

# MARKING GUIDELINE

# **NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)**

# MANAGEMENT PRACTICE NQF LEVEL 3

**5 NOVEMBER 2021** 

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

# **SECTION A**

# **QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 1.1.4 1.1.5 1.1.6 1.1.7 1.1.8 1.1.9 1.1.10	D A D A D D B D B	(10 × 1)	(10)
1.2	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 1.2.5 1.2.6 1.2.7 1.2.8 1.2.9 1.2.10	False True False True True True True True False False False False	(10 × 1)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3 1.3.4 1.3.5 1.3.6 1.3.7 1.3.8 1.3.9 1.3.10	L K C J F H E D A B	(10 × 1)	(10)
1.4	1.4.1	<ul> <li>Accurate</li> <li>Neatness</li> <li>Flexibility</li> <li>Relevant</li> <li>Needs-based</li> <li>Practical and effective</li> <li>Safe and secure</li> <li>Easy physical accessibility</li> <li>Durable</li> </ul>	(Any 5 × 1)	(5)

# -3-MANAGEMENT PRACTICE L3

1.4.2	<ul> <li>Employment equity policy</li> <li>Recruitment policy</li> <li>Induction policy</li> <li>Disciplinary policy</li> <li>Performance appraisal policy</li> <li>Health and safety policy</li> <li>Sexual harassment policy</li> <li>Training and development policy</li> <li>Grievance procedure policy (Any 6 x 1)</li> </ul>	(6)
1.4.3	Person or company supplying service to consumer. ✓ Can be public body, private entity, group of persons or individual. ✓ It has the specialist skills, knowledge or infrastructure needed to render such a service. ✓ Usually, a fee is paid for the service and a contract, registration or subscription is required.  (Any relevant 3 × 1)	(3)
1.4.4	<ul> <li>Timing</li> <li>Archiving</li> <li>Misfiling</li> <li>Storage</li> <li>System review</li> <li>Departmental needs</li> <li>Further maintenance (Any 4 x 1)</li> </ul>	(4)
1.4.5	Formal structure of organisation indicating who reports to whom, the communication channels and line of authority within the organisation	
	(Any relevant description)	(2)

**TOTAL SECTION A:** 

50

#### -4-MANAGEMENT PRACTICE L3

# **SECTION B**

# **QUESTION 2**

(4)	<ul> <li>Uses a combination of both letters and numbers</li> <li>The files are divided in alphabetical sections and each file receives a number within each alphabetical section</li> <li>It is vital to have cross-reference system where alphabetical list of names shows numbers alongside names</li> <li>In this system the files are not placed strictly according to alphabets which makes filing easier (Any 2 x 2)</li> </ul>	2.1
(4)	<ul> <li>Most accurate filing system because items filed in sequential number order</li> <li>Best used for items already having number such as purchase orders or customer account numbers</li> <li>Documents and files arranged according to numbers, for example days, weeks, months and years</li> <li>The numerals can go from the lowest to the highest where the most recent ones are placed at the end (Any 2 x 2)</li> </ul>	
(4)	<ul> <li>Arranged according to names of clients, employees, service providers, or subject matter</li> <li>Kept under names of individuals, enterprises or government organisations and filed according to letters of alphabet</li> <li>Most common system in offices (Any 2 x 2)</li> </ul>	
(14)	Step 1: Verify required information: ✓ Identify exactly what is being asked for ✓ Step 2: Obtain permission to search for information: ✓ To avoid resistance or reluctance from other staff members ✓ Step 3: Find information: ✓ Search will be done in person or will be delegated ✓ Step 4: Process information: ✓ Information gathered needs to be presented in the correct format for enquirer to see at a glance ✓ Step 5: Copy information: ✓ The methods used for replicating information are manual or electronic ✓ Step 6: Despatch information: ✓ Depending on who needs the information and whether it is sensitive or not, it can be delivered by hand, email, etc. ✓ Step 7: Do follow-up: ✓ Find out whether the information has been received and meets the person's expectations. ✓  (Any relevant explanation for steps 7 x 2)	2.2
	<ul> <li>Support labour peace, democracy and employee participation in decision making</li> <li>Strengthened the existing protection against discrimination of</li> </ul>	2.3

employers can collectively bargain (Any 2 × 2) (4)

association which is protected by the constitution

· Set out basic labour rights, one of them being freedom of

· Provide framework within which employees, trade unions, and

employees

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#### -5-MANAGEMENT PRACTICE L3

- 2.3.2 To protect the health and safety of employees at work
  - All health dangers or risks, for example working with dangerous machinery and equipment, injuries must be reported to the safety representative or employer. (2 x 2)
- 2.3.3 Rules to ensure fair and equal treatment of all in workplace
  - Ending unfair discrimination and implementing affirmative action
  - Ensure that all groups are equitably represented in all categories and levels in the workforce
  - Promote the constitutional right of equality and exercise true democracy (Any 2 x 2)

### 2.4 Personal information of clients√

- Company can keep track of clients if they want to inform them of new products, services or track payment√√
- If that information falls into hands of competitors, they could use it to steal away the customers

### Staff lists and staff details✓

- Staff lists are updated so that HR department can have the correct details when dealing with staff matters ✓ ✓
- If staff information is lost, he/she may not be paid or may be paid incorrect amount
- Employee information contains sensitive and confidential details that the owner does not want made public

#### Transaction information

- If the business lost its transaction record it would not know who owed money to them
- This information helps management decide what to do differently in future

# **Technical information**

- It tells the company how to manufacture and operate its products
- If it this information fell into the hands of competitors, it might help them to improve their own products

# Legal documents

 If signed contracts are lost, the company would lose its ability to enforce its rights (Any relevant explanation 2 x 3)

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(6) **[44]** 

(4)

(4)

#### -6-MANAGEMENT PRACTICE L3

## **QUESTION 3**

3.1.1	•	The various activities have to be coordinated and controlled by
		way of meetings
	•	Abilities and competencies that are applied in one department

- are seldom used across departments
  The various functional units might lose sight of the company's
- overall vision and mission
   Certain processes or procedures that are critical to the
- Certain processes of procedures that are critical to the strategy might become fragmented
   When the company starts to grow, a single function will
- When the company starts to grow, a single function will struggle to provide the range of service demanded of it (Any 3 x 2)

The units become highly specialised in what they do and can give specialist input in the planning process

- Each unit can contribute high level of skills and knowledge when implementing the plan
- Senior management plays role by synchronising and coordinating various units
- Each functional is contained in a single department under the control of a single skilled manager
- It is easier for executive management to delegate responsibilities and set performance standards.
- Management knows that the managers have the skills and resources to do their job
- Once the manager have been hired and performance objective agreed on, the executive management will just monitors the manager's performance (Any 5 x 2) (10)

3.2 • Real-time observation

- Enhanced coordination
- Improved reporting
- Informed interventions
- Increased security

 $(5 \times 1) \qquad (5)$ 

(6)

3.3 3.3.1 • Gives direction in which company is heading

- Sets expectation and makes broad decisions of how to get there
- The most important element in the strategy is to specify the purpose of the organisation
- Achievement of this purpose is the whole reason the organisation exists (Any relevant TWO)

