GEOGRAPHY

Telematic Teaching Project

Economic Geography of SA

Structure of the Economy

Economic SECTORS

PRIMARY SECTOR

Extraction of raw materials

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Forestry
- fishing

SECONDARY SECTOR

Processing and manufacturing

- Industries
- Construction

TERTIARY SECTOR

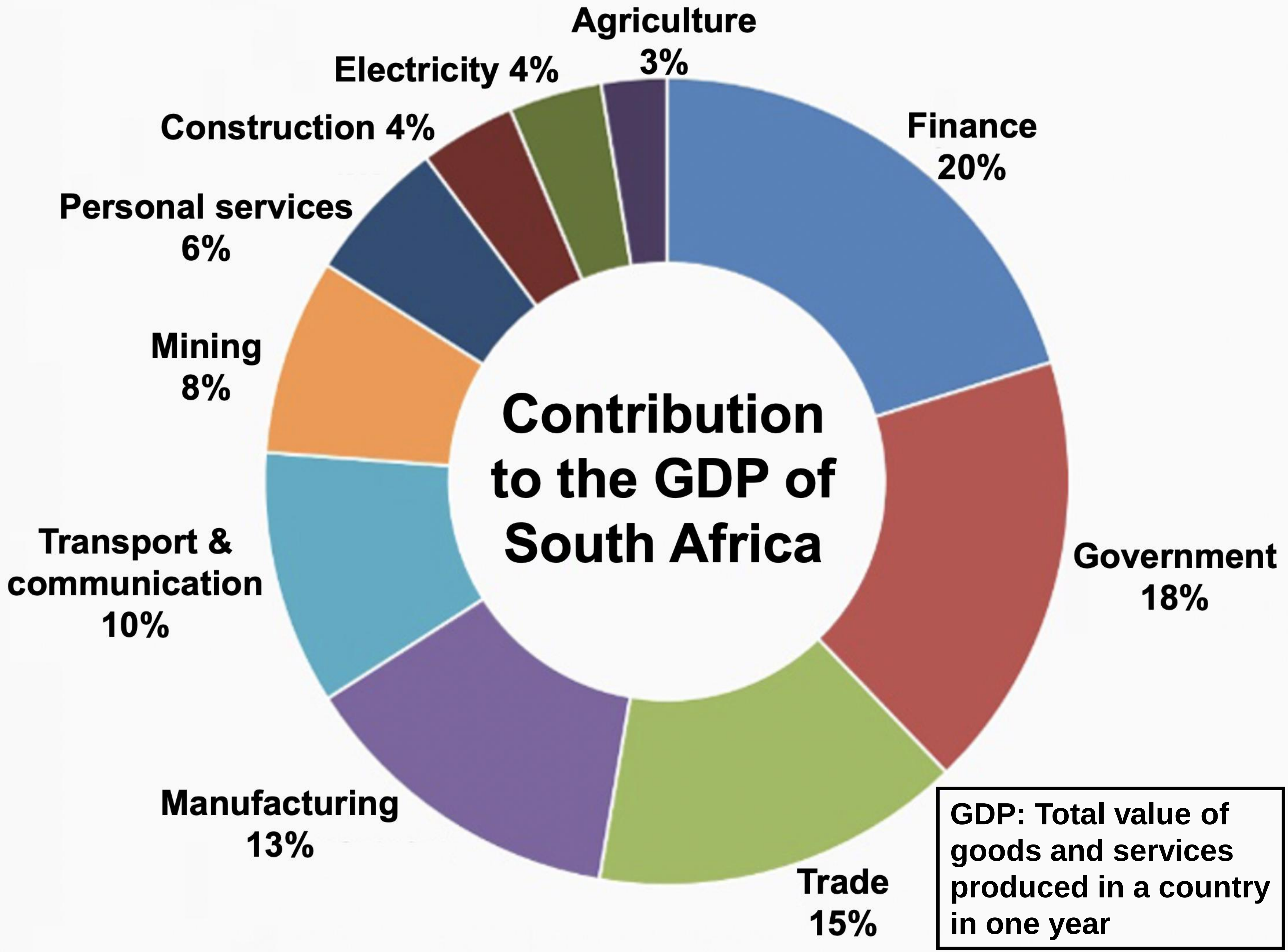
Provides services

- Services
- Trade
- Transport

QUATERNARY SECTOR

High level expertise and technology

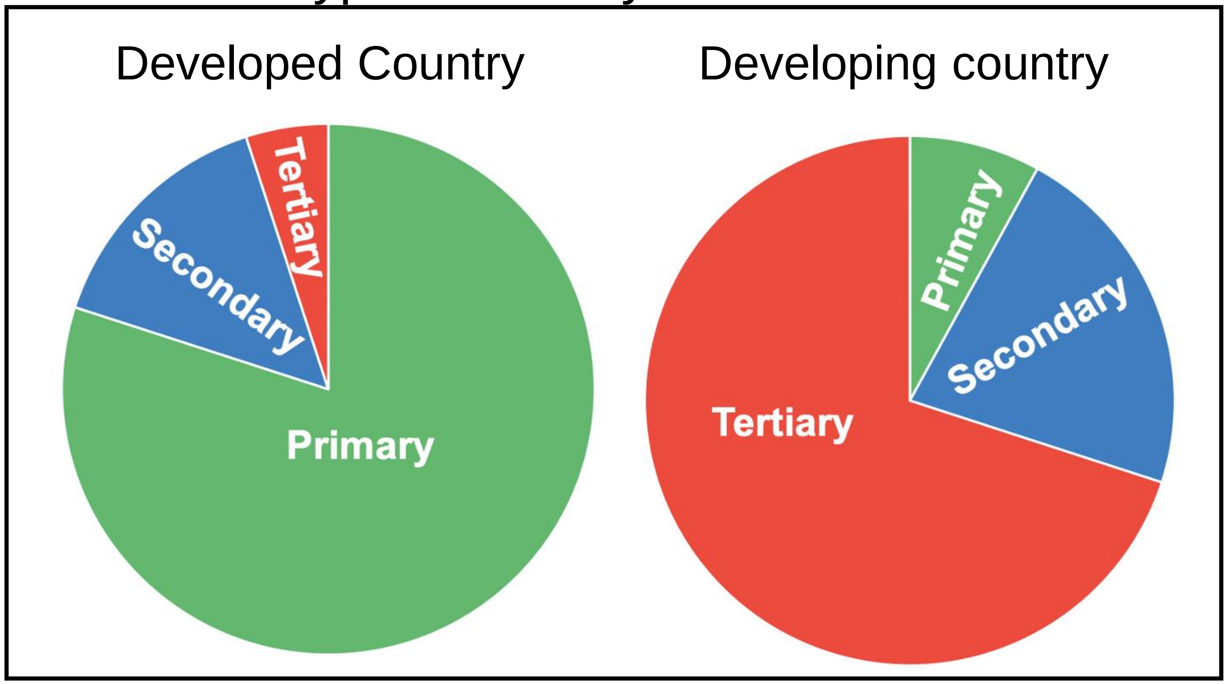
- Scientists
- Research
- Information
- Technology


Contribution to the GDP of South Africa
Agriculture 3%
Electricity 4%
Construction 4%
Personal services 6%
Mining 8%
Transport & communication 10%
Manufacturing 13%
Trade 15%
Government 18%
Finance 20%
GDP: Total value of goods and services produced in a country in one year

Employment structure of SA: Graphs and Statistics

EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE			
