

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR : ECONOMICS SG

**SECTION A
QUESTION 1**

1.1	C	1.18	A
1.2	C	1.19	B
1.3	D	1.20	B
1.4	A	1.21	A
1.5	B	1.22	A
1.6	D	1.23	D
1.7	A	1.24	(give 3 marks)
1.8	B	1.25	B
1.9	A	1.26	A
1.10	B	1.27	D
1.11	A	1.28	C
1.12	C	1.29	D
1.13	A	1.30	B
1.14	D	1.31	D
1.15	C	1.32	C
1.16	D	1.33	A
1.17	B	1.34	C

34x3=[100]

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [100]

**SECTION B
QUESTION 2**

2.1.1	D	
2.1.2	E	
2.1.3	F	
2.1.4	A	
2.1.5	B	5x2=[10]
2.2.1	three downswings	(3)
2.2.2	1982	(3)
2.2.3	Recovery / Upswing	(3)
		[9]

2.3 Describe THREE main participants in the economy

- (i) Households / Consumers (2)
The primary economic participants (2)
Owners of factors of production
 - (ii) Businesses / Undertakings / Firms
Buy services or factors of production from households to produce goods and services
 - (iii) Government
Primary purposes to satisfy the collective wants of the people
 - (iv) Foreign Sector
Represent import and export of goods and services
- any 3x(2+2)=(12)

2.4 Services not included in the NI figures (any three)

Exclusion of certain services

NI = Total value of final goods and services produced

However, the value of self-provided services is excluded.

Non-market price – so-called unproductive services

- e.g. *
- services rendered by housewives doing their own housework, e.g. cooking
 - household production, e.g. repairs
 - voluntary organisation, e.g. SPCA
 - harmful side effects, e.g. pollution
 - informal sector, e.g. newspaper vendors

3x3=(9)
[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1.1 Utility

3.1.2 Economic goods

3.1.3 Similar

3.1.4 Homogeneous

3.1.5 Decrease

5x2=(10)

3.2.1 A decrease in supply (2) increase in price (2)

2x2=(4)

3.2.2 Equilibrium / equilibrium point

(3)

3.2.3 The supply of goods increases

(3)

3.3 Discuss factors that can lead to a change in demand (any two)

- (i) Changes in income, distribution of income and money in circulation – determine the quantity of goods and services purchased.
 - (ii) Availability of substitutes and new products – competitive goods close substitutes and new products cause a decrease in demand for existing ones.
 - (iii) Changes in the economic climate – A rise in the price of raw material will stimulate the demand for it.
 - (iv) Taxes on a wide range of goods/indirect taxes can have a negative influence on demand.
 - (v) Advertising (Marketing) can have a positive influence on demand.
 - * Changes in the population number
 - * Changes money in circulation
- any $2 \times (2+2) = (8)$

3.4 Conditions for the existence of a perfect market (any three discussed)

- (a) **Many producers / sellers**
 - Single enterprise cannot affect the MP
 - If an enterprise were to lower / increase / withdraw its S, this would have no effect on the MP
- (b) **Many consumers / buyers**
 - One single buyer cannot manipulate the MP
 - Buyers cannot unite to influence the MP
- (c) **Market prices are a given for both buyers and sellers**
 - Prices determined by total supply and demand schedules
 - Single producers cannot influence MP, therefore MP is a given
 - Producer and consumer are subject to prices
- (d) **Identical / homogeneous products**
 - All products in all respects
 - Do not distinguish on the basis of appearance or quality
- (e) **Mobile enterprises and production factors**
 - All production factors not equally available and mobile
 - One producer does not pay more for production factors than another
 - Labour mobile between professions

(f) Free access to and exit from the market

- Enterprises free to enter markets where potential to make profits has been identified and to exit when losses are experienced

(g) Perfect knowledge of market conditions and production techniques

- Every buyer and seller is fully informed about prices
- Price differences are eliminated by market forces (D & S)

(h) No artificial limitations

- No government interference, subsidies, quotas and tariffs [40]

(i) No preferential treatment

- Buyers as well as seller actions are based on prices. It does not matter who they sell to or buy from

(j) An effective transport and communication system

- Buyers and sellers must be able to contact each other to share information in order to negotiate transactions. 3x(2+2)=(12)

