



ECONOMICS

REVISION BOOKLET

2025 TERMS 3 & 4

Grade 10

This revision program is designed to assist you in revising the critical content and skills that you have covered during the 3rd and 4th terms. The purpose is to prepare you to understand the key concepts and to provide you with an opportunity to establish the required standard and the application of the knowledge necessary to succeed in the examination.

The revision program covers the following topics:

- Early economic development and emergence of trade
- Evolution of markets
- Government and the regulation of markets
- Industrial development
- Evolution of economic institutions
- Difference between economic growth and economic development
- Population and Labour force
- Unemployment and Labour relations

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Early economic development and emergence of trade

- In early times, traditional societies aimed to be self-sufficient in terms of food and basic goods.
- Pastoral and horticultural societies developed, using simple tools.
- Barter economies replaced subsistence economies.
- With the development of money, a monetary economy replaced barter trade.
- Illiteracy and education levels improved as school systems expanded.
- The monetary economy released the profit motive.
- Outlets had to be found to sell surplus production.
- As local trade developed into national trade, transportation and trade routes developed.
- Concentrations of populations settled in towns and cities.
- Guilds were formed to protect trades or professions.
- Mercantile law was adopted to regulate trade legally.
- Technological progress happened in many areas such as mining and architecture.
- Money, banks and forms of saving developed to support trade and wealth accumulation.

Government and the regulation of markets

- Powerful nation states developed when cities and feudal states unite.
- Government and different economic systems were developed to meet changing needs of societies.
- Different economic systems were established.
- The emergence of economic ideas supported either free market economies or a strong role for governments.
- By the 1700s, large scale industrialization took place, with factories replacing artisans.
- New inventions include improved transport, and production and manufacturing systems.
- Urbanisation and mass migration from rural to urban areas took place.
- Work and living conditions of workers in industrialized cities were often harsh.

Evolution of economic institutions

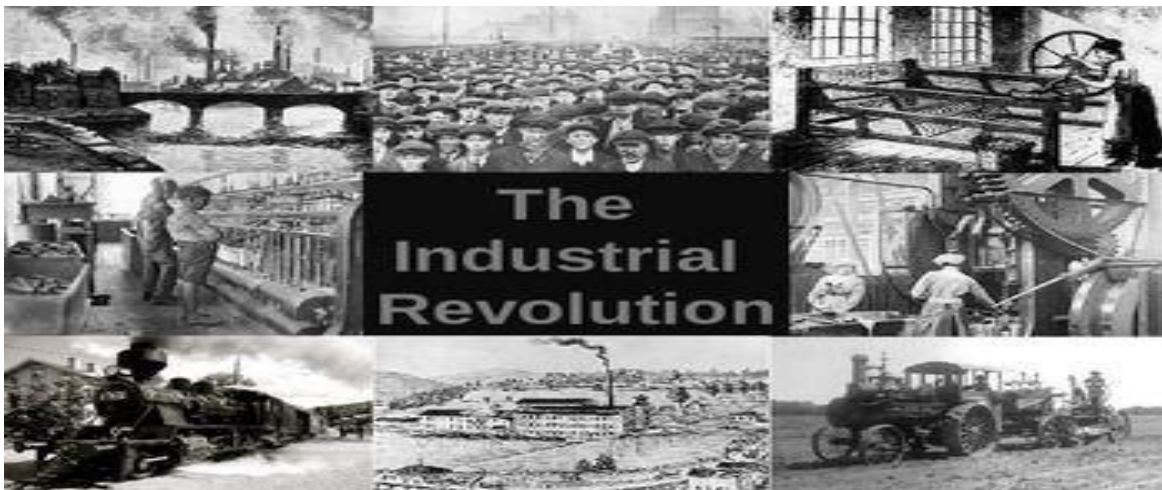
- Limited liability companies, of which the VOC was the first, became the norm.
- Labour unions were formed to represent workers.
- Financial institutions developed to serve the financial needs of economies.
- Joint stock companies emerged.
- Global institutions were created to regulate the flow of goods and money.

