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**TOTAL
MARKS**

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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
2022

**LIFE ORIENTATION
COMMON ASSESSMENT TASK
PART B**

EXAMINATION NUMBER

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Time: 2 hours

70 marks

MARK SUMMARY & COMMENTARY (For Educators/Moderators):

Section	Mark (E/M)		Total
Section A			30
Section B			40
TOTAL			70

INSTRUCTIONS

1. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
2. Write in dark blue or black ink only.
3. For each of the questions: read or review the source and then answer the questions that follow intelligently and with insight.
4. Take cognisance of the mark allocations before answering the questions in Section A. Marks will be awarded for each different and viable explanation.
5. Extra pages have been included at the end of the paper in case your answer is too long for the space provided at each question.
6. Remember – quality is more important than quantity but avoid one-word answers.

INTRODUCTION

CAT A invited you to explore concepts around safer spaces. As you explored this theme, you would have begun to grapple with the need for a full understanding of the social context a community is exposed to before viable people-centred interventions can be successfully planned. You would also have understood that plans can only be successfully carried out when relevant specialists from a variety of expert fields collaborate with one another.

CAT B will continue along these themes and examine how well you have internalised the concepts and ideas of the CAT and invite you to further consider the complexities associated with poverty and crime, injustice and restorative justice and the various associated problem-solving required for intervention into these areas.

SECTION A SHORT QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1****Source 1****Cable thieves now armed**

Johannesburg's City Power recently led an operation to disconnect illegal electricity connections at the Princess squatter camp in Roodepoort.

Photo: City Power/Twitter.

Increasing attacks are bad news for SA's economy as municipalities battle to protect infrastructure.

Last week, Johannesburg mayor Mpho Phalatse sent a plea to the SA Police Service for help in tackling gangs that target the city's substations and electricity infrastructure.

At about 4:30 on 30 March, 10 robbers arrived at the Cydna substation in the city, threatened the security guards and stole 135m of copper cable valued at about R121 500.

The substation is located in a residential area, right next to the M1 highway.

Cable theft is an ongoing problem across the country and is costing the economy millions of rands.

The City of Joburg alone spends about R100 million a year to prevent cable theft. Over the past five years, the council has lost R187 million due to cable theft and vandalism. This does not include the incalculable damage that businesses suffer due to the subsequent power outages.

Most of the power outages in the city are related to cable theft, according to Johannesburg's electricity service provider, City Power. Interruptions after such incidents can last for up to eight hours.

Last month, there were 140 incidents of cable theft, according to City Power. This week alone – from Monday to Thursday – there were 21 incidents reported.

City Power spokesperson Isaac Mangena said the cable thieves were well organised and armed. They targeted security guards in quiet places in the city. Mangena said a single underground copper cable that was stolen in Randpark Ridge on Wednesday was worth more than R500 000. The day after the theft, a property owner in Kya Sands, north of the city, was arrested when a copper cable worth R300 000 was found on his premises.

Brink said that when the municipalities reported the thefts to the police, the attitude was mostly that they were responsible for keeping their assets safe themselves. But, how can this be done when the crime is 'accompanied with the threat of violence'. In addition, the repairs and replacement of damaged infrastructure deplete the municipalities' budgets, exacerbating problems with the distribution networks.

Brink said the City of Cape Town had achieved a great deal of success with a specialist unit in the metro police department that combatted the theft of metals. In the six months to the end of December, the unit had made 132 arrests – 45% more than in the corresponding period the year before. During the same period, the unit carried out more than 1 000 inspections at scrap yards, imposed 1 736 fines and confiscated, among other things, 289 m of copper cable.

Jean-Pierre Smith, the city's member of the mayoral committee for safety and security, called for national intervention to reduce the demand for scrap metal.

[Slabbert, A, 9/4/2022, News 24, <<https://www.news24.com/citypress/news/cable-thieves-now-armed-with-ak-47s-20220410>> Accessed 10/4/2022]

[illegible][illegible]

[12]

QUESTION 2**Source 2****What is environmental racism and how can we fight it?**

Poisoned tap water in Flint, Michigan. Toxic waste dumps in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. A town in China where 80% of children have been poisoned by old computer parts. What do these things have in common?

All are examples of environmental racism, a form of systemic racism whereby communities of colour are excessively burdened with health hazards through policies and practices that force them to live nearby to sources of toxic waste such as sewage works, mines, landfills, power stations, major roads and emitters of airborne particulate matter. As a result, these communities suffer greater rates of health problems attendant on hazardous pollutants.

It was African American civil rights leader Benjamin Chavis who developed the term "environmental racism" in 1982, describing it as "racial discrimination in environmental policy-making, the enforcement of regulations and laws, the deliberate targeting of communities of colour for toxic waste facilities, the official authorising of the life-threatening presence of poisons and pollutants in our communities, and the history of excluding people of colour from leadership of the ecology movements".