Country	Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %
South Africa	5,09	22,91	72,01
Brazil	23	24	53
Cameroon	79	14	7
Japan	5	25	70
USA	1	25	74

What type of country is South Africa?



Primary Activities

Agriculture

Agriculture: Favouring and Hindering factors

SMALL-SCALE FARMERS	LARGE-SCALE FARMERS
• Subsistence and commercial • Low farming production • Small contribution to GDP	• Predominantly commercial • High farming production • Contributes the most to the GDP

FACTORS FAVOURING

- High demand for products
- Fertile floodplains
- High summer temperatures help crops grow
- Availability of labour
- Research
- Irrigation schemes
- Ports and airports for trade

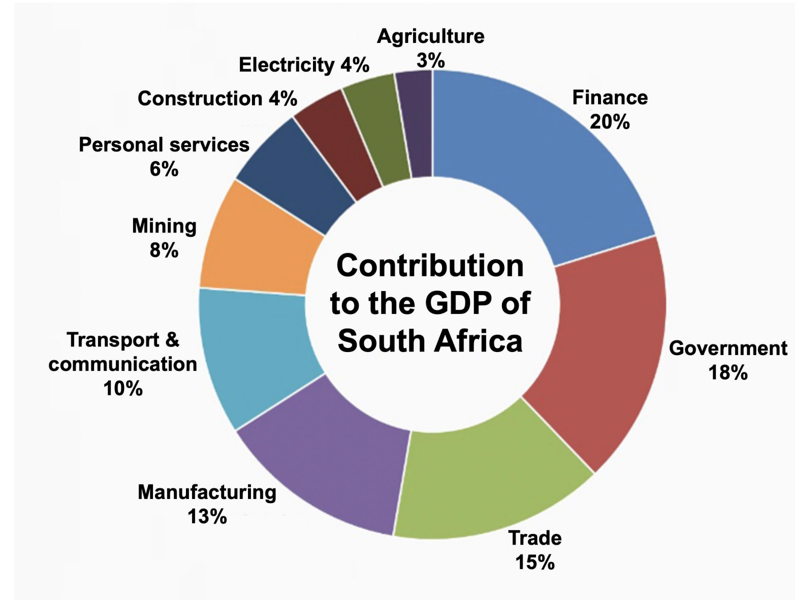
FACTORS HINDERING

- Low rainfall
- Soil erosion
- Natural disasters – droughts
- Subsistence farming
- Pests decrease production
- Crime
- Subsistence farming
- Veldfires