Traditional → Development → Transition → Maturity → Globalisation

CONSOLIDATION QUESTIONS

1. **Give ONE term for the following descriptions.** Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted
 - 1.1 Households aim to produce enough goods for their own consumption. (1)
 - 1.2 Goods are exchange for goods with more or less the same value. (1)
 - 1.3 Laws that govern commercial transactions. (1)
 - 1.4 People move from place to place for food and water. (1)
 - 1.5 Firm focus on the production of one item to become more efficient. (1)

2. Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



(Source: <https://sites.google.com/a/shenschools.org/sswithmisstiemann/global10/topic-4-industrialrevolution>)

- 2.1 Name ONE result of the Industrial Revolution in the extract above. (1)
- 2.2 Name ONE main energy source used to generate electricity in SA. (1)
- 2.3 Name ONE invention during the Industrial Revolution that affected society. (2)
- 2.4 Briefly describe the term *mass production*. (2)
- 2.5 What were the results of mechanisation during the industrial development phase? (2 × 2) (4)

3. Explain how an increase in the demand for goods and services contributed to industrial development.

(4 x 2) (8)

4. How did industrialisation affect the economy?

(4 x 2) (8)

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

Population

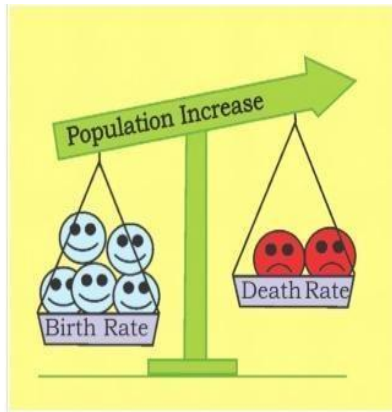
Size of the population

- SA (mid-2024) has 63 million people.
- There are FOUR factors that affect the size of the population (Population growth):
 - *Birth rate*: the number of live births per 1000 per year.
 - *Death rate (mortality rate)*: the number of deaths per 1000 per year.
 - *Immigration*: the number of people moving into the country.
 - *Emigration*: the number of people leaving the country of origin.
- Counting of the population is done by a census.
- Population growth is an increase in the number of people who reside in a country.
- Formula: (Birth rate + Immigration) – (Death rate + Emigration)

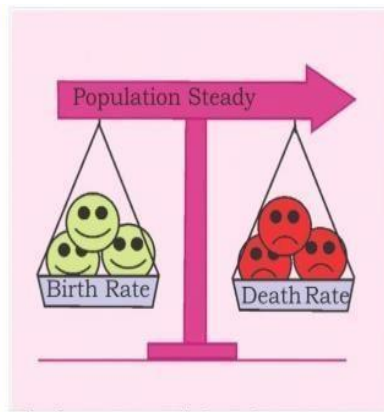
Population growth rate

- The population growth rate is the rate at which the size of the population increases over a period of time, usually measured in a year.
- The rate may be positive or negative.
- It is important governments, businesses, organizations, etc. to have an idea of the countries growth rate.
- The growth rate is an indicator of the changing needs of the people; governments want to know the financial burden of providing infrastructure e.g. (schools, hospitals, roads, housing, etc.); businesses / government wants to know the how resources should be allocated e.g. (water supply, electivity, food, etc.) and how many jobs should be generated annually.

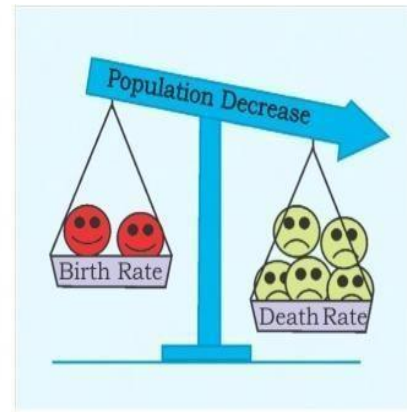
Natural growth rate is the difference between the birth rate (live births) and the death rate of a population during a year.



Birth rate more than death rate: population increase



Birth rate and death rate same: population stays the same



Death rate more than birth rate: population decreases

SOURCE: GOOGLE.COM

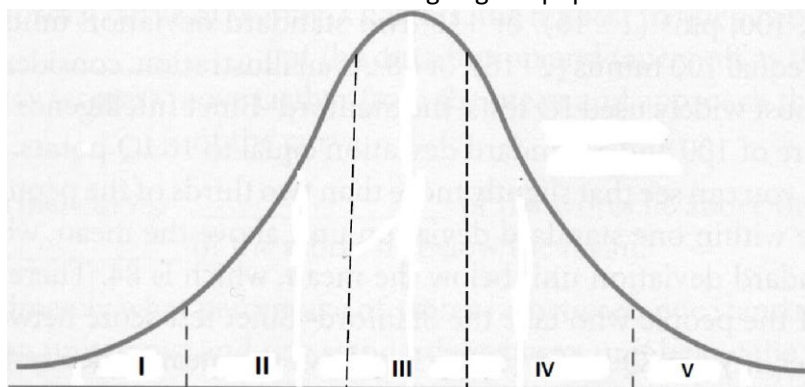
The fertility rate is the average number of children born alive to a woman in her child bearing (reproductive) years.

