

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:**ECONOMICS STANDARD GRADE****PAPER A : OCT / NOV 2002**

a combination of all the different textbooks.

TEXTBOOKS USED :

- K** = Kagiso Publishers, Active Economics Std 10
- R** = Ross, D. Theron, P.T, Trurer, J, Van Der Westhuizen, J. Your New World of economics.
- L** = Levin, M. Enjoy Economics Std. 10
- S** = Swanepoel, D,J, Van Zyl, S, J. Economics 2000
- M** = McCarthy, C,L, Archer, A,A, Smith,B W, De Villiers, A.P. Economics. Std 10,A logical approach.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1.

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. D
25. A
26. C
27. A
28. B
29. C
30. A
31. B
32. A
33. A
34. B

(34X3=100)

SECTION B

QUESTION 2.

- 2.1.1 Closed economy (3)
 2.1.2 Households (3)
 2.1.3 Open (3)

2.2 PROBLEMS IN DETERMINING N.I.FIGURES (any four)

- Transfer payments
 - all amounts do not form part of the national income
 - eg old age pensioners
- Double counting
 - the contribution must be counted only once
 - e.g transfer payments
- Nominal and real national income
 - nominal income is the monetary income
 - real national income is the monetary value adjusted for price increases – nominal value is expressed in terms of money without considering inflation
- Services which are not included
 - only those services with a market value can be calculated into N.I .figures
 - these must also be included
 - e.g. household work ,volunteer services
- Accuracy
 - the method of calculating N.I. is not very accurate
 - N.I. is calculated to the nearest million rand
 - some incomes are not declared

(12)

2.3

2.3.1- B

2.3.2 – D

2.3.3 – A

2.3.4 – E

2.3.5 – C / F

(2x5=10)

2.4 (3x2)

Economic growth depends on the quantity and quality of the economically active population – labour.

2

Quantity depends on numbers

2

Quality depends on – education

2

- post school education:- university and technicians
- In service training and training
- Management responsibility
- The role of unions

(6)

2.5. ECONOMIC GROWTH – the process whereby the productive capacity of the economy increases over time so that there is an increase in the level of national income

(3)

[40]

QUESTION 3.**3.1 CONDITIONS OF A PERFECT MARKET {explained} – (any three) (2+1)3**

- product should be absolutely homogenous
- each seller markets an identical commodity
- large number of sellers
- there should be a large no of sellers offering that particular product
- large number of buyers
- there should be a large no of buyers who also do not mind which seller they buy from
- free competition
- both buyers and sellers should be free and there should be no state interference
- no preferential treatment
- no preference should be shown for buying or selling to any particular person
- efficient transport
- suitable transport should be available to convey goods to and from the market –buyers and sellers must be able to communicate easily
- complete knowledge of the market conditions
- buyers and sellers must be familiar with the prices of suppliers
- freedom of entry and exit into the market - (9)

3.2.1 food (2)

3.2.2 clothes and shelter /water (4)

3.2.3 The habit of craving a particular commodity encourages a want for that commodity:- a want becomes a habit e.g. smoking or drinking.