Agriculture: Contribution and Products

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

- Contributes 3,1% to GDP
- Produces food
- Develops infrastructure
- Employer of labour
- Supplies raw material to industries
- Exports earn foreign exchange



MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

- Fruit: Deciduous, subtropical, citrus
- Grains and seeds: maize, wheat, oats, sunflowers, canola
- Livestock: Beef, mutton, pork, ostrich
- Sugar
- Dairy

Food security
When all people have enough food to sustain a healthy lifestyle.

Food insecurity
When not all the people have enough food to sustain a healthy lifestyle.

HINDERING FACTORS

- Lack of fertile land
- Natural disaster – droughts
- Poverty
- Food price increases
- Climate change
- Waste of food
- Land reform
- Population growth
- Subsistence farming

MEASURES

- Sustainable agriculture
- Prevent soil erosion
- Efficient ways of storing food
- Reduce water wastage
- Regulate food prices
- Support small-scale farmers
- Good farming techniques
- Drought management
- Urban food gardens

Mining

Mining: Contribution and Significance

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

- Contributes 9,5% to GDP
- Provides many jobs
- Harbours expanded
- Supplies raw material to industries
- About 50% of SA foreign exchange
- Stimulates other sectors of economy
- Towns and infrastructure developed

SIGNIFICANCE OF MINING

- Discovery of diamonds and gold developed infrastructure of SA
- Driving force behind development of SA.
- Mining led to the opening of universities and educational institutions.
- Variety of minerals
- Resulted in huge investment in SA.
- Attracted immigrants