Life expectancy: The number of years a new-born infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life.

The demographic cycle, or population cycle, refers to the evolution over time of the population profile of a country, region, or other defined geographical area.

Demographic cycle

- Phase i:* birth and death rates high. Young population.
- Phase ii:* birth rate is high - death rate decreases. Average population age increases.
- Phase iii:* social development - increased natural growth rate. Natural growth rate decreases.
- Phase iv:* natural growth and death rates decline.
- Phase v:* birth and death rates decline. Average age of population increase.



Labour force

Description

The labour force of a country consists of those people who take part in the country's production and exchange activities.

Three groups not part of the labour force:

- Children and senior citizens (0-14 and 64+).
- People who cannot work (Disabled people).
- People who prefer not to work (homemakers).

Economically Active Population (EAP)

Description

The economic active population is all those people between the ages of 15-64 years of age who present their labour for the production of goods and services in return for remuneration.

The EAP is that portion of the population who can work.

There are people in the age group 15 – 64 who are not part of the EAP:

- Disabled and ill people who cannot work.
- Learners and students.
- People who prefer not to work (for example, homemakers, people looking after their kids), and they do not receive remuneration.

Labour force participation rate is the rate to determine which part of the population is economically active.

Formula: Labour force participation rate = Labour force (EAP) ÷ Population (15-64) X 100

CONSOLIDATION QUESTIONS

1. Give ONE term for the following descriptions. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.
 - 1.1 Consists of the people living in that country. (1)
 - 1.2 The cyclical pattern that reflects the natural growth rate of a population. (1)
 - 1.3 The movement of people from one country to another. (1)
 - 1.4 The difference between the birth rate and the death rate in a country. (1)
 - 1.5 The number of people in that country who can work and are available to work. (1)

1.6 Read the article and answer the questions

The fourth national census in South Africa's democratic history commenced on 2 February 2022. For the first time, and partly as a response to the complications arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, the 2022 census contains a large-scale online component, with South African residents having the option to register online and complete the census questionnaire remotely without the presence of a fieldworker.

Source: Mail and Guardian 19 February 2022

- 1.6.1 Which institution collects population data in South Africa? (1)
- 1.6.2 When was the census conducted? (1)
- 1.6.3 Briefly describe the term *census*. (2)
- 1.6.4 How can migration affect the population growth? (2)
- 1.6.5 How is natural growth rate calculated? (4)

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS

Unemployment

- $\text{Number of unemployed persons} \div \text{labour force} = \text{unemployment rate}$

Expanded definition of unemployment

Include unemployed persons not looking for a job or trying to become self-employed. 63.9%
Was 43,1% first quarter of 2025.

Strict (official) definition of unemployment:

Include only persons actively looking for work or trying to become self-employed. 32.9% first quarter of 2025.

Types of unemployment

- *Frictional*: Change of jobs/Voluntary / new / re-entering / relocation
- *Seasonal*: Unemployed certain periods during the year / farming / hospitality / tourism / retail
- *Cyclical*: There is no demand for labour
- *Structural*: Skills needed and which are offered / Technological advances / job outsourcing.
Main reason for unemployment in South Africa.

Social problems

- Being unemployed affects people's pride and dignity.
- If you are unemployed, you cannot provide for your family and may become desperate enough to turn to crime for money.
- Unemployment is the main reason for high levels of poverty in South Africa.
- Families who cannot pay their rent or bond repayments become homeless or must rely on relatives or friends who may already be struggling financially.
- High crime rates make people scared and uncertain.
- High levels of substance abuse and domestic violence are common in communities with high unemployment rates.
- Boredom, depression, and lack of motivation are common problems for unemployed people.

Economical problems

- Since 2001, the government has increased its spending on social welfare grants to the poor.
- The government taxes workers and businesses to get the money to pay these grants.
- The money raised from these taxes could have been used for infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and roads.