QUESTION 4

4.1

4.1.1 school / education (3)

4.1.2 Development of people means, among other things, that people in a region assume the responsibility of performing those tasks that are needed to provide themselves with education, training and skills. (4)

4.1.3 (any one) (3)

- clinics
- hospitals
- libraries

4.2

4.2.1 unemployment

4.2.2 influences

4.2.3 cities

4.2.4 development

4.2.5 informal 5x2=(10)

4.3 Discuss THREE advantages of urbanisation

- (i) **Creation of economic growth**
Industrial development is often the basic means by which economic growth is created.
- (ii) **Lower costs**
Schools and educational facilities are more accessible and available.
- (iii) **More information**
Households use information to find employment, goods and services, housing and transport.
- (iv) **An improved standard of living**
Individuals can live in society, which conforms to their tastes – cities have more shops where more needs can be satisfied.
- * **Self-development – schools and educational facilities more accessible and available**
- * **Better infrastructure**
Better transport facilities, power and water provision
- * **Job opportunities**
easier to get employment in cities
- * **Declining population growth**
High cost of living results in smaller families. any $3 \times (2+2) = (12)$

Discuss TWO objectives of the regional development initiatives:

- ### 4.4
- (i) **Generate sustainable economic growth and development in relatively under-developed areas.**
 - (ii) **Generate long term and sustainable employment for the local inhabitants of area**
 - (iii) **Maximise the extent to which private sector investment and lending into area**
 - (iv) **Exploit the spin-off opportunities that arise from investments due to private-public partnerships (PPPS)**

any $2 \times (2+2) = (8)$
[40]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1
- 5.1.1 R24 278 million (3)
- 5.1.2 R232 456 million (3)
- 5.1.3 2001 (3)
- 5.1.4 deficit (1)
- 5.2.1 unfavourable
- 5.2.2 market forces
- 5.2.3 net gold and other foreign reserves
- 5.2.4 balance of payments
- 5.2.5 import 5x2=(10)
- 5.3 Tabulate the differences between factors that determine the supply and demand of foreign exchange (any three)

SupplyDemand

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| (i) | Exporting of goods | (i) | importing of goods |
| (ii) | Rendering services to foreign countries, e.g. insurance | (ii) | services from foreign countries |
| (iii) | Receiving interest and dividends on capital from abroad | (iii) | receiving interest and dividends on capital to foreign countries |
| (iv) | Inflow of foreign capital | (iv) | outflow of foreign capital |
| (v) | Expenditure of money by foreigners | (v) | spending money abroad |
| (vi) | Raising new loans in foreign countries | (vi) | providing new loans to foreign countries |
| (vii) | Other receipts of foreign currencies | (vii) | other payments of foreign countries. |
- 6x2=(12)

5.4 Import substitution

- The artificial protection of local industries against foreign competitors so that goods previously imported are replaced with goods produced locally. 2x2= (4)

Export promotion

- Various incentives and facilities to increase the quantity and variety of goods and services exported. 2x2= (4)

[40]

QUESTION 6

6.1

6.1.1 Protection

6.1.2 Privatisation

6.1.3 Elastic

6.1.4 Direct

6.1.5 Fiscal

5x2=(10)

6.2 Discuss THREE functions of the state

- (i) Maintenance of internal and external security of the state – to maintain internal and external security, the state needs a strong defence force.
- (ii) Promotion of social welfare – the state is responsible for the disadvantaged groups in society – minimum needs of the disadvantaged members of the community.
- (iii) Legislation of commercial activities – the state must prevent harmful competition, thus the institution of the Companies Act and labour legislation.
- (iv) Control over money and banking in the country – The South African Reserve Bank was established to control money and banking.
- (v) Establishment and maintenance of transport system and administration of some public services. Local authorities often provide important commercial services in cities and towns e.g. roads, electricity, water, transport and abattoirs.
- (vi) Technical advice and guidance to private business – services delivered – Onderstepoort; CSIR; CSS; IDC and SABS

any 3x(2+2) = 12

6.3 Discuss the concept **capital gains tax**

- (i) Tax levied on the gain when a capital asset is disposed of.
- (ii) Only a certain part of the gain is taxed at progressive rate.
- (iii) To ensure equity, a person in the higher income group, will pay more than the one in the lower income group.
- (iv) Most capital assets will be affected.
- (v) Exclusions private vehicles and first-time hand home ownership.
- (vi) other assets include shares. any 4x2=(8)

