higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE
NQF LEVEL 2

(8011002)

18 November 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 In a democracy the government chooses the leaders in elections.

1.2 The purpose of the rule of law is to protect the basic rights of every individual.

1.3 Universal adult suffrage means all citizens above the age of 20 years have the right to vote in national elections, regardless of their race, sex, beliefs, intelligence, economic status or social status.

1.4 Due to the enormous loss of life in World War II, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948 to provide a common understanding of what everyone's rights are.

1.5 Inclusivity means that the government must consider the needs and views of all South Africans when it develops and carries out plans or when it drafts legislation.

1.6 Intergovernmental relations refer to the relationships between different government departments and institutions in one country.

1.7 In a referendum, people vote in order to make a decision about a particular subject, rather than voting for a person.

1.8 The Constitutional Court is not responsible for judging cases where government departments disagree on their roles and functions.

1.9 The Prohibition of Political Interference Act of 1968 sought to prevent racial groups from collaborating with each other for a political purpose.

1.10 The second arm of government, the judiciary, consists of a number of courts.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Bill of Rights; Constitution; human rights; courts; convention; General Law Amendment Act of 1963; Freedom Charter; group rights; Urban Areas Act of 1923; 27 April 1994; South African Police Service Act; 4 September 2018; 25 March 2017; third-degree rights

2.1 The … introduced residential segregation and provided cheap labour for the industry, which was led by white people.

2.2 … is a large, formal meeting of people that have the same interest.

2.3 The South African Parliament adopted the interim or traditional Constitution for the transition period, to come into force on …

2.4 There is no law in South Africa that is more important than the …

2.5 … refer to those rights that are shared by all human beings.

2.6 The … is part of the long history of struggle against racist laws and for the attainment of democracy in South Africa.

2.7 The government, parliament and … must ensure that whatever they do is not contrary to the Constitution.

2.8 One of the most important first-generation rights in the … is the right to equality.

2.9 The … allowed a police officer to detain, without warrant, a person suspected of a politically motivated crime for up to 90 days without access to a lawyer.

2.10 … also known as collective rights, are rights held be a group rather than by its members severally.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Choose an item/word from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	They are people who have been given the power to rule	A	special courts
3.2	It is a process of decision-making and implementing those decisions	B	constitutional state
3.3	This is a key element of the Constitution	C	government
3.4	It is a country where the power of the government is described in a constitution and, importantly, where the power of the government is limited by the constitution	D	governance
3.5	It establishes a number of structures that ensure that the government does its work properly and that our rights and freedoms are protected	E	Constitution
3.6	He or she must uphold, defend and respect the Constitution as the supreme law of South Africa	F	mayor
3.7	He or she is the head of the executive in the local sphere of government	G	human dignity
3.8	It is a special institution that inspects how all government departments are spending the taxpayer's money. This inspection is done annually	H	traditional courts
3.9	These courts include labour courts, electoral courts and tax courts	I	president
3.10	These courts are not allowed to deal with any serious legal matters	J	auditor general

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 List the different courts that make out the court system in South Africa. (7)

4.2 List THREE examples of some of the areas that parliament may address by means of legislation. (3)

4.3 Describe the key concepts relating to legislature and legislation. (10)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 5

Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

TSHWANE KASIS ON FIRE!

Angry residents block roads

Angry residents prevented pupils from going to school, a shopping complex was closed and roads were barricaded with burning tyres, branches, and rocks. The protests in Mabopane, Winterveld and GaRankuwa in Tshwane almost shut down the kasis. In some areas, commuters were left stranded after taxis were stopped by the protesters, who demanded the support of people on, on the way to work. The residents said they were not happy with the Tshwane Municipal Council resolution of 27 October last year. They said the municipality didn't consult them about the new billing system and closing of the Sandspruit Works Association which provided water, sanitation and related services.

Residents said they've marched to the Tshwane House and been to the department of co-operative governance and the premier's office with no outcome. Tshepo Chauke, one of the protest leaders said: 'They must come down and listen to our demands.' The residents claim they have been receiving high water bills while their water meters were broken and leaking. They were also angry about sewage in the street. City spokesman Lindela Mashigo said two contractors are on site to replace broken sewerage pipes.

By Kgalalelo Tlhoaele

(*Daily Sun*)

5.1 Does the community have the right the protest for water, sanitation and related services? Substantiate you answer. (3)

5.2 Discuss environment as a human right. (3)

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5.3 Discuss *accountability*. (8)

5.4 Discuss *transparency*. (3)

5.5 Explain the following human rights:

5.5.1 Health care

5.5.2 Food

5.5.3 Water and social security

(3 × 2) (6)

5.6 5.6.1 Can the police arrest people who closed the road? (1)

5.6.2 List the cases that can be opened when there are protests. (3)

5.7 Explain *social rights*. (3)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 6

6.1 Explain the difference between *constitutional matters*, *criminal matters* and *civil matters*. (15)

6.2 Discuss the responsibility of a municipality. (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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