(2+2)4

3.3.1 – D

3.3.2 - B

3.3.3 - A

3.3.4 - G

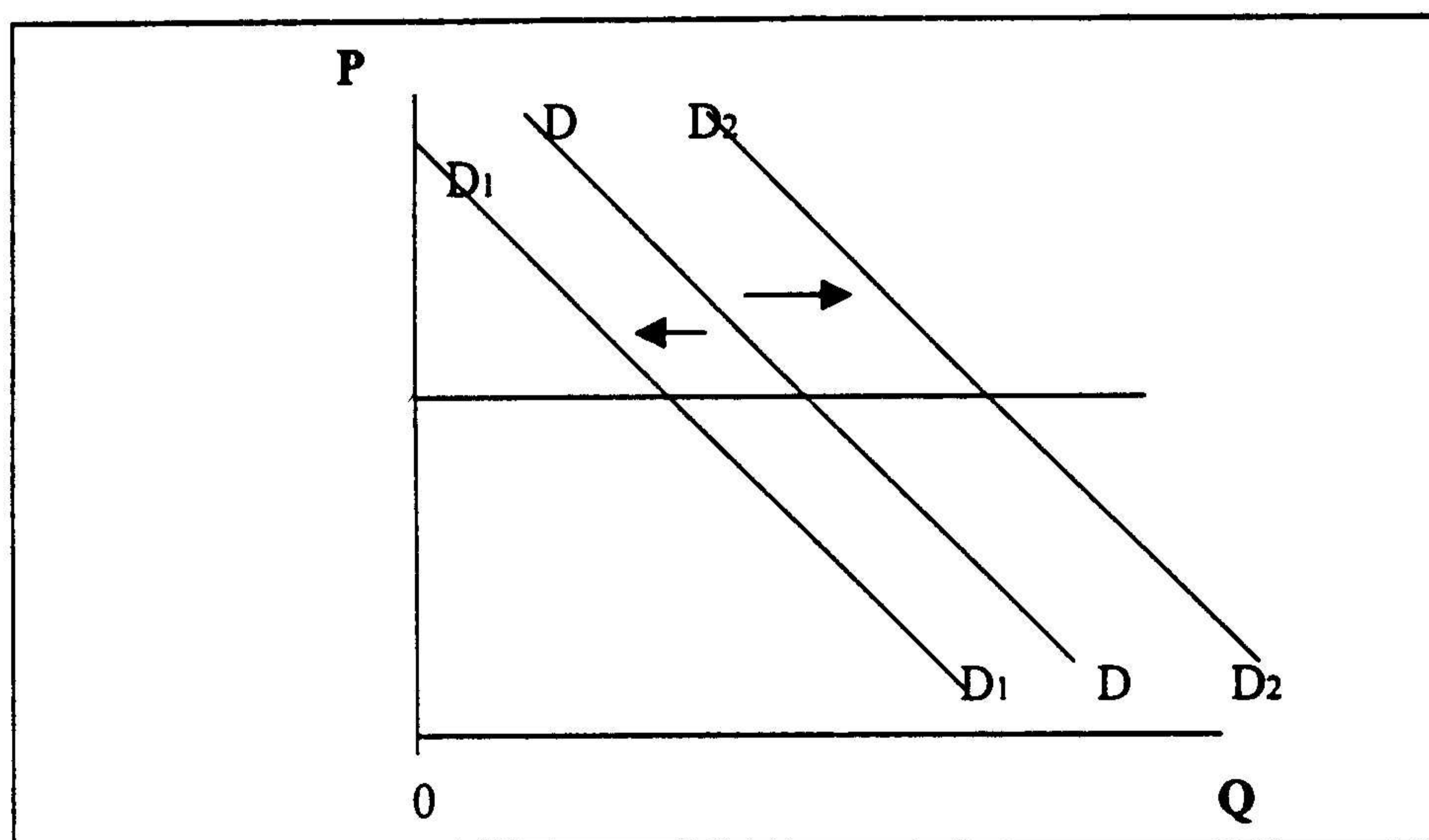
3.3.5 – C

(5X2=10)

3.4.1 Value – is defined as the power that a commodity has to command other goods in exchange for itself. (must define) (3)

3.4.2 Economic goods-are desirable, scarce and command a price (3)

3.5



[40]

QUESTION 4.

4.1 (any two differences)

ECONOMIC GROWTH 2+2	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 2+2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concerns the increase in the real gross domestic product per capita an increase in the productive capacity concentrate on goods and services / objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the process whereby the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants of a country improve over time development focuses on people a quantitative element of growth, measuring economic growth in figures

(8)

4.2 The relatively inadequate job opportunities and the insufficient use of available labour result in Underemployment:- where people who are working less than they are capable of working, (where two people are doing the job of one person) and /or Unemployment:- where people who are able and eager to work cannot find any available jobs. (8)

4.3.1 +/- 750 million

(3)

4.3.2 +/- 1 million

(3)

4.3.3 DISADVANTAGES OF URBANISATION (any two)

- over-concentration
- unbalanced population distribution
- inadequate infrastructure
- roads and services are inadequate
- lack of services e.g. housing, sewage, refuse removal. water supply
- insufficient accommodation and water shortage
- social disadvantage e.g. poverty, crime, loneliness, drug abuse, unemployment
- lack of job opportunities as a result
- squatting and informal settlement
- illegal migrants are in the high % as a result of inability to buy themselves houses
- moral decline- because of desperation

(4)

4.4.1 informal

4.4.2 dualistic

4.4.3 under-employment

4.4.4 regional development

4.4.5 urbanisation

(10)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 BALANCE OF PAYMENT – A systematic record of all the transactions of a country's inhabitants with the rest of the world over a given period. (3)

5.2 CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE {discussed} (any FIVE)

- natural resources unevenly distributed / capital shortages
- natural resources vary from country to country, some countries have minerals and some forestry thus causing a need to trade
- Climate differences
- different agricultural products grow only under specific climatic conditions
- Topography of soil
- soil-textures differ for growing different products
- Specialisation / labour talents
- Some countries have labour specializing in the production of a particular commodity e.g. Swiss-watch
- Preferences and tastes
- Africans prefer maize as staple diet therefore Africans in America will still prefer to eat maize
- Development /technical development
- developed countries export manufactured commodities whilst developing countries export primary goods
- Transport and communication
-
- Cost advantages

(15)

