education

Department of Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

GRADE 12

ECONOMICS P1

SEPTEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 19 pages.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.1.1 C (gross domestic product.) ✓✓

1.1.2 A (leading) ✓✓

1.1.3 C (Laffer) ✓✓

1.1.4 A (imports from USA will increase) ✓✓

1.1.5 D (protocols) ✓✓

1.1.6 B (North-South divide.) ✓✓

1.1.7 B (corridor) ✓✓

1.1.8 D (consumer price index.) ✓✓

(8 x 2) (16)

1.2 MATCHING COLUMNS

1.2.1 F (a summary of a country's economic activity of production, income and expenditure) ✓

1.2.2 E (a feature for forecasting a business cycle whereby mean are repeatedly calculated along time series) ✓

1.2.3 A (the state takes ownership of natural resources and strategic industries in the economy) ✓

1.2.4 H (the removal of restrictions such as tariffs on the exchange of goods and services) ✓

1.2.5 I (foreign products are sold in another country at a price that is below their cost of production) ✓

1.2.6 C (the difference between the value of a country's exports and the value of a country's imports for a given period) ✓

1.2.7 D (Public goods and services that are provided by the government for all citizens to use) ✓

1.2.8 B (Designed to help build South Africa's industrial base in critical sectors of production and value-added manufacturing) ✓

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 **CONCEPT/TERM**

1.3.1 Closed/3-sector economy ✓

1.3.2 Amplitude ✓

1.3.3 Devaluation ✓

1.3.4 Strategic integrated projects ✓

1.3.5 Labour force participation rate ✓

1.3.6 Economically active population ✓

(6 x 1) (6)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the three questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

QUESTION 2: MACROECONOMICS **40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES**

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 **Name any TWO instruments of the monetary policy.**

- Interest rates ✓
- Open market transactions ✓
- Cash reserve requirement ✓
- Moral suasion/persuasion ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 **How can an increase in the marginal propensity to save (MPS) affect the size of the multiplier?**

- As the marginal propensity to save is increased, the size of the multiplier will decrease. ✓✓
- The size of the multiplier is inversely proportional to the marginal propensity to save. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (1 x 2)

2.2 **Data response**

2.2.1 **Identify the type of economy illustrated in the diagram above.**

Open economy / 4 sector economy ✓ (1)

2.2.2 **Which flow is not indicated in the diagram above?**

Real flow ✓ (1)

2.2.3 **Briefly describe the term *circular flow*.**

It is the diagram indicating the flow of production, expenditure and income in the economy. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

2.2.4 **Why is the gross domestic product always greater than the gross national product for South Africa?**

- The foreign nationals are contributing more in South Africa than the contribution of South Africans in foreign countries. ✓✓
- South Africans are more spoilt with job choices than foreign nationals. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

2.2.5 **What measures can the South African government employ to ensure that money does not flow out of the country easily?**

Government can:

- Invest more in health and education to enhance skills needed the most by the economy. ✓✓
- Intensify partnerships with the private sector to induce worker's high productivity levels, thus leading to more growth in the economy. ✓✓
- Undergo more foreign direct investments. ✓✓
- Restructure and formalise township developments to minimize flea markets. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (4)

2.3 **Data response**

2.3.1 **Give ONE phase that is not indicated in the graph.**

Prosperity/Recovery ✓ (1)

2.3.2 **Identify the trend followed by the economy as illustrated in the graph above.**

Upward/Positive trend ✓ (1)

2.3.3 **Briefly describe the term *recession.***

- The period where there is a decline in economic activities for two consecutive quarters of the year. ✓✓
- The phase where economic activities are beginning to decline. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

2.3.4 **Explain the relationship between unemployment and inflation as outlined in the Phillips curve.**

- As unemployment decreases, inflation will increase. ✓✓
- There is an inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation. ✓✓ (2)

2.3.5 **What explanations are the monetarists giving with regard to business cycles?**