6.4

6.4.1 The Governor of Reserve Bank / Tito Mboweni (3)

6.4.2 Inflation (3)

6.4.3 (i) Fiscal

(ii) Monetary

(iii) Other measures any 2x2=(4)
[40]

QUESTION 7

7.1 LABOUR RELATIONS

7.1.1 (a) 40% (3)

(b) labour supply will decrease (3)

(c) (i) To support awareness campaign
(ii) To set up educational programmes in relation to the epidemic
(iii) To give general support to suffers e.g. psychological support, etc. (4)

7.1.2 Functions of trade unions (any two)

- Promote the interests of their members
- Bargain for wage increases
- Introduce and improve pension schemes
- Negotiate for better working conditions- favourable overtime rates, leave and the duration of working periods
- Influence management decisions which could benefit workers. (4)

7.1.3 (a) Bargaining council (2)

- (b) Increase (2)
- (c) Demand (2)
- [20]

7.2 PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

7.2.1 Unemployment

- A condition in which people who are qualified and willing to work are unable to obtain work. (2)

7.2.2 Explain THREE measures to combat unemployment

(i) The building of low-cost houses

The building of low-cost houses in disadvantaged communities will bring job opportunities to those that have building experience.

(ii) Inward Industrialisation

A process for increasing the effective demand for local manufactured products, e.g. consumer products.

(iii) Education and Training

Most important factor to alleviate unemployment. The improvement of the skill level, functional literacy, technical education and inservice training, are all strategies. People that have the necessary skills, will be in demand.

(iv) Population Policy

The population growth rate in South Africa is too high. The policy should aim for less children, which are better equipped and skilled, who will enjoy a better quality of life.

(v) Improvement of the Informal Sector

The removal of restrictions on the informal sector can be a strategy to create work. By making it more accessible, more job opportunities can be created.

Any $3 \times (2+2) = (12)$

- 7.2.3 (a) seasonal (2)
- (b) output (2)
- (c) productivity (2)
- [20]

7.3 INFLATION

- 7.3.1 (a) Definition of inflation – The sustained and considerable rise in the general price level and a simultaneous decline in the buying power of money. (2)

Consequences of inflation (any three)

- (b) Psychological influence – Consumers may fear that a moderate inflation rate will increase, which will undermine investors confidence.
- (c) Debt ratios are negatively affected - due to inflation the real value of the amount owed decreases, which favours the debtor.
- (d) Disadvantaged people dependent on a fixed income – fixed income such as pensions are not increased at the same rate as inflation and real income decreases.
- (e) Discourages savings – If inflation rate is high people will be discouraged from saving.
- (f) Decrease in the real value of money – The real value of money decreases as the general price level increases.
- (g) Causes balance of payments problems – If inflation increases in the export country its production costs will increase and its products will cost more abroad, thus exports will decrease.
- (h) Stimulates production and profits – Enterprises usually pass higher input costs on to the consumer
- (i) State receives more in tax – because enterprises are making more profits the state will also receive more tax.
- (j) Disadvantages the lower income group more – increases in food prices will disadvantage the lower income group more than people in higher income group.
- Any $3 \times (2+2) = 12 + 2 = (14)$

7.3.2	A	increase (iii)	(2)
	B	depreciates (ii)	(2)
	C	increase (iii)	(2)
			[6]
			[20]

7.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

7.4.1	Economic importance of water conservation in RSA		(any three)
	– Agriculture and irrigation (2) – necessary to provide food and create job opportunities (1) – Mining development – without water mines cannot be developed – Industrial development – dependent on availability of water – Hydro-electrical power – cheapest method of generating power – Transport – provide infrastructure for accessibility – Flood control – dams are build to avoid flood damage and to prevent valuable water from draining into sea and to stop soil erosion.		3x3=(9)
7.4.2	Sources of energy		(any two)
	• coal • uranium • electricity • synthetic fuels • crude oil and natural gas • petroleum refining • wild energy		(4)
7.4.3	ESKOM Electricity Supply Commission		(1)
7.4.4	(a)	A – (iii)	(2)
	(b)	B – (ii)	(2)
	(c)	C – (i)	(2)
			[6]
			[20]

