higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

GOVERNANCE
NQF LEVEL 3

26 FEBRUARY 2020

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 A
2.2 D
2.3 A
2.4 D
2.5 B
2.6 C
2.7 A
2.8 A
2.9 D
2.10 C

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 4

4.1 (a) managed
(b) controlled

4.2 (a) National Assembly
(b) National Council of Provinces

4.3 (a) area
(b) time

4.4 (a) Executive Committee
(b) Mayor

4.5 (a) Kingship
(b) Headmanship

(5 × 2) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Telkom
- Eskom
- Transnet
- Rand Water

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.2
- The maintenance✓ of law and order.✓
- The defence of society against external enemies.✓
- The advancement of the welfare✓ of a group, community, society or state.✓

(5)

5.3 Community policing can be described as a philosophy✓ or style of policing✓ that emphasises a cooperative approach between the police and other citizens✓ on solving community problems✓ and improving the quality of life in the community.✓ (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.4
- To promote cooperation
- To ensure transparency
- To be accountable
- To avoid conflict/ problems/arguments
- To be effective/coherent (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.5
- To coordinate and align budgets,✓ priorities,✓ activities✓ and policies across interrelated sectors and functions✓
- To ensure the smooth flow of information within government✓ between government and communities✓ with the aim of enhancing the policy, programme and implementation process✓
- To promote and facilitate cooperative decision-making✓
- To prevent and resolve conflicts and disputes✓ (Any 7 × 1) (7)

[20]

QUESTION 6

6.1 **Note to the assessor: This is only an example of how the answer could be marked. Any other relevant discussions may also be awarded marks.**
The ward councillors should represent the interest of the people.✓ They should know about the issues and problems in the areas, especially regarding service delivery.✓ They should act as spokespersons for the people in the wards at meetings that are held to find solutions.✓ The people of the municipalities should be able to bring their concerns to the ward councillors who, in turn, must take these problems up with the council officials.✓
(Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.2 **Note to the assessor: This is an example of how the learner can answer the question. Marks can be awarded for similar relevant facts regarding the legislative powers and practical application of the role of a municipal council.**
The legislative powers of a municipal council are its powers to make and change by-laws.✓ The members of a municipal council are responsible for reviewing proposed by-laws.✓ A municipal council may make by-laws that prescribe rules and orders about its internal arrangements,✓ business and proceedings;✓ and the establishment, composition, procedures, powers and functions of its committees.✓

A municipal council can also make laws about things that fall under the area that it is responsible for.✓ The municipal council may involve and/or consult the comments of the public for inputs on by-laws.✓ The by-laws may then be signed or rejected.✓ A municipal by-law may be implemented only after it has been published in an official provincial gazette.✓ A municipal council must ensure that the municipal by-laws are available to the public.✓ (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.3 **The following is a guideline on how this question could be answered and any other relevant answers/facts may be awarded with one mark each regarding the local sphere.**

Municipal councils can do the following to ensure that communities' problems are addressed successfully:

- Work together with the national and provincial government to address service delivery problems and to find solutions.
- Respond quickly to the community's needs.
- Investigate the community's needs and the reasons for it.
- Report the findings to the public and responsible departments.
- Send a ward councillor to the community to determine the real issues and act as a spokesperson for the people (community).
- Address the community at different venues and time frames.
- Be sensitive towards the community's needs.
- Prioritise the handling of the community's needs.
- Plan and manage policing, road traffic and firefighting to ensure a safe environment for the community.
- Obtain assistance from the Metro Police and the South African Police Service to address violence and to keep situations calm.
- Apply for additional budget to accommodate the identified needs.
- Refer issues to other spheres of government if they cannot solve the problem.
- Act and talk on behalf of the community.
- Make balanced decisions based on the ideals of equity and justice for everyone and not only a particular group of people.
- The municipality can pass a budget for this specific situation by budgeting for temporary housing and other basic community needs.
- Provide short-term and long-term plans for issues at hand.
- Plan and implement health and safety issues to ensure that the community is safe.
- Plan and develop a strategic plan to meet the community's needs.
- Communicate short-term and long-term plans for issues at hand to the community through the ward councillor.
- Provide feedback to the communities regarding constituencies.
- Act in a transparent manner.
- Attend regular meetings with the community.
- Ensure that all the public's basic human rights that the municipality is responsible for, are adhered to.

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- Employ people or enter into partnership with organisations that are able to address the issues at hand to ensure that the municipalities perform their functions effectively.
- Monitor the management of the municipality's administration regarding the issues at hand.
- Manage matters assigned to the municipality by national government.
- Ensure that all people concerned have basic services, such as water and sanitation. (Any relevant 12 × 1) (12)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 40

SECTION C

QUESTION 7

The national level of government's actions covers the whole country.✓ National government is the highest level of government in South Africa.✓ It governs the inhabitants of South Africa in all the provinces.✓

Legislative Authority	Function	Executive Authority	Function
Parliament as: The National Assembly✓ The National Council of Provinces✓	To formulate and adopt policy for South Africa✓ Expressed in legislation✓ to be implemented by the Executive Authority✓	President✓ Cabinet✓ National functional departments✓	To execute the policy adopted by the legislative authority✓ and embodied in legislation✓, and to serve as a framework for implementing policy✓

National government consists of different organs of government,✓ each of which performs a specific task.✓ These organs are known as the legislature,✓ executive✓ and judiciary.✓ Each organ is organised in a specific way and consists of people and institutions that:

- Have jurisdiction over certain matters✓
- Are responsible for carrying out various processes✓ and functions.✓ (Any 20 × 1) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION C: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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