According to them:

- Markets are inherently stable and disequilibrium is caused by incorrect use of policies, e.g. monetary policy. ✓✓
- Weather conditions and market shocks cause upswings and downswings in the economy. ✓✓

- There should be no government intervention in the economy. ✓✓
- Business cycles are caused by exogenous or outside factors. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (4)

2.4 **Distinguish between *injections* and *leakages* in the circular flow.**

Injections:

- This is the money that enters the circular flow. ✓✓
- Injections increase the amount of money that is available for circular flow. ✓✓
- They occur in the form of investments, government expenditure and income from exports. ✓✓
- E.g. J = G + I + X ✓

Leakages:

- This is the money that leaves the circular flow. ✓✓
- Leakages decrease the amount of money that is available for circular flow. ✓✓
- They occur in the form of taxes, savings and payments for imports. ✓✓
- E.g. L = T + S + M ✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 4 marks for mere listing of facts or examples)
(2 x 4) (8)

2.5 **How can aggregate supply be stimulated by improving the efficiency of inputs?**

Aggregate supply can be stimulated by:

- Lowering taxes as an incentive to produce more. ✓✓
- Raising the depreciation rate to encourage firms to use the latest technology. ✓✓
- Improving the quality and movement of human resources through education, training courses and improved healthcare. ✓✓
- Providing free advisory services to Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises(SMMEs.) ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for mere listing of facts or examples)
(4 x 2) (8)
[40]

QUESTION 3: ECONOMIC PURSUITS **40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES**

3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 **Name any TWO forms of economic integration.**

- Free Trade Area (FTA) ✓
- Customs Union ✓
- Common Market ✓
- Economic Union ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 **What purpose does the Skills Support Programme (SSP) serve in the economy?**

- It serves to encourage greater investment in skills training and development and gaining areas of new expertise. ✓✓
- A maximum of 50% of the company's costs of training are covered by the programme. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (Any 1 x 2) (2)

3.2 **Data response**

3.2.1 **Which method of import substitution is related to sanctions and embargos?**

Physical control ✓ (1)

3.2.2 **Give ONE reason for the application of import substitution.**

- Diversification ✓
- Trade ✓
- Promoting industrialisation ✓
- Promoting economic growth ✓
- Reducing Balance of Payment disequilibria ✓
- To create national independence ✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (Any 1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 **Briefly describe the term *embargo.***

It is a complete ban imposed on the import of certain goods from a particular country. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

3.2.4 **Why are sanctions imposed internationally?**

Sanctions are usually imposed internationally as a way to enforce compliance by a country to international standards or terms and conditions. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

Copyright reserved

3.2.5 **What effects do imposed tariffs have on the economy of the country?**

- Imposed tariffs can increase the prices of imported goods for local consumers. ✓✓
- They can shift the demand from imports to domestically produced products. ✓✓
- A variety of products can be produced due to the establishment of new industries. ✓✓
- A country can become less vulnerable to economic and political changes in other countries. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 **Data response**

3.3.1 **Identify the area development trend in Gauteng since 1986.**

Rising/Upward/Increasing Trend ✓ (1)

3.3.2 **Which development concept is best illustrated in the table above?**

Regional development ✓ (1)

3.3.3 **Briefly describe the term *Spatial Development Initiatives.***

Refers to the programmes of government aimed at unlocking the inherent and underutilised economic potential of specific areas or regions. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

3.3.4 **Explain the key difference between *Special Economic Zones* and *Industrial Development Zones*.**

Industrial Development Zones were established specifically for export purposes and must be located near the airport or seaport, while the Special Economic Zones fulfil a broader regional development role and can be located in any area. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

3.3.5 **Calculate the percentage change in the developed area as indicated by the letter A in 2019. Show ALL your calculations.**

A = 625,12 ✓ / 14945,68 ✓ x 100
=0,0418 x 100 ✓
=4,18 % ✓

(4)