QUESTION 8

(any 3x2 free goods + 3x2 economic goods)

(12)

FREE GOODS

available in unlimited quantities
do not command a price
have utility
possession of these does not indicate
wealth example: sand in desert

ECONOMIC GOODS

available in limited quantities
command a price
have utility and exchange value
possession of these indicates wealth
example: cars

8.2.1 E

8.2.2 D

8.2.3 A

8.2.4 C

8.2.5 F

5x2=(10)

8.3 Advantages of informal sector

- (i) Job creation
Offers jobs to thousands of people
- (ii) Generation of income and combating poverty
offers opportunity to break poverty cycle
- (iii) Contribution to the GDP
between 10 – 40% of spending income is generated by this sector
- (iv) Relation of informal sector to the formal sector
some activities supplement to enable the formal sector to be accessible
- (v) Training opportunity for future entrepreneurs
provides training opportunity and experience

any 3x(2+2)=(12)

8.4 Discuss GEAR as part of the government's economic policy

GEAR (Growth, Employment and Redistribution of Wealth)

- (i) State's macro-economic policy**
- (ii) Must achieve RDP's goals**
- (iii) It is a reform program**
- (iv) Aims to increase economic growth rate**
- (v) Aims to create job opportunities**
- (vi) Aims to redistribute income and wealth**

any 3x2=(6)
[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [200]

TOTAL: 300

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR : EKONOMIE SG

**AFDELING A
VRAAG 1**

1.1	C	1.18	A	
1.2	C	1.19	B	
1.3	D	1.20	B	
1.4	A	1.21	A	
1.5	B	1.22	A	
1.6	D	1.23	D	
1.7	A	1.24	(gee 3 punte)	
1.8	B	1.25	B	
1.9	A	1.26	A	
1.10	B	1.27	D	
1.11	A	1.28	C	
1.12	C	1.29	D	
1.13	A	1.30	B	
1.14	D	1.31	D	
1.15	C	1.32	C	
1.16	D	1.33	A	
1.17	B	1.34	C	34x3=[100]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: [100]

**AFDELING B
VRAAG 2**

2.1.1	D		
2.1.2	E		
2.1.3	F		
2.1.4	A		
2.1.5	B		5x2=[10]
2.2.1	drie afswaaie		(3)
2.2.2	1982		(3)
2.2.3	Herstelling / opswaai		(3)
			[9]

2.3 Bespreek DRIE hoofdeelnemers in die ekonomie

- (i) Huishoudings / Verbruikers (2)
Die primêre ekonomiese deelnemer (2)
Eienaars van produksiefaktore
- (ii) Sakesektor / Ondernemings
Koop dienste of produksiefktore van die huishoudings om goedere en dienste te produseer.
- (iii) Owerheid / Staat
Primêre doel om die gesamentlike of kollektiewe behoeftes van mense te bevredig
- (iv) Buitelandse sektor
Verteenwoordig invoere en uitvoere van goedere en dienste
enige $3 \times (2+2) = (12)$

2.4 Dienste nie ingesluit in die NI-syfers (enige drie)

Uitsluiting van sekere dienste

NI = Totale waarde van finale goedere en dienste geproduseer

Die waarde van selfvoorsiende dienste word egter uitgesluit.

Nie-markprys – sg. Onproduktiewe dienste

- bv.
- * Huisvroudienste van vroue wat self hulle huiswerk doen, bv. kook
 - * Huishoudelike produksie, bv. herstelwerk
 - * Vrywillige organisasie, bv. DBV
 - * Skadelike newe-effekte bv. besoedeling
 - * Informele sektor bv. koerantverkopers

$3 \times 3 = (9)$
[40]

VRAAG 3

- 3.1.1 Nut
- 3.1.2 Ekonomiese Goedere
- 3.1.3 Dieselfde
- 3.1.4 Homogeen
- 3.1.5 Daal $5 \times 2 = (10)$
- 3.2.1 'n Daling in aanbod (2), prysstyging (2) $2 \times 2 = (4)$
- 3.2.2 Ewewig / Ewewigspunt (3)
- 3.2.3 Die aanbod van goedere styg (3)