5.3 FACTORS INFLUENCING DEMAND FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE (any one)

- importing goods
- services from abroad to the country of origin
- payment of interest on capital
- payment of instalments
- transfer of capital to foreign countries
- tourists spending money abroad
- other payments to foreign countries

(3)

5.4 .1 Import quotas (3)

5.4.2 Increase the price (3)

5.4.3 EXPORT SUBSIDIES – financial assistance given by the state to certain businesses in order to encourage them to export a bigger percentage of their product

(3)

5.5

5.5.1 – B

5.5.2 – F

5.5.3 – E

5.5.4 – C

5.5.5 – A

(10)

[40]

QUESTION 6

6.1.1 indirect (3)

6.1.2 1999 (3)

6.1.3 INDIRECT TAX (any two)

- custom duties, excise duties, stamp duty, entertainment duty, transfer duties, VAT

(4)

6.1.4 DIRECT TAX

- income tax, inheritance tax, capital gains tax

(4)

6.2 REQUIREMENTS OF A GOOD TAX SYSTEM {discussed} (any four) 2+2

- productive (efficient)
- it must produce enough revenue to cover the expenses of the government
- elastic
- it should be easy to increase or decrease
- economical
- the collection should involve as little expense as possible
- certain
- the taxpayer must know exactly how much and when will the tax be deducted
- convenient
- time method and place of payment should be convenient to the taxpayer
- equitable
- avoid impartiality
- simple
- the method of calculation should be simple.
- increase national income to its maximum
- should not impair economic effort

(16)

6.3.1 – B

6.3.2 – A

6.3.3 – E

6.3.4 – F

6.3.5 – G

(10)

[40]

QUESTION 7.1**LABOUR**

7.1.1 Labour supply can be described as the number of economically active population, willing and able to work, offering their labour for the remuneration on the labour market. (3)

7.1.2..a labour supply

7.1.2.b striking

7.1.2.c minimum wage

(6)

7.1.3 FUNCTIONS OF TRADE UNIONS (any four)

- negotiate with employers on behalf and in the interest of its members
- bargain for wage increases
- institute and improve pension schemes
- negotiate for better working conditions, rest periods, tools and safety at work
- obtain favourable overtime rates, paid holidays, sick leave and leave
- ensure a favourable working day / working hours

(8)

7.1.4 A trade union must be registered with the Industrial Register in order to obtain recognition under the act and to enter into any legal agreements.

(3)

[20]

QUESTION 7.2**PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT****7.2.1.1 ADVANTAGES OF PRODUCTIVITY (any two)**

- optimal production of physical or aesthetically useful articles
- increase the per capita GDP of a country
- increase in output per worker
- raise the economic growth rate
- better use of the scarce factors of production
- justification of salary increases
- reduction of unit cost – increase profit
- reduce inflation
- improve the balance of payments
- wealth created lead to more equitable distribution of income
- raised standard of living in a country
- trade unions can have a positive effect

(4)

7.2.1.2 DISADVANTAGES OF PRODUCTIVITY (any two)

- reduction in the number of job opportunities
- sometimes it seems like a one off step
- it is seen as a responsibility of one man
- productivity is sometimes confused with production
- a misconception that applies only to a factory environment
- a misconception that it equals to harder work
- the quality of output is not always considered
- shortage of skilled labour
- lack of management skills
- political uncertainties and social conflicts
- trade unions influence
- lack of productivity culture

(4)

7.2.2 SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT – seasonal workers whose labour is only required during certain seasons of the year e.g. in the agricultural sector: during harvesting time, are unemployed when harvest is complete and will have to wait for the following year's harvest. (4)

7.2.3.a-UIF

7.2.3.b-productivity

7.2.3.c-frictional

(6)

7.2.4 False

(2)

[20]

QUESTION 7.3**INFLATION****7.3.1.1 TYPES OF INFLATION**

- cost push inflation
- demand pull inflation (4)

7.3.1.2 MEASURES TO CURB INFLATION {discussed}(2+2)

- monetary measure
 - a fine balance between goods and services – and monetary sector should be maintained
 - in case of a reduced money supply
 - increased bank rates
 - restrict granting of credit
 - relax exchange control
- fiscal measure
 - increase direct and indirect taxation
 - increase loan levy
 - loans from the non- banking sector
 - surcharge on imported goods
 - *supply side economy*

(8)

7.3.2 Sustained and significant rise in the general price level of the country(2)

7.3.3.(a) negative (2)

7.3.3.(b) remain constant (2)

7.3.3.(c) structural measures (2)

[20]

QUESTION 7.4**STRATEGIC RESOURCES****7.4.1 IMPORTANCE OF WATER SUPPLY (any four) 2+2**

- agriculture and irrigation
- mining development
- industrial development
- hydro-electric power
- flood control
- establishment of recreational facilities
- provision of public service
- decentralisation of industries (8)

