

# MARKING GUIDELINES

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## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer **FOUR** questions as follows in the **ANSWER BOOK**:

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

**SECTION B:** Answer **TWO** of the three questions.

**SECTION C:** Answer **ONE** of the two questions.

2. Answer only the required number of questions. Answers in excess of the required number will **NOT** be marked.
3. Clearly indicate at the beginning of a question the number of the question chosen, for example **QUESTION 2**.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Read the questions carefully and start **EACH** question on a **NEW** page.
6. Answer the questions in full sentences and ensure that the format, content, and context of your responses comply with the cognitive requirements of the questions.
7. Non-programmable pocket calculators may be used.
8. Write neatly and legibly in **BLUE** or **BLACK** in only.



## SECTION A

### QUESTION 1: COMPULSORY

30 MARKS- 20 MINUTES

#### 1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1.1.1 A✓✓ Capital
- 1.1.2 D✓✓ life expectancy.
- 1.1.3 C✓✓ Upswing.
- 1.1.4 B✓✓ industrial development zone.
- 1.1.5 D✓✓ merit
- 1.1.6 B✓✓ per capita gross domestic product
- 1.1.7 A✓✓ mass production.
- 1.1.8 C✓✓ economic union. (8x2) (16)

#### 1.2 MATCHING ITEMS

- 1.2.1 F✓ Measures income inequality and wealth
- 1.2.2 H✓ Provided by government for use by all members of society
- 1.2.3 E✓ The movement of income and expenditure between participants in the economy
- 1.2.4 J✓ Markets are inherently stable and need no government intervention
- 1.2.5 A✓ Exchange rate system where the value of the currency is determined purely by market forces only
- 1.2.6 C✓ Charged by the reserve bank to other financial institutions for loanable funds
- 1.2.7 D✓ Trade policy that tries to keep the domestic economy safe by restricting the import of goods and services
- 1.2.8 B✓ The removal of laws, regulations and bylaws by government (8x1) (8)



### 1.3 GIVE ONE WORD/TERM

(ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND EXAMPLES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.)

1.3.1 Multiplier effect✓

1.3.2 Appreciation✓

1.3.3 Special Economic Zone✓

1.3.4 Import substitution✓

1.3.5 Economic growth✓

1.3.6 Trough ✓

(6x1) (6)

**TOTAL SECTION A: [30]**

## SECTION B

Answer any **TWO** of the three questions from 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** macroeconomic objectives of the government in South Africa.

- Economic growth ✓
- Full employment ✓
- Price stability ✓
- Balance of payments stability ✓
- Equitable distribution of income ✓ (2x1) (2)

##### 2.1.2 How does a decrease in import prices affect the terms of trade?

A decrease in the prices of imports will imply that terms of trade increase.

✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer) (1x2) (2)

#### 2.2 DATA RESPONSE

##### 2.2.1 Identify the biggest contributor to state revenue.

Personal income tax (39%) ✓ (1)

##### 2.2.2 Name **ONE** method that government can use to make brown bread more affordable for the consumer.

Subsidies /maximum prices✓ (1)

##### 2.2.3 Briefly describe the term *indirect tax*.

Tax that is charged when money is spent on products. ✓✓

e.g. VAT✓

(Example maximum 1 mark)

(Accept any other correct relevant answer) (2)

##### 2.2.4 Explain the impact of a 1% increase in VAT on government revenue.

- The government will receive increased revenue through taxation. ✓✓



- It can lead to increased social and economic spending by the government. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer)

(2)

**2.2.5 How can the effective use of budgets help provinces in efficient service delivery?**

- It may ensure that allocation of funds to projects, like refuse removal will take place. ✓✓
- Improved infrastructure, leading to an increase in productivity and economic growth. ✓✓
- Improved education, better and more facilities, leading to more skilled workers, and economic development in general
- State officials will be held accountable when it comes to deadlines. ✓✓
- There would be more transparency with public finances. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer)

(2x2) (4)

**2.3 DATA RESPONSE**

**2.3.1 Identify the phase of the business cycle experienced according to the extract.**

Recession✓

(1)

**2.3.2 List ONE South African industry currently experiencing a low economic growth rate.**

- Trade ✓
- Agriculture ✓
- Transport ✓
- Mining ✓
- Manufacturing ✓
- Construction ✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer)

(1x1) (1)

**2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *business cycle*.**

Successive periods of expansion and contraction in economic activities with a specific period of time. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant description).