3.4

#### -7-MANAGEMENT PRACTICE L3

3.3.2	Broad decisions are expressed in greater detail in the form of policies and procedures, priorities and goals Timeframe sets limits for achieving objectives Produce a range of operational plans to implement the strategy Delegate responsibility for the various implementation plans to the various operational managers Design and implement a management control system  (Any relevant TWO)	(4)
3.3.3	Supporting elements for achievement of strategy which are called "critical success factors"  Financial and physical resources must be available to execute strategic plan	
•	Staff acceptance and commitment to company's vision and understanding of their roles and responsibility important (Any relevant TWO)	(4)
3.3.4 •	As plan is implemented, certain short-term goals achieved and specific performance targets are met  Early results already show whether the strategy fits internal and day-to-day workings of organisation  Quality needs to be evaluated and performance standard reviewed (Any relevant TWO)	(4)
<ul><li>Fees can I</li><li>Service su</li><li>More flexib</li><li>There is di</li><li>Both partie</li></ul>	stomised to fit company's needs exactly be negotiated splier's staff can help ease workload of existing staff ble and responsive than outside organisation frect two- way communication less learn from cooperation experience staff members respect privilege to work inside client company for best  (Any 4 × 2)	(8) <b>[45]</b>

#### -8-MANAGEMENT PRACTICE L3

## **QUESTION 4**

4.1	4.1.1	•	Ensures that candidate
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- Ensures that candidates are equally evaluated
  Helps decide what the focus of interview will be
- Prepare balanced variety of guestions
- Ask intelligent, clear questions
- Identify crucial questions set to all interviewees
- Establishes order or questions
- Determines length of interview by number of questions
- Keep track of where they are in the interview
- Not be distracted by disturbances around him
- Ensures that all relevant information is given
- Write keywords alongside questions to refresh memory

(Any relevant  $8 \times 2$ ) (16)

4.1.2CV submitted by applicant

- Copies of applicant's qualification
- Follow-up of references
- Job specification
- Promotional material about company for applicant
- List of interview questions with space for notes
- Results of personality profile test, aptitude test or medical test
   (Any 7 x 1)

4.2 Step 1 – Employee in dispute with employer must first exhaust all internal procedures for resolving disputes

Step 2 – Action must be taken immediately, as only 30 days allowed to open case with CCMA

Step 3 – Person faxes or posts form to CCMA including proof that copy has been given to other party

Step 4 – CCMA informs both parties of date, place and time for conciliation meeting

Step 5 – Hearing proceeds under heading Conciliation in dispute resolution. If no agreement is reached, commissioner issues certificate to this effect

Step 6 – Person may decide to request CCMA for arbitration within 3 months from certificate date

Step 7 – Hearing proceeds under the heading Arbitration in dispute resolution. Arbitration award is final and binding to both parties  $(7 \times 2)$  (14)

#### -9-MANAGEMENT PRACTICE L3

- 4.3 Other items at risk
  - · Items damaged or stolen
  - Access to confidential information.
  - Cost implications of breached security
  - New procedures required
  - Impossible or difficult to replace some items
  - Too expensive to replace some items
  - Valuable information lost
  - Wasted time otherwise spent on work
  - Staff morale affected
  - Reputation of organisation affected

 $(Any 4 \times 1)$ 

(4) **[41]** 

## **QUESTION 5**

5.1 5.1.1 Internal clients include company's employed staff ✓ as well as people with close association with company even though they do not take salary ✓ for example workers, supervisors and managers, ✓ while

External clients are people or entities that are independent of the company they pay for the company's services and goods or company pays for theirs for example hired or contracted service providers

(Any relevant explanation =  $2 \times 2$  and example =  $2 \times 1$ ) (6)

- Gestures: Body movements should communicate friendliness, professionalism and respect for client
  - Smiling: Smile when greeting client or while introduced to someone, conveying positive attitude, self-confidence, acceptance of person and interest
  - Shaking hands: Handshake shows confidence, professionalism and respect
  - Hand motions: Some hand movements considered rude in other cultures, for example pointing, waving, using wrong hand or indicating 'come here' in wrong way
  - Touching: Formal handshake the only internationally accepted form of greeting in business circles in general
  - Appearance: Neat appearance assures the client that you are the right one for the job or deal
  - Eye contact: When greeting a client look him or her direct in the eye.
     (Any 5 x 2)
- 5.2 Company's vision defines where it wants to be in future ✓ ✓ while mission states overall purpose, why company exists ✓ ✓ (Any relevant answer)

(4) [**20**]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150 GRAND TOTAL: 200