3.4 **Briefly discuss the provision of resources and competitiveness as benchmark criteria for South Africa's regional development policies.**

Provision of resources:

- Adequate resources such as infrastructure and energy supply should be provided in resource-poor regions to promote decentralisation of industrial hubs and thereby promote economic growth. ✓✓
- Providing enough social resources such as education, healthcare and nutrition should also be a priority so that holistic development is ensured. ✓✓
- The South African government continues to prioritise infrastructural development in all provinces so that regional development is achieved. ✓✓ (Any 2 x 2)

Competitiveness:

- Companies are more proactive, innovative, efficient and effective if competition is present. ✓✓
- Competition does improve the overall quality of the manufactured product as competitors are constantly evaluating more efficient ways of producing goods and services. ✓✓
- The South African government places a strong emphasis on encouraging healthy competition in the economy. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 4 marks for the mere listing of facts or examples) (Any 2 x 4) (8)

3.5 **How essential is the protection of newly-established industries in the economy?**

Their protection is essential because:

- Newly established industries, also commonly known as infant industries, do not have the same competitive edge that long-established industries have. ✓✓
- international brands could easily drive newly established industries out of the market due to their lower costs per unit. ✓✓
- Average costs of infant industries are much higher than that of their counterparts. ✓✓
- Consumers can easily choose to buy the lower-priced goods from the well-established industries. ✓✓
- Wage levels in newly established industries are not as stable as in well-established industries. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for the mere listing of facts or examples) (4 x 2) (8)

[40]

QUESTION 4: MACROECONOMICS & ECONOMIC PURSUIT

40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES

4.1 Answer the following questions.

4.1.1 **Name TWO inflation rate indicators.**

- Producer Price Index (PPI ✓
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

4.1.2 **What impact does access to capital have on countries globally?**

Having access to capital ensures that developed countries have an advantage in terms of being more self-sufficient, whereas developing are more dependent on imports. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (1 x 2) (2)

4.2 **Data response**

4.2.1 **Give the exchange rate on the day, 11 May 2023.**

$1=R19,3250 ✓ (1)

4.2.2 **Did the US dollar experience a loss or gain in value on 11 May 2023?**

Gain of value ✓ (1)

4.2.3 **Briefly describe the term *appreciation.***

It is the gain of value by the currency under a free-floating exchange rate. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

4.2.4 **Explain the value or purpose of the balance of payments.**

- The balance of payments serves the purpose of recording the value of the country's transactions with the rest of the world. ✓✓
- The value of transactions is given in terms of the currency of the country. ✓✓
- South Africa's balance of payments is therefore given in rands. ✓✓ (2)

Copyright reserved

4.2.5 **What effects do terms of trade have on the economy of the country?**

An improvement in the terms of trade:

- Brings an improvement in the social welfare of a country because the country will need fewer exports to buy the same imports. ✓✓
- Ensures an increase in export prices that will generate more inflow of revenue. ✓✓
- Ensures a decrease in import prices that will generate less outflow of revenue. ✓✓

A deterioration in the terms of trade:

- Brings a decline in the social welfare of a country because a country will need more exports to buy the same imports. ✓✓
- Is the result of a decrease in export prices, thereby generating less inflow of income. ✓✓
- Is the result of an increase in import prices, thereby generating more outflow of money. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) Any (2 x 2) (4)

4.3 **Data response**

4.3.1 **Which social indicator is reflected in the graph above?**

Nutrition ✓ (1)

4.3.2 **Identify the gender with the lowest participation rate in obesity from the graph above.**

Boys ✓ (1)

4.3.3 **Briefly describe the term *under-five mortality.***

Refers to the number of children that will die before the age of five years. ✓✓ (2)

4.3.4 **Explain the negative impact that overweight in younger age groups can have on the economy.**

