





Secondary and tertiary sectors

Economic Geography



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



The path from the Primary Sector to the Quaternary Sector

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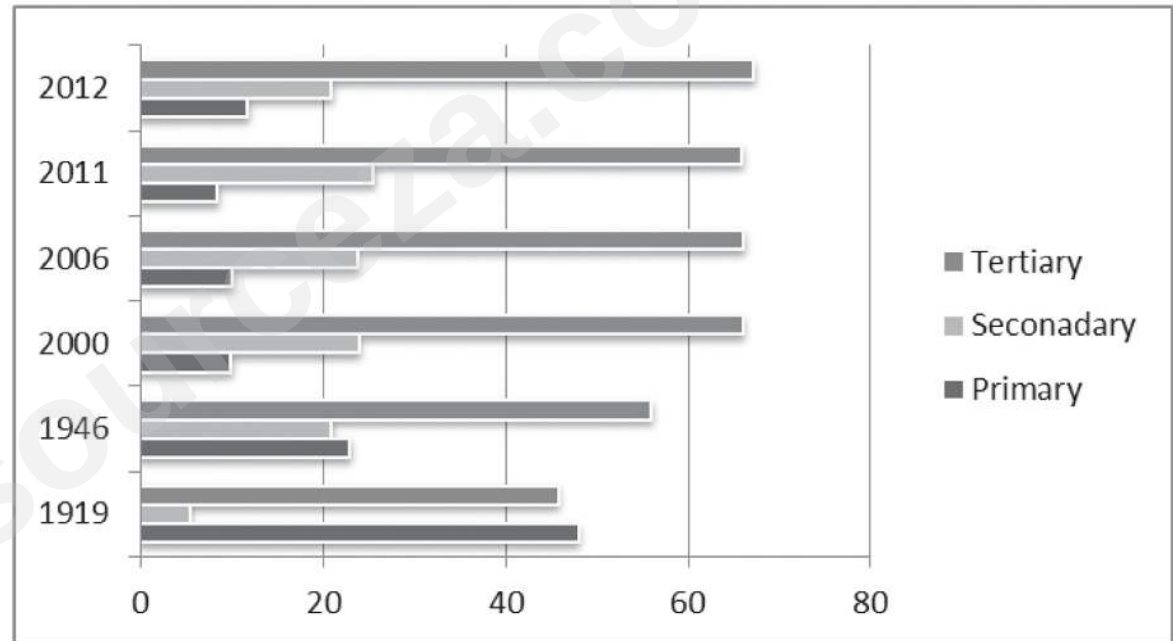
- The development of the economy of a country progresses from primary sector activities to secondary, tertiary and the quaternary sector.
- The primary sector forms the base of the economy of a country;
- While the quaternary sectors forms the top of the economic activities.

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Contribution of the secondary and tertiary sectors to the South African economy

The Figure shows the contributions of the sectors to the economy of South Africa from 1900 to 2012:

- the economy was dominated by primary activities
- in 1919 the secondary activities contribution to the GDP was small
- the secondary and tertiary sectors contribution to the GDP has grown from 1946 onwards
- the tertiary sector has driven economic growth since 1990.



Types of industries:

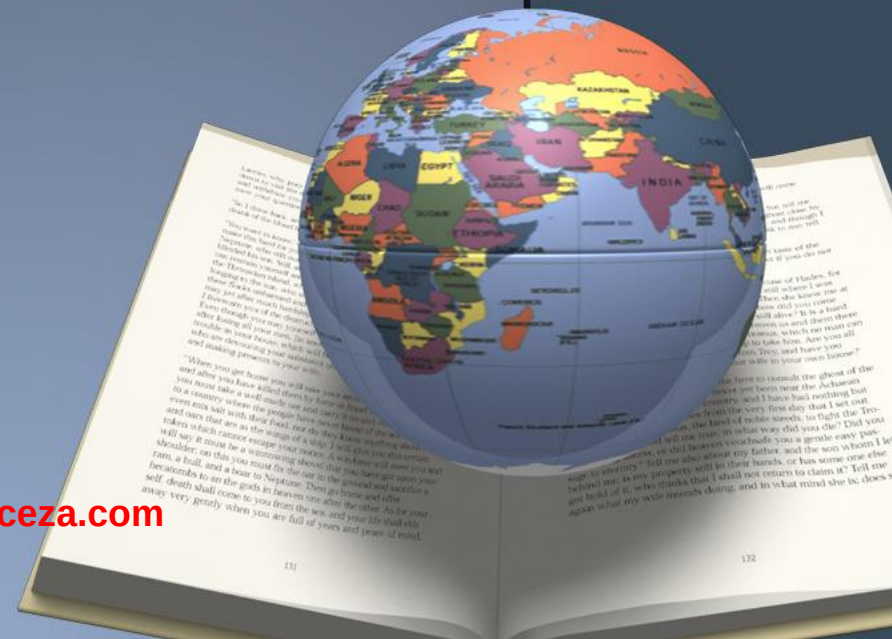
There are many types of industries found in the secondary sector.