(2)

**2.3.4 Explain the impact a recession might have on the economy.**

- Economic activity decreases. ✓✓
- Households receive less income and spending decreases. ✓✓



- Business confidence decreases, i.e. businesses invest and produce less. ✓✓
- Real GDP decreases and the country will be in a contraction period. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer)

(1x2) (2)

### 2.3.5 How can fiscal policy be used to stimulate a weakened economy?

- The government can make use of expansionary fiscal policy, by increasing government spending and reducing taxation ✓✓
- Increase government spending on job creation programs, increase income earnings, leading to more spending, therefore it stimulates economic activities. ✓✓
- Decrease in taxation will increase the disposable income of the consumer, leading to an increase in spending and contribute to more economic activities ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer)

(2x2) (4)

## 2.4 Distinguish between *coincident* and *composite indicators* as features underpinning forecasting business cycles.

### Coincident indicators

- These indicators move at the same time as the economy moves. ✓✓
- If the business cycle reaches a peak and then begins to decline, the value of the coincident indicator will do the same. ✓✓
  - Examples: the value of retail✓, industrial production index✓, volume of imports✓

### Composite indicator

- It is a summary of the various indicators of the same type into a single value. ✓✓
- Each economic indicator i.e. leading, lagging and coincident indicators will have a single value. ✓✓
- These three composite indicators are then used to calculate a single composite indicator which is then used to benchmark (measure) a country's economic performance. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer)

(Allocate a maximum of 4 marks for the mere listing of facts/examples.)

(2x4) (8)

**2.5 Analyse the effect of changes in climatic conditions on international trade.**

- Climatic conditions can lead to more or less products being produced and exported or imported to and from other countries than before. ✓✓
- Climate change can lead to products that were initially produced locally and exported to now be imported by the local economy. ✓✓
- Climate changes can cause other types of industries to emerge due to a change in production patterns and types of products produced. ✓✓
- Climate change can cause a serious need for research in unknown fields of production in order to ensure international trade. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer)

(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for the mere listing of facts/examples.)

(4x2) (8)

**[40]**

**QUESTION 3: ECONOMIC PURSUITS****40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES****3.1 Answer the following questions:****3.1.1 Name any TWO tools used to measure inflation.**

- Producer price index (PPI) ✓
- Consumer price index (CPI) ✓ (2x1) (2)

**3.1.2 Give ONE focus area of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP).**

- Developing the automobile industry ✓✓
- Supporting the clothing and textile industry ✓✓
- Supporting the business process services industry ✓✓
- Developing a mineral beneficiation industry ✓✓
- Developing the agro-processing industry ✓✓
- Helping regulators reduce anti-competitive/ improving competitiveness behaviour ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer) (1x2) (2)

**3.2 DATA RESPONSE****3.2.1 Identify the main aim of the above SEZ according to the extract.**

Investment which will boost the energy and metallurgical industries ✓ (1)

**3.2.2 Name any other Special Economic Zone (SEZ) found in South Africa.**

- Atlantis SEZ ✓
- Coega IDZ ✓
- Richards Bay IDZ ✓
- East London IDZ ✓
- Saldanha Bay IDZ ✓
- Dube TradePort ✓
- Maluti – A- Phofung SEZ ✓
- OR Tambo SEZ ✓
- The Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone (TASEZ) ✓ (1x1) (1)



### 3.2.3 Briefly describe the term *corridor*.

- Economic corridors are integrated networks of infrastructure within a geographical area designed to stimulate economic development. ✓✓
- They connect different economic agents in a particular geographic area. Corridors may be developed within a country or between countries. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer)

(1x2) (2)

### 3.2.4 Explain the main objective of Spatial Development Initiatives.

To stimulate economic growth and employment in the neglected and under-developed regions. ✓✓

(2)

### 3.2.5 Discuss the importance of developing new industries for the economy.

Development is important because it:

- Exposes the world economy to trade and acquisition of knowledge. ✓✓
- Maintains macroeconomic stability. ✓✓
- Establishes large-scale manufacturing, agricultural, mining and services production. ✓✓
- Diversifies the economy. ✓✓
- Improves domestic manufacturing capacity to increase exports. ✓✓
- Creates jobs. ✓✓
- Provides and maintains appropriate incentives to attract investors. ✓✓
- Contributes to the industrial development of the African continent. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer)

