

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS  
OCT / NOV 2006**

**ECONOMICS SG NOV 2006**

**SECTION A ANSWER SHEET**

<b>EXAM NO</b>	<b>CENTRE NO:</b>
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1.1.1	A	B	C	D
1.1.2	A	B	C	D
1.1.3	A	B	C	D
1.1.4	A	B	C	D
1.1.5	A	B	C	D
1.1.6	A	B	C	D
1.1.7	A	B	C	D
1.1.8	A	B	C	D
1.1.9	A	B	C	D
1.1.10	A	B	C	D
1.1.11	A	B	C	D
1.1.12	A	B	C	D
1.1.13	A	B	C	D
1.1.14	A	B	C	D
1.1.15	A	B	C	D
1.1.16	A	B	C	D
1.1.17	A	B	C	D
1.1.18	A	B	C	D
1.1.19	A	B	C	D
1.1.20	A	B	C	D

1.2.1	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.2	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.3	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.4	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.5	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.6	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.7	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.8	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.9	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.10	TRUE	FALSE

20
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1.3.1	transfer payment
1.3.2	market
1.3.3	deregulations
1.3.4	free-floating
1.3.5	state
1.3.6	inflation
1.3.7	uranium
1.3.8	unfair dismissal
1.3.9	unskilled
1.3.10	supplementary

60

20	100

**SECTION A****QUESTION 1**

See attached answer sheet

[100]

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2****NATIONAL INCOME****2.1 Answer the following questions.**

- 2.1.1 transactions ✓✓
- 2.1.2 constant ✓✓

- 2.1.3 Income method/Value added method ✓✓
- Production method ✓✓
- Expenditure method ✓✓

[6]

**2.2 DATA RESPONSE**

- 2.2.1 Businesses / firms / Enterprises / Producers ✓✓✓
- 2.2.2 Households / Consumers ✓✓✓
- 2.2.3 Remuneration of factors of production / Rent, Wages, Interest & profit ✓✓✓
- 2.3.4 Services of factors of production / Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship (If they leave one less 1 mark) ✓✓✓
- Remuneration of factors of production / Rent, Wages, Interest & (If they leave one less 1 mark) ✓✓✓
- 2.3.5 Circular flow ✓✓

[14]

**2.3 Briefly discuss any 4 'shortcomings of national income figures'.**

- 2.3.1 Changes in the general price levels ✓✓ are not reflected in the national income figures, particularly in times of high inflation. ✓✓
- 2.3.2 Only those goods and services, which have a market price, are included. ✓✓ Example: Voluntary services. are excluded ✓✓
- 2.3.3 The income from illegal economic activities is not included. ✓✓ e.g. drug trafficking. / Undeclared and unlawful income. ✓✓
- 2.3.4 Leisure time is regarded as part of welfare ✓✓, but this is not reflected in national income statistics. ✓✓

- 2.3.5 National income figures do not incorporate the cost of negative elements ✓✓ such as pollution, congestion and stress. ✓✓
- 2.3.6 Increased expenditure on defence ✓✓ included in national income figures and leads to an over estimation of economic welfare. ✓✓
- 2.3.7 National income figures are determined by indirect statistical methods ✓✓ such as sampling or estimates, so the method of calculations is not very accurate. ✓✓
- 2.3.8 National income figures do not account for changes in the quality of goods and services. ✓✓
- 2.3.9 Although prices may increase, the quality of a product may decrease. ✓✓  
(Accept any other relevant facts but only the first four) Any [16]

/40/

**QUESTION 3****PRICE FORMATION****3.1 Answer the following**

3.1.1 Natural ✓✓

3.1.2 Negative ✓✓

- 3.1.3 Available in limited quantities ✓✓  
Value measured in price/  
It has exchange value ✓✓  
Stock piling benefits ✓✓  
Indicates prosperity ✓✓  
Controlled by human beings ✓✓
- } Any 3 x 2

[10]

**3.2 Data Response**

3.2.1 Equilibrium point/demand and supply are equal ✓✓✓

3.2.2 (a)  $10\ 000 - 2\ 000 = 8\ 000$  ✓(b)  $4\ 000 - 8\ 000 = 4\ 000$  ✓

(Not shown calculations and if the answer is correct 3 marks)

3.2.3 Demand will decrease ✓✓

Demand for printers (complementary goods) will also decrease. ✓✓✓

[14]

### 3.3 Discuss the characteristics (nature) of wants.

- 3.3.1 Human wants are unlimited in number and variety. ✓✓ e.g. Once a certain want (house) has been satisfied, another want (a car) develops. ✓✓
- 3.3.2 Every want has a limited intensity. ✓✓ Only a limited quantity of something is necessary at a particular time to satisfy a want. ✓✓ e. g. A person who is thirsty can drink a limited quantity of water. ✓✓
- 3.3.3 Wants compete with one another and can replace one another. ✓✓ A person can easily change from using one article to using another. ✓✓ e.g. When one article (mutton) too expensive such an article will be replaced with another(chicken) / substitution. ✓✓
- 3.3.4 Wants are complementary or generated from other want. ✓✓  
Some wants cannot readily be satisfied individually as they involve other wants. ✓✓ e.g. The want for tea creates want for milk, sugar, cups. ✓✓
- 3.3.5 Wants become habits. ✓✓ e.g. The habits of smoking cigarettes. ✓✓
- 3.3.6 Wants motivate people to take action. ✓✓ The action taken to satisfy wants is the driving force behind economic progress and the development of modern economies. ✓✓
- 3.3.7 The same want can be satisfied by various means. ✓✓  
(Accept any other relevant facts like place to place, time to time 2 marks for listing and 2 for discussion)

Any [16]