7.4.2 SOLAR ENERGY 2+2

The use of solar energy to generate electricity from sunlight has great potential. Sunlight is converted to electricity by means of solar photoelectric. Solar rays penetrate a transparent plate. Thermal energy is conducted from the absorption surface by means of piped water. (4)

- 7.4.3 * accessibility
 * availability
 * use of factors of production (2)

- 7.4.4.a-coal (2)
 7.4.4.b-Lesothp Highlands water project (2)
 7.4.4.c-Koeberg (2)

[20]

QUESTION 8

GENERAL

- 8.1.1. it will reduce (3) (3)
- 8.1.2. reduce the GDP growth rate (3) (3)
- 8.1.3. 1,7% (3) (3)
- 8.1.4. (any morally correct answer) (3)

- abstain from sexual activities
- receive thorough information about AIDS
- use condoms
- be faithful to their partners

- 8.2.1. capital gains
- 8.2.2. welfare
- 8.2.3. utility
- 8.2.4. scarcity
- 8.2.5. lack of job opportunities (10)

8.3

<u>Free goods (any 3)</u>	<u>Economic goods (any 3)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freely available in unlimited quantities - do not command a price - have usage value & no exchange value - possession do not indicate prosperity - beyond human control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - available in limited quantities & usually insufficient - command a price - have usage value and exchange value - prosperity - is measured by possession of economic goods - subject to human control

8.4 USES OF N.I.FIGURES 2+2+2

- to determine economic growth
 - measure total economic activity
 - comparison of prosperity levels
 - show relative importance of the different sectors of the national economy
- (6)

8.5 2+2+2

- Social services include free hospitalization, family allowances, unemployment insurances, intellectual development and cultural promotion. These services are rendered by the state as it is held responsible for the nations well being.
- (6)

[40]

{total 300}

404 – 2/0 G

**MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR:
EKONOMIE STANDAARDGRAAD**

Handboeke gebruik:

- K = Kagiso Uitgewers, Ekonomie St. 10
- R = Ross, D. Theron, PT Truter, J vd Westhuizen, Jou nuwe wêreld
Van Ekonomie
- L = Levin, M Geniet Ekonomie St. 10
- S = Swanepoel, DJ, Van Zyl, SJ. Ekonomie 2000
- M = McCarthy cl, Archer AA, Smith BW, De Villiers AP. Ekonomie
St. 10 'n Logiese benadering

AFDELING A

VRAAG 1

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

(34X3=100)

**AFDELING B
VRAAG 2**

- 2.1
- 2.1.1 Geslote ekonomie (3)
- 2.1.2 Huishoudings (3)
- 2.1.3 Oop (3)
- 2.2 **PROBLEME BY DIE BEPALING VAN NASIONALE INKOME (2+1)X4**
- Oordragbetalings
 - Bedrae wat ontvang word wat nie vergoeding van produksiefaktore is nie
 - Bv. Ouderdomspensioen, ongeskiktheidstoelae, kindertoelae
 - Betaling van een groep aan 'n ander sonder teenprestasie
 - Dubbeltelling
 - By bepaling van NI moet bydrae van produksiefaktore slegs een keer in berekening gebring word
 - Bv. Oordragbetalings
 - Toegevoegde waarde
 - Nominale en reële nasionale inkome
 - Nominaal is die geldwaarde
 - Reële is is geldwaarde aangepas vir prysstygings
 - Styging in nominaal kan dui op toename in welvaart, maar inflasie moet in ag geneem word.
 - Dienste wat nie ingesluit is nie
 - Slegs goedere met markprys word ingesluit by bepaling van NI
 - Ander moet ook ingesluit word
 - Bv. Herstel van eie motor, huisvrou, vrywillige organisasies, skadelike newe-effekte, informele sektor
 - Akkuraatheid
 - Metode waarvolgens NI bereken word is nie baie akkuraat nie
 - NI word tot naaste miljoen afgerond
 - Mense verswyg inkomste (12)
- 2.3.1 B
- 2.3.2 D
- 2.3.3 A
- 2.3.4 E
- 2.3.5 C/F (2X5=10)
- 2.4 (3X2)
- Ekonomiese groei is afhanklik van die hoeveelheid en kwaliteit van die ekonomiese bedrywige bevolking – arbeid 2
- Hoeveelheid is afhanklik van getalle 2
- Kwaliteit is afhanklik van – onderwys 2
- na-skoolse opleiding - universiteite en tegnicon
 - In diens opleiding
 - Bestuurs verantwoordelikhede
 - Die rol van vakbonde
- (Kan tot 2 van die voorbeelde gee, maar ten minste na een van eerste twee punte verwys) (6)
- 2.5 **EKONOMIESE GROEI:**
- Die proses waardeur die produktiewe kapasiteit van die ekonomie oor tyd toeneem sodat 'n styging in die vlak van nasionale inkome plaasvind.