MINERALS MINED IN SOUTH AFRICA

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

Mining: Favouring and Hindering Factors

FACTORS FAVOURING MINING

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

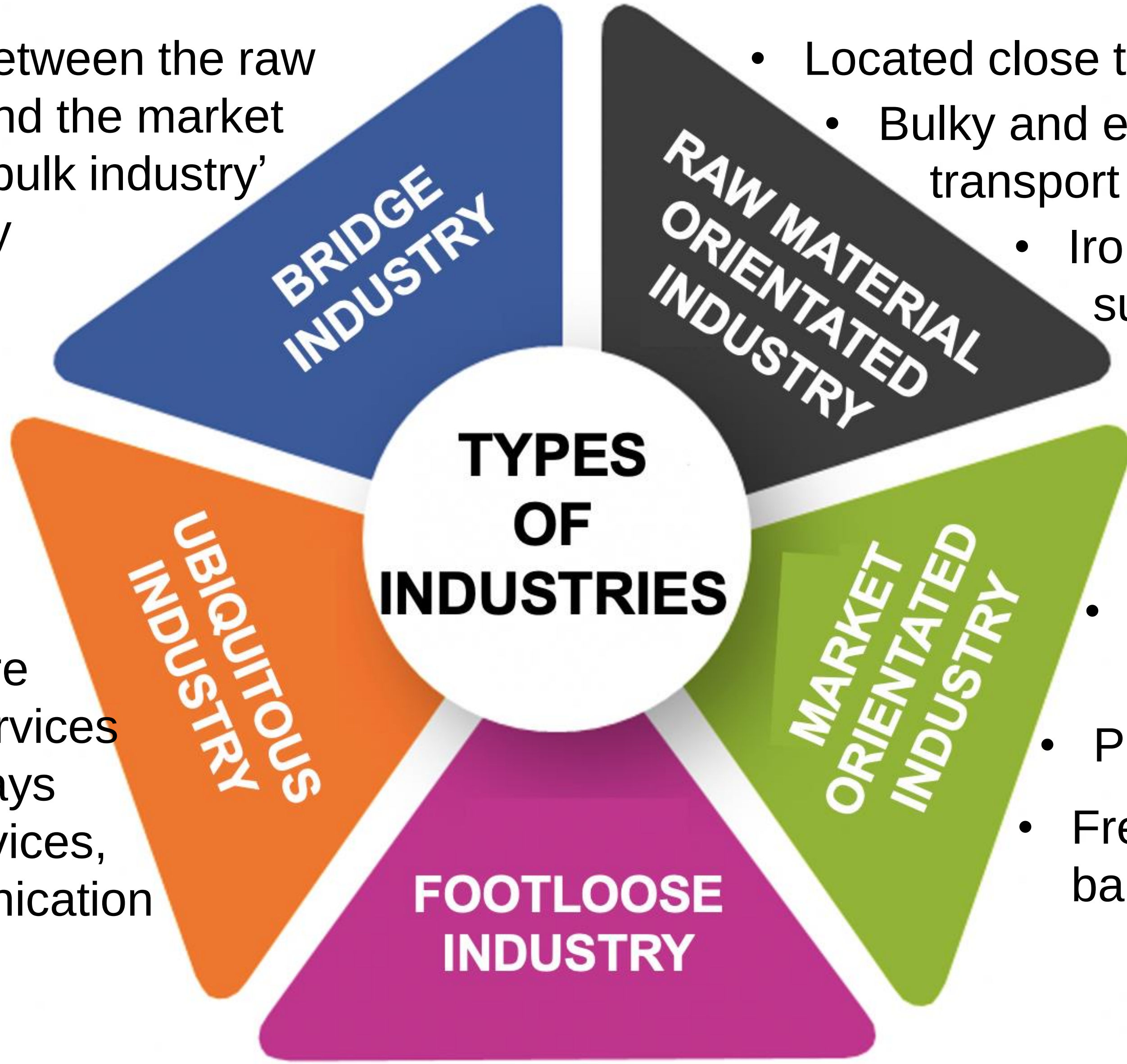
FACTORS HINDERING MINING

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

Secondary Activities

Types of industries

	LIGHT INDUSTRY	HEAVY INDUSTRY
Photo		
Example	Jewellery, clothes factory, food and beverages	Iron and steel, power stations, motor vehicle factory
Location	In the CBD, zone of decay, industrial estate	Outskirts of a city, near raw material source
Raw material	Small may be partially processed	Large and bulky, not processed
Land requirements	No spesific needs	Large area of flat land
Infrastructure	Exsisting road network and power supply	Major roads, railways, water- and power supply
Environmental impact	Little or none	Air and noise pollution



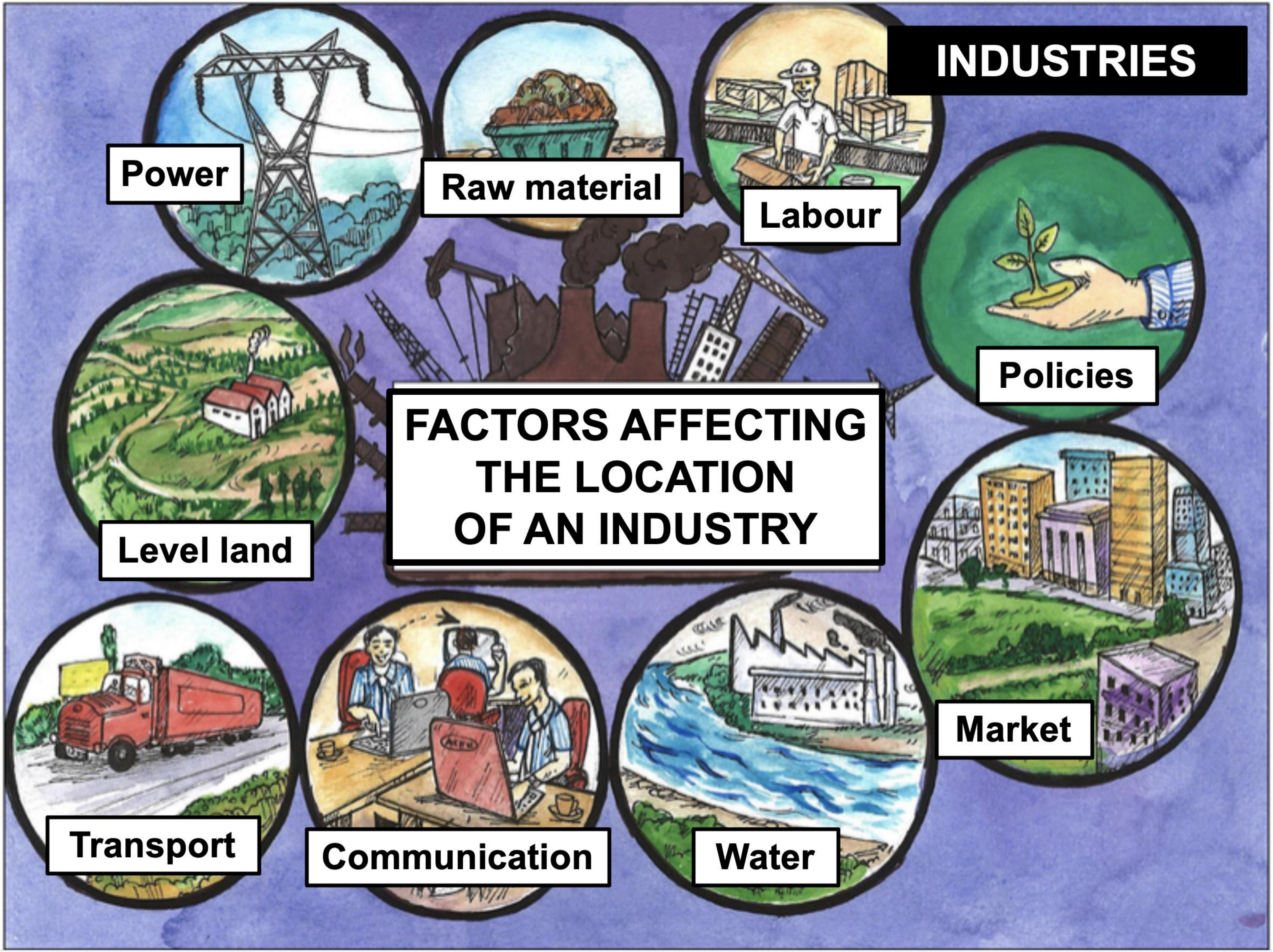
- Located between the raw material and the market
- ‘Break-of-bulk industry’
- Oil refinery

