higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION N4

22 NOVEMBER 2019

This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 True
1.1.2 False
1.1.3 True
1.1.4 True
1.1.5 False
1.1.6 True
1.1.7 False
1.1.8 False
1.1.9 True
1.1.10 False
1.1.11 True
1.1.12 False
1.1.13 False
1.1.14 False
1.1.15 False

(15 × 1) (15)

1.2
1.2.1 Constitution
1.2.2 Director general
1.2.3 Budget
1.2.4 State departments
1.2.5 State

(5 × 2) (10)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1
- State departments provide physical, social and administration services to the citizens of the country.
- State departments work in functional areas such as health, education and transport under political leadership and cabinet ministers.
- They supervise and control departments according to government policy.

Quasi autonomous/Chapter 9 institutions
- These institutions are independent of political parties and government and are only subject to the Constitution and the laws.
- These bodies must account to the National Assembly and must report annually.
- They must act impartially and without fear, favour or prejudice.
- No one may interfere with their work.
- Other organs of state must protect and assist these institutions.

(Any 5 × 2) (10)

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2.2 They are only subject to the Constitution. (2)

2.3 Principles of democracy
- Division of the authority of the state
- Government by the people
- The rule of law
- Guaranteeing the human rights of citizens
- Order and welfare functions (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.4 Composition of the Constitutional Court
- Chief justice
- Deputy chief justice
- Other judges (3 × 1) (3)

2.5 Ways in which government can fight inflation
- Implement credit control✓ by preventing people from buying too much and spending too much money.✓
- Implementation of higher interest rates✓ may lead to fewer credit transactions and also fewer price increases.✓
- Measures to increase overall productivity✓ in the country may lead to the supply of goods being sufficient to satisfy demands for such goods.✓
- The reserve bank is currently implementing an inflation targeting framework. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

[25]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Egalitarian system
- The husband and wife both work and support the family
- They make decisions together
- The wife is no longer a full-time homemaker and employs someone to help
- The husband and wife share domestic tasks (Any 3 × 2) (6)

3.2 Qualifications to be a franchisee
- Persons must be South African citizens
- Must be 18 years and older
- Not subject to any disqualification contained in the act
- Not a South African citizen but granted the right to vote by parliament
- All voters have to be in possession of an identity document or be on the temporary voters' roll (5 × 1) (5)

3.3 Parliament (1 × 2) (2)

3.4 Effect of inflation on the economy
- It leads to the impoverishment of the country's population.✓✓
- It leads to increase in interest rates e.g. the cost of lending money becomes very high.✓✓
- Consumer prices increases regularly.✓✓
- In a situation of higher inflation the focus is more on salary increase than higher productivity.✓✓
- If you save money inflation erodes the purchasing power of the amount saved. (Any 4 × 2) (8)

3.5 Services rendered by local authorities
- Controlling air pollution
- Building regulations
- Firefighting services
- Municipal health services
- Municipal public transport
- Trading regulations
- Cemeteries and crematoria
- Garbage removal
- Water supply
- Electricity and gas reticulation (Any 4 × 1) (4)

[25]

QUESTION 4

4.1 90 members/delegates (1 × 2) (2)

4.2 Citizens may become members of the National Assembly if they:
- Are South African citizens
- Are 18 years and older
- Appear on the national voters roll
- Have a valid identity document
- Appear on a political party's national list (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.3 Disqualifications of membership
- Is in the service of the state and receive payment for services
- Is a permanent delegate of the National Council of Provinces
- Is a member of the provincial legislature
- Is a member of the municipal council
- Is an unrehabilitated insolvent
- Declared of unsound mind by the court
- Was convicted of offences and sentenced to more than 12 months imprisonment by the court (Any 3 × 1) (3)

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4.4 Functioning of parliament

- Parliament is continuously in session: The president can convene the houses for urgent matters and can also convene them for a joint sitting.
- Members or parliament enjoy freedom of speech granted to them by the Constitution.
- They cannot be prosecuted for anything they may say in parliament.
- Parliament has its own internal penalties for members who contravene the rules.
- Parliament functions by means of debate after which a decision is reached.
- Parliament takes the majority decision about laws and other matters which affect the daily lives of citizens.
- A committee system is used to resolve differences and consider bills.
- The Constitution stipulates that the courts and the Constitutional Court in particular may examine a bill to determine whether it is in accordance with the Constitution. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

4.5 Speaker of Parliament (2)

4.6 Interests addressed by the Constitution

- The Constitution identifies clear basic values and principles that must govern the executive functions of public administration.
- The judicial authority is vested in the courts.
- The Constitution established Chapter 9 institutions with the task of strengthening Constitutional democracy.
- It recognises traditional authorities and customary law, subject both to the Constitution itself.
- It accords provinces' exclusive jurisdiction in listed and limited spheres such as libraries.
- It replaces the senate with a new National Council of provinces.
- It extends the socioeconomic rights to incorporate rights of access to housing, health care, etc.
- The Constitution introduces the concept of cooperative governance in terms of each sphere of government.
- The Constitution contains a bill of rights that regulates the relationship between the state and the citizens.
- The Constitution guarantees equal rights for all citizens of RSA.
- The Constitution is the supreme law and has supremacy over parliament/legislative authority, the president, cabinet, executive and the judiciary. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 75
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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