- 1. Heavy industries:

- Uses and needs large amounts of energy and raw materials to generate products.
- Generates lots of pollution, and create environmental problems for waste materials.
- **Example:** Iscor.

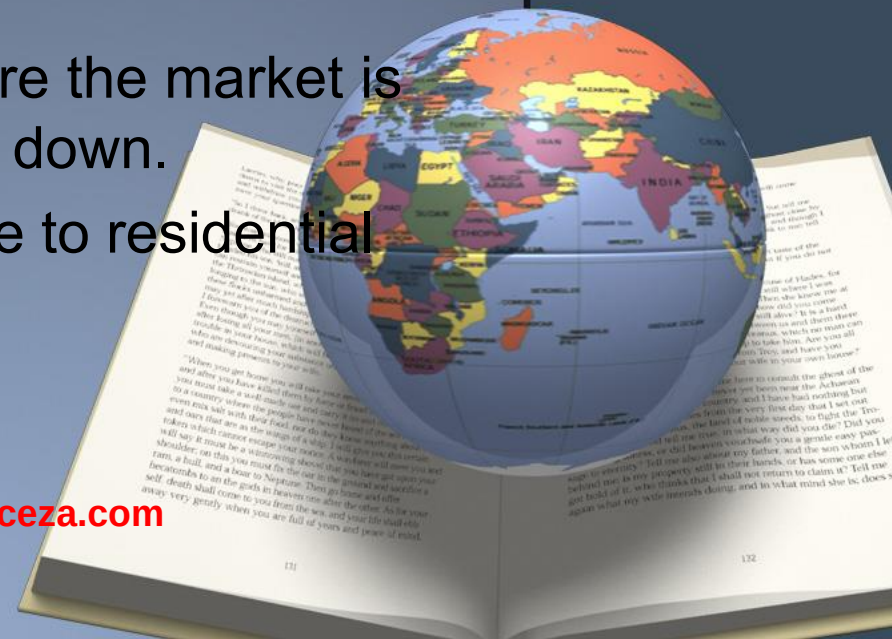
- 2. Light industry:

- Uses smaller amounts of material
- Produces less pollution
- Found close to markets
- Situated nearer to residential areas.
- **Example:** Clothing manufacturers.