/40/

## QUESTION 4

### ECONOMIC, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBANISATION

#### 4.1 Answer the following questions.

4.1.1 developing ✓✓

4.1.2 migrant ✓✓

4.1.3 Safety net for the unemployed ✓✓

Generates income ✓✓

Combats poverty ✓✓

Provides experience for potential entrepreneurs ✓✓

Contributes to GDP ✓✓

(Accept appropriate alternatives even if it is a potential)

Any 3 x 2

#### 4.2 Data Response

4.2.1 Maintaining existing employment ✓✓✓ (Accept relevant alternatives)

- 4.2.2 improved technology ✓✓✓  
 Mechanisation ✓✓✓ } Any 2 x 3  
 Improved communication ✓✓✓ }  
 (Accept any other relevant innovations)

- 4.2.3 Scientific, ✓✓✓  
 Technological, ✓✓✓ } Any 1 x 3  
 Entrepreneurial ✓✓✓ }  
 Managerial and Administrative ✓✓✓ }  
 (Accept appropriate alternatives)

- 4.2.4 Small and Medium Enterprises ✓✓

[14]

### 4.3 Explain any four reasons (causes) for urbanisation

- 4.3.1 People migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment opportunities. ✓✓
- 4.3.2 The establishment of secondary and tertiary industries ✓✓ in urban areas encourages movement of potential workers to the urban areas. ✓✓
- 4.3.3 Modern farming methods- create job losses in the rural areas ✓✓, forcing workers to find jobs in towns and cities ✓✓
- 4.3.4 Improvement in educational qualifications ✓✓ - once better-qualified people have a tendency of moving to urban areas for greener pastures. ✓✓
- 4.3.5 Availability of modern facilities ✓✓ - this improves quality of life and attracts most people especially the younger generation. ✓✓
- 4.3.6 Development of mining industries ✓✓ - The development of mining industries in South Africa has attracted millions of people rural areas and neighbouring countries ✓✓  
 (Accept any relevant facts)

Any [16]  
 /40/

## QUESTION 5

### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

#### 5.1 Answer the following questions.

5.1.1 Appreciation ✓✓

5.1.2 Employment ✓✓

5.1.3 Importing goods ✓✓

Services from foreign countries to the country concerned ✓✓

Payment of interest and dividends on foreign capital ✓✓

Payments of instalments on repayments on overseas loans ✓✓

Transfer of capital to foreign countries ✓✓

Tourists or representatives spending money in foreign countries ✓✓

Other payments to foreign countries. ✓✓

Any 3 x 2

[10]

#### 5.2 Data Response

5.2.1 International trade/ Trade with other countries ✓✓✓

5.2.2 exchange rate. ✓✓✓

5.2.3 Positive consumer inflation data / offshore buying ✓✓✓

5.2.4 Domestic unit ✓✓✓

5.2.5 US Dollar ✓✓

[14]

#### 5.3 Explain the 'infant industry argument' and 'dumping' as arguments for protecting local industries against foreign competition.

##### Infant industry

5.3.1 Young or incipient enterprises should be protected against unfair competition ✓✓ from established business enterprises abroad. ✓✓

5.3.2 The production costs of young enterprises are often much higher than those of old established enterprises ✓✓ because they cannot enjoy the benefits of mass production. ✓✓

5.3.3 This will result in much higher prices for the products of young enterprises as compared to those of old enterprises. ✓✓

5.3.4 Consumers will rather buy the imported article because it is cheaper than the local product. ✓✓

5.3.5 Temporary protection must be given to those industries that will eventually be able to exist independently. ✓✓

5.3.6 Protection is sometimes necessary in the re-organisation of a country's industries, ✓✓ e.g. after a war home industries might have to be totally reconstructed ✓✓

Max. (10)

## Dumping

- 5.3.7 Dumping refers to when goods from one country are sold in another country ✓✓ at prices lower than prices in the country of origin ✓✓
- 5.3.8 These prices are generally lower than the average cost of production. ✓✓
- 5.3.9 Some foreign industries make use of dumping to capture new markets ✓✓ and force finally weaker industries out of competition. ✓✓
- 5.3.10 Protection prevents foreign industries from dumping their surpluses and out of season goods at low prices. ✓✓
- 5.3.11 Tariffs and quotas are used to protect domestic industries against dumping. ✓✓
- 5.3.12 Domestic industries are protected in this way and can even develop. ✓✓  
(Accept any relevant facts)

Max. (6/ 8)  
[16]  
/40/

## QUESTION 6

### THE STATE

6.1 Answer the following

6.1.1 Government ✓✓

6.1.2 Taxation ✓✓

6.1.3 Economic growth ✓✓

Full employment ✓✓

Price stability ✓✓

Balance of payment equilibrium ✓✓

Economic equity ✓✓

Any 3

[10]

6.2. Data Response

6.2.1 Education ✓✓✓

6.2.2 Public debt/Government borrowing. ✓✓✓  
(Accept appropriate alternatives)

6.2.3 Water/Agriculture/Transport/Communication ✓✓✓

6.2.4  $17.8 \checkmark + 1.8 \checkmark + 10.5 \checkmark + 15.5 \checkmark = 45.6\% \checkmark$   
[14]

### 6.3 Discuss the advantages of indirect taxation

- 6.3.1 The taxpayer does not really feel the burden of the tax. ✓✓
  - 6.3.2 It is levied in small amounts on a large variety of goods and services. ✓✓
  - 6.3.3 The method of collection is very easy and convenient. ✓✓
  - 6.3.4 Indirect taxation is elastic because it can be easily changed at short notice ✓✓
  - 6.3.5 Indirect taxes cannot be evaded easily. ✓✓
  - 6.3.6 People, who earn too little, also contribute to the revenue of the state. ✓✓
  - 6.3.7 It is economical to collect as the government does not have to deal with the entire population ✓✓
  - 6.3.8 Foreign visitors contribute to the revenue of the state when they buy the goods and services. ✓✓
  - 6.3.9 If the tax is levied on luxury goods it burdens those who can afford it. ✓✓
  - 6.3.10 It provides a regular income to the state as it is paid throughout the year. ✓✓
- (Accept any relevant facts)