(3)

[40]

VRAAG 3

3.1 VOORWAARDES VAN 'N VOLMAAKTE MARK: $((2+1) \times 3)$

- Produk moet heeltemal homogeen wees
 - Geen substituuatprodukte of handelsmerke
- Groot aantal verkopers/verskaffers
 - Verkoper se aanbod moet nie die mark beïnvloed/prys bepaal nie
- Groot aantal kopers
 - Koper neutraal, slegs 'n laer prys sal hom tot ander produk laat wend
- Vrye mededinging
 - Verkoper moet kan aanbied wat hy wil en koper moet kan koop wat hy wil, geen staatsinmenging
 - Vrye toegang tot en uitrede van mark
- Geen voorkeurbehandeling
 - Kopers en verkopers se optrede moet slegs op prys gebasseer word
- Doeltreffende vervoer en kommunikasie
 - Kopers en verkopers moet maklik met mekaar in verbinding kan tree
- Volledige kennis van marktoestande
 - Bv. Prysnoterings, ekonomiese klimaat, produkte, ens.
- Duursaamheid (9)

3.2

3.2.1 Voedsel/kos (2)

3.2.2 Klere / beskutting / water (4)

3.2.3 Die gewoonte of begeerte na 'n sekere kommoditeit moedig 'n behoefte vir daardie kommoditeit aan: - 'n behoefte word 'n begeerte, bv. Rook of drink (2+2) (4)

3.3

3.3.1 D

3.3.2 B

3.3.3 A

3.3.4 G

3.3.5 C (5x2=10)

3.4

3.4.1 WAARDE: (LW definieer)

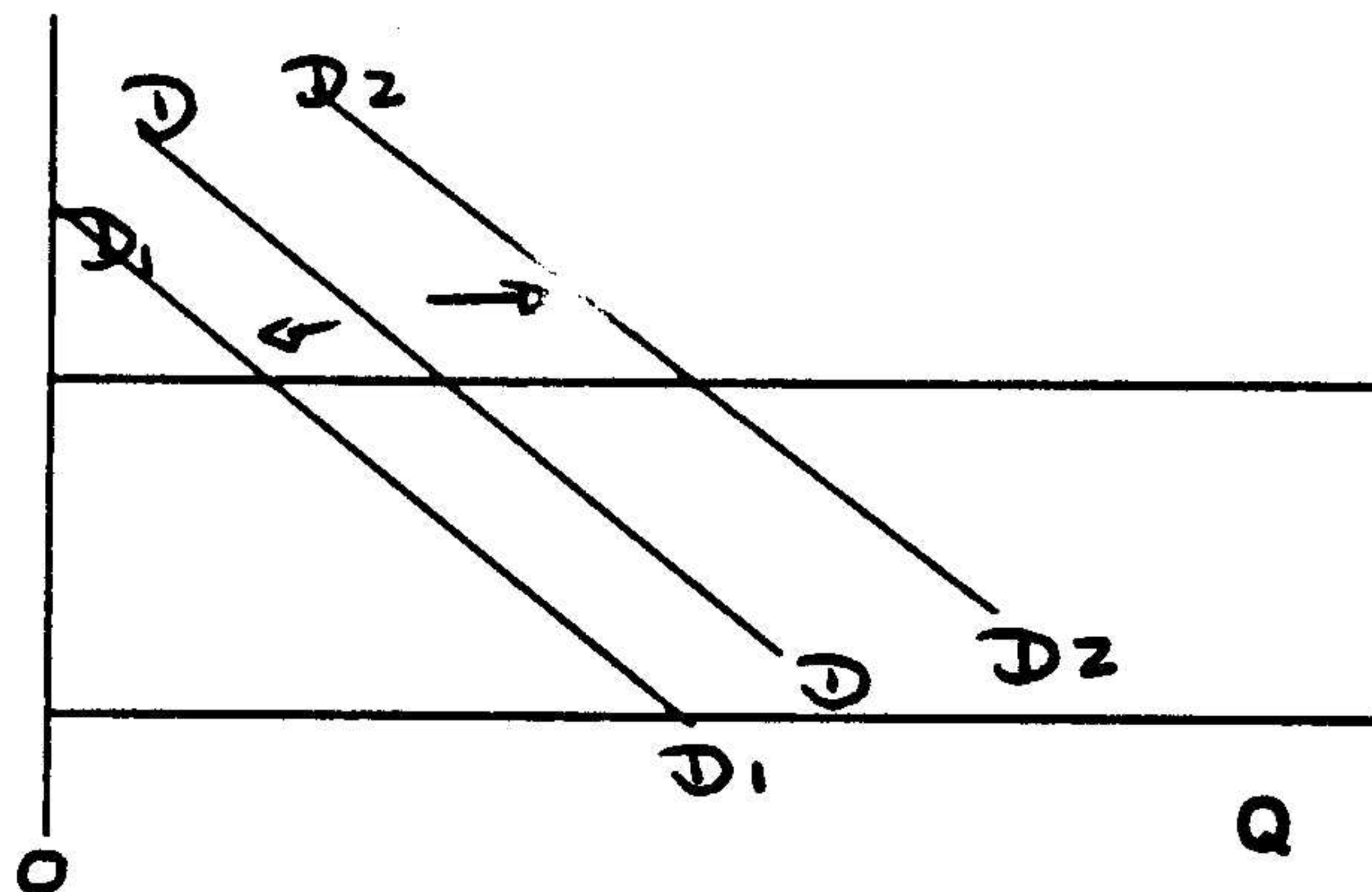
Dit is die koers waarteen een goed vir 'n ander verruil word. (3)

