higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE
NQF LEVEL 2

21 November 2023

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 True
1.5 False
1.6 False
1.7 True
1.8 True
1.9 True
1.10 False

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Natives Land Act of 1913
2.2 Constitutional Court
2.3 CODESA
2.4 Government
2.5 Constitution of 1996
2.6 IEC
2.7 Ordinance
2.8 President
2.9 National sphere
2.10 Mayor

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Human rights are those rights that each person in the world has,✓
- simply because she or he is a human.✓
- If you take away a person's human rights,✓
- you take away the person's dignity and you treat that person as less than human.✓ (5)

4.2
- Inclusivity means that the government must include the needs and views of all South Africans✓ when it develops and carries out plans or when it drafts legislation.✓
- This means that the needs and views of people supporting the opposition party must also be taken into account.✓ The Bill of Rights demands that every citizen is considered when government acts. South Africa has a vast and diverse community with all different races, religions and cultures. ✓
- The Government has to ensure that all its citizens are included in its decision-making processes.✓ In this way, change is more readily accepted.✓ (6)

4.3
- Constitutional Court
- Supreme Court
- High Court
- Magistrates' courts
- Traditional courts
- A number of other courts, such as the small claims court (6)

4.4 Ordinary people may also access the small claims court to hear simple cases,✓ for example, where a car was slightly damaged during an accident.✓ No legal representation is allowed.✓ (3)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 5

5.1 Constitutional Court (1)

5.2 Each person in our county must be treated with respect✓ by all other people in the country✓ and by the government,✓ and that person should also treat others with respect in return.✓ (4)

5.3 The Constitution gives government the responsibility to provide certain public services to its citizens. These services must be made available to all South Africans, regardless of their income. The services include things such as education,✓ health care,✓ water,✓ electricity✓ and even public television and radio.✓ The government must pay people to provide these services. The South African Constitution is one of the most advanced in the world and has been praised by many countries. (5)

5.4 Responsiveness means reacting quickly and in a positive way to something.✓ In the case of the government, it must respond quickly✓ and positively to the needs of the South African people.✓ For example, in the case of a severe drought,✓ the government must assist the farmers.✓ (5)

5.5 Everyone has the right to have access to health care services✓ and no one maybe refused emergency medical treatment.✓ In addition, all South Africans have the right to sufficient food✓ and water,✓ to social security such as pensions,✓ and social assistance if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants. According to the Constitution,✓ all people should have access to water as a right.✓ (7)

5.6 Economic rights are those rights that guarantee that a government will ensure✓ that all workers are treated fairly.✓ People felt that government needed certain positive actions to ensure that people have access to these rights.✓ (3)

5.7
- Provides democratic and accountable government to everybody in the municipality
- Provides basic services such as electricity, water and sanitation to all communities
- Promotes the social and economic development of people in the municipality
- Promotes an environment that is safe and healthy for people who live there
- Ensures that all communities and other groups, such as religious groups, participate in all local matters (5)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 6

Constitutional matters: a constitutional matter includes any issue involving the meaning, protection and enforcement of the Constitution.✓ This includes the Bill of Rights.✓ The Constitutional Court has been established in terms of the Constitution and is the highest court✓ to hear cases about constitutional matters.✓ Constitutional issues are concerned with the relationship between the State and citizens,✓ including legislation controlling electoral activities and the conduct of government employees and institutions.✓

Criminal matters: a criminal matter includes any issue where a person is suspected of committing a crime.✓ Such matters are investigated by the SAPS.✓ If enough evidence is found, such person is then prosecuted and he or she is called the accused.✓ In a criminal trial, the state✓ must prove that the accused was responsible for the crime.✓ The accused may give evidence that he or she should not be found guilty.✓

Civil matters: a civil matter includes any issue where two or more people disagree on whether the rights✓ of one of them have been affected by someone's actions.✓ The person against whom the case is heard, is called the defendant.✓ The claimant must prove his or her case.✓ The defendant is allowed to provide evidence showing why the claim should not succeed.✓ Once the court has heard the arguments from both sides (i.e., the claimant and the defendant), it gives its ruling.✓ The court also says who should pay the cost of the lawyers.✓ A typical example is the case where a married person wants to end his or her marriage.✓ **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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