higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

APPLIED POLICING
NQF LEVEL 4

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
APPLIED POLICING
NQF LEVEL 4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions in SECTION A and B.
2. Answer only ONE question in SECTION C.
3. Read all the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Start each section on a new page.
6. Use only blue or black ink.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Identify the TWO sets of factors that need to be present simultaneously for a crime to take place …

A primary crime prevention and secondary crime prevention factors.
B biological model and predisposing factors.
C precipitating factors and predisposing factors.
D deterrence model and tertiary crime prevention.

1.2 Select the option that details the benefits of interval training.

A Increases muscle stiffness; improves your speed; decreases your endurance and improves your cardiovascular fitness.
B Reduces muscle stiffness; improves your speed; increases your endurance and uses less energy.
C Reduces muscle stiffness; improves your endurance; improves your speed and improves your cardiovascular fitness.
D Reduces muscle stiffness; is boring; improves your speed and improves your cardiovascular fitness.

1.3 Identify the scientific disciplines that may be applied in the identification of bodies.

A Dactyloscopy; forensic odontology; forensic anthropology and forensic medicine.
B Dactyloscopy; facial recognition; ideology and iridology.
C Fingerprints; photographs; occupational marks and iridology.
D Fingerprints; radiology; iridology and forensic anthropology.

1.4 Select the correct activity performed by uniformed officials in the community service centre during a 12-hour shift.

A Visit detained offenders in the police cells every 12 hours to ensure that their human rights are not violated.
B Record all procedures followed when members of the community report crimes in order to ensure that their human rights are not violated.
C Record the visits of detained persons in the police cells and the outcomes thereof in the SAP 15.
D Refer complainants to other police stations when the crime did not take place in the reporting station's jurisdiction.

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1.5 Which term below does NOT form part of the foundation upon which crime investigation should be built?

A Information development
B Laissez-faire supervision
C Case docket inspection
D Case assignment priority

1.6 Which term does NOT fit in the list below?

A Angiogram
B Lipogram
C Mammogram
D Organogram

1.7 The SWOT abbreviation stands for …

A Strengths, Weaknesses, Objectives, Treats.
B Scenarios, Weaknesses, Objectives, Threats.
C Scenarios, Work, Opportunities, Treats.
D Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats.

1.8 NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE is used to develop contingency plans and it is a way …

A of identifying and generating new ideas.
B of identifying and generating previous used ideas.
C that is similar to the presentation technique.
D that is similar to the fishbowl technique.

1.9 Select the most encompassing description of crime scenes.

A Person-orientated scenes; gruesome scenes; mobile scenes and outdoor scenes.
B Person-orientated scenes; indoor scenes; deductive scenes and mobile scenes.
C Person-orientated scenes; indoor scenes; outdoor scenes and mobile scenes.
D Person-orientated scenes; inductive scenes; outdoor scenes and mobile scenes.

1.10 Which ONE of the following authorities can NOT grant bail?

A The police
B An authorised prosecutor
C The court
D The metro police

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 The Geographical Information System (GIS) contains maps of reported crimes as well as crime patterns, crime trends and time analysis.

2.2 Crime investigation does not differ from crime prevention.

2.3 Supervisors need to be good managers, as well as good leaders.

2.4 Trans fats are fats that have been processed to make them last longer.

2.5 Cooperation and relationship issues between the police and the community do not have an impact on the fight against crime.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a/an term/item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	Scenario	A	gang members
3.2	Subjective	B	noting the similarities or differences between things
3.3	Cluster level	C	to send back into custody
3.4	Remand	D	orders or instructions
3.5	Entomophobia	E	the way in which a situation may develop
3.6	Docket	F	fear of crawling insects
3.7	Noctiphobia	G	fear of open spaces or crowds
3.8	Ndota (ndoda)	H	fear of darkness
3.9	Prescription	I	based on personal opinions and perceptions
3.10	Comparison	J	registered by the complainant
		K	a file used to store information about a crime
		L	a structure consisting of several police stations

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 4

Complete the following sentence or sentences by choosing a word or words from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1–4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

long-term planning; date; monitoring; place; future-orientated; immediate crime; action; overview of crime

'Strategic analysis' refers to the (4.1) … of crime trends in terms of time and geographical location. It is (4.2) … and is used for (4.3) … and the allocation of resources.

'Operational analysis' is aimed at (4.4) … problems and the (4.5) … taken to address them.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

Study the scenario below and answer the questions that follow:

REPORTING ON SOUTH AFRICA'S CRIME INVESTIGATION PROBLEMS.