- Located close to raw materials
- Bulky and expensive to transport
- Iron and steel, sugar mill

- Located close to market
- Product perishable
- Fresh produce, baked food

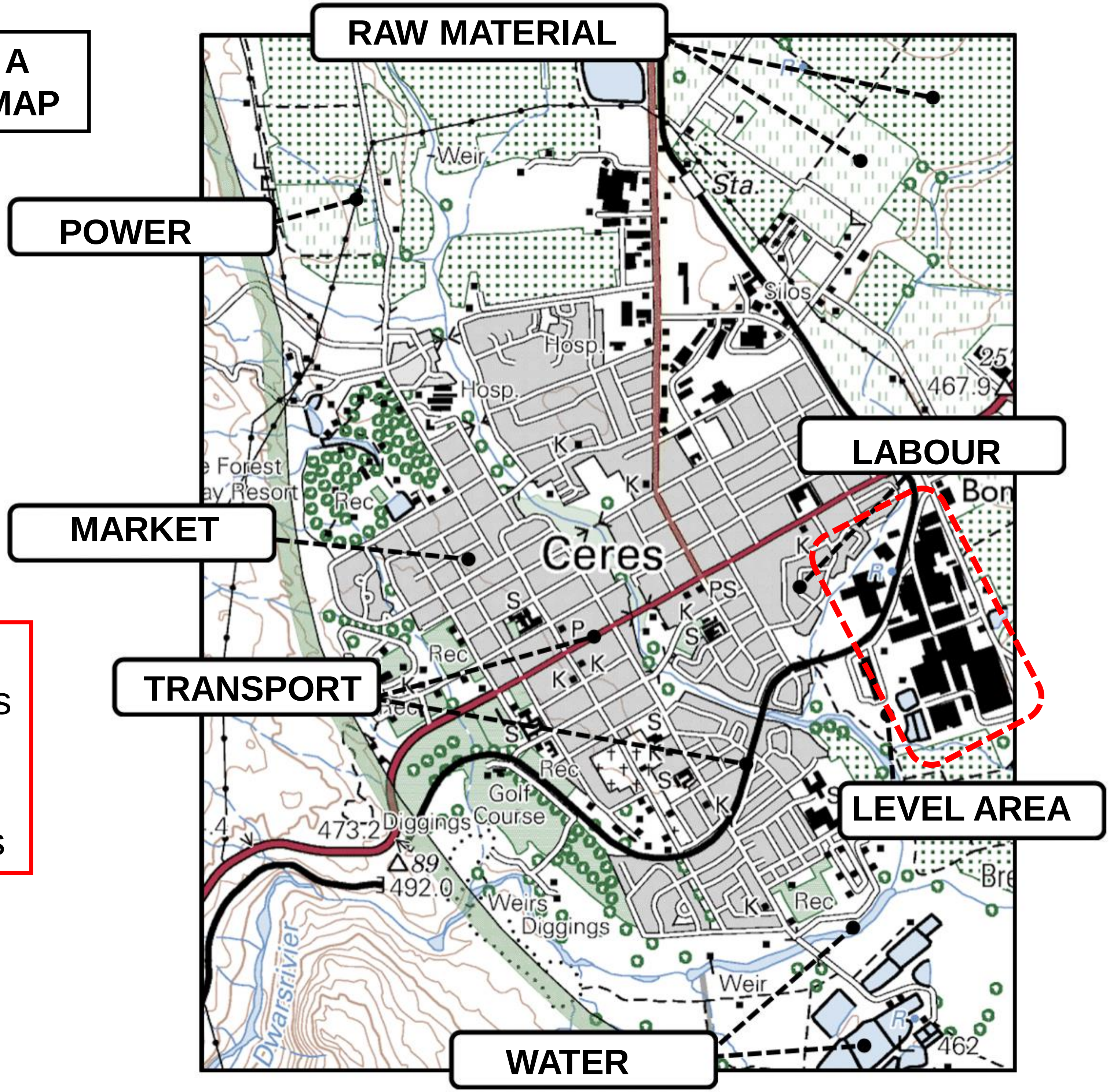
- Located anywhere
- Provides services 24hours/7days
- Internet services, Telecommunication