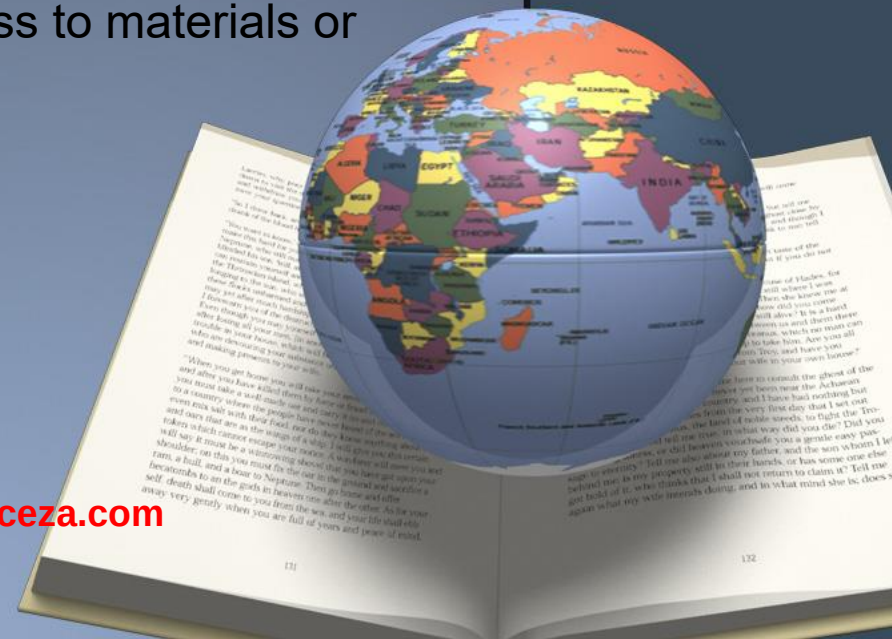


- **3. Raw-material orientated industries**
- Uses raw material to make goods and products.
- **Example:** a fruit canning plant near to where the fruit is grown;
- a sugar mill close to the cane lands.

- **4. Market-orientated industry**
- these industries located close to where the market is for their product keeps transport cost down.
- **Example:** fresh produce market close to residential areas

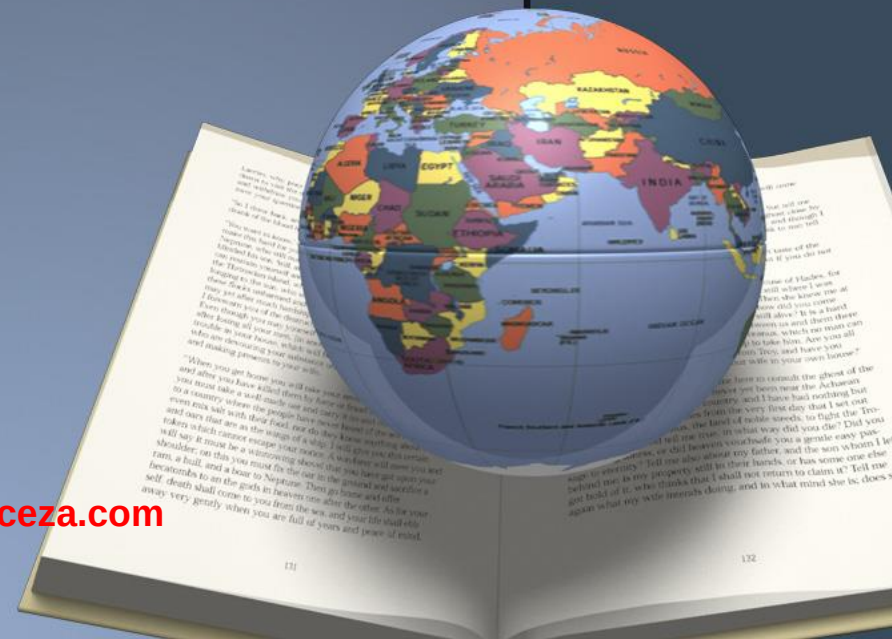


- **5. Bridge (break-of-bulk) industries:**
 - this industry processors raw materials before they are transported
 - Located where the transport type of the raw material changes
 - Durban has many of these industries.
 - **Example:** Huletts Sugar. – From trucks (road) to ships (sea)
- **6. Footloose industries:**
 - Industry's location is not dictated by the access to materials or markets
 - Highly skilled industry
 - Small light components are manufactured
 - Does not generate any pollution
 - Service orientated.
 - **Example:** Research and design industries.