(2x2) (4)

## 3.3 DATA RESPONSE

### 3.3.1 Identify the total number of employed people in Q2 of 2023.

16.3 million ✓

(1)

### 3.3.2 Name the institution responsible for the collection of the data in the above extract.

StatsSA ✓

(1)

### 3.3.3 Briefly describe the term *unemployment*.

Relates to people between the ages of 16 and 65 in the labour force who do not have work but are willing and able to work. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer)

(2)

**3.3.4 Explain the reason for the higher expanded unemployment figure compared to the official unemployment figure.**

- When people are able to work but they are not looking for employment, they form part of the expanded unemployment rate. ✓✓
- The higher expanded unemployment figure can also include people who are not looking for employment but are included in the expanded unemployment rate, making it higher than the official unemployment rate. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer) (1x2) (2)

**3.3.5 How can economic growth influence production positively?**

- An increase in economic growth will lead to an increase in production. ✓✓
- An increase in production will lead to more employment and the increase of disposable income creating more demand. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer) (2x2) (4)

**3.4 Discuss economic growth and literacy rate as criteria to distinguish between the countries in the North and countries in the South.**

Criteria	North	South
Economic growth	Increased economic growth rate is experienced due to high levels of productivity. ✓✓	Lower economic growth rate experienced because of low productivity. ✓✓
Literacy rate	Higher literacy rates due to facilities like schools, universities, etc. which are widely available in these countries. ✓✓	Low literacy rate due to shortages in educational facilities in these countries. ✓✓

(max 4)

(max 4)

(Accept any other relevant correct response)

(Allocate a maximum of 4 marks for the mere listing of facts/examples.) (2x4) (8)



### 3.5 Evaluate the benefits of export promotion for South African economy.

- An increase in exports has led to an increase in the general production for the foreign market. ✓✓
- The increased production has stimulated related industries. ✓✓
- The increase in exports will lead to the creation of employment opportunities as more people will need to be hired to produce the extra quantity of goods for exports. ✓✓
- Increases in exports will assist in increasing the size of the market for South African products on the international market, ✓✓
- The increase in exports has led to increase in the size of the world market for South African products. ✓✓
- The increase in exports contributed to an increase in inflow of foreign currencies which influences the Balance of Payments account positively.
- The increase in the inflow of foreign currencies leads to an appreciation of the South African Rand. ✓✓
- The appreciation of the rand can influence exports negatively because the South African products are more expensive in the foreign market. ✓✓
- An increase in exports can lead to the local markets being deprived of products as products are sold mostly to international competitors. ✓✓
- An increase in exports can also negatively affect infant industries as they cannot compete on the international market. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

(Accept positive and negative arguments)

(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for the mere listing of facts/examples.)

(4x2) (8)

**[40]**



## QUESTION 4: MACROECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC PURSUITS

40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

### 4.1 Answer the following questions:

#### 4.1.1 Name any TWO types of business cycles

- Kitchin ✓
- Jugler ✓
- Kuznets ✓
- Kondratieff ✓

(2x1) (2)

#### 4.1.2 Briefly explain how technology can contribute towards supporting small business development.

- Technology for small businesses can contribute positively to the growth in the economy through providing financial support to acquire innovative, production-enhancing technologies. ✓✓
- Using collaborative technology tools can increase operational efficiency. ✓✓
- Technology can streamline key processes as businesses are less segmented.
- Many tools save time, with software like a Customer Relationship Management platform automating tasks for less hands-on work.
- Technology is more cost effective in the long run and will help reduce the small businesses' cost and make them more competitive in the economy. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant example)

(1x2) (2)

### 4.2 DATA RESPONSE

#### 4.2.1 Identify the figure that will increase the GDP at basic price in the above table.

Other taxes on production ✓

(1)

#### 4.2.2 Name the effect that subsidies on production will have on GDP at basic prices.

It decreases GDP at basic prices. ✓

(1)

#### 4.2.3 Briefly describe the term *consumption of fixed capital*.

It is the provision for the depreciation in the value of fixed capital over time / cost of using fixed capital over a period of time. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer)

(2)



**4.2.4 Explain the reason for the addition of taxes when calculating Gross Domestic Product at market prices.**

Taxes are added as part of the prices consumers pay for goods and services. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer) (2)

**4.2.5 Discuss the benefits of subsidies on products for the economy.**

- Certain products are more affordable ✓✓, e.g. brown bread, leading to a higher demand for the products ✓
- The increase in demand increases production leading to economic growth ✓✓
- The cheaper products are more competitive, leading to an increase in exports ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant answer) (2x2) (4)

**4.3 DATA RESPONSE**

**4.3.1 Identify the year in which growth in real Gross Domestic Product had a downward trend.**

2019✓

(1)

**4.3.2 In which quarter was real GDP growth at its best in 2021?**

2<sup>nd</sup> / Second✓

(1)

**4.3.3 Briefly describe the term *Gross Domestic Product*.**

The value of all final goods and services produced within the borders of a country for a specific period of time, usually one year. ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer) (2)

**4.3.4 Explain the use of real Gross Domestic Product when calculating labour productivity**

For labour productivity to be calculated, real GDP must be divided by the number of labourers and the indexes must then be calculated for a number of years ✓✓

(Accept any correct and relevant answer) (2)



#### 4.3.5 Discuss the factors that contribute to low productivity levels in South Africa.

- Labour productivity increases at a rate less than remuneration rate. ✓✓
- Incorrect placement of workers in the working environment. ✓✓
- Inefficient allocation of resources. ✓✓
- Unskilled workers are less productive and unable to use new technology. ✓✓
- Infrastructure challenges having a detrimental effect on production. ✓✓
- Lack of job opportunities. ✓✓

(Accept other relevant and correct answer)

(2x2) (4)

#### 4.4 Differentiate between *money market* and *capital market* in the circular flow.

##### Money market

- In the money market short-term loans and very short-term funds are saved and borrowed by consumers and business enterprises ✓✓
- The South Africa Reserve Bank is the key institution in the money market ✓✓
- Products sold in this market are bank debentures, treasury bills and government bonds ✓✓

(max 4)

##### Capital market

- In the capital market long-term funds are borrowed and saved by consumers and business enterprises ✓✓
- The Johannesburg Securities Exchange is the key institution in the capital market ✓✓
- Products sold in this market are mortgage bonds and shares ✓✓

(max 4)

(Accept any other correct relevant response.)

(A maximum of 4 marks should be allocated for mere listing of facts / examples)

(2x4) (8)



#### 4.5 Evaluate the use of incentives as a means to encourage industrial development.

- Custom free incentives are aimed at export orientated manufacturing businesses that operate in the IDZs and SEZs. ✓✓
- Foreign investment incentives are cash incentives to assist foreign investors who want to invest in new manufacturing businesses in SA. ✓✓
- Incentives cover the cost of relocating new machinery and equipment from abroad. ✓✓
- Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) is a cost sharing grant for projects designed to improve infrastructure in SA. ✓✓
- Incentives become available on completion of the project. ✓✓
- The Skills Development Programme (SSP) is a cash incentive to encourage greater investment in skills training and to introduce new, advanced skills to the SA labour force. ✓✓
- Effective incentive programs are often tailored to specific industries or sectors that align with the region's strengths or development goals. By focusing on key areas, governments can maximise the impact of incentives and avoid spreading resources too thinly. ✓✓
- Incentives such as tax breaks, grants, subsidies, and infrastructure support can stimulate industrial development by reducing the cost of doing business for companies. This can attract investment, promote job creation, and spur economic growth in regions that might otherwise struggle to attract businesses. ✓✓
- Offering incentives can make a region more competitive compared to others, especially when neighbouring areas are also vying for industrial development. It can help attract businesses that might otherwise relocate elsewhere. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

(Allocate a maximum of 2 marks for the mere listing of facts/examples.) (4x2) (8)

**[40]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: [80]**

## SECTION C

Answer any **ONE** question of the TWO questions in the **ANSWER BOOK**.

Your answer will be assessed as follows:

STRUCTURE OF THE ESSAY	MARK ALLOCATION
<p><b>Introduction</b> The introduction is a lower-order response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good starting point would be to define the main concept of the question topic.</li> <li>• Do not include any part of the question in your introduction.</li> <li>• Do not repeat any part of the introduction in the body.</li> <li>• Avoid saying in the introduction what you are going to discuss in the body.</li> </ul>	<p>Max. 2</p>
<p><b>Body</b></p> <p><b>Main part:</b> Discuss in detail/In-depth discussion/Examine/Critically discuss/Analyse/Compare/Evaluate/Distinguish/Differentiate/Explain/Assess/Debate</p> <p><b>A maximum of 8 marks may be allocated for headings/examples.</b></p> <p><b>Additional part:</b> Critically discuss/Evaluate/Critically evaluate/Deduce/Compare/Distinguish/Suggest/Interpret/Debate/How</p> <p><b>A maximum of 2 marks may be allocated for mere listing of facts.</b></p>	<p>Max. 26</p> <p>Max. 10</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b> Any higher-order conclusion should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A brief summary of what has been discussed without repeating facts already mentioned.</li> <li>• Any opinion or value judgement on the facts discussed.</li> <li>• Additional support information to strengthen the discussion/analysis.</li> <li>• A contradictory viewpoint with motivation, if required</li> <li>• Recommendations</li> </ul>	<p>Max. 2</p>
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>	<p><b>40</b></p>

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

- **Discuss in detail the supply reasons for international trade.** (26)
- **How does free trade affect the South African economy?** (10)

**INTRODUCTION**

There are many reasons for international trade. Countries may have a surplus of some goods and a shortage of other goods, and they will trade in order to correct these imbalances ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant and correct introduction)

(max 2)

**BODY: MAIN PART****1. Natural resources:** ✓

- These resources are not evenly distributed across all countries of the world ✓✓
- They vary from country to country and can only be exploited in places where they exist ✓✓
- South Africa is well endowed with different natural resources but less well endowed with skilled labour and capital ✓✓ while countries like Japan and Ireland have relative abundance of skilled labour ✓✓

**2. Labour resources**✓

- Labour differs from country to country in terms of skills, knowledge, training, quality, quantity and cost ✓✓
- Some countries have highly skilled, well-paid workers and high productivity levels ✓✓
- e.g. Switzerland ✓

**3. The availability of capital**✓

- Some countries need to modernise their industries and economies with advanced machinery, equipment and plants but cannot manufacture this equipment because they lack the capital to do so ✓✓
- Better access to capital has increased the need for international trade ✓✓

**4. Lack of entrepreneurship**✓

- Countries that have good entrepreneurial skills offer more goods and services for trade ✓✓
- Efficiency determines the supply of goods and services produced at lower prices and reduces the opportunity cost of acquiring them ✓✓



## 5. Climatic conditions✓

- Different climate conditions make it possible for some countries to produce certain goods at a lower cost price than other countries ✓✓
  - e.g. Brazil is the biggest producer of coffee ✓
- Countries have different climatic conditions and are therefore able to produce different products ✓✓

## 6. Technological resources✓

- The development levels and innovation processes of countries will always differ and as a result some countries may have them in abundance while others may not ✓✓
- Countries like Germany and the United States are able to use capital that embodies high levels of technology while other countries do not have access to the latest technology ✓✓
- Developed countries that have high technological labour forces are able to produce certain goods and services at a low unit cost ✓✓
  - e.g. China and India ✓

## 7. Specialisation✓

- The production of certain goods and services allows some countries to produce them at a lower cost than others ✓✓
- e.g. Japan produces electronic goods and sells these at a lower price ✓
- International trade enables countries to specialise in the production of goods and services in which they have a comparative advantage ✓✓
- Surplus production gets exported to other countries and the revenue earned from these exports can be used to finance imports ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response)

(A maximum of 6 marks may be allocated for mere listing of facts/ examples)

(max 26)



## ADDITIONAL PART

### How does free trade affect the South African economy?

- Scales down the productivity of local industries due to competition with powerful multinational industries. ✓✓
- Causes a skill drain as boundaries are open for skilled labour force to migrate to other countries thus leaving the country dry in terms of scarce skills. ✓✓
- Allows the inflow of imported goods to the country thus pushing up prices for local goods thereby causing inflation. ✓✓
- Increases the production of goods which causes negative externalities and puts strain on resources in the country. ✓✓
- Creates monopolies which dictate prices and trade conditions in the country's trade system thereby causing a barrier to those with the intention to trade. ✓✓
- Exposes the country to trade dependencies thus leaving it vulnerable to successes and failures of other countries. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant and correct answer)

(Maximum of 2 marks for mere listing)

(max 10)

### CONCLUSION

The objective of export promotion is to promote South African value-added goods and services abroad by broadening the export base. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant and correct conclusion)

(max 2)

**[40]**

**OR**

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

- Discuss in detail *nutrition and health* as social indicator. (26)
- How can economic development be improved through the use of social indicators? (10)