- Lesser percentages of the economically active population or the country's potential labour force. ✓✓
- Less involvement in sport, resulting in a lost opportunity to earn income for living. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

4.3.5 **Why are demographic indicators important in the economy?**

- Different demographic indicators like age, gender, race and income levels are used to classify people in a population. ✓✓
- Government use these indicators to plan for the future and thereby achieve certain outcomes, like healthcare for the aged. ✓✓
- Businesses use the demographic indicators' information to learn more about their target markets. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (4)

4.4 **Discuss factors affecting the demand for foreign exchange.**

- Importing goods from other countries. ✓✓
- Buying or payment of services from other countries. ✓✓
- When domestic citizens travel to other countries. ✓✓
- When interests are paid to the country where loans were made. ✓✓
- Payment of dividends to the foreign shareholder or investor. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 4 marks for the mere listing of facts or examples) (4 x 2) (8)

4.5 **Analyse the usage of the repo rate as an interest rate indicator in South Africa.**

- The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is the main monetary authority in South Africa and is responsible for determining the repo rate. ✓✓
- Adjustments to the repo rate are made by basis points, e.g. in January 2020, the repo rate was reduced by 25 basis points, that is from 6,50% to 6,25%. ✓✓
- When the repo rate is increased by 50 basis points, the adjustment can possibly move from 6,50% to 6 %. ✓✓
- The repo rate can be used by the SARB to stimulate or dampen the economy. ✓✓
- When stimulating the economy, the repo rate is adjusted downwards and when dampening the economy, the repo rate is adjusted upwards. ✓✓
- The South African Reserve Bank adjusted the repo rate down by 300 basis points (3%) towards the middle of 2020. ✓✓
- The reason for this downward adjustment was to contain the impact of Covid-19 on the economy. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)
(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for the mere listing of facts or examples) (4 x 2) (8)

[40]

SECTION C

Answer any ONE of the two questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

QUESTION 5: MACROECONOMICS **40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES**

Discuss in detail the reason(s) for public sector failure. (Link them to typical problems experienced through public sector provisioning.)

INTRODUCTION

Countries of the world are interdependent in a quest to deal with their own unique challenges. ✓✓ **(Max. 2)**

BODY

MAIN PART

Reasons for public sector failure, are as follows:

1. **Management failure**: ✓

   (a) Lack of training and experience: ✓
   - This occurs when civil servants are employed to perform certain jobs, but they do not have the required skills and abilities. ✓✓
   - State resources and funds will be wasted since people will be paid for the work they are not qualified for. ✓✓

   (b) Poor leadership: ✓
   - Poor leadership occurs when those in the position of power, fail to act as entrusted. ✓✓
   - Inefficiency is the direct result of poor leadership. ✓✓

2. **Apathy:** ✓
   - Lack of accountability and apathy are closely linked in the workplace. ✓✓
   - Long-term accountability is important for successful public production. ✓✓
   - Corruption and poor service delivery are some of the symptoms of apathy. ✓✓
   - In developing countries, accountability often does not apply. ✓✓

3. **Lack of motivation:** ✓
   - Workers hardly receive incentives for successful service delivery. ✓✓
   - Lack of motivation may lead to limited service, low in quality and high in cost. ✓✓

Copyright reserved

4. **Bureaucracy:** ✓
   - This refers to when there are too many rules, regulations and procedures that are followed as strictly as they are without any changes. ✓✓
   - As a result, policies take long to be implemented or are not implemented at all. ✓✓
   - Bureaucrats are often empathic and insensitive to the needs of their clients. ✓✓

5. **Politicians:** ✓
   - To retain their power, politicians have to be re-elected or retain their political office. ✓✓
   - This means that they will have to promote and endorse policies and projects as long as they can get votes in return. ✓✓
   - Service delivery is therefore seriously affected by people who are always looking for power. ✓✓

