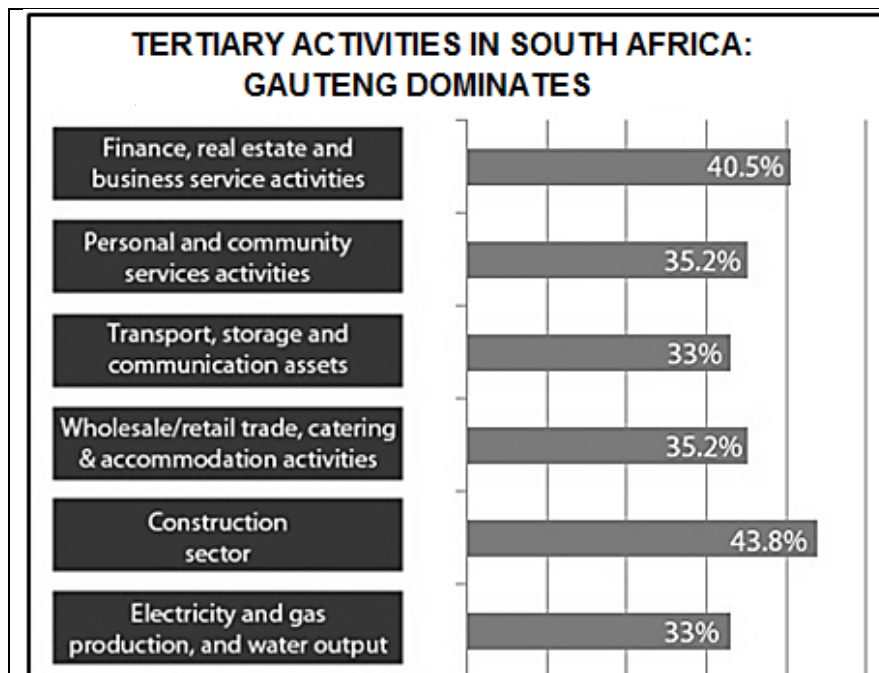
FIGURE 4.6



- 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 INDUSTRIAL 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)

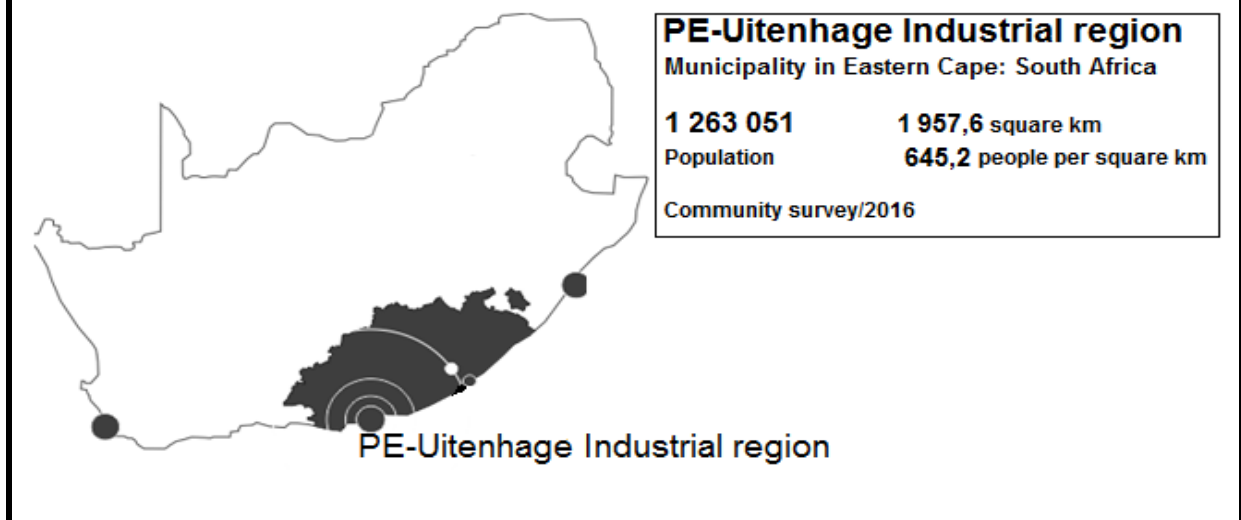
[15]