3.4.2 EKONOMIESE GOEDERE

Is begeerlik, skaars en het 'n prys (3)

3.5

P



[40]

VRAAG 4

4.1 (Enige twee verskille)

(8)

EKONOMIESE GROEI 2 + 2	EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING 2 + 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handel oor die styging in die reële BBP/capita • 'n Styging in die produktiewe kapasiteit • Konsentreer op goedere en dienste • Objekte 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Die proses waardeur die lewenstandaard van die meerderheid inwoners van die land verbeter word • Ontwikkeling fokus op mense • 'n Kwantitatiewe element van groei meet ekonomiese groei in syfers • Subjekte / mense

4.2 2 + 2 (voorbeeld)

Die relatiewe tekort aan werksgeleenthede en die ondoeltreffende gebruik van beskikbare arbeid lei tot

WERKLOOSHEID - Waar mense wat daartoe in staat is om te werk en graag wil werk nie werk kan bekom nie

ONDERINDIENSNAME – Waar mense minder werk as waartoe in staat (8)

4.3

4.3.1 ± 7.5 miljoen (3)

4.3.2 ± 1 miljoen – 1.5miljoen (3)

4.3.3 **NADELE VAN VERSTEDELIKING** (enige twee) (2+2) x2

- Oor-konsentrasie
 - Ongebalanseerde verstedeliking
- Onvoldoende infrastruktuur
 - Tekort aan dienste
 - bv. Behuising, riolering, afvalverwydering, watervoorsiening
- Maatskaplike nadele
 - bv. Armoede, alleenheid, werkloosheid
- Plak en informele nedersettings
 - Vestiging van mense waar hulle nie mag nie en waar nie geriewe is nie
- Afname in morele waardes
 - Misdaad, dwelms

(8)

4.4

4.4.1 informele

4.4.2 dualistiese

4.4.3 onder-indiensname

4.4.4 streeksontwikkeling

4.4.5 verstedeliking

(10)

[40]

VRAAG 5

- 5.1 **BETALINGSBALANS**
 'n Sistematiese verslag van alle transaksies wat in 'n bepaalde tydperk aangegaan word tussen die inwoners van die land en die res van die wêreld. (3)
- 5.2 **OORSAKE VAN INTERNASIONALE HANDEL (enige vyf) (2+1) x5**
- Natuurlike hulpbronne
 - oneweredig versprei
 - Klimaatverskille
 - Sekere produkte in sekere klimaatstreke bv. Mielies, rubber
 - Topografie van die grond
 - Grondsamesstelling
 - Spesialisasie
 - Bv. Koffie in Brasilië
 - Smake en voorkeure
 - Effektiewe behoeftes
 - Ontwikkeling
 - Uitvindings, ontdekkings, navorsing
 - Vervoer en kommunikasie
 - Lande in noue kontak met mekaar
 - Koste voordele
 - Beginsel van vergelykende voordeel
 - Arbeidstalente
 - Tegnologiese ontwikkeling
 - Kapitaal tekort (15)
- 5.3 **FAKTOR WAT VRAAG NA VREEMDE VALUTA BEINVLOED (Enige een) (2+1)**
- Invoer van goedere
 - Dienste wat vreemde land teenoor 'n betrokke land verrig
 - Betaling van rente op kapitaal
 - Afbetalings en terugbetalings
 - Oorplasing van kapitaal na buiteland
 - Uitgawes van 'n land se toeriste is die buiteland
 - Ander betalings aan die buiteland (3)
- 5.4
- 5.4.1 Invoerkwotas (3)
- 5.4.2 Toename in die prys (3)
- 5.4.3 **UITVOERSUBSIDIES**
 Finansiële steun gegee deur die staat aan sekere besighede om hulle sodoende aan te moedig om 'n groter persentasie van hul produk uit te voer. (3)
- 5.5
- 5.5.1 B
- 5.5.2 F
- 5.5.3 E
- 5.5.4 C
- 5.5.5 A (10)