6. **Special interest groups:** ✓
   - Those who try to further their own interest by means of rent-seeking or lobbying. ✓✓
   - They include trade unions and businesses. ✓✓
   - They attempt to influence the government to act in their interest with profitable contracts, favourable regulations, etc. ✓✓

7. **Structural weaknesses:** ✓
   - The role that parastatals are given to be the sole providers of certain goods or services, may impact negatively on the efficiency of the entire country. ✓✓
   - A typical example is Eskom if power outages occur. ✓✓
   - The above situation can easily scare potential investors from investing in the economy. ✓✓

     (Allocate a maximum of 8 marks for mere listing/headings/and examples.) **(Max. 26)**

ADDITIONAL PART

Analyse the challenges that the South African government is facing with rendering services to its citizens.

- The government is struggling to generate enough job opportunities as per demand by the economy. ✓✓
- The number of graduates produced each year by the universities and other institutions of higher learning, is unable to be absorbed by the current South African economy. ✓✓
- Fluctuations due to appreciations and depreciations of the rand create uncertainties for producers, retailers and investors. ✓✓
- Access to employment and a decent education is a central concern for those living in the poorest areas. ✓✓
- Access to basic and community services to improve the quality of life remains a problem for many. ✓✓

Copyright reserved

- Weak management of state-owned enterprises like Transnet and others, thefts and sabotage, are some of the constraints to South Africa's export capacity. ✓✓
- The inability of Eskom to generate and supply power consistently has brought more harm than benefits, especially to small and medium-sized businesses. ✓✓
- The severe electricity shortfall has disrupted economic activity and increased operating costs for businesses, many of which rely on costly diesel generators. ✓✓
- The current state of affairs in South Africa is indicative of a scenario where the accountability and answerability of the executive to parliament is proving to be a challenge. ✓✓
- However, the Standing Committee On Public Accounts (SCOPA) has been doing a good job of scrutinising the reports of the Auditor-General regading financial management. ✓✓
- The functioning of local governments in South Africa as engines of national development has been plagued with problems and imbalances related to the poor ethics, corruption, and maladministration of the local government machinery itself. ✓✓

  (Accept any other correct relevant response)

  (Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for mere listing/headings/and examples.)

(Max. 10)

CONCLUSION

The success of a country in managing its economy relies heavily on its ability to hold its officials accountable for their actions. ✓✓ **(Max. 2)** **[40]**

QUESTION 6: ECONOMIC PURSUITS **40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES**

Discuss in detail the South African growth and development policies and strategic initiatives.

INTRODUCTION

South Africa's approach to economic growth and economic development is to increase economic growth and to use the benefits of this growth to achieve economic development by improving the livelihoods of all its people. ✓✓
(Accept any other relevant introduction) **(Max. 2)**

BODY

MAIN PART

South African growth and development policies and strategic initiatives:

1. **Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)** ✓
   - This is a policy introduced in 1994 to address problems such as poverty alleviation and shortcomings in the provision of services across the country. ✓✓
   - The provision of affordable housing, access to clean and safe water and electrification of homes were also the main purposes of this policy. ✓✓
   - The South African government also wanted to improve healthcare and education, implement land reforms and create jobs so that a stronger economy could be built. ✓✓
   - To achieve the development goals of RDP, South Africa needed a sustained growth rate above 6%. ✓✓

2. **Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)** ✓
   - GEAR as a macroeconomic policy was implemented in 1996 to rebuild and restructure the economy in keeping with goals set in the RDP. ✓✓
   - Creation of job opportunities, lowering inflation and stimulation of economic growth through foreign direct investments, are but some of the aims of GEAR. ✓✓
   - Attracting foreign direct investments and growing the economy would mean that GEAR has an emphasis on supply-side policies. ✓✓

3. **National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS)** ✓
   - This is a strategy that was introduced in 2005 to provide a framework for skills development in the workplace. ✓✓
   - NSDS was developed as a result of the formation of the Skills Development Act (SDA) and focuses on trades such as nursing, plumbing, welding, electricians, finance and administration. ✓✓

