Lesson Description

In this lesson we:

- Study an overview of apartheid and post-apartheid industrial development strategies.
- Consider the concept and distribution of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs)
- Discuss various Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs)
- Explore issues related to industrial centralisation and decentralisation.

Summary

Apartheid Industrial Development Strategies

- Maintain South Africa as a white republic
- Bantustan policy to keep black people in their ethnic homeland. Creating 10 homelands
- Border industries are growth points bordering the homelands
- Aim of border industries was to keep black people in homelands
- Incentives e.g. tax concessions, were created to attract industrialist to these areas
- It was aimed at benefitting the white population.
- National Physical Development Plan was also introduced in 1975. It had similar incentives as the border industries. It did only locate at growth points bordering the homelands but also in other locations
- Good Hope Plan was introduced in 1982. It focused on the basic needs philosophy. To provide the basic needs, food, clean drinking water, proper sanitation, housing, education, health care, employment in order for to allow people to be productive and live life with dignity.
Post-Apartheid Industrial Development Strategies

- Aim was to address the inequalities created by the apartheid industrial development strategies through social, economic and political development of less developed areas.
- The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). Aim was to eradicate the effects of apartheid and improve the quality of life of all South Africans by providing them with the basic needs e.g. housing, electricity and clean water.
- Growth, employment and Redistribution (GEAR). To improve the rate of growth of the economy in order to create sufficient employment for the population. The slow growth of the economy limited the success of GEAR.

Concept and Distribution of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs)

- Aims to encourage manufacturing in areas and use of resources in those areas to produce goods instead of importing them (Benefication). They are generally located around transport routes that have international links e.g. harbor, in order to promote exports.

Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs)

(Source Via Africa Grade 12)
The aim here is to promote growth in areas that are underdeveloped but have economic potential e.g. creation of new jobs and improved infrastructure to attract foreign investors. Maputo Development Corridor, Wild Coast and Lebombo are some spatial development initiatives. The Maputo Corridor spatial development initiative connected Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Mozambique resulting in a major trade corridor. It created many investment opportunities and upgraded infrastructure along the corridor.

Wildcoast
Issues Related to Industrial Centralisation and Decentralisation

- Industrial centralisation is when industries are concentrated in a few core areas.
- Positive: They share infrastructure such as transport, power, water, financial services etc.
- Negative:
  - Distribution of wealth across the country is unequal as one region becomes more developed than the other.
  - Strain on physical infrastructure
  - Other problems e.g. pollution, congestion, massive rural urban migration which decrease development around rural areas, slums, informal settlements
  - Employment opportunities decrease in outlying areas

- Industrial decentralization is the movement of industries from core areas to the periphery. SDI's and IDZ's played a part in promoting this. This will definitely help to decrease the problems associated with industrial centralization.

Test Yourself

Question 1

1.1 … causes migrant labour.
   a) Industrial decentralisation
   b) Industrial centralisation
   c) SDI's
   d) IDZ's

1.2 IDZ’s encourages …
   a) export orientated manufacturing.
   b) import orientated manufacturing.
   c) limited manufacturing.
   d) none of the above.

1.3 The apartheid industrial development focused on the …
   a) RDP.
   b) Border industries.
   c) SDIs.
   d) IDZs.
1.4 One of SDI’s main aims is to …
   a) reduce pollution.
   b) link different parts of Southern Africa.
   c) to promote the informal sector.
   d) none of the above.

1.5 Agglomeration of industries …
   a) reduces congestion.
   b) allows industries to share facilities.
   c) reduces pollution.
   d) decreases strain on resources.

Question 2
Fill in the missing word/s, from the words provided.
1. When a successful industry attracts other forms of economic development it is known as …
2. Growth points were established during apartheid in order to keep people in the …
3. … is a policy to create more involvement of the black majority in the economy.
4. … is a policy to reduce poverty and achieve active growth.
5. … is a policy aimed at accelerating the growth of the economy and creating job opportunities.

Question 3
Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct letter next to the number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Industrial centralisation</td>
<td>A. Creating areas of industrial growth outside the core areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>IDZ</td>
<td>B. They are industrial development points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Growth points</td>
<td>C. Promote growth in areas that are underdeveloped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>SDI</td>
<td>D. Promoting investment to promote areas that have potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Industrial decentralisation</td>
<td>E. A lot of industries found in one area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 4
Underline the correct word/s from the alternatives given.
1. An increase in the informal sector in relation to the formal sector increases/decreases the GDP.
2. IDZ’s are apartheid/post-apartheid industrial strategies.
3. IDZ’s are/are not linked to SDI’s.
4. Industrial centralisation increases/decreases the strain on resources.
5. Industrial decentralisation could result in equal/unequal activities, wealth and people around the country.
Question 5

Match the words in Column A with their definitions in column B. Write the correct letter next to the number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>GEAR</td>
<td>A. Black Economic Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>BEE</td>
<td>B. Spatial Development Initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Asgi-SA</td>
<td>C. Growth, Employment and Redistribution Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>RDP</td>
<td>D. Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative in South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>SDI</td>
<td>E. Reconstruction and Development Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improve your Skills**

**Question 1**

Study the map and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Explain the term *border industry*
1.2 Is this an apartheid or post-apartheid industrial development strategy?
1.3 Explain the main purpose of border industries
1.4 State THREE incentives that were offered to industrialists to move to the
1.5 Explain why border industries failed

**Question 2**

Various post-apartheid industrial development strategies were put in place to accelerate economic growth and to address the economic injustices of the apartheid era. Some of these policies were the Black Economic Empowerment, Growth, Employment and Redistribution Policy and Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative in South Africa.

2.1 Explain the following post-apartheid industrial development strategies:
   a) Black Economic Empowerment
   b) Growth, Employment and Redistribution Policy
   c) Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative in South Africa
2.2 State and explain the main factor that resulted in the Growth, Employment and Redistribution Policy having limited success.

2.3 State THREE possible steps that could be taken to achieve the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative in South Africa.

**Question 3**

Study the article and answer the questions that follow:

*The Maputo Corridor SDI*

The Maputo Corridor SDI connects Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Maputo. Around one hundred and thirty investments have been identified. The areas of investment include agriculture, infrastructure, tourism and manufacturing.

3.1 Explain the following terms:
   - a) Spatial Development Initiatives
   - b) Industrial Development Zones

3.2 Explain the relationship between Spatial Development Initiatives and Industrial Development Zones.

3.3 In a paragraph of approximately 10 lines explain FOUR ways in which the Maputo Corridor SDI promoted economic growth.

**Question 4**

Study the diagram and answer the questions that follow:

4.1 State and explain the process taking place at:
   - a) A
   - b) B

4.2 Explain TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of process A.

4.3 Explain THREE economic advantages of process B to South Africa.

**Links**