3.3 Bespreek faktore wat kan lei tot 'n verandering in vraag (enige twee)

- (i) Veranderings in inkomste, verspreiding van inkomste en geld in sirkulasie; bepaal die hoeveelheid goedere en dienste gekoop.
- (ii) Beskikbaarheid van substitute (plaasvervangers) en nuwe produkte. Mededingende goedere wat naby – plaasvervangers van mekaar is en nuwe produkte kan 'n verminderde vraag veroorsaak.
- (iii) Veranderinge in ekonomiese klimaat – 'n styging in grondstofpryse sal die vraag daarna stimuleer.
- (iv) Belasting op wye spektrum van goedere indirekte belasting kan 'n negatiewe invloed op die vraag hê.
- (v) Advertensies (Bemarking) kan 'n positiewe invloed op die vraag hê.
- * verandering in totale bevolking
- * verandering in geldvoorraad

enige $2 \times (2+2) = (8)$

3.4 Voorwaardes vir die bestaan van volmaakte markte (enige drie bespreek)

(a) **Baie produsente / verkopers**

- Enkele onderneming kan nie die MP beïnvloed
- as 'n onderneming sy S sou verminder / vermeerder / onttrek, sal dit geen invloed op MP hê nie.

(b) **Baie verbruikers / kopers**

- Een enkele koper kan nie die MP manipuleer nie
- Kopers kan nie saamstaan om MP te beïnvloed nie

(c) **Markpryse 'n gegewe vir beide kopers en verkopers**

- Pryse word deur die totale vraag- en aanbodskedules vasgestel
- Enkele produsente kan nie die MP beïnvloed nie, daarom is MP 'n gegewe
- Produsent en verbruiker is prysnemers

(d) **Identiese / homogene produkte**

- Alle produkte in alle opsigte
- Onderskei nie op grond van voorkoms of kwaliteit

(e) **Ondernemings en produksiefaktore mobiel**

- alle produksiefaktore ewe beskikbaar en mobiel
- een produsent betaal nie meer vir produksiefaktore as ander nie
- arbeid mobiel tussen beroepe

(f) Vrye toetrede tot en uittrede tot uit die mark

- Dit staan ondernemings vry om toe te tree tot markte waar winsmoontlikhede geïdentifiseer is en te onttrek waar verliese gelei word

(g) Volmaakte kennis van marktoestande en produksietegnieke

- Elke koper en verkoper is ten volle ingelig oor pryse
- Prysverskille word deur markkragte (V&A) uitgewis

(h) Geen kunsmatige beperkinge

- Geen owerheidsinmenging, subsidies, kwotas en tariewe nie (12)

Voorwaardes vir 'n volmaakte mark

(i) * Geen voorkeurbehandeling nie

Kopers- sowel as verkopers optrede word gebaseer op pryse, maak nie saak van wie hulle koop of aan wie verkoop word nie.

(j) * Doeltreffende vervoer en kommunikasie stelsel

Kopers en verkopers moet makliker met mekaar in verbinding kan tree om transaksies te kan doen.

3x(2+2)=(12)
[40]

VRAAG 4

- 4.1
- 4.1.1 skool/onderwys (3)
- 4.1.2 Ontwikkeling van mense beteken, onder andere, dat mense in 'n streek die verantwoordelikheid neem om daardie take te verrig wat nodig is vir die mens se opvoeding, opleiding en bekwaamheid. (4)
- 4.1.3 (enige een)
- klinieke
 - hospitale
 - biblioteke (3)
- 4.2
- 4.2.1 werkloosheid
- 4.2.2 beïnvloed
- 4.2.3 stede
- 4.2.4 ontwikkeling
- 4.2.5 informele 5x2=(10)

4.3 Bespreek DRIE voordele van verstedeliking

- (i) Skep ekonomiese groei
Nywerheidsontwikkeling is dikwels die basis waardeur ekonomiese groei bewerkstellig word
- (ii) Laer kostes
Skole en opvoedingsinrigtings is meer beskikbaar en bekombaar.
- (iii) Meer inligting
Huishoudings gebruik inligting om werk te bekom; goedere en dienste; behuising en vervoer.
- (iv) 'n Verbeterde lewensstandaard
Individue woon in gebiede wat voldoen aan hulle voorkeure.
Stede het meer winkels waar meer behoeftes bevredig kan word.
 - * Selfontwikkeling – skole en opleidingsgeriewe is meer toeganklik en beskikbaar
 - * Beter infrastruktuur
Beter ontwikkel in stede, vervoergeriewe, krag en watervoorsiening
 - * Beschikbaarheid van werkgeleenthede
Makliker om werk te kry in stede
 - * Dalende bevolkingsgroei
Hoë lewenskoste van stedelinge, noop hulle om kleiner gesinne te hê enige $3 \times (2+2) = (12)$