VRAAG 6

- 6.1
- 6.1.1 Indirekte (3)
- 6.1.2 1999 (3)
- 6.1.3 **INDIREKTE BELASTING (enige twee)**
- Doeaneregte, aksynsregte, seëlregte, vermaaklikheidsbelasting, hereregte, BTW, ens. (4)
- 6.1.4 **DIREKTE BELASTING (Enige twee)**
- Inkomstebelasting, belasting op erflatings, kapitaal wins belasting, belasting op onverdeelde wins, belasting op buitelandse aandeelhouders, belasting op direkte verbruik (soos honde lisensies, motorlisensies, jaglisensie, wapen lisensies) (4)
- 6.2 **VOORWAARDES VIR 'N GOEIE BELASTINGSTELSEL (enige vier)**
- Verduidelik
- **Produktief**
 - Moet voldoende inkomster vir die staat lewer
 - Moet ontduiking moeilik maak
 - **Elasties**
 - Opbrengs moet maklik verminder/vermeerder kan word
 - Bv. Vir oorloguitgawes – vinnige aanpassing
 - **Ekonomies**
 - Invordering moet met min kosste gepaard gaan
 - Belastingbetaler moet so min moontlik kostes aangaan om belasting te betaal
 - Moet ontwikkeling van ekonomie so min moontlik ontwrig
 - **Seker**
 - Belasting wat gehef word moet gein word
 - Belatingpligtige weet hoeveel hy moet betaal
 - **Gerieflik**
 - Betaling moet op 'n gereiflike plek wees vir betaler
 - Vir staat moet daar 'n gereelde toevloei van geld wees
 - **Onpartydig**
 - **Eenvoudig**
 - Berekeningsmetodes moet eenvoudig wees
 - Eenvoudige opgawe vorm
 - **Nasionale inkomte tot maksimum opstoot.**
 - Staat moet produktiwiteit en inkomste per persoon tot maksimum verhoog
 - Beleid moet op langtermyn gemik wees
 - **Billik**
 - **Betroubaar** (16)
- 6.3
- 6.3.1 B
- 6.3.2 A
- 6.3.3 E
- 6.3.4 F
- 6.3.5 G (10)

[40]

VRAAG 7

7.1 ARBEID

7.1.1 AANBOD VAN ARBEID

Die aantal ekonomiese aktiewe persone wat bereid is om en daartoe instaat is om te werk. (3)

7.1.2

- (a) Werkloosheid (2)
- (b) Staking (2)
- (c) Minimum lone (2)

7.1.3 FUNKSIES VAN VAKBONDE (enige4)

- Onderhandel namens lede met werkgewers oor belange
- Beding loonsverhogings
- Kry pensioenfondse ingestel of verbeter dit
- Onderhandel om beter werkstoestande en veiligheid
- Onderhandel om oortydkoerse, betaalde vakansiedae, verlof, siekverlof
- Sorg dat lengte van werksdag/werksure gunstig is (8)

7.1.4 Vakbonde moet by die Registrateur geregistreer wees om volgens die wet erken te word en om enige wettige ooreenkomste aan te gaan. (3)

[20]

7.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

7.2.1 (a) VOORDELE VAN PRODUKTIWITEIT (ENIGE 2)

- Optimale lewering van fisiese of esteties nuttige artikels
- Verhoging van per capita BBP van die land
- Verhoging van uitset per werker
- Verhoog ekonomiese groeikoers
- Beter benutting van skaars produksiefaktore
- Regverdiging van salarisverhogings
- Verlaging in eenheidskoste – verhoging van wins
- Verminder inflasie
- Verbeter betalingsbalans
- Billiker inkomsteverdeling
- Verbetering in lewenstandaard
- Daling in vrugbaarheidskoers
- Vakbonde kan 'n positiewe uitwerking hê

(4)

(b) NADELE VAN PRODUKTIWITEIT (Enige 2)

- Afname in getal werksgeleenthede
- Soms blyk dit 'n eenmalige gebeurtenis te wees
- Opvatting dat dit die verantwoordelikheid van een persoon/instelling is
- Produktiwiteit word dikwels verwar met produksie
- Wanopvatting dat dit produktiwiteit slegs op 'n fabrieksomgewing van toepassing is
- Wanopvatting dat dit gelyk is aan harder werk eerder as slimmer werk
- Kwaliteit van uitset word nie altyd gemeet nie
- Moeilik meetbaar saam met konjunkturgolf
- Tekort aan geskoolde arbeid
- Gebrek aan bestuursvaardighede
- Politieke onsekerheid en sosiale konflik
- Invloed van vakbonde
- Gebrek aan "produktiwiteitskultuur"

(4)

7.2.2 SEISOENALE WERKLOOSHEID

Seisoenswerkers se arbeid word slegs gedurende sekere seisoene benodig, bv. In die landbousektor, gedurende oestyd. Werkloosheid kom voor wanneer klaar ge-oes is en daar moet gewag word tot die volgende seisoen.