Crime can be prevented by removing either the opportunity (to commit a crime) or the desire (to commit a crime). But if a crime slips past the preventative effort, the South African Police Service (SAPS) will investigate the crime. It will identify evidence, compare the identified evidence to something else, and find the person or persons responsible for the crime. The SAPS will then deliver this person with relevant and true evidence to a court of law for a decision.

The crime statistics for South Africa for the period January to March 2023 as released by General Bheki Cele MP, Minister of Police, on 30 May 2023, were widely reported in South Africa's mainstream media. The information confirms a 3.4% increase in the murder statistics of our country and that most murders were committed in the province of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). Also, it is reported that 969 women were murdered against 898 a year ago, more than 10 women per day over the three months covered. Yet already in 1997, 26 years ago, South Africans have seen that "crimes against women and children" were declared a policing priority (in the 1997/1998 Police Plan). This, against the view of Dr Chris de Kock, an independent crime expert quoted by the media during June 2022, that murder was exploding in South Africa, the worst yet in the democratic era, placing South Africa in fourth place in the world.

Some years ago, Dr Johan Burger (in his report during the Detective Dialogue, convened by the Portfolio Committee on Police on 5 September 2012) explained that detectives carried around 100 dockets for investigation at any given time. A more manageable case load, he said, would be between 50 and 60 dockets per detective. The detection rate for murder during the 2021/2022 reporting year, said Dr Burger on another occasion, was 14.5%. This means that 84.5% of all murders in SA are not solved. During May 2023 Dr Blade Nzimande in whose remit higher education and training resort, announced the

completion of feasibility studies for the Crime Detection University in Hammanskraal. This action stems from President Ramaphosa's announcement in his 2020 SONA address "to improve the quality of general and specialised investigations".

Police people, detectives included, also receive other bad press. Criminal acts, disregard for the rule of law and rights of people, and the creation of unfounded allegations against their commanders by detectives, have been reported in the media, academic research reports and commissions of enquiry (of which the "Zondo" Commission has grabbed the attention of South Africans). One is also regularly confronted with reports of overweight, unfit detectives who cannot deal with the physical demands of police work. Several programmes are available to assist the police in maintaining the levels of physical fitness needed to do the job, but reports are unclear as to the regular attendance of these by police officials.

[Source: https://www.facebook.com/chris.botha.9615]

5.1 Explain briefly how you will use the *SARA model* to address the problems identified in the scenario. (10)

5.2 Discuss the *handling of evidence* on the crime scene. (5)

5.3 Explain how saluting and compliments can improve the *discipline* of detectives. (5)

5.4 Describe how the 'skill and fear fitness test' can augment the *physical competence* of detectives to *execute* police work effectively. (5)

[25]

QUESTION 6

Study the scenario below and answer the questions that follow:

CRIME PREVENTION, AND THE PEOPLE OF MXOLICI'S VILLAGE

The Spur restaurant on the Mxolici's Village beachfront was robbed close to 22:00 on Thursday 2 March 2023.

To this news the average social media reader, or the people from up-country provinces who battle high fuel prices to visit our town, would perhaps look up blankly with the speech bubble saying "and…?". This, because to most people living in South Africa, a robbery at a Spur, or a house, or a petrol station, or a late-night convenience store, or whatever else somewhere in our country is not new, unusual, or unexpected.

Not to us though.

Here in Mxolici's Village people do not know about crime yet, really. Crime happens somewhere else. We are in the arms of a holiday village inhabited by older generations, younger generations looking for a better place for their children, and up-country generations wanting to live and work in a safe and healthy province and municipal area. A place where people are still free. We can take our kids to school without being assassinated in view of the whole school, or play lawn bowls, or run on pristine beaches with the roar of unpolluted waters in our ears. We can still sit in

our cars at traffic lights without wringing our necks looking out for some highjacker or window smasher. We can deal with load shedding because, for us, there are no dangers in the dark.

With the robbing of our Spur, situated right in the heart of beautiful living and holiday memories, something got broken.

It was to be expected of course. Criminals move to where the targets are. Our targets are vulnerable, relaxed, and relieved to be far away from the crime infested big cities. So, we will have to see whether we have adequate proactive social safety procedures in place to counter a possible increase in criminal activity caused by this movement of people. We will have to remind our people about crime causation factors, the risks as South Africa battles to escape failed state status, the root causes of crime and the possibilities provided by the collective mobilisation of our police service, our local as well as provincial traffic police, and our municipal law enforcement agencies. We should understand the challenges in communicating with the people on issues that they do not really want to hear about. Issues that are not part of the make-up, as it were, of our Mxolici's Village …

Mondli Makhanya writes in City Press (on 25 September 2022, *Sound of the African Hum*) about the sound of generators on the African continent's major cities at nightfall.