4.4 Bespreek TWEE doelstellings van Streekontwikkelingsinisiatiewe

- (i) Skep volgehoue ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling in redelike onderontwikkelde areas volgens die potensiaal v.d. area
- (ii) Skep langtermyn werksgeleenthede vir die plaaslike bevolking van die area en vir die bevolking in die algemeen
- (iii) Verhoog die omvang van investering vanaf die privaatsektor in hierdie area.
- (iv) Benut die geleenthede wat ontstaan a.g.v. investering van private en openbare vennootskappe

VRAAG 5

- 5.1
- 5.1.1 R24 278 miljoen (3)
- 5.1.2 R232 456 miljoen (3)
- 5.1.3 2001 (3)
- 5.1.4 tekort (1)
- 5.2.1 ongunstige
- 5.2.2 markkragte
- 5.2.3 netto goud en ander buitelandse reserwes
- 5.2.4 betalingsbalans
- 5.2.5 invoer 5x2=(10)
- 5.3 Tabuleer die verskille tussen faktore wat die aanbod en aanvraag na buitelandse valuta bepaal. (enige drie)

AanbodVraag

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Uitvoer van goedere | (i) invoer van goedere |
| (ii) Dienste wat betrokke land vir buiteland verrig, bv. versekering | (ii) dienste van die buiteland |
| (iii) Rente en dividende ontvang op kapitaal in buiteland belê | (iii) Rente en dividende aan die buiteland betaal |
| (iv) Invloei van buitelandse valuta | (iv) Uitvloei van buitelandse kapitaal |
| (v) Besteding van geld deur buitelanders | (v) Besteding van geld in die buiteland |
| (vi) Maak van nuwe lenings in die buiteland | (vi) Voorsiening van nuwe lenings aan die buiteland |
| (viii) Ander ontvangstes van buitelandse valuta | (vii) Ander betalings aan buiteland. |
- 6x2= (12)

5.4 Invoervervanging

- Die kunsmatige beskerming van plaaslike nywerhede teen oorsese mededingers sodat goedere wat voorheen ingevoer is, nou plaaslik vervaardig word. 2x2= (4)

Uitvoerbevordering

- 'n Reeks maatreëls en fasiliteite gemik om hoeveelheid en verskeidenheid goedere en dienste uitgevoer, te vermeerder. 2x2=(4)
- [40]**

VRAAG 6

6.1

6.1.1 Beskerming

6.1.2 Privatisering

6.1.3 Elasties

6.1.4 Direkte

6.1.5 Fiskale

5x2=(10)

6.2 Bespreek DRIE funksies van die staat

- (i) Versekering van binnelandse en buitelandse veiligheid van die staat – om interne en eksterne landsveiligheid te handhaaf, het die staat 'n sterk weermag nodig.
- (ii) Versekering en bevordering van maatskaplike welsyn. – Die staat is verantwoordelik vir die minder bevoorregte groepies van die gemeenskap – bestaansbehoefes van die minder bevoorregtes.
- (iii) Regulering van die onderlinge verhoudings in die sakewêreld – Die staat moet 'n wakende oog hou oor kompetisie wat kan ontaard – dus die instelling van die Maatskappywet en Nywerheidsversoeningswet.
- (iv) Uitoefening van beheer oor geld- en bankwese in die land. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank is gestig om geld en die bankwese te beheer.
- (v) Oprigting en instandhouding van verkeerswese en die administrasie van sommige openbare dienste. Plaaslike owerhede verskaf ook dikwels belangrike handelsdienste in stede en dorpe bv. paaie, elektrisiteit, water, vervoer en slagpale.
- (vi) Verskaffing van tegniese advies en voorligting aan private ondernemings. Dienste gelewer – Onderstepoort; WNNR; SSD; NOK en SABS

enige 3x(2+2) = 12

6.3 Bespreek die konsep kapitaalopbrengsbelasting

- (i) Belasting gehef op opbrengs op kapitaalgoedere wat verkoop word
- (ii) Slegs 'n deel van die opbrengs word teen 'n progressiewe koers belas.
- (iii) Om onpartydigheid te verseker, word persone in hoër inkomstegroepe meer belas
- (iv) Alle kapitaalbates word geraak
- (v) Uitsluitings – private motors en eerste huiseienaarskap
- (vi) Ander bates – Aandele enige 4x2=(8)

