higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION N4

12 JUNE 2018

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A: COMPULSORY

QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1	True
1.1.2	False
1.1.3	False
1.1.4	False
1.1.5	False
1.1.6	True
1.1.7	False
1.1.8	True
1.1.9	True
1.1.10	False
1.1.11	False
1.1.12	True
1.1.13	False
1.1.14	False
1.1.15	True

(15 × 1) (15)

1.2 Missing word(s):

1.2.1	Constitutional Court
1.2.2	Five
1.2.3	Province
1.2.4	Proportional representation
1.2.5	Auditor General
1.2.6	Ministry of finance
1.2.7	Bill of rights
1.2.8	National council of provinces
1.2.9	Criminal
1.2.10	Independent Electoral Commission

(10 × 1) (10)

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

SECTION B

Answer any THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1.1 Government control over inflation

- Implement credit control by preventing people from buying too much and spending too much money
- Overspending leads to greater demands for goods and services
- Implementation of higher interest rates may lead to fewer credit transactions and fewer prices
- Measures to increase overall productivity in the country may lead to the supply of goods being sufficient to satisfy the demand for such goods
- The Reserve Bank is currently implementing on inflation targeting framework
- This is a monetary policy framework in which the central bank announces an explicit inflation target (Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

2.1.2

- Monetary policy is a process by which the authority of the country controls the supply of money by for example targeting the inflation or interest rate to ensure price stability
- Aim of monetary policy is to contribute to economic growth and stability, to lower unemployment, and to maintain predictable exchange rate with other currencies

(Any relevant 1 × 4) (4)

2.3 Administrative processes

- Policy-making
- Organising
- Financing
- Staffing
- Determination of work procedures
- Control (6 × 1) (6)

2.4 Franchise qualifications

- Must be South African citizen
- Must be in possession of an identity document or temporary ID
- Must be 18 years and older
- Must be permanent resident of the country
- Must not be affected by only disqualification (Any 4 × 1) (4)

[25]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Between 350 to 400 members (2 × 1) (2)

3.1.2 Constitution states that every citizen who qualified to vote for the National Assembly is eligible to be a member of the National Assembly.
- Appear on political party national list
- Are South African citizen
- Are 18 years old and older
- Appear on the national voters roll (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.1.3 Disqualification for membership of the National Assembly
- They are in the service of a state and receive payment for their service
- They are permanent delegates of NCOP
- They are members for provincial legislature
- They are members of municipal council
- They are unrehabilitated insolvents
- Court have declared them as having unsound minds
- Court has convicted them of offences and sentenced them to more than 12 months
- Imprisonment without the option of fine (Any 3 × 2) (6)

3.2 Provincial legislature matters
- Agriculture
- Cultural affairs
- Education with the exclusion of technikon and universities
- Health services
- Housing
- Language policy
- Police and protection services
- Tourism
- Local government (Any relevant 10 × 1) (10)

3.3 Powers of State President
- Assent to bills
- Refer bills back for further consideration
- Convene meeting of the cabinet
- Appoint commission of enquiries and ambassadors
- Refer disputes that might occur in parliament to the constitutional court
- Appointment of commission of enquiry
- Negotiation and signing of international agreement
- Proclamation of referenda
- To pardon offenders (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[25]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Characteristics of a state
- Definite territory (demarcated geographical area
- Definite/permanent population
- Government (self-determination)
- Formal independence
- International recognition (Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

4.2 Family systems
- Traditional system
- System of camaraderie
- Egalitarian system (system of equality) (Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

4.3 Principle of separation of powers
- A democratic state is based on the principle that all power may not be centered in the hands of an individual, but various functions of the state must be separated
- Legislative power – who enact laws may not execute or administer them
- Executive power – executors of laws may not be involved in enacting legislation
- Judicial power – judicial authority must apply, administer and interpret the laws of the country (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

4.4 Ways of getting citizenship
- Birth
- Descent
- Registration
- Naturalisation (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

4.5 Administrative processes
- Determination of policy
- Organisation
- Finance
- Personnel provision
- Determination of work procedure
- Exercising control (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.6 Parliament (1)
[25]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Provincial taxes
- Taxes, levies other than income tax, valve added tax rates on property or custom duties
- Levy taxes on motor vehicles
- Gambling fees
- Licenses for vehicles
- Licenses for hunting and fishing
- Fees for professional services
- Levy taxes on licences
- Gambling taxes
- Fees for hospitalisation
- National government grants (Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

5.2 Ministry of Finance (2)

5.3 Purpose/function of advisory boards
- To provide members of parliament, political executive and the administrative executive guidance, advice in drawing up a policy on those matters for which these boards were bought into being.
- It is sometimes necessary to obtain specialised information or experience when a decision is taken within these institution since public servants are not experts in every sphere.
- Nearly every department has advisory boards attached to it.

(Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

5.4 Functions of the premier
- Appoint or dismiss executive council members
- To convene executive council meetings
- To assent to and sign bills
- To refer a bill to the constitutional court for decision on the bills constitutionality
- To summon the provincial legislature to an extraordinary sitting to conduct urgent matters
- To dissolve the provincial legislature and to call an election after a vote of no confidence in the executive council
- Calling a referendum in the province in accordance with the national legislation
- Appointing a commission of enquiry
- Premier may assign to a member of the executive any power or function of another member who is absent from office and unable to exercise that power or function. (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 75
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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