higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

JUNE EXAMINATION

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION N4

8 JUNE 2016

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	True		
	1.1.2	True		
	1.1.3	False		
	1.1.4	False		
	1.1.5	True		
	1.1.6	False		
	1.1.7	True		
	1.1.8	False		
	1.1.9	True		
	1.1.10	True		
			(10 x 2)	(20)

1.2	1.2.1	Second/Middle		
	1.2.2	Nine		
	1.2.3	Provincial legislature		
	1.2.4	Premier		
			(4 x 2)	(8)

1.3
- Gauteng
- KwaZulu-Natal
- Eastern Cape
- Western Cape
- Limpopo Province
- Free State
- North-West
- Mpumalanga
- Northern Cape

(9 x 1) (9)

1.4 The provincial government exists to govern each of the provinces.
They are independent and have the authority to make their own decisions.
They generate their own income; decide on the provision of services based on provincial needs.
Hold provincial elections and function on a party basis.
Make laws called ordinances to govern the province.
Laws must not clash with the constitution or an act of parliament.

(Any 3 x 1) (3)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 **Family**
It is the smallest unit in a community.
Consists of a man and a woman with their children under the same roof. (1)

Traditional System
The children see the father and husband as the sole supporter and decision-maker.
The wife is a full-time house wife/educator and obedient to husband. (3 x 1) (3)

System of Camaradery
Husband is the main breadwinner and decision-maker of the family, but the wife's advice is considered.
Wife holds a part-time or supportive job, her main function is educator and homemaker
She receives recognition for her non-domestic skills and enjoys independence. (3 x 1) (3)

Egalitarian system (system of equality)
Both husband and wife have careers and support the family.
Both mutually agree to do domestic chores.
Wife manages the homemaking activities. (3 x 1) (3)

2.2
- Citizens of a democratic state are not governed by the arbitrary judgement of state officials, but the common law will serve as a measure to determine which citizens have committed misdeeds or offences.
- Officials who execute policy may not be given so many powers that they can apply the law according to their own judgement.
- All citizens of a country are equal in the eyes of the law (within the limitations of the laws of the land), irrespective of race, religion or sex.
- The judiciary functions must be executed by people who are on the judiciary bench. (Impartial people who stand independent of the state)

(Any 3 x 2) (6)

2.3
- The legislative authority deals with the making of laws at all THREE levels of government.
- Laws ensure that there is order amongst the citizens and everyone lives peacefully.
- At each level of government there are institutions that have legislative authority, namely parliament, provincial legislature and municipal councils.
- They also ensure that money is available to implement laws.

(4 x 1) (4)

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2.4 2.4.1 **Population**

Every public institution exists to satisfy the needs and expectations of the population, and to eliminate situations that will harm the community.

Individuals can appeal individually or in groups to public institutions. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.2 **Interest and pressure groups**

To overcome the problem that individuals are politically insignificant and powerless, voluntary associations were created to act collectively on behalf of its members.

Difference between an interest and pressure group is that an interest group becomes a pressure group as soon as it shows signs of playing a political role.

They can make representations to government for better conditions of service. (3 x 2) (6)

2.5

- The municipality makes bylaws provided that they are consistent with the national or provincial legislation.
- Prescribe how municipal income will be spent to provide the necessary services to maintain the well-being of all citizens.
- Ensure that national and provincial policies are enforced on local level.
- Municipalities have the right to govern on their own initiative subject to national, provincial legislation and the Constitution State Corporation.
- It is government closest to the people to understand their needs.
- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
- To ensure the provision of services to communities.
- To promote social and economic development.
- To promote a safe and healthy environment for communities.
- To encourage the involvement of communities in mattes of local government.

(Any 5 x 2) (10)
[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 The Electoral Commission (2)

3.1.2
- Political parties are the basic units for which representation is sought.
- They all involve multimember constituencies where voters choose candidates nominated by party executive committees.
- In South Africa votes are cast on different political parties.
- Candidates receive constituencies in parliament according to the number of votes.

(3 x 2) (6)

3.1.3
- Names of registered parties
- Sign or symbol of each party in colour
- Abbreviated name and photograph of the leader of each such party (3 x 2) (6)

3.1.4
- Must be a South African citizen
- 18 years and older
- Registered to vote
- Not a South African but granted the right to vote by the parliament
- Not subject to any disqualifications contained in the act.