Any [16]  
/40/

### QUESTION 7

#### ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, URBANISATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

##### 7.1 Answer the following:

- 7.1.1 financial ✓✓
  - 7.1.2 Ad-valorem ✓✓
  - 7.1.3 Labour force reduction ✓✓  
Decrease in production. ✓✓  
Increased government expenditure. ✓✓  
High labour turnover ✓✓  
(Accept appropriate alternatives)
- } Any 3

[10]

##### 7.2 Data Response

- 7.2.1 Current account. ✓✓✓
- 7.2.2 Compensation of employees / salaries, / wages; / benefits ✓✓✓  
Investment income / interest / dividends) ✓✓✓



$$\begin{aligned}
 7.2.3 \quad & [320\,650 + 27\,023 + 65\,054 + 29\,304] \checkmark\checkmark \\
 & - [359\,678 + 75\,354 + 60\,338 (-11\,035)] \checkmark\checkmark \\
 & = -R64\,374m \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

[14]

7.3 Explain 'low living standards' and 'low levels of productivity' as characteristics of developing countries.

#### Low living standards

- 7.3.1 The majority of the population experiences a low standard of living ✓✓
- 7.3.2 The per capita national income is very low compared to developed countries ✓✓
- 7.3.3 A slower and low growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product than the developed countries ✓✓
- 7.3.4 There is a high level of inequality in the distribution of income ✓✓
- 7.3.5 There is widespread poverty which can be ascribed to low average income, low savings and low capital formation ✓✓
- 7.3.6 The general health of the population is very poor and characterised by malnutrition, disease, infant mortality and scarce medical service. ✓✓
- 7.3.7 The level of literacy, education and training are very low and the education is unsuitable for the developmental needs of the country ✓✓
- 7.3.8 Low standard of living also characterised by inadequate housing and low life expectancy ✓✓
- 7.3.9 The combination of these factors gives rise to low standard of living, an upward spiral of poverty and a general mood of depression and despair. ✓✓

Max. (10)

#### Low productivity

- 7.3.10 The productivity of labour, measured by the output per worker is very low.
- 7.3.11 This can be ascribed to poor physical health, inadequate or poor nutrition, low standards of personal hygiene, etc.
- 7.3.12 Another factor contributing to low productivity is the lack of capital goods, managerial expertise, and motivation.
- 7.3.13 The lack of adequate monetary capital for the development of human capital is a serious defect.
- 7.3.14 Too little money is spent to develop human capital in the form of more efficient workers, managerial competence, entrepreneurship, etc.  
(Accept relevant alternatives)

Max. (6 / 8)

[16]

/40/

**QUESTION 8**

CHOICE MODULES (IMPORTANT SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC TOPICS)

CHOOSE ANY **TWO** OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS.**LABOUR RELATIONS**8.1 **Answer the following questions.**

8.1.1 Derived ✓✓

8.1.2 Agreement between an employer and employee ✓✓  
 Collective bargaining, ✓✓  
 Involvement and influence of the state. ✓✓  
 By various forms of worker participation. ✓✓  
 Demand ✓✓  
 supply. ✓✓

} Any 2 X 2

[6]

8.2 **Data Response**

8.2.1 Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration ✓✓✓

8.2.2 Attempt/ try to resolve disputes before coming to the CCMA. ✓✓✓

[6]

8.3 **Discuss the limitations of trade unions with regards to strikes****A trade union may not strike:**

8.3.1 during the period of collective agreement to which it was party. ✓✓

8.3.2 when it is bound by an agreement that requires the issue in dispute to be referred to arbitration ✓✓

8.3.3 when the issue in dispute is one that the party has the right to refer to arbitration or to the labour court in terms of the act. ✓✓

8.3.4 when its members are engaged in an essential service or in a maintenance service ✓✓

8.3.5 if there is a bargaining council for the industry or concern, attempts must first be made to settle disputes through the council ✓✓

(Accept appropriate alternatives)

Any [8]  
/20/

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### 8.4 Answer the following questions.

8.4.1 unemployed ✓✓

8.4.2 The census method ✓✓  
 The difference method ✓✓  
 The registration method ✓✓  
 The sample survey method. ✓✓

} Any 2 x 2

[6]

### 8.5 Data Response

8.5.1 Infrastructure spending plan/ Expanding public works programme ✓✓✓

8.5.2 Lack of transport / hopelessness/ given up ✓✓✓

[6]

### 8.6 Discuss of misconception / disadvantages of productivity.

8.6.1 Productivity improvements may lead to a decrease in work opportunities ✓✓

8.6.2 A programme for the improvement of productivity is a once-off step. ✓✓

8.6.3 Workers must work harder to improve productivity. ✓✓

8.6.4 There is a perception that productivity applies only to a factory-type environment. ✓✓

8.6.5 A programme for the improvement of productivity is seen as the responsibility of one person, institution or sector. ✓✓

8.6.6 The quality of output is not always considered when productivity is measured ✓✓

8.6.7 The accurate indication of productivity during the course of the business cycle is a problem ✓✓

8.6.8 Productivity performance is negatively affected by labour factors such as a serious shortage of skilled workers. ✓✓

8.6.9 A lack of management skills and productivity awareness is an important contributing factor to poor productivity. ✓✓

8.6.10 A decrease in the standard of living ✓✓

8.6.11 Higher unit cost and higher price ✓✓

8.6.12 Lower profits for the enterprises ✓✓

8.6.13 Lower investment levels ✓✓

8.6.14 Fewer job opportunities and therefore greater unemployment ✓✓

8.6.15 A decrease in economic growth ✓✓

8.6.16 A poor export performance. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant facts)

Any 8  
/20/

## INFLATION

### 8.7 Answer the following

8.7.1 Debtors ✓✓

8.7.2 Fiscal measures ✓✓

Monetary measures ✓✓

Non-monetary measures ✓✓ (increase in productivity,  
wage policies, consumer credit and price control)

