higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

GOVERNANCE
NQF LEVEL 3

8 December 2020

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

Copyright reserved

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARKERS

1. Mark all the questions.

2. Follow the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

3. Use only a red pen.

4. Put your ticks and crosses neatly and legibly.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Horizontal
1.1.2 Hierarchic
(2 × 1) (2)

1.2 1.2.1 Authority
1.2.2 Public
1.2.3 Stability
(3 × 1) (3)
[5]

QUESTION 2

Note to ASSESSOR:
Please read the question and answer together. Any applicable reasoning that disproves false statements will be acceptable. Copying directly form the question paper will not be regarded as substantiating the answer.

2.1 True (1)

2.2 False
The President is elected in terms of section 86 of the Constitution. (2)

2.3 True (1)

2.4 True (1)

2.5 False
Eskom is a state-owned enterprise or parastatal and not a Chapter 9 institution. (2)

2.6 True (1)

2.7 False
Kings and queens are regarded as traditional leaders in terms of the Traditional Leadership Act. (2)

2.8 False
Sector policing is a method of policing used in a smaller, manageable geographic sector in a police station area. (2)

2.9 False
Diagonal refers to different levels across lines of authority or functions. At the same level refers to horizontal. (2)

2.10 True (1)
[15]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 3

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Social extra-governmental relations
- Political extra-governmental relations
- Economic extra-governmental relations
- Institutional extra-governmental relations
- Elite extra-governmental relations (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.2
- 8 metropolitan municipalities
- 44 district municipalities
- 205 local municipalities (3)

4.3 A ward councillor is elected directly to represent and serve the people in a specific ward. (1)

4.4
- They are necessary for creating a hierarchy of authority and establishing accountability and responsibility.
- They enable the far-reaching delegation of powers that takes place in most government institutions.
- They enable control of the policy and decisions of a higher authority that must be executed, as well as the allocation of resources that must be effectively applied to accomplish the goals of the institution. (3)

[10]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Premier
- Executive council
- Provincial functional departments (3)

5.2
- The maintenance of law and order
- The defence of society against external enemies
- The advancement of the welfare of the group, community, society or state (3)

5.3
- The prevention and combating of crime
- The investigation of crime
- The safeguarding of life and property
- The maintenance of internal stability and security (4)

[10]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 A CPF is a forum or place where members of the police and the community gather in order to identify and discuss crimes and the crime-related problems experienced in that particular station area, and to jointly find solutions to those problems. (2)

6.2
- The station commissioner of a station area
- Some of the station commissioner's members, usually the officer in charge of crime prevention
- Members of the public living in that area (3)

6.3 The CSF's approach is broader than that of the CPF in that it includes the responses from all the departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) cluster. The CSF is distinguished from the CPF through its tasks. (1)

6.4 To prevent a situation where the police dominate the crime prevention initiatives in an area, dictating to the public what should be done and how it should be done (1)

6.5 Yes.✓
An important responsibility of a CPF is to make sure that the interrelationships between the SAPS and the members of the community are healthy and on a sound footing. By allowing members of the CPF to assist the SAPS, the members of the community might be more inclined to abide by rules and regulations as they might be more comfortable when members of their own community are looking out for them.✓✓ (3)

Copyright reserved

6.6
- By observing any suspicious activities or behaviour in their areas and reporting it to the police as soon as possible on a voluntary basis
- By joining the South African Police Reservists
- By joining the community policing forum (CPF), serving on the forum and attending meetings
- By supplying police crime investigators with information as informants after crimes have been committed, thereby assisting crime investigators in solving crimes successfully.
- By joining their area's private neighbourhood watch. (5)

[15]

QUESTION 7

7.1 7.1.1 Intergovernmental dispute (1)

7.1.2
- An organ of state involved in an intergovernmental dispute must make every reasonable effort to settle the dispute by means of mechanisms and procedures provided for that purpose, and must exhaust all other remedies before it approaches a court to resolve the dispute.
- If a court is not satisfied that the above requirements have been met, it may refer a dispute back to the organs of state involved. (2)

7.2 7.2.1 The customary institutions or structures, or customary systems or procedures of governance, recognised, utilised or practised by traditional communities. (1)

7.2.2
- The Constitution
- Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act 23 of 2009
- National House of Traditional Leaders Act 22 of 2009
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

7.2.3
- Promote the role of traditional leadership within the constitutional dispensation.
- Promote nation-building.
- Promote peace, stability and cohesiveness of communities.
- Develop, preserve and promote culture and traditions of communities.
- Consider parliamentary Bills referred to it by the secretary.
- Participate in intergovernmental structures and advise the national government.
- Make recommendations on any matter that the government may require. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

7.3.1
- The desire to commit a crime
- The opportunity to commit a crime
- Combination of a desire and opportunity (3)

7.3.2 The desire to commit a crime:

- Some criminologists and psychologists are of the opinion that a person could be born with the desire to commit crimes.
- The way they were brought up, plays an important role in a person's desire to commit crimes when they reach juvenile or adult stage.

The opportunity to commit a crime

- A crime can only be committed if the opportunity to commit such a crime exists.
- A person can have all the desire in the world to commit a crime, but if the opportunity to commit such a crime does not exist, such a person cannot commit a crime.
- If a person who does not want to commit a crime sees the opportunity to commit a crime, he or she might be tempted to take the opportunity and commit that crime, even though he or she otherwise would not have committed it.

Combination of a desire and opportunity

- It is clear from the above-mentioned examples that both the desire and the opportunity to commit the crime must exist before a crime can be committed successfully. (3)

[15]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 8

			Three Arms (Trias politica)		
			Legislature	**Executive**	**Judiciary**
Three spheres of government	**National**	**Composition**	Parliament (elected at national election): National Assembly (NA) has 350–400 elected representatives; National Council of Provinces (NCOP) has 90 representatives (10 per province)	Cabinet: President, Deputy President, Various ministers	Different courts throughout South Africa
		Functions	Makes, amends and scraps national laws, and holds executive accountable.	Plans/drafts national laws and implements laws that are passed	Decides on disputes where laws have been broken and hands out punishment.
		Examples	NA and NCOP make laws like the law on state information	Implements laws and runs the country through departments like Home Affairs and the South African Police Service (SAPS).	Constitutional Court Supreme Court of Appeal High Courts (11) Magistrates' Courts District Courts Special Courts (e.g. Small Claims, Labour, etc.) Traditional Courts
	Provincial	**Composition**	30–80 members elected on separate ballot at national election.	Premier and executive council (5–10 members selected from provincial legislature by premier)	
		Functions	Makes provincial laws	Plans/drafts provincial laws and implements laws that are passed	
		Examples	Laws about provincial education or sport	Implements laws and runs the province through departments such as the Western Cape Education Department (WCED)	
	Local	**Composition**	Municipal council (Elected at municipal election): Fully proportional OR 50/50 proportionally elected and ward representative	Municipal council: Mayor and executive committee OR executive mayor and mayoral committee (10).	
		Functions	Makes by-laws for different municipalities	Plans/drafts by-laws and implements laws that are passed.	
		Examples	Laws about street trading and property taxes.	Implements laws and runs the municipality through departments like Finance	

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

Copyright reserved