(4 x 1) (4)

3.2
- To appoint or dismiss executive council members.
- To convene executive meetings.
- To assent to and sign provincial bills.
- To refer a bill to the provincial legislature for further consideration.
- To refer a bill to the Constitutional Court for a decision on the bill's constitutionality.
- To summon the provincial legislature to an extraordinary sitting.
- To dissolve the provincial legislature and to call an election after vote of no confidence has been passed in the provincial legislature.
- Appoints commissions of enquiry.
- Assents to the provincial constitution.
- Implements provincial legislation.
- Implements national legislation.
- Administers the province.
- Develops and implements provincial policy.
- Co-ordinates the provincial administration and its departments.

(Any 6 x 2) (12)

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3.3
- To advise and make recommendations to the national government with regard to any matter pertaining to traditional authorities, indigenous law and custom.
- To advise the president on matters of national interest.
- The council has the power to delay parliamentary bills in respect of traditional needs.
- Any parliamentary bill pertaining to traditional authorities, indigenous laws or the traditions and customs of traditional communities must, after being passed by the house it was introduced to, be referred to the council by the secretary to parliament for comment, advice, or support.
- They are the representative body for traditional leaders in parliament.

(5 x 2) (10)
[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Drawn up as a special measure at a set time to realise a predetermination of political objectives.
- Consists of a number of laws that are implemented from time to time.

(2 x 2) (4)

4.1.2
- The constitution has supremacy over parliament.
- The constitution guarantees equal rights for all citizens of the RSA.
- It contains a Bill of Rights that regulates the relationship between the state and citizens.
- Makes provision for the formation of a government of national unity.
- The former four provinces are replaced by nine provinces each of which obtained its own provincial government.
- It entrenches various interests of the community, for example an electoral system of proportional representation.
- Serves as a system of basic principles and rules according to which the country must be governed.
- It also spells out the powers according to which the governing institutions may govern.
- It is also meant to determine the relationship between citizens and the governing institutions.

(Any 4 x 2) (8)

4.2 4.2.1

- The high courts have jurisdiction in all constitutional matters except matters that only the Constitutional Court can decide on.
- These courts are also vested in provinces with appellate divisions.
- They hear matters that are so serious that the lower courts would not be competent to make a proper judgement.
- These courts can sentence offenders to life imprisonment unless otherwise prescribed by the law.
- Decisions are binding on magistrate's courts within the respective area of jurisdiction.

(2 x 2) (4)

4.2.2 Magistrate's courts exist to pronounce judgment on the less serious criminal and civil matters that appear daily.

There are various magistrate's courts that pronounce judgment on a great variety of matters, for example ordinary magistrate's court, children's court, regional magistrate's court.

(2 x 2) (4)

4.3

- Research
- Conducting public relations
- Providing legal services
- Notification functions
- Constructing and maintaining information (5 x 2) (10)

4.4 **Public Protector**

Investigates any conduct in state affairs or public administration at any level of government that is improper.
Must report on that conduct to the public.
May not investigate any court decision.

Auditor–General

Audits and reports on the financial statements of all state departments, provincial and local government
Must also audit any other institution funded by public money.
All reports must be made public. (2 x 5) (10)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 **The Composition of the National Council of Provinces**

- The NCOP consists of 90 delegates, 10 from each province
- Composition of the 10 delegates from each province are as follows:
- FOUR special delegates consisting of the Premier and THREE special delegates
- SIX permanent delegates
- Each province's delegation is proportionally represented.
- A chairperson and deputy chairperson are elected from the permanent members.
- Term of office is FIVE years. (Any 5 x 2) (10)

5.2

- Performs the same function for that province as parliament performs for the entire country.

Some of the most important matters over which they have authority are:

- Agriculture
- Cultural affairs
- Education excluding technikons and universities
- Health services
- Housing
- Language policy
- Police and protection services
- Public transport
- Tourism
- Local government
- Casinos and gambling
- Land affairs
- Sport and recreation (Any 5 x 2) (10)

5.3

- Acts as a chief manager of the municipality.
- Ensures that all assignments of local government are carried out.
- Responsible for the communication between local government and appointed officials
- Acts as a custodian for the provincial government.
- Is the accounting officer of the municipality (5 x 2) (10)

5.4

- Functions as members of cabinet
- Functions in the house of parliament
- Functions as political office-bearers
- Functions as leaders in the ruling party

(Any 3 x 2) (6)

5.5
- Parliament functions by means of debate after which a decision is reached.
- Most important function is the enactment of laws.
- Keeps the executive accountable.
- Can pass a vote of no confidence in the cabinet.
- Agrees to a state of emergency.
- Debates and votes on the annual budget.
- Hears petitions from citizens.
- Exercises judicial control over its own activities.
- Exercises control over the dealings of the executive authority.
- Highest legislative institution of government. (Any 2 x 2) (4)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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