higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE
NQF LEVEL 2

15 November 2024

This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 False
1.2 False
1.3 True
1.4 False
1.5 True
1.6 False
1.7 True
1.8 True
1.9 True
1.10 False

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 1910
2.2 Exile
2.3 Constitution
2.4 Legislation
2.5 Public officials
2.6 Bill
2.7 Provincial Gazette
2.8 Mayor
2.9 1994
2.10 Three

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 C
3.2 E
3.3 F
3.4 J
3.5 B
3.6 A
3.7 H
3.8 G
3.9 D
3.10 I

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 NOTE: Any of the following with maximum of 5 marks.

- Human dignity
- Achievement of quality
- Advancement of human rights and freedoms
- Non-racialism and non-sexism
- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Rule of law
- Universal adult suffrage
- National common voters' roll
- The provision of regular elections
- A multiparty system of democratic government (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.2

- Accountability
- Responsiveness
- Participatory governance
- Inclusiveness
- Transparency (5)

4.3 Access to health care
Another important second-generation social right is the right to access to basic health care services.✓ This means that the government must take steps to provide basic medical care to all people who cannot afford medical care.✓ No one may be refused emergency medical treatment.✓ Sick people first go to the local clinic, and if they cannot be treated there, they are referred to a government hospital.✓ Although many South Africans are now able to receive medical care, there is still a need for more clinics and hospitals.✓ To provide extra medical services to the people of South Africa, the government passed a law stating that all newly qualified doctors will perform their first year of service at a government hospital.✓ This extra year of service is called community service ✓. This service has also helped to improve the quality of medical support.✓ (8)

4.4 The legislature (parliament) is made up of elected representatives of the citizens of the country. It discusses all matters affecting South Africa and its people.✓ It is part of the government that has the power to make and change the laws of the country.✓ (2)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

QUESTION 5

5.1 Democracy is a political system of government in which all citizens of a country are able to vote✓ when they reach a certain age, to elect the country's government officials.✓ (2)

5.2 Human rights and freedom: everyone has certain basic rights✓ that nobody, including the government, can take away.✓ The government must make it possible for everybody to enjoy these rights.✓ (3)

5.3 A government is responsible for:
- managing a country and providing basic services to the citizens of the country✓
- ensuring the safety of each citizen ✓ and
- defending the country against aggression from outside its borders ✓ (3)

5.4 Human dignity
Human dignity is a key element of the Constitution,✓ even though the meaning of the concept has not yet fully developed.✓ The fact that a person is a human being means that he cannot be made to feel less that a human being.✓ For example, it can be considered offensive✓ to call a person a 'monkey' because it would be likening a human being to an animal.✓ (5)

5.5
- The right to have access to adequate housing
- The right to have access to health care, food and water
- The right to have to social security (3)

5.6
- Everyone has the right to a healthy environment.
- Legislation needs to be in place to prevent pollution and ecological damage.
- Conservation must be promoted.
- Development should be ecologically sustainable. (4)

5.7 Within its area, a municipality must:
- provide democratic and accountable government✓ to everybody in the municipality✓
- provide basic services such as electricity, water and sanitation✓ to all communities✓
- promote the social and economic development✓ of people in the municipality✓
- promote an environment that is safe and healthy for people✓ who live there✓
- see to it that all communities and other groups,✓ such as religious groups, participate in all local matters.✓ (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 6

Structure of the Constitutional Court:
The highest and most important court in South Africa is the Constitutional Court.✓ It consists of a president,✓ a deputy president✓ and other judges.✓ In all cases that come before the Constitutional Court,✓ at least eight judges must be involved in considering the matter.

Role of the Constitutional Court:
The Constitutional Court is the highest court✓ in all constitutional matters.✓ Only the Constitutional Court may✓ decide on constitutional matters.✓ Whether a matter is a constitutional matter can only be decided✓ by the Constitutional Court.✓

Functions of the Constitutional Court:
The Constitutional Court is also responsible for judging

- Cases where government departments disagree✓ on their roles and functions.✓
- Whether a bill is in line with the Constitution.✓
- Whether a member of the executive✓ (for example the president or a minister) has fulfilled the duties as contained in the Constitution✓
- Whether a legislature✓ (for example, parliament) has fulfilled the duties as contained in the Constitution,✓ and
- Cases where the High Court or the Supreme Court of Appeal✓ has made a finding that an act of parliament or a provincial act is unconstitutional✓
- Such findings or unconstitutionality must be confirmed by the Constitutional Court. **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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