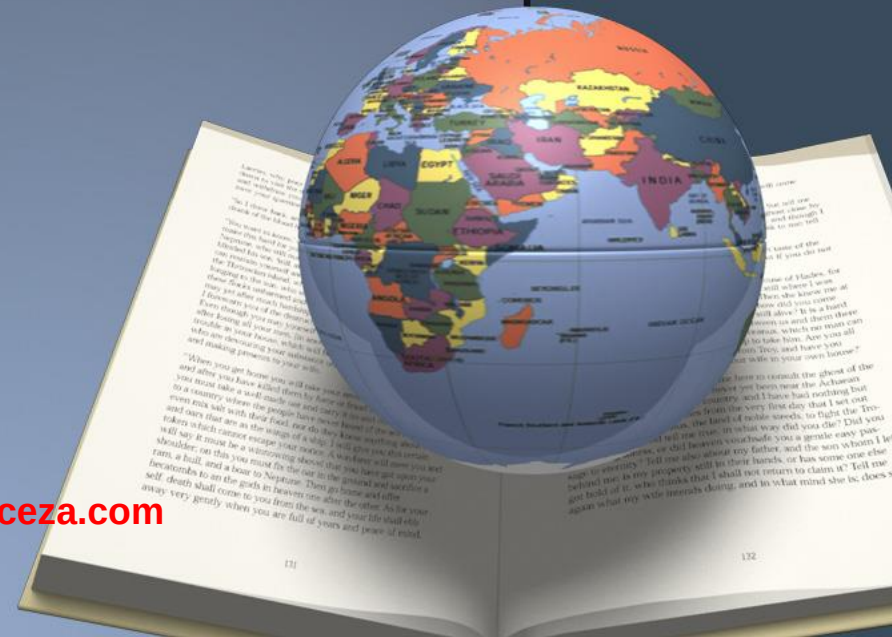
- **6. Ubiquitous industries:**

- Raw materials are evenly spread for the development of these industries.
- Raw materials have no influence on the location and development of these industries.
- They are found anywhere.
- **Example:** cellphone industry.



South African industrial regions

- 1. South Africa has four main industrial regions, namely:
 - a. Gauteng or PWV (Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging),
 - b. Durban – Pinetown,
 - c. Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage,
 - d. South Western Cape.



Factors influencing the location of industries

Physical factors

- Close to raw materials:
- Electricity – cheap, reliable and abundant
- Close to natural resources; like good water supply
- Availability of flat land; it is cheaper to build on
- A good developed infrastructure; like road and rail network

Human factors

Labour: semi and skilled labour needed

- Capital: enough money to invest
- Market: close to local or access to international markets
- Transport: reliable and readily accessible
- Government policies
- Imported goods: expensive and reduces profits



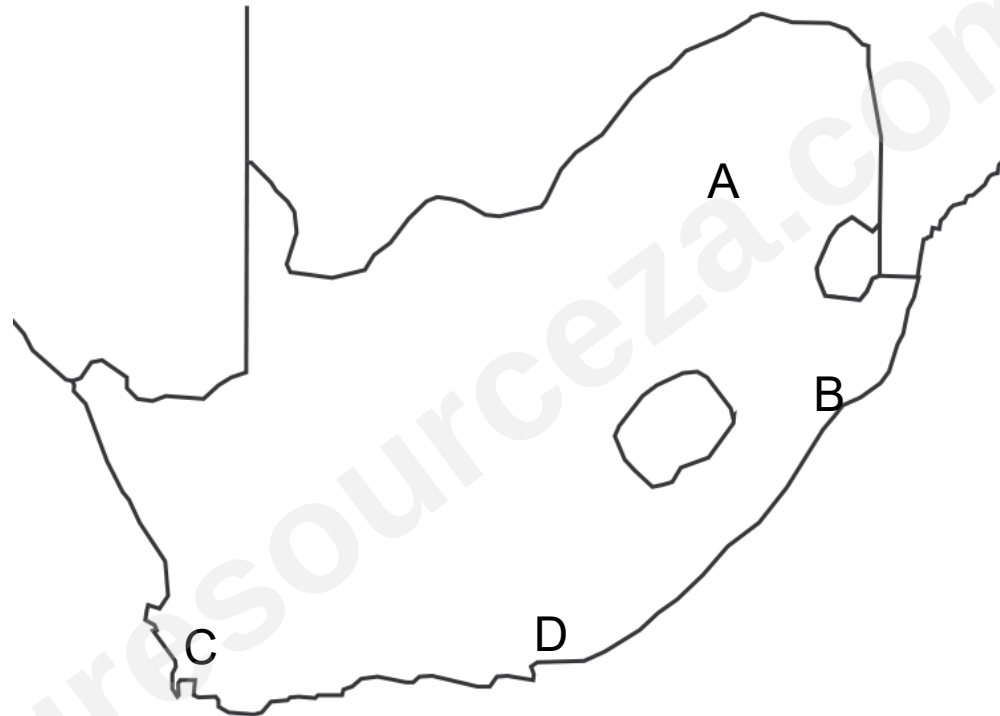
Factors that favour and hinder industrial development.

Favouring industrial development:

- **Water:** close water supply for cooling
- **Capital:** access to capital, rural areas lag behind with this
- **Competition:** local competition is good
- **Markets:** access to local markets as well as in Africa and overseas markets
- **Raw materials:** large amount of raw materials available
- **Labour:** access to skilled and semi-skilled labour
- **Power:** large coal reserves available for cheap electricity
- **Political intervention:** government policies in place

Hindering industrial development:

- **Pollution:** industrial pollution of the atmosphere, water and soil.
- **Over concentration:** over concentration in our 4 major urban areas results in little room for expansion.
- **Pressure on resources:** water and electricity in high demand.
- **Labour unrest:** strikes and unrest has a negative effect on foreign markets and investors.
- **Transport:** unreliable, repair of roads and railways is costly, long distances to markets, isolated from the rest of the world markets.
- **Fluctuating rand value:** weaker rand make exports valuable but imports expensive, makes it difficult for investors to plan.
- **Diseases:** HIV/AIDS epidemic results in companies financial loses as staff have to be replaced and trained, work productivity declines. Additional health costs are incurred.

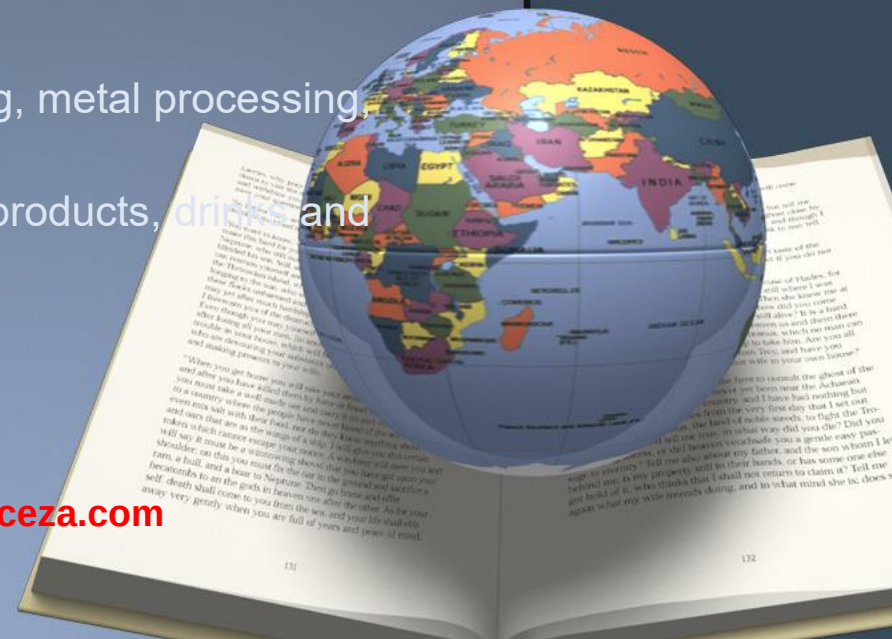


Location and activities of the major industrial regions of SA:

- A - PWV
- B - SOUTH AND WESTERN CAPE
- C - DURBAN – PINETOWN
- D - PE - UITENHAGE

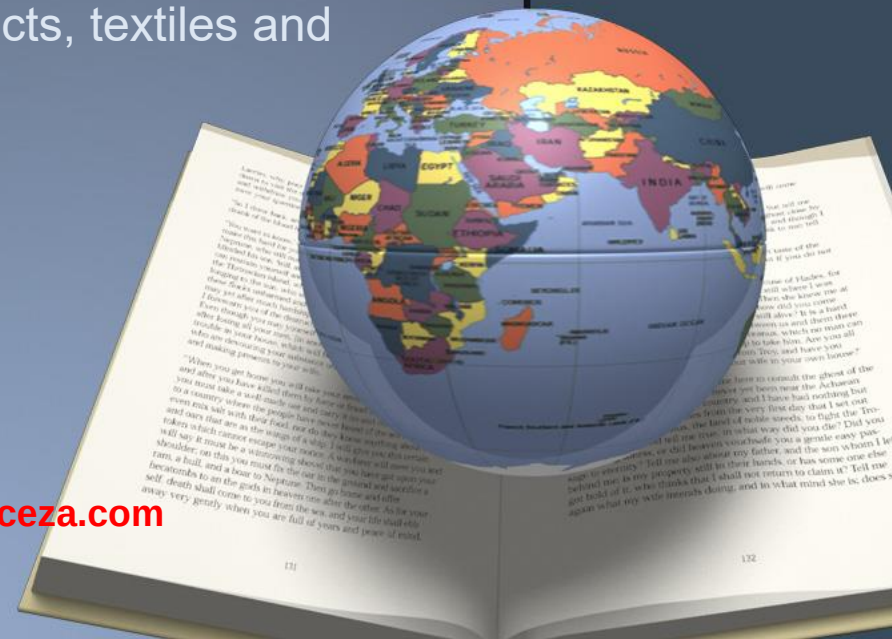
A. PWV or Gauteng (48%):