**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)

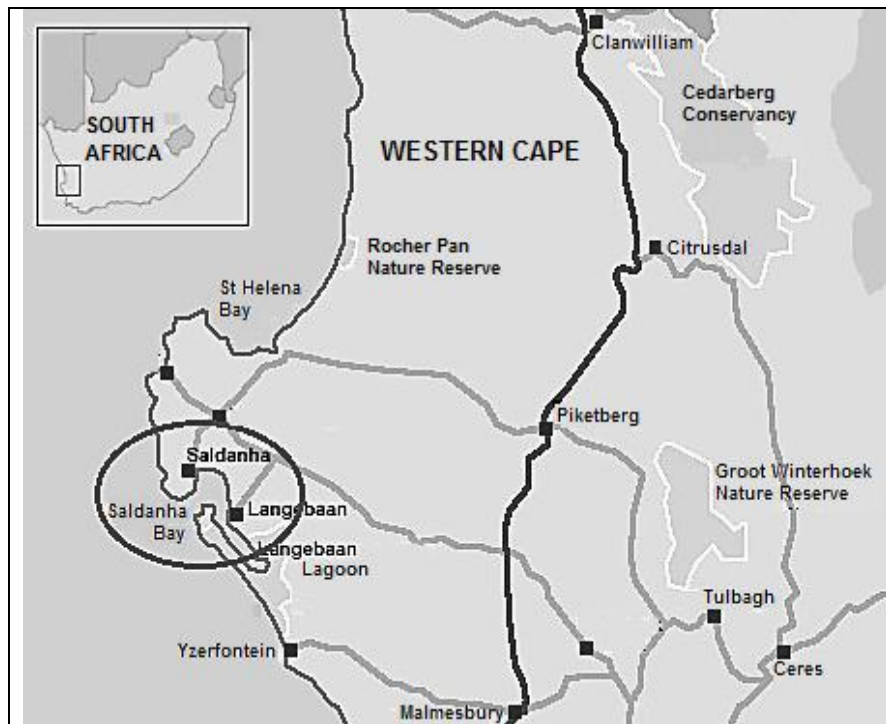


3.6 Refer to **FIGURE 3.6** based on industrial activity in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage Industrial Area (Nelson Mandela Metropole).

- 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]

FIGURE 3.5: WEST COAST SDI



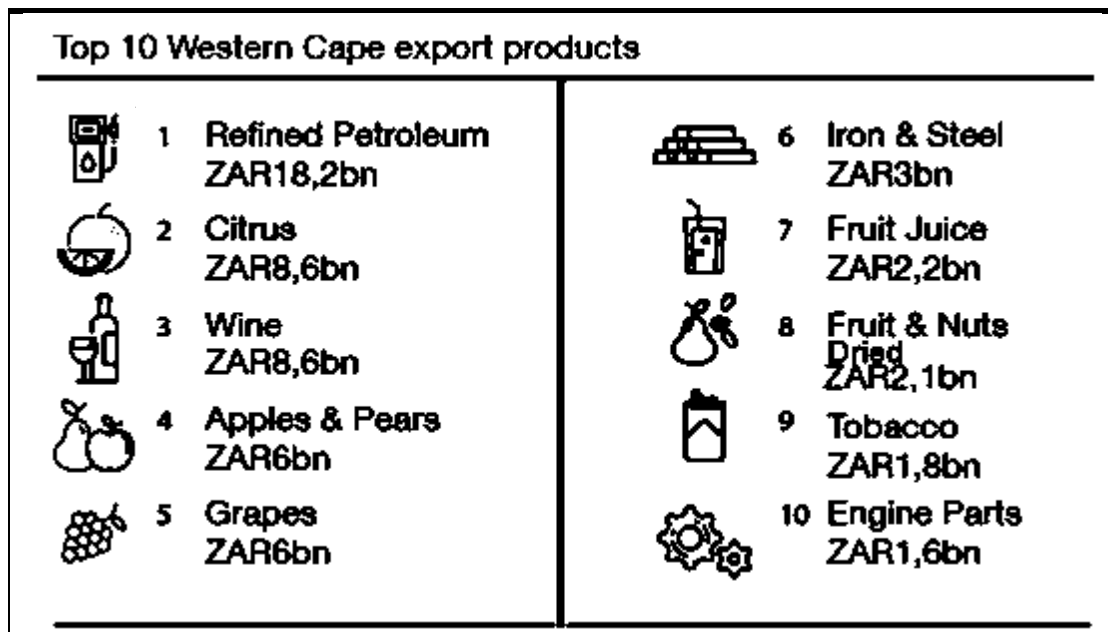
Adapted from http://www.eyesonafrica.net/cntry-imgs/westcst_imgs/west-coast-upd_r12_c4.jpg