- Can be located near either the market or raw material
- Helped by improved technology
- Research and design, software companies


INDUSTRIES
FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION OF AN INDUSTRY
Power
Raw material
Labour
Policies
Level land
Market
Transport
Communication
Water

APPLICATION ON A TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

You must be able to apply content on topographical maps in Paper 2

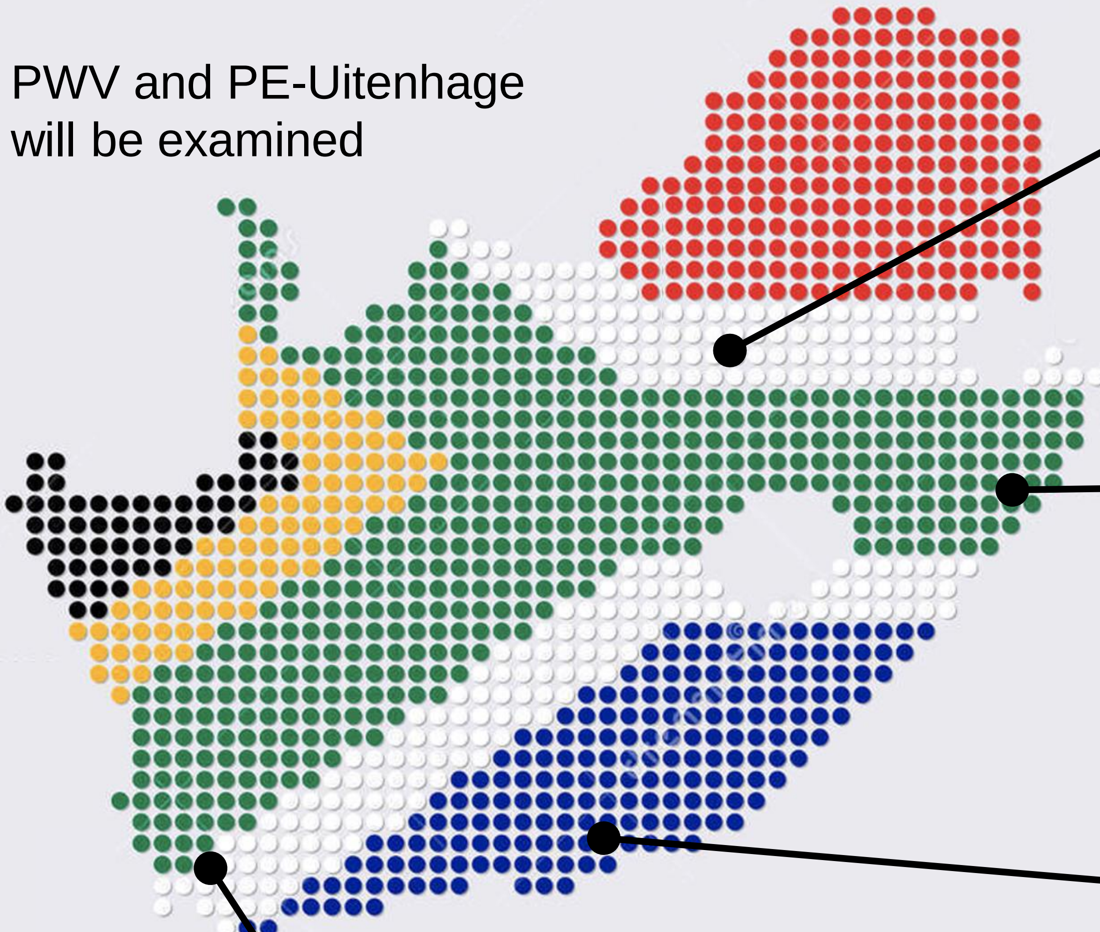


QUESTION

Discuss the factors that affected the location of the industries in Ceres

Industrial regions of South Africa

PWV and PE-Uitenhage will be examined



PWV (GAUTENG)

Factors of location

- *Large Market*
- *Network of roads railway lines*
- *Plenty labour*
- *Many different raw material*
- *Enough water*
- *Cheap electricity*

Kinds of industries

Chemical, Iron and steel, Motor vehicle factories, Machinery

DURBAN-PINETOWN

Must know location

PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE

Factors of location

- *Access to shipping port*
- *Transport network*
- *Skilled & unskilled labour*
- *Availability of farming products*
- *Higher rainfall*

Kinds of industries

Motor vehicle factories, Industries relating to fruit, sheep and cattle, leather goods.