**INTRODUCTION**

Social indicators are statistics that show the level and progress of human development in a country. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant introduction)

(max 2)

**BODY: MAIN PART****Health ✓**

- The health of a population and of the labour force of a country is very important for economic growth and development. ✓✓.
- Healthy citizens are more productive, earn more, consume more and work longer. ✓✓

**Infant mortality rate✓**

- Measures the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age per thousand live births in a given year. ✓✓
- The infant mortality rate in South Africa is high compared to other countries✓✓
- Infant mortality is often connected to a low birth weight, which can be caused by a pregnant mother's malnutrition, stress or smoking, alcohol or drug abuse. ✓✓

**Under five mortality ✓**

- Refers to the probability that a newborn baby would die before reaching exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births. ✓✓
- Is often connected to malnutrition, diarrhoea, measles, malaria and respiratory infections. ✓✓

**Access to health service✓**

- South Africa compares well in terms of indicators measuring access to primary health services✓✓
- R271,9 bn rand is allocated to health expenditure in the 2024 annual budget presented by the Minister of Finance, which is almost 11% of the total budget. ✓✓



### **Access to clean drinking water ✓**

- The percentage of a population that has reasonable access to safe drinking water. ✓✓
- The majority of South African people have safe drinking water out of taps in their houses. ✓✓

### **Access to sanitation facilities ✓**

- The percentage of a population with at least adequate sanitation facilities. ✓✓
- Proper sanitation facilities, such as toilets, clean water sources, and wastewater disposal systems, are essential for preventing the spread of waterborne diseases like cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever. ✓✓
- Lack of access to sanitation can lead to the contamination of water sources with waste matter, resulting in widespread illness and even death.
- Therefore, the availability of sanitation facilities is closely linked to public health outcomes and disease prevention. ✓✓
- Access to sanitation facilities is a basic human need and a matter of human dignity. Without adequate facilities, individuals, particularly women and girls, may face challenges in managing their personal hygiene and sanitation needs, leading to feelings of shame, embarrassment, and discomfort. ✓✓
- Better access to sanitation facilities is an indication that people have access to improved sanitation facilities that keep them away from other humans, animals and insects. ✓✓

### **Nutrition**

- Is the process by which a person's body gets the food necessary for health and growth ✓✓

### **Child malnutrition ✓**

- Malnutrition is the condition that develops when the body is deprived of vitamins, minerals and other nutrients it needs to maintain healthy tissues and organ function. ✓✓
- A person's body weight is compared to an ideal weight for a person of that age, sex and height ✓✓
- Physical signs also need to be taken into account as people of normal weight, or people who are overweight, can still be suffering from deficiencies in particular nutrients ✓✓



### Overweight children✓

- Obesity is defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a risk to health. ✓✓
- A body mass index (BMI) over 25 is considered overweight, and over 30 is obese. ✓✓
- Rates of overweight and obesity continue to grow in adults and children. ✓✓
- The percentage of children and adolescents aged 5–19 years living with obesity increased four-fold from 2% to 8% from 1990 to 2022. ✓✓
- There is an association between obesity of children and other diseases. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant and correct response)

(Both sub-headings and examples are marked to a maximum of 6 marks)

(max 26)

### ADDITIONAL PART

#### How can economic development be improved through the use of social indicators?

- An improvement in the quality of life of the general population and the reduction of social tension will lead to an increase in the welfare of the general population. ✓✓
- Government investment and spending on improving the quality of the future labour force will assist in the development of the economy. ✓✓
- An improvement in health and educational facilities will lead to a healthier population that can contribute more positively to the economy and general living standards. ✓✓
- Focusing on the areas that need development in communities and spending income on these areas will improve economic growth and development. ✓✓
- Improving the social cohesion and interdependence of the population through studying social indicators and committing to issues that can be solved will assist in maintaining a stable and healthy population. ✓✓
- Government assistance with identifying areas of economic need and allocating funds from the budget to these areas will assist with improving the general welfare of the population at large. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant and correct answer)

(Maximum of 2 marks for mere listing)

(max 10)



**CONCLUSION**

Social indicators direct government expenditure on issues that will guarantee social development and improved living standards for the general population of the country.

✓✓

(Accept any other correct, relevant conclusion)

(max 2)

**[40]**

**TOTAL SECTION C: [40]**

**GRAND TOTAL: [150]**