- Factors of location:
 - situated in Gauteng province
 - discovery of gold originally led to the growth and development of this area
 - most important industrial area in South Africa
 - large labour force, water (Vaal Dam), flat land and space, power (coal), transport
 - networks, raw materials and a market available.
- Main industries:
 - main industries include iron and steel, engineering, metal processing, machinery,
 - explosives and chemicals, jewellery, textiles, food products, drinks and electronics.



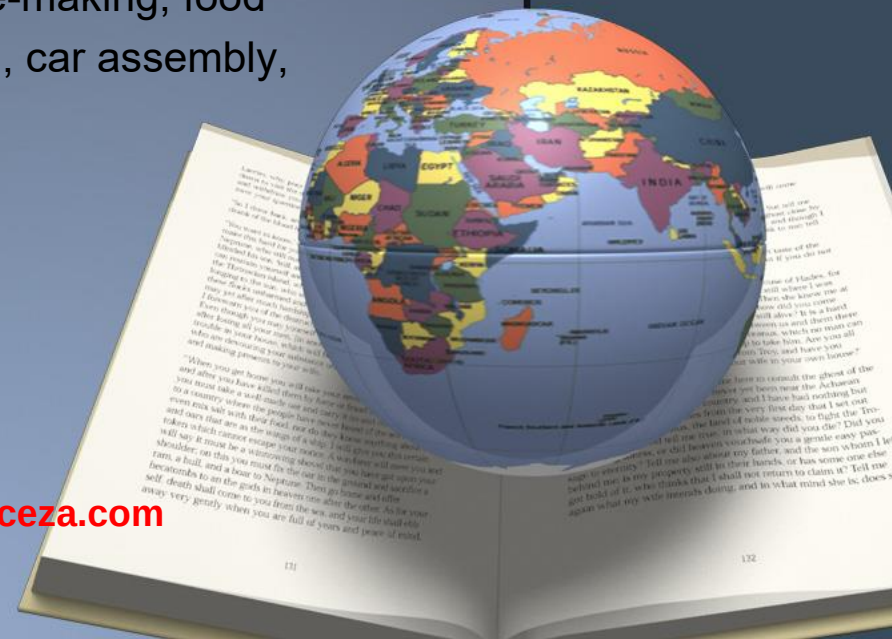
B. Durban-Pinetown (15%):

- Factors for location:
 - situated in KwaZulu Natal
 - Durban harbour is the largest and busiest in South Africa
 - large labour force, water, transport networks and,
 - accessible markets, locally and overseas.
- Main industries:
 - sugar milling, pulp and paper, ship building, car assembly, oil refining, rubber goods, chemicals, food products, textiles and footwear



C. South Western Cape – Cape Town (14%):

- Factors for location:
 - situated in the Western Cape
 - Cape Town harbour is the 3rd most important in South Africa
 - large labour, transport and nuclear power available
 - rainfall and water shortages are a problem.
- Main industries:
 - large production of wool, wheat and fruit
 - other industries include fishing, fruit canning, wine-making, food products and drinks, textiles, footwear, oil refining, car assembly, chemicals and fertilizers.



D. Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (9%):

- Factors for location:
 - situated in the Eastern Cape
 - exports from P.E. and East London harbours
 - labour available, transport networks and power
- Main industries:
 - area is characterised by fruit, sheep and cattle
 - main industries are fruit canning, automotive parts, car assembly, tyres and textiles.