(Accept appropriate alternatives)

Any 2 x 2

[6]

### 8.8 Data Response

8.8.1 Cost push inflation ✓✓✓

8.8.2 Consumer Price Index ✓✓✓

[6]

### 8.9 Briefly discuss the characteristics of inflation.

8.9.1 There is a prevailing spirit of optimism, often leading to over optimism and over confidence that is further stimulated to raise wages and salaries. ✓✓

8.9.2 There is an over supply of money that is easily available, set against a relatively shortage of goods and services. ✓✓

8.9.3 Price increases lead to demands for higher wages and salaries. ✓✓

8.9.4 A dynamic process of continual price increases eventually feed on itself. ✓✓

8.9.5 Price increases imply a corresponding decline in the value of money. ✓✓

8.9.6 The part played by expectation has become a typical feature of inflation. ✓✓

(Accept relevant characteristics of demand pull and cost push inflation)

Any [8]

/20/

## STRATEGIC RESOURCES

### 8.10 Answer the following questions.

8.10.1 coal ✓✓

8.10.2 Fire wood ✓✓  
 Solar energy ✓✓  
 Wind energy ✓✓  
 Biomass ✓✓  
 Hydro ✓✓  
 Tidal/Wave ✓✓  
 (Accept relevant alternatives)

} Any 2 x 2

[6]

### 8.11 Data Response

8.11.1 Capacitate local government and ✓✓✓  
 Promote the sustainability of water services ✓✓✓ } Any 1 x 3

8.11.2 Department of Water Affairs and Forestry ✓✓✓

[6]

### 8.12 Briefly discuss electricity as the most important form of energy used in South Africa.

8.12.1 South Africa is one of the cheapest electricity producers in the world. ✓✓

8.12.2 Most of the electricity in South Africa is generated from coal. ✓✓

8.12.3 Eskom supplies most of the electricity in South Africa's . ✓✓

8.12.4 Electricity is also generated from water known as hydroelectric power. ✓✓

8.12.5 South Africa also exports electricity to neighbouring countries. ✓✓

8.12.6 Without electricity there is no economic growth and development. ✓✓

(Accept an example for 2 marks)

Any [8]

/20/

/40/

TOTAL: 300

ECONOMICS SG NOV 2006

SECTION A

ANSWER SHEET

EXAM NO

CENTRE NO:

1.1.1	A	B	C	D
1.1.2	A	B	C	D
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1.1.8	A	B	C	D
1.1.9	A	B	C	D
1.1.10	A	B	C	D
1.1.11	A	B	C	D
1.1.12	A	B	C	D
1.1.13	A	B	C	D
1.1.14	A	B	C	D
1.1.15	A	B	C	D
1.1.16	A	B	C	D
1.1.17	A	B	C	D
1.1.18	A	B	C	D
1.1.19	A	B	C	D
1.1.20	A	B	C	D

1.2.1	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.2	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.3	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.4	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.5	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.6	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.7	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.8	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.9	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.10	TRUE	FALSE

20

1.3.1	transfer payment/Oordgragbetalings
1.3.2	market/mark
1.3.3	deregulations/deregulasie
1.3.4	free-floating/vry-swewende
1.3.5	state/staat
1.3.6	inflation/inflasie
1.3.7	uranium/uraan
1.3.8	unfair dismissal/onregverdige afdanking
1.3.9	unskilled/ongeskoolde
1.3.10	supplementary/aanvullende

60

20

100

## AFDELING A

### VRAAG 1

Sien aangehegte antwoordblad.

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 100

## AFDELING B

### VRAAG 2: NASIONALE INKOME

#### 2.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

2.1.1 transaksies ✓✓ (2)

2.1.2 konstante ✓✓ (2)

2.1.3 Inkomstemetode/Toegevoegdewaarde-metode ✓✓

Produksiemetode ✓✓

Bestedingsmetode ✓✓

Enige 1 x 2 = (2)

[6]

#### 2.2 Data respons

2.2.1 Besighede/Firmas/Sake-ondernemings/Sake sektor/Produsente ✓✓✓

2.2.2 Huishoudings/Verbruikers ✓✓✓

2.2.3 Vergoeding van produksiefaktore/huur, lone, rente en wins/profyt ✓✓✓

2.2.4 Produksiefaktore/grond, arbeid, kapitaal, entrepreneurskap ✓✓✓

2.2.5 Kringloop ✓✓

(14)

#### 2.3 Bespreek kortliks enige VIER tekortkominge van die nasionale inkome syfers.

2.3.1 Veranderinge in die algemene prysvlakke ✓✓ word nie in die nasionale inkome syfers gereflekteer nie, veral in tye waar daar hoë inflasie heers. ✓✓

2.3.2 Slegs daardie goedere en dienste wat 'n markprys het, word ingesluit, ✓✓ byvoorbeeld vrywillige dienste word uitgesluit. **Aanvaar positiewe voorbeeld** ✓✓

2.3.3 Die inkomste uit onwettige ekonomiese aktiwiteite is nie ingesluit nie, ✓✓ byvoorbeeld dwelmhandel ✓✓

2.3.4 Vrye tyd word as deel van welsyn beskou. ✓✓, maar dit word nie in die nasionale inkome syfers gereflekteer nie. ✓✓

2.3.5 Die nasionale inkome syfers inkorporeer nie die koste van negatiewe elemente nie, ✓✓ soos besoedeling, opeenhoping en stres. ✓✓

2.3.6 Verhoogde besteding aan verdediging ✓✓ word by die nasionale inkome syfers ingesluit en lei tot 'n oorskating van ekonomiese welvaart. ✓✓

