higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION TO POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 2

28 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 C
1.2 C
1.3 B
1.4 A
1.5 B
1.6 D
1.7 A
1.8 C
1.9 D
1.10 A

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 False
2.2 True
2.3 False
2.4 False
2.5 True

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 B
3.2 C
3.3 A
3.4 F
3.5 H
3.6 E
3.7 D
3.8 I
3.9 J
3.10 G

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 Predisposing
4.2 Opportunity
4.3 Clues
4.4 File
4.5 Committed

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Stage 1: The pre-trial stage✓ – 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 judgment✓ of guilty or not guilty is delivered.✓
- Stage 3: Sentencing✓ – the court decides on an appropriate sentence.✓
- Stage 4: Remedies after judgment and sentencing✓ – review or appeal.✓

(4 × 2) (8)

5.2 A drawing that shows the structure of an organisation ✓and the different ranks of the people working in the organisation.✓ (2)

5.3
- Structure creates barriers to the free flow of information.
- Structures are static and inflexible.
- Organisations change and go through growth phases.
- Traditional organograms cannot cope with changing boundaries and/or environments owing, for example, to rapid advances in information technology. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.4
- 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 organisation will function.
- The proposed organogram must indicate the people or employees.

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.5
- Financial
- Supply chain management
- Human resource function (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.6
- Rest or sleep
- Nutrition or diet
- Exercise
- Management of stress (4)

5.7
- Taking a pulse (heart rate).
- Checking your pulse on the wrist.
- Checking your pulse in the carotid artery. (3)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 To stop and search motor vehicles, confiscate drugs, unlicensed and illegal firearms and ammunition, arrest drunken drivers and search pedestrians. (2)

6.2
- Traffic policing
- Crime prevention and the enforcement of municipal by-laws. (Any relevant answer based on the functions of MPAs) (2)

6.3 Functions, taverns and busy roads (2)

6.4 Yes, there were many successes in that many people were arrested for various offences, ranging from possession of drugs, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, to drunken driving and being drunk in public. (1)

6.5
- Fall in by taking your place in your designated platoon at a time required by the college.
- On command, individual platoons stand at attention and rectify the dressing before standing at ease.
- The assembled platoons on parade are now known as ‘company.’
- The commander of the company will call all platoons to attention with the command ‘Company: attention!’
- The ‘right dress’ and ‘eyes front’ commands follow.
- Platoon leaders are called to the company commander to deliver the attendance report.
- The company is commanded to march into open order for inspection.
- After inspection, the order is closed.
- The company is marched off, one platoon after the other, to parade ground where the national flag will be raised. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.6 **NOTE to assessor: Allow for student’s own interpretation**

- The making of laws that were not in line with the principles of the rule of law.
- Due to the laws, many acts were considered unlawful.
- The police were given extraordinary powers to suppress unrest and to conduct counterinsurgency activities.
- The black resistance movements adopted a guerrilla hit-and-run policy of attack on strategic targets.
- The Sharpeville massacre led to the banning of the ANC and the PAC. (5)

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6.7 **NOTE to assessor: Allow for student's own interpretation.**

- The indigenous peoples of South Africa have always had some form of policing present.
- All the groups of people living within South Africa had their own rules which they followed.
- In the African way, the chief had overall authority over the land and the people.
- Individual justice was normally dealt with at a gathering of all the males of a particular clan.
- After Jan Van Riebeeck's arrival at the Cape, the Ratelwag (Rattle watch) was established on 3 July 1686.
- The first police force at the Cape had almost the same functions as those of the Metropolitan police in London.
- The South African Police (SAP) can trace its origin back to the Dutch Watch.
- On 1 November 1835, the existing police units were replaced by the Cape Constabulary, founded on the principles of the London Metropolitan Police.
- The Cape Constabulary became the Cape Town Police Force in 1840.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.8 Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Politie✓ and Oranje-Vrystaat Republikeinsche Politie.✓ (2)

6.9

- Colonial policing was military oriented and differed vastly from the police service that Britain gave its citizens back home.
- Colonial policing was used as an effective tool to establish British rule in South Africa.
- An element of repression of indigenous people was present in colonial policing.
- Indigenous people were seen as second-class citizens who were not to receive the same treatment as white people.
- The British also regarded non-British white people in the interior as inferior.
- The police were often used to repress people perceived to be enemies of the state.