SOUTH WESTERN CAPE

Must know location

Strategies for Industrial Development

Industrial Development Zones (IDZ)

Close to harbours and airports

Must know location of all IDZs

1. Saldanha Bay
2. Coega (PE)
3. West Bank(East London)
4. Durban
5. Richards Bay
6. Johannesburg
7. Polokwane
8. Upington

Saldanha Bay IDZ will be examined

Spacial Development Initiatives (SDI)

Development corridor along major transport routes

Must know location of all SDIs

Coast to coast SDI

Platinum SDI

Gauteng SDI

Phalaborwa SDI

Maputo Development Corridor

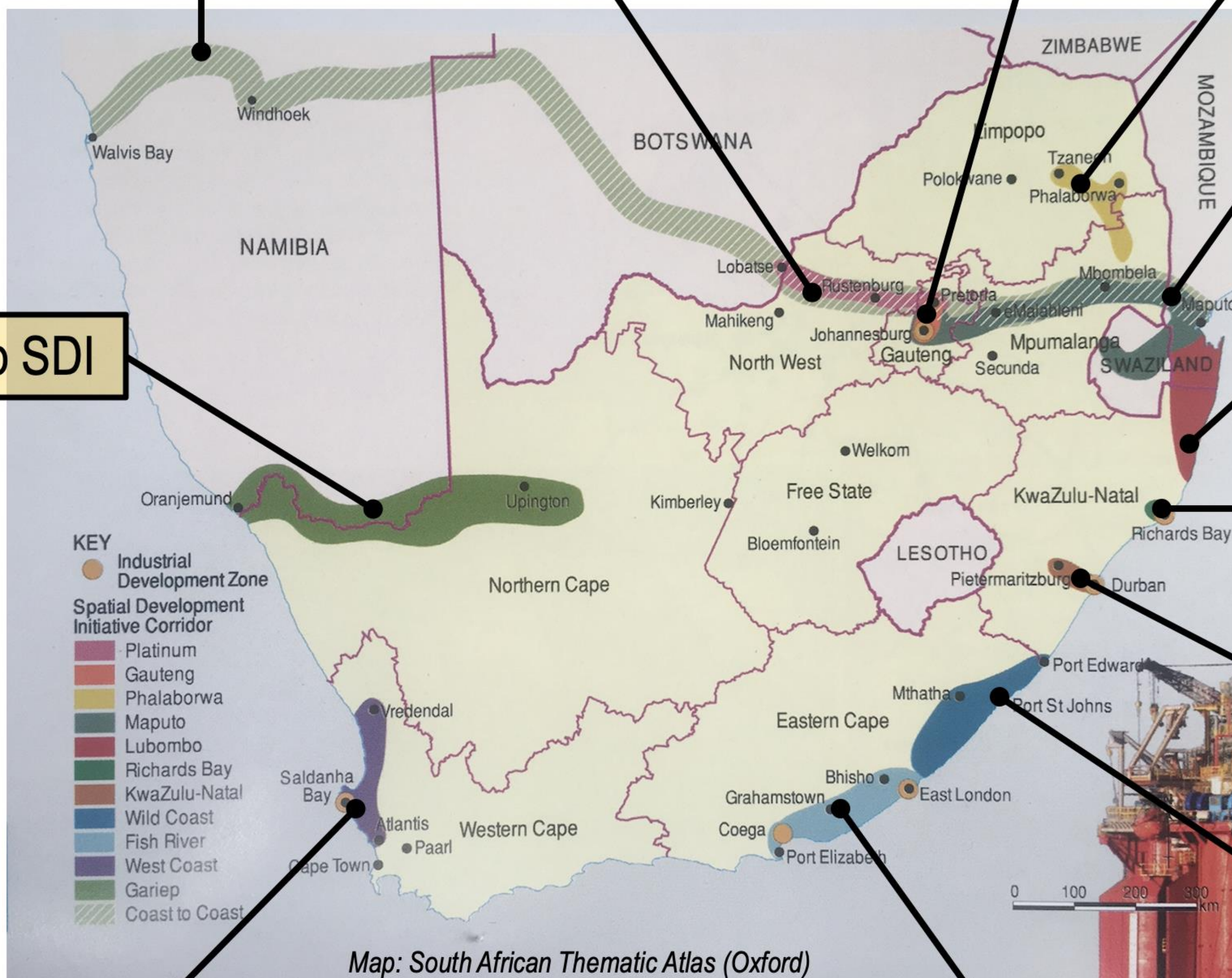
Gariep SDI

Lubombo SDI

Richards Bay SDI

Kwazulu-Natal SDI

Wild Coast SDI



West Coast Investment Initiative

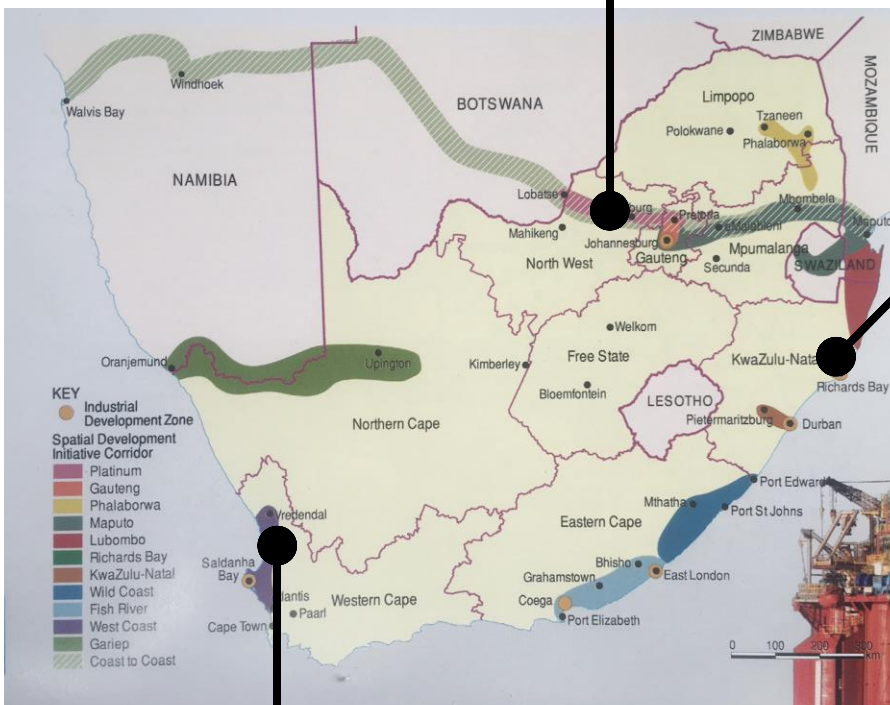
Fish River SDI

Platinum & Richards Bay will be examined

SDI AND IDZ TO BE EXAMINED IN 2020

The Platinum SDI

- Central section of the only coast to coast development corridor in Africa.
- Well known for its mineral resources
- Offers a number of new mining opportunities.
- Minerals like gold, diamonds, slate and nickel.



The Saldanha Bay IDZ

- On the west coast, close to Cape Town.
- Industries: Renewable energy, oil and gas, maritime ship building and repair, steel and minerals production.

The Richards Bay SDI

- In Kwazulu-Natal.
- Largest single coal handling facility in the world.
- World's largest aluminum producer
- Leading manufacturer of heavy machinery.

Positive impact (EXAM)

- Creates employment
- Earning potential increases
- Buying power of locals increases
- Poverty reduced
- More and better services
- Standard of living improves
- Access to better infrastructure
- Skills uplifted
- Entrepreneurial development
- Impact on tourism
- Reduces rural-urban migration

Tertiary Activities

International trade

What is international trade?

The exchange of goods and services between countries

What are imports and exports?

Goods that are brought into a country

Goods that are shipped out of a country

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Advantages

- Disposal of surplus goods
- Optimal use of natural resources