Monitors for recycling at a government-sponsored recycling park in Guiyu, China, in 2018.
Image: Reuters/Aly Song.

Globalisation has increased the opportunity for environmental racism on an international scale. It refers to the dumping of pollutants such as e-waste on the global south, where safety laws and environmental practices are more lenient. More than 44 million tonnes of e-waste was generated globally in 2017 – 6 kg for every person on the planet – and of that, each year around 80% is exported to Asia. One e-waste hub is the town of Guiyu in China, where heaps of discarded computer parts piled by the river contaminate the water supply with cadmium, copper and lead. Water samples showed lead levels 190 times higher than WHO* limits. Even a slight increase in lead levels, meanwhile, can affect IQ and academic performance in children.

Until and unless marginalised communities are given the platform and the opportunity to be included in environmental governance*, the continuation of environmental racism will not cease to exist.

GLOSSARY

* WHO – World Health Organisation

* governance – the act or process of overseeing the control and direction of something

- 2.1 Why do you think marginalised groups are 'excessively burdened with health hazards'? Provide one reason. Explain your answer briefly.

(2)

- 2.2 Extract from the source, two sentences that describe these conditions being unjust.

(2)

- 2.3 Discuss one negative psychological effect that may result from environmental racism. State the effect and explain why this effect may be experienced.

(2)

(2)

[illegible]

(2)
[10]

QUESTION 3

You will remember reflecting on the concepts of Restorative Justice in the CAT A, Question 3 Source-based Assessment you were assessed on.

Restorative Justice is an approach to justice that aims to involve all the parties who participated in a harmful incident (victims, offenders, families concerned and community members, etc.) in collectively identifying harms, needs and obligations through accepting responsibilities, making restitution, and taking measures to prevent a recurrence of the incident and promoting reconciliation.

Restorative Justice sees crime as an act against the victim and shifts the focus to repairing the harm that has been committed against the victim and community. It believes that the offender also needs assistance and seeks to identify what needs to change to prevent future re-offending.

[Extracted and edited from: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, 2022, Restorative Justice, Criminal Law, <<https://www.justice.gov.za/rj/rj.html#:~:text=Restorative%20Justice%20is%20an%20approach,making%20restitution%2C%20and%20taking%20measures>> Accessed 26/04/2022]

Source 3**Refer to Source 3**

3.1 Briefly describe two actions that could have caused the intervention between the teenagers.

(2)

3.2 What two ideal outcomes do you believe could result from this meeting?

(2)

3.3 Briefly discuss two actions that the facilitator could plan for during this meeting to secure the ideal outcome.

(2)

3.4 What two actions are required by the participants for the ideal outcome to be achieved?

(2)

[8]

30 marks

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SECTION B DISCURSIVE ESSAY QUESTION

Consider the following sources before responding to Question 4.

Source 4

- National security is the ability of a country's government to protect its citizens, economy, and other institutions.
- Today, some non-military levels of national security include economic security, political security, energy security, homeland security, cybersecurity, human security and environmental security.
- To ensure national security, governments rely on tactics, including political, economic, and military power, along with diplomacy*.

[Adapted from: <<https://www.thoughtco.com/national-security-definition-and-examples-5197450>>
Date accessed 13/4/2022]

GLOSSARY

* diplomacy – the skill and practice of conducting negotiations between nations

Source 5

The link between security and human rights is important. This link is reinforced if we consider that human rights define human security. Individual, international, and national development requires the protection of human rights; therefore, you cannot have security without the protection of human rights. Development requires respect for human rights, and respect for human rights prevent conflicts. Peace-making must be built on human rights foundations and peacekeeping and peacebuilding must likewise give a central place to human rights considerations as indeed must incorporate human rights strategies. Furthermore, we must pursue 'human rights strategies as governance', namely, that each society must indicate that it is the purpose of government, it is the nature of governance, that it seeks to implement the basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of people.

[Ramcharan, B, n.d., Security and Human Rights, UN.ORG,
<<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/Ramcharan.pdf>> Accessed 13/4/2022]

Source 6

Without security, the well-being of others is impossible. When the risk is the danger to hundreds of human lives and millions of dollars of property linked to the blowing up of a large airplane, [or other threats to others], the danger alone meets the test of reasonableness. Therefore, the law suggests that in the case of conflict between human rights and public interests, generally protected by government, the public interests win.

[Author Unknown, 6/01/2022, National Security Is More Important Than Human Rights, PHD Essay
<<https://phdessay.com/national-security-is-more-important-than-human-rights/>> Accessed 13/4/2022]

For the sake of national security, it is necessary to violate human rights from time to time.

Your response should consider the relevant perspectives reflected in the texts in Section A and Section B of this CAT, as well as your own perspective.

PLANNING

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