The robbery of the Spur restaurant on the Mxolici's Village beachfront was while the generators of Mxolici's Village was humming…

[Source: Adapted from *https://www.facebook.com/chris.botha.9615*]

6.1 Distinguish between the terms *data*, *information*, and *intelligence*. (3)

6.2 Apply the *PESTLE approach* to argue a case for cooperation between policing agencies. (12)

6.3 Defend the use of *local knowledge* in analysing crime prevention problems. (5)

6.4 Summarise the advantages of *computer-assisted presentations* (CAPs) to present a crime prevention plan to the community. (5)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 50

SECTION C

Answer ONE of the following questions.

QUESTION 7

Study the scenario below and answer the questions that follow:

THE GOOD SHIFT

"Much of what constituted a good shift for officers involved knowing that they were in their supervisors' good books. Often this required meeting performance targets, such as numbers of dockets ready for inspection; people stopped; or arrests made. When adequately executed, such actions, and the associated production of data, are referred to as *successes* in the SAPS".

"In Chapter 2, I suggested that it was in the morning meetings and parades, when officers and detectives gathered before moving to their offices and cars, that I saw the most joy in those I shadowed. But I did not always hang around for end-of-day meetings and parades; they were usually brief and uneventful. The truth is that those that I did attend were also joy-filled. Yes, police were tired after a day of work, but there was a lightness that returned to them in those meetings, too. At times one did not need to search for it: it was right there on the surface, bubbling up through the jokes and cheeky exchanges shared before meetings began, and once they had been released for the day. And, in a sense, that is exactly how it felt: that they were being *released.* They were being allowed to return to the stories they told themselves about themselves outside their occupation; to their lives without coercive commanders and the constraints of bureaucracy to direct their social performances and to shape who they should be. It was as if in the mornings they surrendered a part of themselves to the organisation, claiming it back only when the workday was officially over".

[Source: *Faull, A. (2018). Police work and identity: A South African ethnography. London: Routledge*; pp 63, 179-180, verbatim].

7.1 Differentiate between FOUR operational reports that may constitute "a good shift" as described in the scenario. (10)

7.2 Analyse the various uniformed operational policing services performed during a shift. In your opinion, why did the police officials in Faull's study appear to have enjoyed their shifts so much? (10)

[20]

OR

QUESTION 8

Study the article below and answer the questions that follow:

CONSTITUTIONALLY COMPLIANT AND NON-COMPLIANT ACTIVITIES AT POLICE STATIONS

*The Compassionate Confronter** is happily cruising along in its third year of existence. It is a quarterly popular science e-journal that explores the parameters of speaking truth to power in a compassionate way. Over the three years so far, the police (the organisation) and policing (the function) have been highly visible in the *Confronter*. A content analysis of articles delivers a fascinating array of emerging themes.

There is the issue of South Africa's terribly high, and increasing, crime statistics and the perception that the criminal justice system is failing the country and its people.

The issue of falsitas (being false, untrue, a lie) figures throughout. Several commissions of enquiry and research documents are distinctly visible. In this regard, the Marikana incident, the "Zondo" Commission, and the publications by investigative journalists are available. Fiduciary failures, allegedly leading to self-enrichment of police officials, are made visible, notably when one studies the track records of the South African Police Service's (SAPS) various National Commissioners over the past two decades. One author makes a compelling argument that reward systems in the SAPS are abused by police officials through the manipulation of crime statistics.

This alarming visibility of corruption and other crimes, of poor leadership, and poor service delivery casts serious clouds over South Africa's constitutional environment. Police officials simply are expected to comply with the constitutional and statutory prescripts that pertain to their work. One cannot but wonder about the views of Sanja Kutnjak Ivković **and her fellow authors: perhaps it is not a case of the police and policing in South Africa having a rotten apple here and there that individually spoils a spot in the barrel around them, but rather of the police and policing in SA being a rotten orchard, a systemic mess.

Integrity cannot be found in a rotten orchard, even if one looks for it compassionately ….

*Available in the public domain on https://confronterjournal.weebly.com.
**Kutnjak Ivković, S., Sauermann, A., Faull, A., Meyer, M.E. and Newham, G. (2021). *Police Integrity in South Africa.* New York: Routledge.

[Source: *https://civinovus.co.za*.]

8.1 Critique the following statement: 'In a constitutional state, the police must obey a direct instruction from a politician or a senior commissioned officer, even if the instruction is unlawful'. (5)

8.2 Consider the main opportunities for non-compliance with the law that may occur on a shift at a police station. (15)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION C: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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