- Access to foreign currency
- Larger variety of goods available
- Better quality of goods
- Closer ties between countries
- More exchange of technical knowledge
- Development of transport and communication
- Increase in salaries
- Increase in employment
- Competition, both internationally and locally

Disadvantages

- Dependence on developed countries
- Local production can suffer
- Local industries overshadowed
- Rich countries may influence political matters in other countries
- Rivalries amongst nations

The role of Transport in the Economy of South Africa

- Provides access to different locations
- Opens access to new markets
- Increases domestic and international trade
- Develops of less developed areas in the country
- Reduces costs in many economic sectors
- Improved business efficiency

Informal Sector

DEFINITION
- People not employed in the formal sector
- Hawkers, parking guards, casual labourers
- Not registered, do not pay tax

HOW IMPROVED?
- Provide specific areas for trading
- Provide infrastructure such as hawker stalls
- Access to bank loans.
- Regulate the sector
- Partnerships between the private and informal sectors
- Learnership programs
- Provide storage facilities

CHARACTERSITICS
- Workers are self-employed
- Casual labour
- Semi-skilled and unskilled workers
- Little capital investment
- Mainly in developing countries
- No job security
- No contribution to GDP

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES
- Harassed by authorities
- No access to proper trading facilities
- Exposed to the weather
- Do not get bank loans
- Unreliable income
- Do not have skills and education to enter formal economy

IMPORTANCE
- Provides income
- Decreases unemployment
- Lower prices for goods
- People develop entrepreneurial skills
- Reduces crime

REASONS FOR DEVELOPMENT
- Harassed by local authorities
- No access to proper trading facilities
- Exposed to the weather
- Do not get loans from banks
- Unreliable income

for paying attention

“Quality education for every learner, in every school, in every classroom”

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