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]

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.

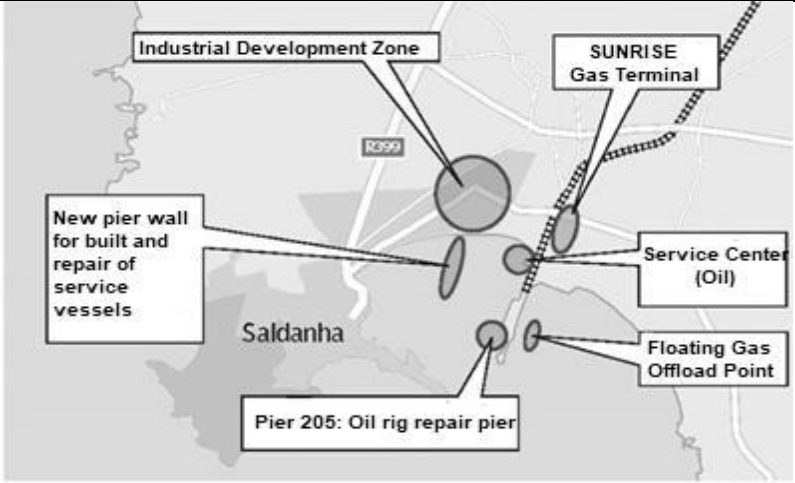
[Source: mbda.co.za]

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



The map shows the Saldanha Bay area with several key features labeled: Industrial Development Zone, SUNRISE Gas Terminal, Service Center (Oil), Floating Gas Offload Point, Pier 205: Oil rig repair pier, and a New pier wall for built and repair of service vessels. The road R299 is also indicated.

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.org.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]

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.