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION C: 25

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

The crime scene:

- This is the place where the crime has occurred.✓
- Crime scene is important since it is the source of information✓
- for the detective to establish what happened.✓
- The crime scene is the source of clues✓ in the form of evidence, and once the detective has analysed these clues, he or she is a step closer to solving the crime.✓

Types of crime scene:

- There are various crime scenes:
- Indoor scene in building✓
- Outdoor scenes, for example in the veld✓
- Mobile scene such as in vehicles or vessels✓
- Person-oriented crime scene✓
- Where the body and clothing of a person supply the clues, such as in rape cases✓

Searching the crime scene:
The first police officials on the crime scene must safeguard and protect it until the crime investigating official (such as detective) arrives and takes control of crime scene.✓
Searching the crime scene is a very important part of the investigation.✓
Detective/Police officer may use one of many search methods, or even a combination of methods to search the crime scene.✓

Examples of search method:

- Zone search pattern or sector:✓ The detective divides the crime scene into various areas or zones✓ and assigns other investigators to each zone.✓ As soon as they are done in each sector, the investigator changes from one zone to the other.✓ Each zone/ sector is systematically searched by more than one investigator and large areas can be properly searched. Can be applied indoors and outdoors.✓
- Grid:✓ This method is an extension of the strip method. ✓ It requires the scene to be divided into horizontal✓ and vertical✓ strips that form a grid pattern.✓ Can be used indoors and outdoors.✓
- Strip:✓ The crime scene is divided horizontally ✓into narrow strips one metre wide✓ and each strip is searched by one or more person.✓ Can be conducted indoors as well as outdoors.✓
- Spiral:✓ The investigator starts at the perimeter point✓ and works inwards,✓ according to the lines of the centre point.✓ It can be clockwise or counter-clockwise✓ and can be performed simultaneously by more than one person.✓ Can be used for indoor areas and small areas.✓
- Wheel:✓ All the investigators start at the most important point of the scene.✓ They then move outwards,✓ each covering a marked segment of the wheel.✓ Can be used for searching interiors.✓

OR

Handling of evidence
Once evidence has been collected from the crime scene, it is important to handle the evidence in such a way that it is preserved for analysis by experts in the laboratory.✓ It must not be tampered with,✓ damaged,✓ or contaminated in any way.✓ It must reach the laboratory in more or less the same condition in which it was found at the scene.✓
(Any relevant answer) **[20]**

QUESTION 8

- The police must not only react to crimes, but also to crowds.✓
- If a crowd is peaceful, the police will help them march to complain about their problems.✓
- However, if the crowd commits a crime, the police must protect other people or property belonging to other people.✓
- Crowd management involves planning a safe and comfortable environment for large crowds.✓
- Crowd management must anticipate potential sources of danger in public gatherings.✓
- Generally speaking, the role of police at events is to enforce the law and to manage the crowds on public property.✓
- The new policy moved away from crowd control to crowd management.✓ It was designed to complement the new legal framework and to take into account the rights of all citizens.✓
- Police must act at all times in a professional, acceptable and effective manner, in a way that is community oriented.✓
- Police must perform all tasks effectively and efficiently.✓

Crowd management must take all the following elements into account:
- The type of event, e.g., political march,✓ sporting,✓ concert,✓ rally, parade,✓ etc.
- Characteristics of the venue✓
- Size and behaviour of the crowd✓
- Methods of entrance✓
- Communications✓
- Crowd control✓
- Queuing✓ **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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