2.3.7 Nasionale inkome syfers word bepaal deur indirekte statistiese metodes ✓✓ soos steekproewe of beramings, daarom is die berekeningsmetode nie baie akkuraat nie. ✓✓

- 2.3.8 Nasionale inkome syfers bring nie veranderinge in die gehalte van goedere en dienste in berekening nie. ✓✓
- 2.3.9 Alhoewel pryse kan styg, kan die gehalte van produkte afneem. ✓✓

**Merk eerste vier – Indien genoem/gelys slegs helfte van die punte.  
Aanvaar enige relevante feite – asook by alle ander hoër kognitiewe vrae in hierdie afdeling, waar van toepassing.**

[enige](16)  
[40]

### VRAAG 3: PRYSVORMING

#### 3.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 3.1.1 natuurlike ✓✓ (2)
- 3.1.2 negatiewe ✓✓ (2)
- 3.1.3 Beskikbaar in beperkte hoeveelhede ✓✓  
Waarde gemeet in prys ✓✓/Dit het ruilwaarde ✓✓  
Besit nut en ruilwaarde ✓✓  
Voordeel van voorraadopeenhoping ✓✓  
Dui welvaart aan ✓✓  
Beheer deur mense ✓✓

[enige 3 x 2] = (6)  
(10)

#### 3.2 Data respons

- 3.2.1 Ewewigspunt/Vraag en aanbod is gelyk/Ekwilibrum/V & A Spypunt ✓✓✓
- 3.2.2 (a) **8 000** ✓✓✓  
(b) **4 000** ✓✓✓ (Ignoreer minus-teken)
- 3.2.3 Vraag sal afneem ✓✓  
Vraag na drukkers/komplementêre goedere sal ook afneem ✓✓✓

(14)

#### 3.3 Bespreek die kenmerke (aard) van behoeftes.

- 3.3.1 Menslike behoeftes is onbeperk met betrekking tot hoeveelheid/aantal en verskeidenheid, ✓✓ bv. as 'n sekere behoefte (huis) bevredig is, sal 'n ander behoefte (motor) ontwikkel. ✓✓
- 3.3.2 Elke behoefte het 'n beperkte intensiteit. ✓✓ Slegs 'n beperkte hoeveelheid van iets is nodig op 'n spesifieke tydstip om 'n behoefte te bevredig, ✓✓ bv. 'n persoon wat dors is, kan 'n beperkte hoeveelheid water drink. ✓✓
- 3.3.3 Behoeftes ding mee met mekaar en kan mekaar vervang. ✓✓ 'n Persoon kan maklik die gebruik van 'n artikel met 'n ander een vervang, ✓✓ bv. wanneer een artikel (skaapvleis) te duur is, kan dit vervang word met 'n ander (hoender). ✓✓
- 3.3.4 Behoeftes is komplementêr of ontstaan uit 'n ander behoefte. ✓✓ Sommige behoeftes kan nie geredelik individueel bevredig word nie aangesien ander behoeftes daarby betrokke is, ✓✓ bv. die behoefte aan tee skep behoeftes aan melk, suiker, koppies. ✓✓
- 3.3.5 Behoeftes word gewoontes, ✓✓ bv. die gewoonte om te rook ✓✓



- 3.3.6 Behoefte motiveer mense om handelend op te tree. ✓✓ Die stappe gedoen om behoeftes te bevredig, is die dryfkrag agter ekonomiese vooruitgang en die ontwikkeling van moderne ekonomieë. ✓✓

**Aanvaar alle ander relevante feite, bv. klassifikasie van behoeftes en veranderende aard van behoeftes**

**Slegs gelys/genoem: Maks. = 8**

[enige 8 x 2] = 16

[40]

#### **VRAAG 4: EKONOMIESE-, STREEKSONTWIKKELING EN VERSTEDELIKING**

##### **4.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- 4.1.1 ontwikkelende ✓✓ (2)  
4.1.2 migrerende ✓✓ (2)  
4.1.3 Veiligheidsnet vir werkloses ✓✓  
    Genereer inkomste ✓✓  
    Beveg armoede ✓✓  
    Verskaf ondervinding vir potensiële entrepreneurs ✓✓  
    Dra by tot die BBP ✓✓

**[Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatiewe m.b.t. potensiaal/funksies]**

(3 x 2 = 6)

(10)

##### **4.2 Data respons**

- 4.2.1 Handhawing van bestaande werkgeleenthede/indiensnemingsvlakke ✓✓✓ (3)  
4.2.2 Mynbou – nuwe produksietegniese ✓✓✓  
    Landbou – meganisasie ✓✓✓  
    Telekommunikasie – internet; e-pos ✓✓✓  
    Vervaardiging – robotiek ✓✓✓

**[Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatiewe]**

(enige 2 x 3 = 6)

- 4.2.3 Wetenskaplik ✓✓✓  
    Tegnologiese ✓✓✓  
    Entrepreneurs ✓✓✓  
    Bestuurs- en administratiewe ✓✓✓

**[Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatiewe]**

(enige 1 x 3)

- 4.2.4 Klein en Mediumgrootte Ondernemings ✓✓

(2)

(14)

### 4.3 Verduidelik enige VIER redes (oorsake) vir verstedeliking.

- 4.3.1 Mense migreer van landelike gebiede na stedelike gebiede op soek na werksgeleenthede. ✓✓
  - 4.3.2 Die vestiging van sekondêre en tersiêre industrieë ✓✓ in stedelike gebiede moedig beweging van potensiële werkers na stedelike gebiede aan. ✓✓
  - 4.3.3 Moderne boerderymetodes – skep werksverliese in die landelike gebiede ✓✓ en forseer werkers om werk in stede en dorpe te soek. ✓✓
  - 4.3.4 Verbetering in onderwyskwalifikasies ✓✓ - voorheen het beter gekwalifiseerde mense die neiging gehad om na stedelike gebiede te verhuis om groener weivelde te soek. ✓✓
  - 4.3.5 Beskikbaarheid van moderne fasiliteite ✓✓ - dit verbeter lewensgehalte en lok mense veral die jonger geslag. ✓✓
  - 4.3.6 Ontwikkeling van die mynbedryf ✓✓ - die ontwikkeling van mynbedrywe in Suid-Afrika het miljoene mense uit die landelike gebiede en buurlande gelok. ✓✓
- [Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatief] [enige] (16)  
[40]