(4)

7.2.3

- (a) WVF (2)
- (b) Produktiwiteit (2)
- (c) Wrywings (2)
- (d) WAAR (2)

[20]

INFLASIE

7.3

7.3.1 (a) **Kostedrukinflasie** (2)
Vraagtrekinflasie (2) (4)

(b) **Monetêre maatreëls** (2+2) x2

- Maatreëls van SARB
- Moet hoeveelheid geld aanpas by behoeftes
- Vermindering van geldvoorraad
- Beïnvloed bankkoers
- Verminder kredietskepping
- Morele oorreding
- Verslapping van valutabeheer (4)

Fiskale maatreëls

- Maatreëls van Minister van Finansies
- Indirekte belastings kan verhoog
- Stel leningsheffing in
- Finansiering van belastingtekort moet nie-inflasionêr wees
- Bobelasting
- "Aanbodkant ekonomie" (4) (8)

7.3.2 INFLASIE

Die volgehoue en aansienlike styging in die algemene pryspeil a.g.v. geldelike oorsake en 'n gelyktydige daling in die koopkrag van geld (2)

7.3.3

- (a) **Negatief** (2)
 (b) **Onveranderd bly** (2)
 (c) **strukturele maatreëls** (2)

[20]

7.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE

7.4.1 BELANGRIKHEID VAN WATERVOORSIENING EN BEWARING (enige VIER)(2+2)

- Vloedbeheer
- Hidro-elektriese krag
- Vervoer
- Besproeiing
- Nywerheidsontwikkeling
- Mynbou
- Ontspanningsgeriewe
- Voorsiening van openbare dienste
- Desentralisasie van nywerhede
- Produksiepotensiaal (8)

7.4.2 SONLIGENERGIE AS BRON (2+2)

- Word op klein skaal gebruik vir verhitting van water en laai van loodbatterye
- In onbeperkte hoeveelhede beskikbaar
- In SA later groter rol speel
- Veral in privaat huishoudings (4)

7.4.3 HIDRO-ELEKTRISITEIT MEER EKONOMIES AS STEENKOOL

- In buiteland wel so aangesien water meer bekombaar as steenkool is. (2)

- 7.4.4
- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| (a) | Steenkool | (2) |
| (b) | Lesotho-Hoogland waterprojek | (2) |
| (c) | Koeberg | (2) |

[20]

VRAAG 8**ALGEMEEN**

- 8.1.1 Dit sal afneem (3)
- 8.1.2 Verlaag die BBP groeikoers (3)
- 8.1.3 1,7% (3)
- 8.1.4 (Enige moreel aanvaarbare antwoord)
- Weerhou van seksuele aktiwiteite
 - Bekom deeglike inligting i.v.m.VIGS
 - Gebruik van kondome
 - Wees getrou aan jou maat (3)
- 8.2.1 Kapitaal wins belasting
- 8.2.2 Welvaart
- 8.2.3 Nut
- 8.2.4 Skaarsheid
- 8.2.5 Tekort aan werksgeleenthede (10)
-
- 8.3 (Enige twee x 3)
- | Vrye goedere | Ekonomiese goedere |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| - vryelik beskikbaar in onbeperkte hoeveelhede | - beskikbaar in beperkte hoeveelhede |
| - behaal nie 'n prys nie | - behaal 'n prys |
| - het nut, maar geen gebruikswaarde nie | - het nut sowel as gebruikswaarde |
| - besit dui nie voorspoed aan nie | - welvaart word gemeet aan besit |
| - buite menslike beheer | - onderworpe aan menslike beheer |
- (6)
- 8.4 **GEBRUIKE VAN NI-SYFERS (ENIGE DRIE) 2+2+2**
- Om ekonomiese groei te bepaal
 - Om totale ekonomiese aktiwiteit te meet
 - Vergelyking van welvaartspeile
 - Om relatiewe belangrikheid van verskillende sektore aan te toon (6)
- 8.5 **BEVORDERING VAN MAATSKAPLIKE WELSYN 2+2+2**
- Materiële versorging, instandhouding van liggaamlike gesondheid, geestelike opheffing, intellektuele ontwikkeling en kulturele bevordering
 - Minimum bestaansbehoefte - bestaansbeveiliging
 - Hospitalisasie, gesinstoelaes, werkloosheidsversekring, pensioendienste
 - Om die volk op te bou, moet basiese behoeftes aangespreek word
 - Arbeidsmag moet so produktief moontlik gehou word.
- (6)
[40]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [200]**GROOT TOTAAL 300**