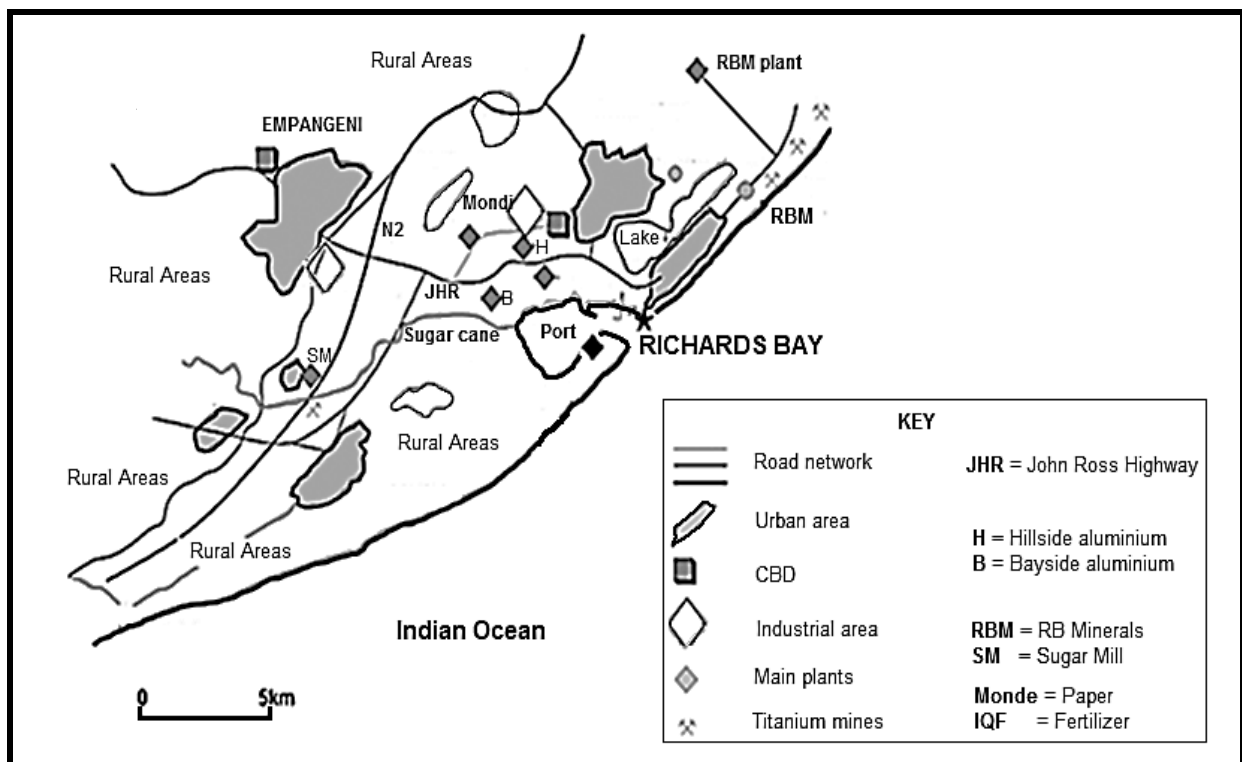
Many lease agreements have already been signed by oil and gas companies. The harbour is being expanded to cater for the growth taking place. Two major wind energy projects are being financed by the global energy company called GDF Suez. This area also has a number of unique natural features that attract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

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]

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]

FIGURE 3.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**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]

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]

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.

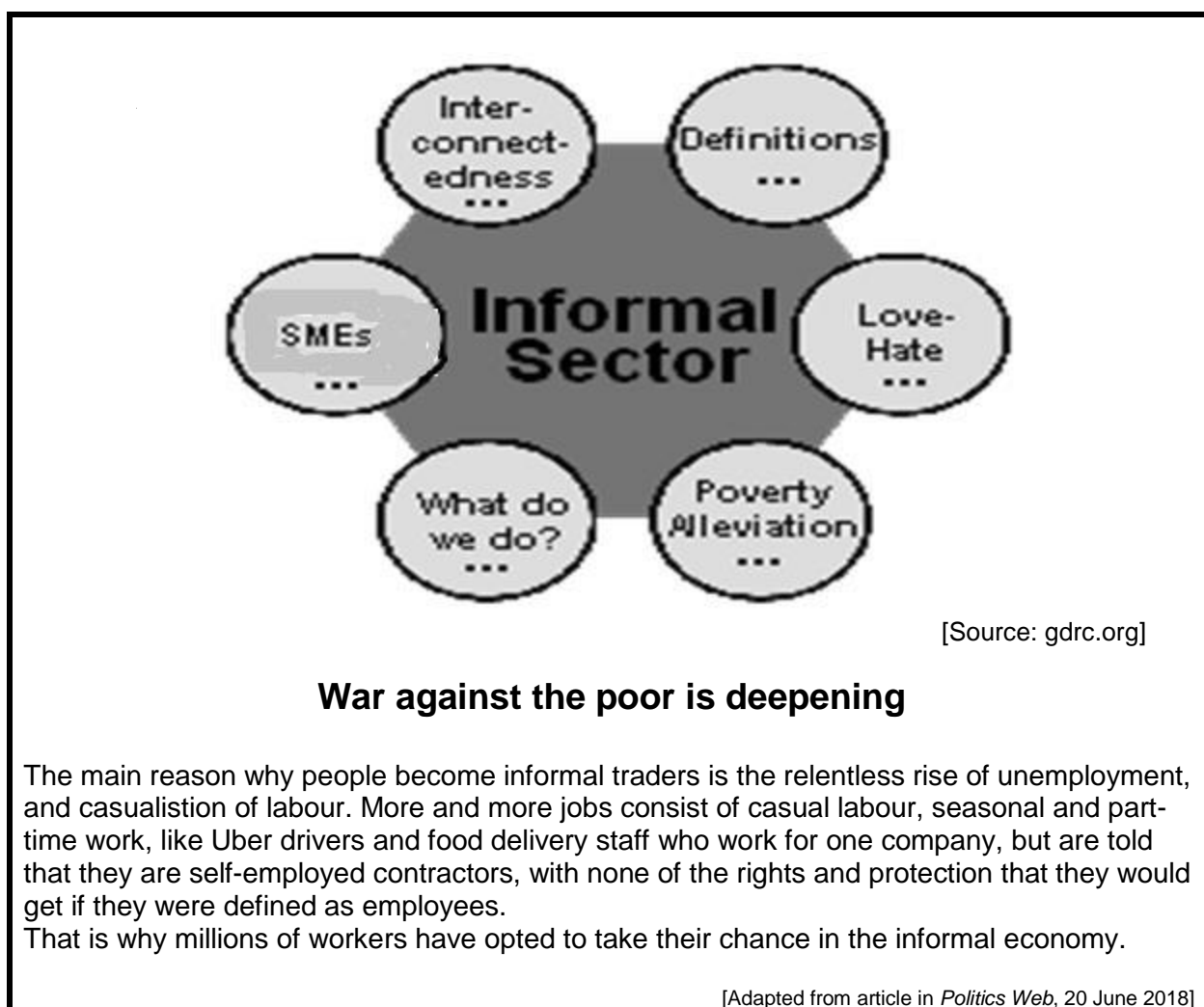
[Adapted from: *Bloemfontein Courant*]

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

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------|
| 4.6.1 | Define the term <i>informal sector</i> . | (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

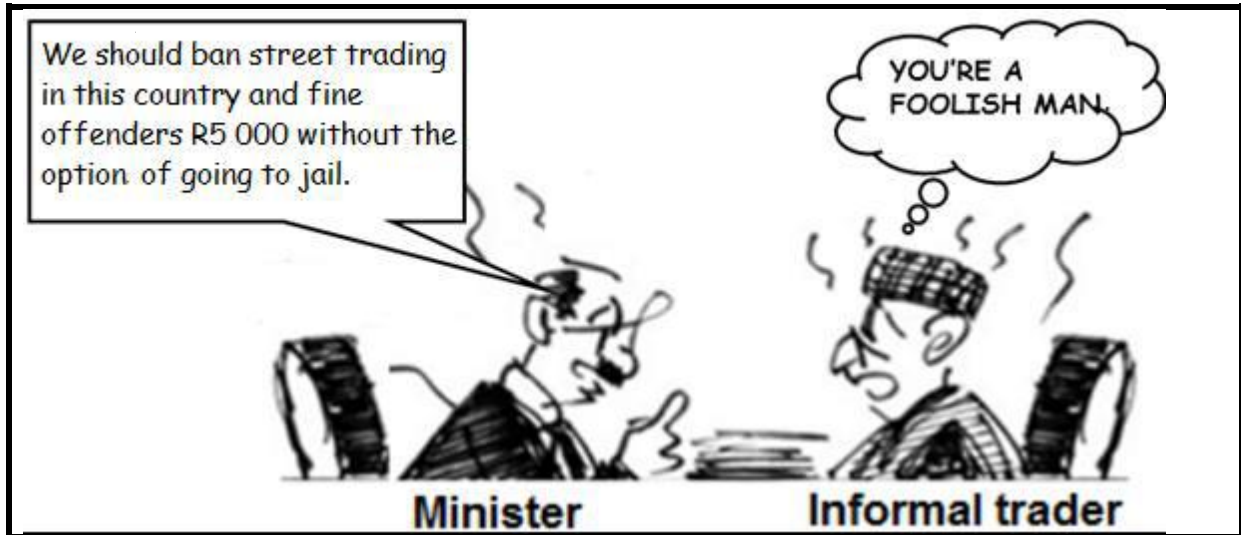


3.5 FIGURE 3.5 is an infographic based on the informal sector.

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------|
| 3.5.1 | What is an <i>informal trader</i> ? | (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]

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]

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