## VRAAG 5: INTERNASIONALE EKONOMIE

### 5.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 5.1.1 appresiasie ✓✓ (2)
  - 5.1.2 werkskepping ✓✓ (2)
  - 5.1.3 Invoer van goedere ✓✓
    - Dienste uit die buiteland aan die betrokke land ✓✓
    - Betaling van rente en dividende op buitelandse kapitaal ✓✓
    - Betaling van paaiemente of terugbetalings op buitelandse lenings ✓✓
    - Oordrag van kapitaal na die buiteland ✓✓
    - Toeriste of verteenwoordigers wat geld in die buiteland uitgee ✓✓
    - Ander betalings aan die buiteland ✓✓ (enige 3 x 2 = 6)
- [Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatief] (10)

### 5.2 Data respons

- 5.2.1 internasionale handel/klante/markte/globale/oor grense ✓✓✓
  - 5.2.2 wisselkoers ✓✓✓
  - 5.2.3 aankope van dollars/positiewe verbruikers-inflasiedata ✓✓✓
  - 5.2.4 plaaslike eenheid ✓✓✓
  - 5.2.5 US dollar ✓✓
- (14)

**5.3 Verduidelik *suigeling/kleuter/aanvangs/beginner* en *storting* as argumente vir die beskerming van plaaslike nywerhede teen buitelandse kompetisie.**

***Suigeling/Kleuter/aanvangs/beginner* nywerhede**

- 5.3.1 Jong of opkomende ondernemings moet beskerm word teen onregverdige mededinging ✓✓ vanaf gevestigde buitelandse sakeondernemings. ✓✓
- 5.3.2 Die produksiekoste van jong ondernemings is dikwels baie hoër as dit van ou gevestigde ondernemings ✓✓ omdat hulle nog nie die voordele van massaproduksie kan geniet nie. ✓✓
- 5.3.3 Die gevolg sal baie hoër pryse wees vir die produkte van jong ondernemings in vergelyking met dié van ou ondernemings. ✓✓
- 5.3.4 Verbruikers sal eerder die ingevoerde artikel koop omdat dit goedkoper as die plaaslike produk is. ✓✓
- 5.3.5 Tydelike beskerming moet aan daardie nywerhede wat uiteindelik onafhanklik sal kan bestaan, gegee word. ✓✓
- 5.3.6 Beskerming is soms nodig in die herorganisasie van 'n land se nywerhede ✓✓  
bv. na 'n oorlog sal huisnywerhede moontlik heeltemal gerekonstrueer moet word. ✓✓

Maks. (8/10)

**Storting**

- 5.3.7 Storting verwys na wanneer goedere van een land in 'n ander land verkoop word ✓✓ teen pryse laer as in die land van oorsprong. ✓✓
- 5.3.8 Hierdie pryse is gewoonlik laer as die gemiddelde produksiekoste. ✓✓
- 5.3.9 Sommige buitelandse nywerhede maak gebruik van storting om nuwe markte te verower ✓✓ en om swakker nywerhede uit die kompetisie te stoot. ✓✓
- 5.3.10 Beskerming voorkom dat buitelandse nywerhede hulle surplusse en buiteseisoengedere teen lae pryse stort. ✓✓
- 5.3.11 Tariewe en kwotas word gebruik om binnelandse nywerhede teen storting te beskerm. ✓✓
- 5.3.12 Binnelandse nywerhede word op hierdie wyse beskerm en kan selfs ontwikkel. ✓✓

Maks. (8/6)

(16)

[40]

**[Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatief]**

## VRAAG 6: DIE STAAT

### 6.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 6.1.1 regering ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.2 belasting ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.3 Ekonomiese groei ✓✓
  - Volle indiensneming ✓✓
  - Prysstabiliteit ✓✓
  - Betalingsbalansstabiliteit ✓✓
  - Ekonomiese regverdigheid ✓✓

(enige 3 x 2 = 6)  
(10)

### 6.2.1 Data respons

- 6.2.1 Onderwys ✓✓✓
- 6.2.2 Owerheid/Staatskuld/Die aangaan van lenings deur die staat ✓✓✓  
[Aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe]
- 6.2.3 **Water/Landbou/Vervoer/Kommunikasie** ✓✓✓
- 6.2.4 17,8 ✓ + 1,8 ✓ + 10,5 ✓ + 15,5% ✓ = 45,6% ✓

(14)

### 6.3 Bespreek kortliks die voordele van indirekte belasting.

- 6.3.1 Die belastingbetaler voel nie die las van die belasting nie. ✓✓
- 6.3.2 Dit word in klein bedrae op 'n groot verskeidenheid goedere en dienste gehef. ✓✓
- 6.3.3 Die invorderingsmetode is baie maklik en gerieflik. ✓✓
- 6.3.4 Indirekte belasting is elasties omdat dit maklik op kort kennisgewing verander kan word. ✓✓
- 6.3.5 Indirekte belasting kan nie maklik ontduik word nie. ✓✓
- 6.3.6 Mense wat te min verdien, dra ook by tot die staatsinkomste. ✓✓
- 6.3.7 Dit is ekonomies om in te vorder aangesien die staat nie die hele bevolking hoef te hanteer nie. ✓✓
- 6.3.8 Buitelandse besoekers dra by tot staatsinkomste wanneer hulle goedere en dienste koop. ✓✓
- 6.3.9 Indien die belasting op luukse goedere gehef word, belas dit die wat dit kan bekostig. ✓✓
- 6.3.10 Dit verskaf 'n gereelde inkomste aan die staat aangesien dit reg deur die jaar betaal word. ✓✓ [enige] (16)  
[Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatief]

