higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION TO POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 2

17 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 C
1.2 C
1.3 C
1.4 C
1.5 C

(5 ×) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 False
2.2 True
2.3 True
2.4 True
2.5 True
2.6 True
2.7 True
2.8 True
2.9 True
2.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 Obesity
3.2 Healthy
3.3 18,5
3.4 25 and 29
3.5 Bleep test

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 B
4.2 A
4.3 D
4.4 C
4.5 E

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Rest or sleep
- Nutrition or diet
- Exercise
- Management of stress (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.2
- The Visible Policing Component.
- The Social Crime Prevention Component.
- The Special Task Force.
- The General Investigations Component.
- The Organised Crime Investigation Component.
- The Commercial Crime Investigation Component.
- The Public Order Policing Component. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.3
- To be free of disease and pain and to have a strong immune system for fighting off disease.
- To have a safe body weight.
- To be physically health (safe blood pressure, blood sugar and cholesterol levels).
- To be physical fit and mobile according to your abilities.
- To be well rested and have sufficient energy to be productive and efficient.
- To be healthy enough to have a good quality of life.
- To be free of substance abuse, such as alcohol, drugs or nicotine.
- To make a healthy lifestyle a long-term priority. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.4
- eThekwini (Durban)
- Cape Town
- Johannesburg
- Ekurhuleni (Greater East Rand)
- Tshwane (Pretoria)
- Bloemfontein
- Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth) (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.5 **(Allow student's own interpretation)**
Crime prevention involves responding to a few priority problems, using targeted multi-agency programmes.✓ These programmes aim to address the causes of and opportunities for particular crime problems.✓ They should also enforce laws,✓ ensure that order is maintained in the day-to-day activities of the community, and reduce public fear of crime.✓ (4)

5.6 Letting the community think that the police are everywhere all the time,✓ even if they are not.✓ Or A deceptive appearance or impression,✓ a false or unreal perception. (3)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Reducing the opportunity for a crime to take place;✓ making the target difficult to get to, with locks and fences;✓ removing sought-after items from the places where they can be stolen or damaged;✓ removing the means to commit crime, such as builder's rubble;✓ improving the visibility around buildings, car parks and public areas;✓ controlling access to building or other areas.✓ (4)
(Any 4 × 1)

6.2
- Having a plan which will enable government to tackle crime in a way which uses all the resources of all government agencies, as well as civil society.✓
- Promoting a vision of how we, as a nation, are going to tackle crime.✓
- Using and encouraging communities to participate in helping to fight crime.
- Carrying out ongoing research✓ and evaluation of existing crime prevention programmes.✓
- Conducting crime prevention programmes at provincial and local level.✓ (6)

6.3
- Making targets more resistant to attack or more difficult to remove or damage.✓
- E.g. fitting better doors, windows or shutters.✓
- Windows or door locks.✓
- Alarms.✓
- Screens in banks and building societies.✓
- Fencing systems✓
- Repairing damaged✓ and derelict property.✓ (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.4
- Traffic control
- Policing metropolitan council by-laws
- Crime prevention
- Enforcing municipal regulations (Any 2 × 1) (2)

6.5 Law enforcement agencies respond to, detect,✓ and prevent crime.✓
(Any relevent answer) (2)

6.6 1996 (1)

6.7 Sehlahle Fannie Masemola or any current National Commissioner (1)

6.8 **Stage 1:** The pre-trial stage (the crime is reported, investigation is done by the police, and the offender is arrested and brought to court)
Stage 2: The trial stage (the accused is in court and judgement – guilty or not guilty – is delivered
Stage 3: Sentencing (the court decides on an appropriate sentence).
Stage 4: Remedies after judgement and sentencing (review or appeal) (4)

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6.9
- Prevent crime
- Combat crime
- Investigate crime
- Maintain public order
- Protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property
- Uphold and enforce the law (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

7.1
- Lower blood pressure
- Better cardiovascular function
- Improved bone density
- Higher energy levels
- Better sleep
- Loss of weight
- Better mood because of endorphins
- Stronger immune system
- Slower ageing and longer life
- Better controlled blood sugar levels
- Reduced risk of lifestyle diseases
- Healthier joints. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

7.2 The proposed organogram must reflect the objectives and plans of the organisation.✓ The proposed organogram must reflect the authority that will be available to managers and commanders.✓ The proposed organogram must also indicate the environment in which the organogram will function.✓ The proposed organogram must indicate the employee.✓ Organogram should use job titles and not individuals' names.✓ (5)

7.3
- Parliament was the supreme lawmaker in South Africa and the National Party used to strengthen the relationship between the police and the military.
- The police were heavily armed when facing unruly or hostile crowds.
- The Defence Act of 1913 gave SAP specific powers regarding the national defence of South Africa.
- One of these powers was that a part of the police force could be used to assist in the national protection of the country.
- The SAP's duties exceeded normal police duties and were both civil and military.
- The Police Act 7 of 1958 gave the police the power to maintain law and order in the country as well as to investigate and prevent crime.

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- The police were given extraordinary powers to suppress unrest and to conduct counterinsurgency activities
- The apartheid era in South Africa is remembered worldwide for its militarisation and the use of violent domination and armed reaction.
- The black resistance movements adopted a guerrilla hit-and-run policy of attack on strategic targets.
- On March 31 1960, the South African government declared a state of emergency and detained more than 18 000 people.
- The Sharpeville massacre led to the banning of the ANC and the PAC.
- In 1978, the police underwent a major restructuring process and the police force was separated into 18 divisions, with 80 districts and 1 040 police stations.
- South Africa still had a period of serious political violence from 1985 to 1995; there was virtually a civil war between left-wing and right-wing South Africans. (Any 10 × 1) (10)

[20]

OR

QUESTION 8

8.1
- Finance
- Supply chain management
- Information technology
- Human resource management (4)

8.2
- 1,6 km walk or 2,4 km run
- One-minute push-ups.
- One-minute sit-ups.
- 10 × 25 m shuttle run (bleep test) (4)

8.3
- Eat at least three meals a day with healthy snacks in-between.
- Avoid processed food and fast food.
- Eat foods made from fresh and simple ingredients whenever you can.
- Eat a variety of whole foods.
- Eat beans, nuts, salads, and fermented foods like yoghurt.
- Get in the habit of eating when you're hungry and stopping when you're full.
- Pay attention to your food while you eat so that you notice your level of hunger decreasing. (Any 6 × 1) (6)

8.4 Martial law is the direct military control of normal civilian functions of government,✓ especially in response to a temporary emergency such as invasion or major disaster, or✓ in an occupied territory.✓ Martial law is an extreme✓ and rare measure used to control society during war✓ or periods of civil unrest or chaos. Martial law can be used by governments to enforce their rule over the public.✓

OR

Martial law is the system of rules,✓✓ implemented✓and enforced by the military,✓ in an environment where no civil government exists.✓✓ (6)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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