6.4

6.4.1 Tito Mboweni / President van die Reserwebank. (3)

6.4.2 Inflasie (3)

- 6.4.3
- (i) Fiskale
 - (ii) Monetêre
 - (iii) Ander maatreëls enige 2x2=(4)
[40]

VRAAG 7**7.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE**

7.1.1 (a) 40% (3)

(b) arbeidsaanbod sal verlaag (3)

- (c)
- (i) Positiewe bydra tot die bewustheidsprogram
 - (ii) Om opvoedkundige programme op te stel teen die epidemie
 - (iii) Om die nodige bystand aan lyers te gee bv. sielkundige bystand. (4)

7.1.2 Funksies van vakbonde (enige twee)

- Bevorder belange van hulle lede
- Onderhandel vir loonverhogings
- Om pensioenskemas ingestel en verbeter te kry
- Onderhandel vir beter werksomstandighede, gunstige oortydstariewe, verlof en die lengte van werkperiode
- Besleg geskille tussen werknemers en werkgewers.
- Beïnvloed bestuursbesluite wat tot voordeel vir die werkers is. (4)

7.1.3 (a) Bedingingsraad (2)

- (b) Styging (2)
- (c) Vraag (2)
- [20]

7.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

7.2.1 Werkloosheid

- 'n Toestand waarin mense wat gekwalifiseerd, gewillig en in staat is nie werk kan kry nie. (2)
- (i) Die bou van laekoste behuising

Die bou van laekoste behuising in agtergeblewe gemeenskappe sal werksgeleentheid skep vir diegene met bouervaring.
- (ii) Inwaartse industrialisasie

'n Proses waardeur die effektiewe vraag na plaaslik vervaardigde produkte toeneem – verbruiksgoedere.
- (iii) Onderwys en opleiding

Die belangrikste faktor om werkloosheid te verlig. Die verbetering van die vaardigheidsvlak, funksionele geletterdheid, tegniese onderwys en indiensopleiding 'n strategie. Mense met die nodige vaardighede sal in aanvraag wees.
- (iv) Bevolkingsbeleid

Die bevolkingsgroeikoers in Suid-Afrika is te hoog. Die beleid moet minder kinders, wat beter toegerus en vaardig is ten doel hê wat 'n hoër lewenskaliteit geniet.
- (v) Verbetering van die informele sektor

Die verwydering van beperkings op die informele sektor kan 'n strategie wees om werk te skep. Deur dit toegankliker te maak, kan nuwe werksgeleenthede daargestel word.

Enige $3 \times (2+2) = (12)$

- 7.2.3 (a) seisoenale (2)
- (b) uitset (2)
- (c) produktiwiteit (2)
- [6]

7.3 INFLASIE

- 7.3.1 Definisie van inflasie - Volgehoue en aansienlike styging in die algemene pryspeil en 'n gelyktydige daling in die waarde / koopkrag van geld. (2)

Drie gevolge van inflasie (enige drie)

- (a) Sielkundige invloed

Verbruikers mag vrees dat matige inflasie verder sal styg en alle investerings (beleggings) onderwaardeer sal word.

- (b) Skuldverhoudings kan negatief geraak word. As gevolg van inflasie kan persone wat skuld bevoordeel word en skuldeisers benadeel word.

- (c) Benadeel persone wat afhanklik is van vaste inkome. Vaste inkomste bv. pensioene word nie aangepas teen dieselfde tempo as inflasie nie en reële inkome verdien.

- (d) Ontmoedig besparing

As inflasie hoog is, sal mense ontmoedig word om te spaar.

- (e) Daling in die reële waarde van geld

Reële geldwaarde van 'n bepaalde bedrag daal indien daar 'n styging in die algemene prysvlak is.

- (f) Veroorsaak betalingsbalans probleme

Indien inflasie in die uitvoerland styg, sal jy produksiekostes verhoog en sy produkte sal meer kos in die buiteland, dus sal uitvoere afneem.

- (g) Stimuleer produksie en wins

Ondernemings wentel gewoonlik insetkoste af na die verbruiker.

- (h) Staat ontvang meer belasting
Onderneming se winste is hoër en dit beteken hoër belasting vir die staat.

- (i) Benadeel die laer inkomstegroep meer

'n Verhoging in voedselpryse sal die laer inkomste-groep meer benadeel as diegene in die hoërinkomste-groep.

enige $3x(2+2)=12+2=(14)$

7.3.2	A	verhoog (iii)	(2)
	B	depresieër (ii)	(2)
	C	verhoog (iii)	(2)
			[6]
			[20]

7.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE IN SUID-AFRIKA

7.4.1	Ekonomiese belangrikheid van waterbewaring in RSA		(enige drie)
	–	Landbou en besproeiing (2) om voedsel te voorsien en vir werkskepping (1)	
	–	Mynbou-ontwikkeling kan slegs plaasvind waar water beskikbaar is	
	–	Nywerheidsontwikkeling afhanklik van die beskikbaarheid van water	
	–	Hidro-elektrisiteit goedkoopste vorm van kragopwekking	
	–	Vervoer – voorsien infrastruktuur om skemas toeganklik te maak	
	–	Vloedbeheer – keer vloedskade, dat water wegdreineer (spoel) see toe na see en dat vrugbare grond wegspoel (erosie)	3x3=(9)
7.4.2	Bronne van energie		(enige twee)
	•	Steenkool	
	•	Uraan	
	•	Elektrisiteit	
	•	Sintetiese brandstof	
	•	Ru-olie en natuurlike gas	
	•	Petroleum raffinering	
	•	Windenergie	(4)
7.4.3	EVKOM Elektrisiteit Voorsieningskommissie		(1)
7.4.4	(a)	A – (iii)	(2)
	(b)	B – (ii)	(2)
	(c)	C – (i)	(2)
			[6]
			[20]

VRAAG 8

(enige 3x2 vrye goedere + 3x2 ekonomiese goedere)

(12)

VRYE GOEDERE

Beskikbaar in opbeperkte hoeveelheid
 Behaal nie 'n prys nie
 Het nut
 Besit en gebruik van vrye goedere dui nie
 op die welvaart
 voorbeeld: sand in die woestyn

EKONOMIESE GOEDERE

Beskikbaar in beperkte hoeveelheid
 Behaal 'n prys
 Het nut en ruilwaarde
 Welvaart word gemeet aan die besit van
 ekonomiese goedere
 voorbeeld: motors

8.2.1 E

8.2.2 D

8.2.3 A

8.2.4 C

8.2.5 F

5x2=(10)

8.3 Voordele van die informele sektor

- (i) Werkverskaffing
Verskaf werk aan duisende mense bied deurgang vir mense in en uit formele sektor
- (ii) Skepping van werksgeleenthede
Skep werksgeleenthede sodat armoedekringloop gebreek kan word
- (iii) Bydrae tot BNP
Tussen 10 – 40% van bestaande inkomste word in informele sektor verdien
- (iv) Verband tussen informele en die formele sektor
Sommige aktiwiteite aanvullend tot doeltreffende werking van formele sektor.
- (v) Opleidingsgeleentheid vir toekomstige entrepreneurs
Bied geleentheid om te bekwaam en ondervinding op te doen

enige 3x(2+2)=(12)

8.4 Bespreek GEAR as deel van die stelsel van die staat se ekonomiese beleid

GEAR (Groei, werkskepping en herverdeling van rykdom)

- (i) Staat se makro-ekonomiese beleid**
- (ii) Moet HOP-doelstellings bereik**
- (iii) GEAR is 'n hervormingsprogram**
- (iv) Doel om ekonomiese groei te bewerkstellig**
- (v) Ten doel om werk te skep**
- (vi) Herverdeling van rykdom om die arm persone te bevoordeel.**

enige 3x2=(6)
[40]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [200]

TOTAAL: 300