Government methods to combat unemployment

Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

- The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is an insurance scheme that provides temporary income for people who have lost their jobs.
- It only pays out if you have previously been employed, and it only pays out for six months.
- It does not help people who have never been employed, or who have been unemployed for more than six months.

Public works programmes

- The National Public Works Programme (NPWP) was started in 1994 to upgrade South Africa's infrastructure and provide job opportunities at the same time.
- The NPWP uses labour-intensive methods to improve roads, pipelines, water supply and sanitation, and to build houses, schools, and clinics.

- This employs many unskilled people.
- People can learn new skills and improve the infrastructure at the same time.

CONSOLIDATION QUESTIONS

1. Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.
 - 1.1 The sum of employed and unemployed persons between the ages of 15 and 65 years. (1)
 - 1.2 Workers who lose their jobs can claim a portion of their wages from the fund for six months. (1)
 - 1.3 Includes all people who are out of work whether they are willing or able to work. (1)
 - 1.4 Is the provision of employment by the creation of public goods at a prescribed wage for those unable to find alternative employment. (1)
 - 1.5 Are key drivers of economic growth, innovation, and job creation (1)

Essay

- Discuss in detail the different types of unemployment. (26)
 - What strategies have been implemented by the South African government to address the issue of unemployment? (10)
- [40]

LABOUR RELATIONS

Main labour laws (3) in South Africa:

- Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA)
- Labour Relations Act (LRA)
- Employment Equity Act (EEA)

Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA)

The BCEA sets out the minimum conditions that ensure fair labour practices and human resources practices in the workplace.

Provisions:

- Hours of work
- Leave and sick leave
- Overtime
- Public holidays and annual holidays
- Termination of service

- Child labour (work by persons under the age of 15 years)
- Exploitation (working long hours)

Labour Relations Act (LRA)

Regulates the relationship between employer and employee.

The purpose of the LRA

- Uphold fundamental rights in all labour relations matters.
- Establish rules to ensure that employers manage employees fairly.
- Ensure that employees earn fair wages and salaries.
- Ensure that employees perform their duties to the best of their ability.
- Provide the framework for collective bargaining.
- Promote the effective resolution of labour disputes.
- Provide for the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA), Labour Courts, and Labour Appeal Courts.

Employment Equity Act (EEA)

Allows for improved and greater transformation processes in the workplace because through the EEA, people are treated equally, regardless of race, culture, age, language, gender, sexual orientation, disability, and religion.

Affirmative action is a policy that is embedded in the EEA.

Another important act for labour:

Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Amendment Act (COIDA)

- The act was established to promote and protect the health and safety of employees in the workplace.
- COIDA provides guidelines for the compensation of employees who sustain on-the-job injuries and contract diseases.
- It also provides guidelines when employees die as a result of work-related injuries.

Remuneration of Labour

The difference between:

- *Wages*: Paid weekly and normally calculated per hour.
- *Salary*: Paid monthly and is not time related.

In Economics there is no distinction made and therefor wages are the reward for labour.

Factors that influence wage:

- Shortage of skilled workers
- Immobility of workers
- Government sets minimum wages
- Discrimination

Factors that determine the demand for labour:

- *Wage rate*: The lower the wage rate the more labour is demanded.
- *Productivity of labour*: The more productive labour is, the higher the demand for it.
- *The cost of other inputs in the production process*: If, for example, capital goods are relatively cheaper than labour, producers will substitute capital for labour, thus reducing the demand for labour.
- *The demand for consumer goods*: The higher the demand for consumer goods the higher the demand for labour.

CONSOLIDATION QUESTIONS

Give one term for each of the following descriptions. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.

1. A body responsible for regulating labour practices and ensuring compliance with the Labour Relations Act. (1)
2. Legislation which seeks to promote the employees' physical well-being. (1)
3. Quantity of output produced by workers in a certain time. (1)
4. The number of workers willing and able to work for a given wage. (1)
5. A collection of employees within a business who meet to discuss labour issues at work. (1)
6. A policy that tries to reduce discrimination by ensuring equal opportunity in employment. (1)
7. The largest trade union federation in South Africa. (1)
8. The law passed to promote equal opportunity in the workplace. (1)
9. The Act that ensures fair labour practices. (1)
10. The Act that gives workers the right to strike. (1)

"The farmer and manufacturer cannot survive without profits, and likewise, the worker cannot survive without a wage." — *David Ricardo*