Copyright reserved

4. **Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA)** ✓
   - The programme was implemented in 2006 to address the country's chronic problem areas which are poverty, unemployment and skills shortages. ✓✓
   - Halving unemployment and poverty by 2014 and accelerating economic growth, were the main objectives of AsgiSA. ✓✓

5. **Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA)** ✓
   - JIPSA was launched in South Africa with the purpose of a skills empowerment arm of **AsgiSA**. ✓✓
   - It intended to identify skills shortages and to correctly address them. ✓✓
   - Measures such as Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) and Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETA) were introduced to teach new skills or improve the existing ones. ✓✓

6. **Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)** ✓
   - The programme was initiated in 2004 to create jobs for the poor and vulnerable. ✓✓
   - EPWP is a nationwide government programme to create employment using labour-intensive methods and to give them skills they can use to find jobs. ✓✓
   - Poverty relief specifically amongst unskilled workers is the main objective of EPWP. ✓✓

7. **New Growth Path (NGP)** ✓
   - NGP was introduced in 2011 to accelerate employment, growth and close the inequality gap. ✓✓
   - This strategy is also to improve cooperation and forge better relations with other African countries as well as the BRICS consortium. ✓✓

8. **National Development Plan (NDP)** ✓
   NDP was initiated in 2012 with the purpose of eliminating poverty and reduction of inequality by 2030. ✓✓

9. **Small Business Development Promotion Programme (SBDPP)** ✓
   - The programme was launched in 2014 to provide support and thereby promote growth of small businesses. ✓✓
   - New entrepreneurs are properly mentored, supported and nurtured by this programme. ✓✓

   (Allocate a maximum of 8 marks for mere listing/headings/and examples.)

(Max. 26)

Copyright reserved

ADDITIONAL PART

Evaluate South Africa's growth and development policies and strategic initiatives.

1. **Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)**
   - Social objectives that improved the well-being of citizens such as access to clean and safe running water, improving health care and a framework for land reform were achieved. ✓✓
   - The programme failed to achieve growth in the economy and did not alleviate unemployment and poverty. ✓✓

2. **Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)**
   - The initiative was able to stabilise inflation for several years through inflation targeting. ✓✓
   - The initiative failed to redistribute income and wealth as well as to create employment opportunities. ✓✓

3. **National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS)**
   - Supply of semi-skilled labour went up to a slight extent. ✓✓
   - However the number of those unskilled is still very high. ✓✓

4. **Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA)**
   There have been efforts to reduce unemployment and also to alleviate poverty in the country, but there was a failure to half unemployment by 2014. ✓✓

5. **Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA)**
   Skills acquisition and development continue to be actively endorsed and encouraged by the government to ensure that the supply of skilled labour increases, thereby decreasing poverty. ✓✓

6. **Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)**
   EPWP continue to be actively used as a reform policy and has generated 8 million employment opportunities since its inception. ✓✓

7. **New Growth Path (NGP)**
   The country has managed to forge ties with BRICS consortium, but could not achieve the lowering of youth unemployment by 15%. ✓✓

8. **National Development Plan (NDP)**
   - NDP is the current reform policy, and South Africa is struggling to eliminate poverty significantly and also to the reduce inequality gap. ✓✓
   - The high unemployment rate was further compromised by the COVID-19 pandemic. ✓✓

9. **Small Business Development Promotion Programme (SBDPP)**
   This programme is ongoing to ensure continued success; growth of SMMEs. ✓✓
   (Accept any other correct relevant response)
   (Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for mere listing of facts/examples) **(Max. 10)**

Copyright reserved

CONCLUSION

The South African government has come up with all initiatives, strategies, programmes and policies to address growth and development. However, what is missing is their effective implementation and evaluation. ✓✓
(Accept any other correct relevant high-order conclusion) **(Max. 2) [40]**

TOTAL SECTION C: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved