



GEOGRAPHY

Grade 12

LEARNER SUPPORT

Revision Term 3

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

This revision program is designed to assist you in revising the critical content and skills covered during the 3rd term. The purpose is to prepare you to understand the key concepts and to provide you with an opportunity to establish the required standard and the application of the knowledge necessary to succeed in the NCS examination.

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Activities

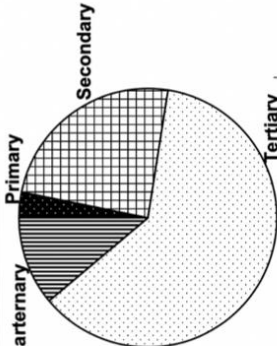
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What must I know to get 40%, 50% and 70%

40% (30 marks per question) MUST HAVE THIS BASIC KNOWLEDGE	50% (38 marks per question) ADD THE FOLLOWING	70% (53 marks per question) ADD THE FOLLOWING
ECONOMIC SECTORS - Define Primary, secondary, tertiary activities AGRICULTURE - Distinguish- small and large scale farmers - Discuss favourable/unfavourable factors MINING - Discuss favourable/unfavourable factors SECONDARY SECTOR - Discuss/identify actors industrial development - Discuss favourable/unfavourable factors/ of - Gauteng - Port Elizabeth – Uitenhage TERTIARY SECTOR - Contribution - Role INFORMAL SECTOR - Define informal sector - Why so many people involved - Challenges	ADD THE FOLLOWING SECONDARY SECTOR - Characteristics of heavy, light, raw material orientated, market orientated, footloose, ubiquitous and bridge industries. ECONOMIC SECTORS - Define quaternary sector. - Discuss sector's contribution to SA economy AGRICULTURE - Discuss the contribution to SA economy - What is food security? Reasons? MINING - Discuss contribution of mining to SA economy. STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - What are IDZ's and SDI's? - Richards Bay SDI - Platinum SDI - Saldanha Bay IDZ INTERNATIONAL TRADE - Imports and Exports - Advantages and disadvantages	ADD THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURE - Products MINING - Products STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - Issues: centralisation and decentralisation

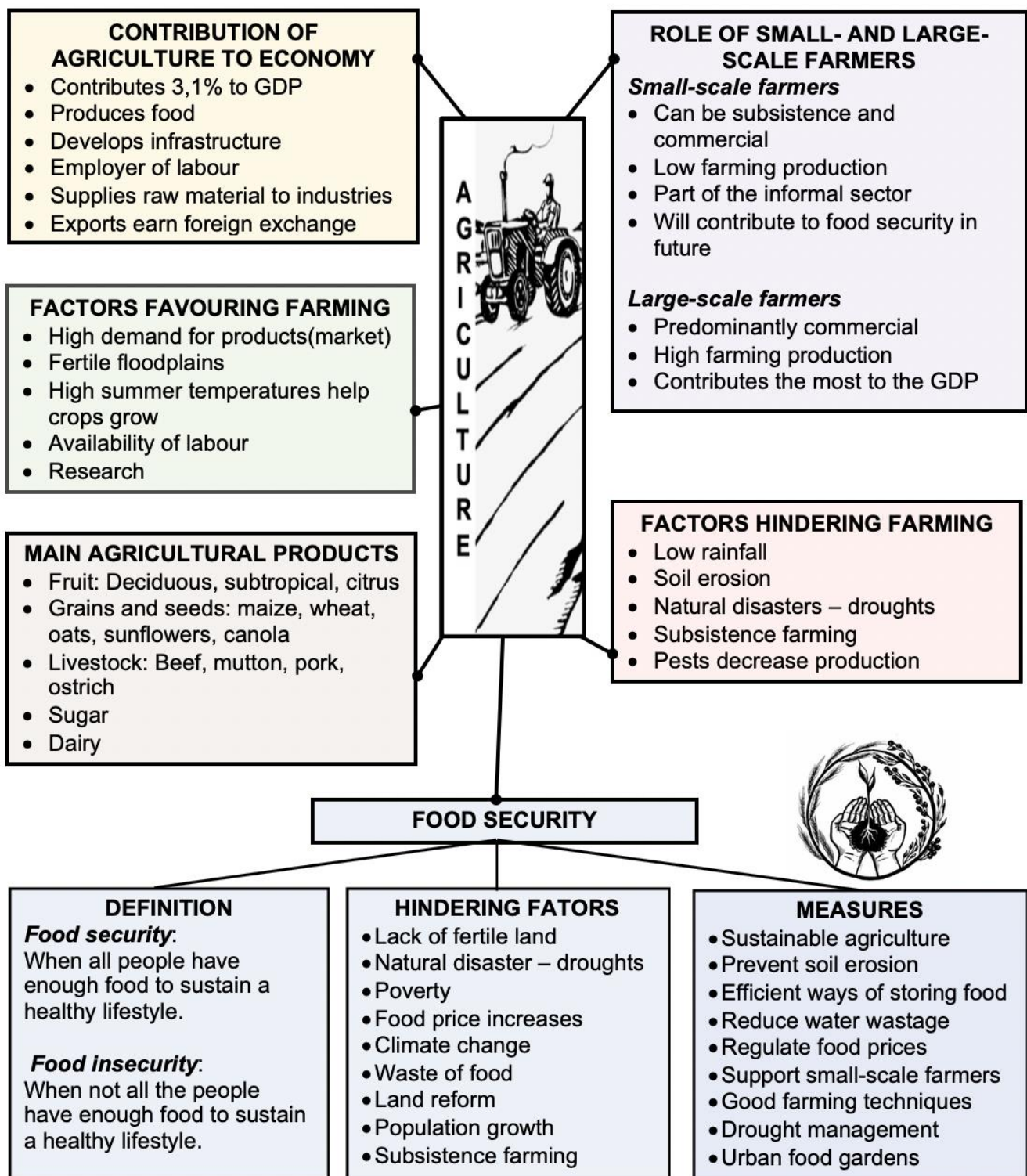
QUESTIONS GEOGRAPHERS ASK		EXAMPLE OF EXAM QUESTION (Urban Settlement)
1	What is it?	Define informal sector.
2	Where is it?	In what province is the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region situated?
3	Why is it where?	Discuss the factors that influenced the location of the industries.
4	What does it look like?	Describe the characteristics of heavy industries.
5	What is the impact?	Discuss the role of mining on the economy of South Africa.
6	How can it be managed?	Discuss ways in which food insecurity in South Africa can be managed.
Ask these questions when you prepare any topic in Economic geography of South Africa. Questions 5 and 6 are usually the paragraph type questions(4x2=8). Remember that you cannot study Geography PARROT STYLE!! The questions are not set in that way.		

1. STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY OF SOUTH AFRICA				
What is it?		What is the impact? What are the challenges?		
	PRIMARY ACTIVITIES Extraction and exploitation of raw materials	The key sectors that contribute to the GDP are manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, financial services, transport, mining, agriculture and tourism TRADITIONALLY - Economy rooted in primary sectors. - Wealth of minerals - Favourable agri-cultural conditions. EARLY 1990s - Economy driven by tertiary sector. - Focus on wholesale, tourism and communications. TODAY - Knowledge-based economy. - Greater focus on technology, financial services.		
	SECONDARY ACTIVITIES Processing and manufacturing of primary materials			
	TERTIARY ACTIVITIES Provides services to the consumer			
	QUARTERNARY ACTIVITIES High level expertise, eg research, information			
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) The total value of goods and services produced in one year within the borders of South Africa.		 ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF SA - Poverty - HIV and AIDS - Lack of skills - Unemployment that increases crime - An energy crisis.		
Gross National Product (GNP): The total value of goods and services produced by the permanent citizens of a country in one year				



2. AGRICULTURE



3. MINING

CONTRIBUTION OF MINING TO THE ECONOMY

- Contributes 9,5% to GDP
- Provides many jobs
- Harbours expanded (Richards Bay and Saldanha Bay)
- Mines supply raw material to industries
- About 50% of SA foreign exchange is earned by mining.
- Stimulates other sectors of economy (farming, trade etc.)
- New towns and infrastructure developed around mines.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MINING

- Discovery of diamonds and gold developed infrastructure of SA
- Main driving force behind development of SA.
- Mining led to the opening of universities and educational institutions.
- Variety of minerals(see table at bottom of page)
- Mining resulted in huge investment in SA.
- Attracted immigrants

FACTORS FAVOURING MINING

- SA has wide range minerals
- Large mineral reserves
- Lots of unskilled labour
- Benefits from foreign skilled miners
- Many countries invested money in our mines
- Well-developed infrastructure
- Low production cost as minerals are close to surface
- High quality of minerals
- Huge coal resources used to make electricity

FACTORS HINDERING MINING

- High underground temperatures
- High costs in training of miners
- Mine worker strikes
- Large distances between mines and harbours
- Water shortages
- Mining is a dangerous activity
- Fluctuating prices of minerals
- Labour unrest and protests
- Uses large amounts of water
- Minerals are non-renewable resources.
- Accidents in mines



MINERALS MINED IN SOUTH AFRICA

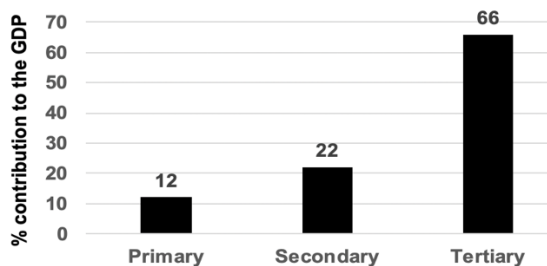
Mineral	World production rank	% of world reserves
Platinum	1	79%
Manganese	1	78%
Chrome	1	76%
Diamonds	2	24%
Gold	5	12,7%
Coal	7	7,4%
Iron ore	6	0,8%

4. THE SECONDARY SECTOR

4.1 TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

Type (What is it?)	Characteristics (What does it look like?)	Examples
Light industries	• Light weight raw materials • Light machinery • Little air pollution and noise	Electrical goods, clothing, food processing.
Heavy industries	• Large quantities of raw materials • Heavy machinery • Large amounts of air pollution and noise	Steel, oil refining, ship building.
Raw material orientated	Located close to source of raw materials	Iron and steel industries
Market orientated	Located close to the customer	Cheese processing
Footloose industries	Location not determined by the access to markets or raw materials.	Software- and research companies
Ubiquitous industries	Can locate anywhere	Cell phone companies
Bridge industries	Located between the raw materials and the market.	Oil refinery

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR TO THE ECONOMY OF SA



IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Exports earn foreign exchange.
- Provides more and higher paid employment.
- Develops more skills which leads to the development of new technology.
- Industrial growth stimulates growth of other services and facilities.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION OF AN INDUSTRY. Why is it there?

- **Raw materials:** How close are the raw materials to the industry
- **Markets:** Consumers to buy the product. Domestic and international
- **Water:** Needed for the processing of raw material and for cooling of machinery
- **Transport:** Between the industry, raw material and the market.
- **Energy:** A reliable source of electricity needed.
- **Labour:** Skilled and unskilled workforce must live in the area.
- **Government policies:** Subsidies or tax incentives to locate industries in certain areas.

FACTORS FAVOURING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SA

- Wide range of raw materials.
- A well-developed infrastructure.
- Availability of cheap, flat land.
- A large skilled and unskilled labour force.
- Access to domestic and international market. Harbours for export

FACTORS RESTRICTING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SA

- Large distances between SA and foreign markets increase transport costs.
- Shortage of skilled labour.
- Labour strikes
- Water and electricity shortages.
- Air pollution

5. THE TERTIARY SECTOR

THE TERTIARY SECTOR										
What is the tertiary sector?	What is the contribution of the tertiary sector to the economy of South Africa?	What is the role of transport in the economy of South Africa?								
The tertiary sector provides services to people.	- Provides employment - Contributes to the GDP. See graph - Higher income earned in tertiary sector leads to higher standard of living - Knowledge used to improve other sectors - Lawyers, engineers, doctors etc create employment - Development in agriculture and industries leads to the development of services.	- Provides access to different locations - Opens access to new markets - Increases domestic and international trade - Develops of less developed areas in the country - Reduces costs in many economic sectors - Improved business efficiency								
Contribution of the tertiary sector to the economy of South Africa										
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Sector</th><th>% contribution to the GDP</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Primary</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Tertiary</td><td>66</td></tr></tbody></table>			Sector	% contribution to the GDP	Primary	12	Secondary	22	Tertiary	66
Sector	% contribution to the GDP									
Primary	12									
Secondary	22									
Tertiary	66									
INTERNATIONAL TRADE										
What is international trade? What are imports? What are exports?	What are the advantages of international trade?	What are the disadvantages of international trade?								
International trade: The exchange of goods and services between countries Imports: Goods that are brought into a country. Exports: Goods that are shipped out of a country 	 - Disposal of surplus goods - Optimal use of natural resources - Access to foreign currency - Larger variety of goods available - Better quality of goods - Closer ties between countries - More exchange of technical knowledge - Development of transport and communication - Increase in salaries - Increase in employment - Competition, both internationally and locally	 - Dependence on developed countries - Local production can suffer - Local industries overshadowed - Rich countries may influence political matters in other countries - Rivalries amongst nations								

6. THE INFORMAL SECTOR



Key questions:

- Define informal sector.
- Describe the characteristics of the informal sector.
- Why so many people in the informal sector?
- Challenges people face in the informal sector.
- What can be done to improve the informal sector?

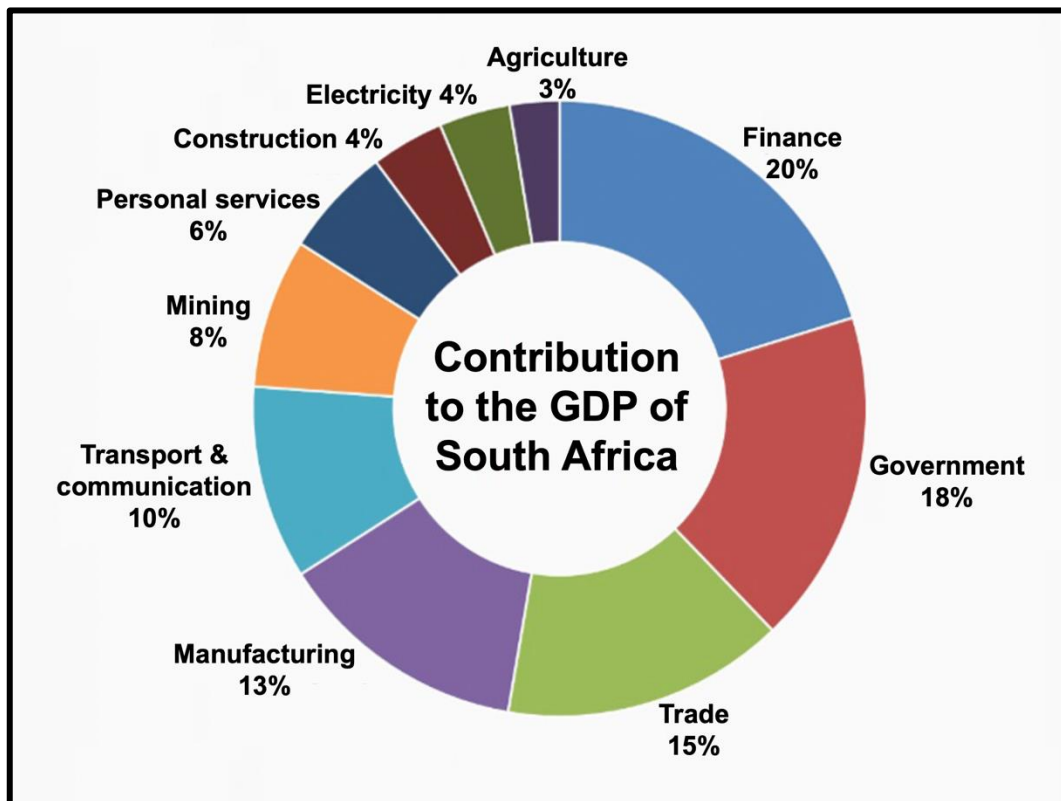


REVISION ACTIVITIES

REVISION ACTIVITY 1 : STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

To complete this activity, you must know and understand how to work with graphs and statistics. . Expect a question regarding data handling and the application of content with regard to data in this section.

The pie chart below shows the contribution to the GDP of South Africa in 2017



- 1 Define GDP.
- 2 Give an example of each of the following. Give a reason for your answer:
 - 2.1 Primary activity
 - 2.2 Secondary activity
 - 2.3 Tertiary activity
- 3 What percentage did trade contribute to the GDP of South Africa in 2017?
- 4 Which of the sectors, mining or trade was the largest contributor to the GDP of South Africa in 2017?
- 5 With regard to the graph, do you think that South Africa is a developing country? Give two reasons for your answer.

REVISION ACTIVITY 2 : PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

The table below shows South Africa's position on the global food security index

SOUTH AFRICA'S POSITION ON THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX 2012-2016

RANKING OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 2016 COMPARED TO 2012					
COUNTRY	GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX				GDP US\$ 2016
	2012 Score	2012 Ranking	2016 Score	2016 Ranking	
South Africa	61,7	40	62,9	47	13 481

[Source: Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU) Report, 2016 GFSI Edition]

- 2.1 Describe the change in South Africa's food security index score from 2012 to 2016. (1x1) (1)
- 2.2 State the change in South Africa's world ranking in terms of the food security index from 2012 to 2016. (1x1) (1)
- 2.3 When is a country considered to be food secure? (1x2) (2)
- 2.4 Explain the positive impact of having food security in South Africa. (2x2) (4)
- 2.5 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines in which you analyse the reasons for South Africa's low security index. (4x2) (8)

REVISION ACTIVITY 3 : INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exam cartoon questions require that you carefully read each aspect of the cartoon, including labels and captions. It is also very important to note different types of symbolism. You should ask yourself, "What is the message of the cartoon?"

Refer to the cartoon in the figure below showing the role of international trade in the South African economy.

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



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

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 4.1 | What is <i>international trade</i> ? | (1x1) (1) |
| 4.2 | Name the product that is being imported into South Africa in large quantities | (1x1) (1) |
| 4.3 | Which government department is represented as the referee in the cartoon? | (1x1) (1) |
| 4.4 | Explain why the cartoon suggests that the fight cannot be nice, clean and fair. | (1x2) (2) |
| 4.5 | Name ONE way in which cheap imports negatively impact on the GDP of South Africa | (1x2) (2) |
| 4.6 | Why are cheap imports allowed into South Africa despite its negative impact on the economy of South Africa? | (2x2) (4) |
| 4.7 | Suggest TWO possible measures to reduce South Africa's dependence on cheap imports. | (2x2) (4) |

REVISION ACTIVITY 4 : THE INFORMAL SECTOR

The questions below are based on informal trading.

THE SLEEPING GIANT – INFORMAL TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

19/04/2017

The SA food market is worth R485 billion. Of this, 66% is accounted for by the major supermarkets and branded superettes (R320 billion); while informal and wholesalers account for the rest of the total market.

Informal retail outlets have recorded the highest turnover growth in the retail food market in 2016, especially those who focus their attention on the township counter-service and spaza outlets.

Counter-service stores cropped up in many parts of the country and many of the owners of such stores are foreigners. Today it is estimated that over 85% of informal stores are run by foreigners. South Africans have chosen to rather rent their premises to these foreigners instead of using them for their own purpose. Informal traders often live on the premises and trade between 05:00 and 22:00 seven days a week.

[Source: <http://www.supermarket.co.za/news-article.asp?ID=6851&CatTags=16-Economic%20factors>]

- 5.1 Define the term *informal trading* (1x1) (1)
- 5.2 What is the total worth of the South African food market? (1x1) (1)
- 5.3 What percentage of the figure stated in QUESTION 5.2 is accounted for by the formal trade market? (1x1) (1)
- 5.4 Give TWO reasons for the high turnover (amount of goods sold) that spaza outlets in townships experience. (2x2) (2)
- 5.5 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines and explain why 85% of informal traders are foreigners (4x2) (8)

REVISION ACTIVITY 5 : ECONOMY OF SOUTH AFRICA CONCEPTS

Terminology is the key for understanding Geography. You need to understand these concepts in order to be able to understand the question and to have the necessary vocabulary to answer the questions.

Give the correct definition/description for each of the following concepts.

	Concept	Definition/Description
1	Primary sector	
2	Secondary sector	
3	Tertiary sector	
4	Quaternary sector	
5	Food security	
6	Food insecurity	
7	Small-scale farmers	
8	Large-scale farmers	
9	Heavy industry	
10	Light industry	
12	Raw material orientated industries	
13	Market orientated industries	
14	Footloose industries	
15	Ubiquitous industries	
16	International trade	
17	Exports	
18	Imports	
19	Bridge industries	
20	Industrial development zone	
21	Spatial development initiatives	
22	Informal sector	