[40]

## VRAAG 7: EKONOMIESE -, STREEKSONTWIKKELING, VERSTEDELING EN INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

### 7.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

7.1.1 **lopende** ✓✓ (2)

7.1.2 ad valorem- ✓✓ (2)

7.1.3 Afname in arbeidsmag ✓✓

Verlaging in produksie ✓✓

Verhoogde staatsbesteding ✓✓

Hoë arbeidsomset ✓✓

[Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatiewe]

(enige 3 x 2 = 6)  
(10)

### 7.2 Data respons

7.2.1 Lopende rekening ✓✓✓

7.2.2 Vergoeding van werknemers/salarisse, lone en voordele  
Beleggingsinkomste/rente/dividende ✓✓✓ en ✓✓✓

7.2.3 [320 650 + 27 023 + 65 054 + 29.304] ✓✓  
- [359 678 + 75 354 + 60 338 (-11 035)] ✓✓  
= -R64 374m ✓

(14)

### 7.3 Verduidelik lae lewenstandaarde en lae produktiwiteitsvlakke as kenmerke van ontwikkelende lande.

#### Lae lewenstandaarde

7.3.1 Die meerderheid van die land se bevolking ondervind 'n lae lewenstandaard. ✓✓

7.3.2 Die per capita nasionale inkome is baie laag in vergelyking met dit van ontwikkelde lande. ✓✓

7.3.3 'n Stadiger en laer groeiakoers van die reële Bruto Nasionale Produk as ontwikkelde lande. ✓✓

7.3.4 Daar is 'n hoë vlak van ongelykheid mbt die verspreiding van inkomste. ✓✓

7.3.5 Daar is wydverspreide armoede wat toegeskryf kan word aan lae gemiddelde inkomste, lae besparing en lae kapitaalvorming. ✓✓

7.3.6 Die algemene gesondheid van die bevolking is baie swak en gekenmerk deur wanvoeding, siektes, jongkindersterftes en skaars mediese dienste. ✓✓

7.3.7 Die geletterdheidsvlak, onderwys en opleiding is baie laag en die onderwys is nie geskik vir die ontwikkelingsbehoefte van die land nie. ✓✓

7.3.8 Die lae lewenstandaard word ook gekenmerk deur onvoldoende behuising en 'n lae lewensverwagting. ✓✓

7.3.9 Die kombinasie van hierdie faktore gee aanleiding tot 'n lae lewenstandaard, 'n opwaartse spiraal van armoede en 'n algemene gevoel van depressie en wanhoop. ✓✓

Maks. (8/10)

## Lae produksievlakke

- 7.3.10 Die produktiwiteit van arbeid, gemeet deur die uitset per werker, is baie laag. ✓✓
- 7.3.11 Dit kan toegeskryf word aan swak fisiese gesondheid, onvoldoende of swak voeding, lae standarde m.b.t. persoonlike higiëne. ✓✓
- 7.3.12 Nog 'n faktor wat bydra tot lae produktiwiteit is die tekort aan kapitaalgoedere, bestuursvaardighede en motivering. ✓✓
- 7.3.13 Die tekort aan voldoende monetêre kapitaal vir die ontwikkeling van menslike kapitaal is 'n ernstige defek. ✓✓
- 7.3.14 Te min geld word spandeer om menslike kapitaal in die vorm van meer doeltreffende werkers, bestuursbekwaamheid, entrepreneurskap, ens. te ontwikkel. ✓✓

Maks. (8/6)

**[Aanvaar enige geskikte alternatiewe]**

(16)

**[40]**

## VRAAG 8: KEUSEMODULES (BELANGRIKE SUID-AFRIKAANSE EKONOMIESE ONDERWERPE)

Kies enige TWEE van die volgende onderwerpe.

### ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

#### 8.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 8.1.1 afgeleide ✓✓ (2)
- 8.1.2 Ooreenkoms tussen werknemer en werkgewer ✓✓  
Kollektiewe/gesamentlike bedinging ✓✓  
Betrokkenheid en invloed van die staat ✓✓  
Deur verskillende vorms van werkerdeelname ✓✓  
Vraag ✓✓  
Aanbod ✓✓ (enige 2 x 2 = 4)

(6)

#### 8.2 Data respons

- 8.2.1 Kommissie vir Versoening, Bemiddeling en Arbitrasie ✓✓✓/Accept English
- 8.2.2 Probeer geskille bylê voordat na die KVBA gegaan word. ✓✓✓

(6)

### 8.3 Bespreek die beperkinge van vakbonde met betrekking tot stakings.

'n Vakbond mag nie staak nie:

- 8.3.1 tydens die tydperk van kollektiewe bedinging waarvan dit deel is nie. ✓✓
  - 8.3.2 wanneer dit gebind is deur 'n ooreenkoms wat vereis dat die saak onder dispuut vir arbitrasie verwys moet word. ✓✓
  - 8.3.3 wanneer die saak onder dispuut een is waar die persoon/party die reg het om na arbitrasie te verwys of na die arbeidshof in terme van die wet. ✓✓
  - 8.3.4 wanneer sy lede betrokke is by die verskaffing van 'n noodsaaklike diens of in 'n onderhouds-/instandhoudingsdiens. ✓✓
  - 8.3.5 indien daar 'n bedingingsraad is vir die nywerheid of firma, moet pogings eers aangewend word om die dispuut deur die raad te besleg. ✓✓
- [Aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe] [enige] (8)

[20]

## PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

### 8.4 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 8.4.1 werklose ✓✓ (2)
- 8.4.2 Die sensus metode ✓✓  
Die differensiasie metode ✓✓  
Die registrasie metode  
Die steekproefopname metode ✓✓ (enige 2 x 2 = 4)  
(6)

### 8.5 Data respons

- 8.5.1 Infrastrukturbestedingsplan/Uitgebreide openbare werkeprogram ✓✓✓  
**Aanvaar relevante groot inisiatiewe**
- 8.5.2 Tekort aan vervoer/Moedeloosheid/Hoop opgegee ✓✓✓  
(6)

## 8.6 Bespreek die wanopvattinge ten opsigte van produktiwiteit.

- 8.6.1 'n Produktiwiteitsverbetering mag lei tot 'n afname in werkgeleenthede ✓✓
- 8.6.2 'n Program vir die verbetering van produktiwiteit is soms 'n eenmalige proses. ✓✓
- 8.6.3 Werkers moet harder werk om produktiwiteit te verbeter. ✓✓
- 8.6.4 Daar is 'n persepsie dat 'n produktiwiteitsverbetering slegs van toepassing is op fabriekswerk. ✓✓
- 8.6.5 'n Program vir die verbetering van produktiwiteit word dikwels gesien as die verantwoordelikheid van een persoon, instelling of sektor. ✓✓
- 8.6.6 Die kwaliteit van uitsette word nie altyd in ag geneem by die meting van produktiwiteit. ✓✓
- 8.6.7 Die akkurate meting van produktiwiteit tydens die duur van die sakesiklus is 'n probleem. ✓✓
- 8.6.8 Produktiwiteit word nadelig beïnvloed deur faktore met betrekking tot arbeid, soos byvoorbeeld 'n ernstige tekort aan geskoolde werkers. ✓✓
- 8.6.9 'n Gebrek aan bestuursvaardighede en produktiwiteits-bewustheid is 'n belangrike bydraende faktor tot lae produktiwiteit. ✓✓
- 8.6.10 'n Daling in die lewenstandaard ✓✓
- 8.6.11 Hoër eenheidskoste en hoër pryse ✓✓
- 8.6.12 Laer winste vir sake-ondernemings ✓✓
- 8.6.13 Laer investeringsvlakke ✓✓
- 8.6.14 Minder werkgeleenthede en dus groter werkloosheid ✓✓
- 8.6.15 'n Afname in ekonomiese groei ✓✓
- 8.6.15 'n Swak uitvoer prestasie ✓✓

**Bespreek van wanopvattinge/nadele aanvaarbaar. Merk lig!**

Maks. (8)

[20]

## INFLASIE

### 8.7 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 8.7.1 debiteure ✓✓ (2)
- 8.7.2 Fiskale maatreëls ✓✓  
Monetêre maatreëls ✓✓  
Nie-monetêre maatreëls ✓✓ (verhoging in produktiwiteit, loonbeleid, verbruikerskrediet en prysbeheer)  
[Aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe] (enige 2 x 2 = 4)  
(6)

### 8.8 Data respons

- 8.8.1 Kostedruk inflasie ✓✓✓
  - 8.8.2 Verbruikersprysindeks ✓✓✓
- (6)



## 8.9 Bespreek kortliks die kenmerke van inflasie.

- 8.9.1 Daar is 'n gees van optimisme wat heers wat dikwels lei tot ooptimisme en oorgerustheid wat verder gestimuleer word om salarisse en lone te verhoog. ✓✓
- 8.9.2 Daar is 'n ooraanbod van geld wat maklik beskikbaar is, teenoor 'n relatiewe tekort aan goedere en dienste. ✓✓
- 8.9.3 Prysverhogings lei tot eise om hoër salarisse en lone. ✓✓
- 8.9.4 'n Dinamiese proses van voortdurende prysverhogings wat uiteindelik self daardeur gevoed word. ✓✓
- 8.9.5 Prysverhogings impliseer 'n ooreenkomstige daling in die waarde van geld. ✓✓
- 8.9.6 Die rol gespeel deur verwagtinge het 'n tipiese kenmerk van inflasie geword. ✓✓
- [Aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe]

enige (8)

[20]

## STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE

### 8.10 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 8.10.1 Steenkool ✓✓ (2)
- 8.10.2 Vuurmaakhout ✓✓
- Son ✓✓
- Wind ✓✓
- Biomassa ✓✓
- Hidro- ✓✓
- Golf/Gety ✓✓
- [Aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe]

enige 2 x 2 = 4

(6)

### 8.11 Data respons

- 8.11.1 Verbetering van vermoëns van die plaaslike regering en ✓✓✓  
Bevordering van volhoubare waterdienste. ✓✓✓ (enige 1 x 3)
- 8.11.2 Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou ✓✓✓

(6)

**8.12 Bespreek kortliks elektrisiteit as die belangrikste energiebron wat in Suid-Afrika gebruik word.**

- 8.12.1 Suid-Afrika is een van die goedkoopste elektrisiteitsvervaardigers in die wêreld. ✓✓
- 8.12.2 Die meeste van Suid-Afrikaanse elektrisiteit word deur steenkool opgewek. ✓✓
- 8.12.3 Eskom verskaf die meeste van Suid-Afrika se elektrisiteit. ✓✓
- 8.12.4 Elektrisiteit word ook deur water, bekend as hidroëlektriese krag, opgewek. ✓✓
- 8.12.5 Suid-Afrika voer ook elektrisiteit na buurlande uit. ✓✓
- 8.12.6 Sonder elektrisiteit is daar geen ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling nie. ✓✓

**Aanvaar vir 2 punte maks. - voorbeeld(e)**

	[enige]	(8)
		[20]
		[40]
	<b>TOTAAL AFDELING B:</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>GROOTTOTAAL:</b>	<b>300</b>