higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION TO POLICING PRACTICE
NQF LEVEL 2

XX February 2020

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

Copyright reserved
Please turn over

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 B
1.2 C
1.3 A
1.4 D
1.5 A

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Warrant officer
2.2 Seeman
2.3 Chief of Police
2.4 Chief petty officer
2.5 Lieutenant colonel

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 True
3.2 True
3.3 True
3.4 False
3.5 True
3.6 False
3.7 False
3.8 True
3.9 True
3.10 False

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 H
4.2 A
4.3 C
4.4 G
4.5 B

(5 × 1) (5)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION A 25

Copyright reserved

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Investigation and prevention of crime.
- Development of community-policing service.
- Maintenance of public order.
- Provision of all other policing services.
- Establishing and maintaining police stations.
- Crime reaction units.
- Patrolling services.
- Protection services.
- Transfer of members within the province.
- Promotion of members, up to the rank of lieutenant colonel.
- Maintenance of discipline of members.
- Recruitment of members. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.2
- To ensure the provision of services in a sustainable manner.
- To promote a safe and healthy environment.
- To promote road safety discipline.
- To ensure the smooth and effective flow of traffic.
- To cooperate in joint road safety operations with all role-players
- To control activities regarding overloading.
- To control speed measurement.
- To escort abnormal loads.
- To set up roadside checkpoints where vehicles are inspected for roadworthiness and drivers for violations such as intoxication and fatigue.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.3
- The movement of people.
- Who people could have relationships with.
- Where people could live.
- Where people could work. (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.4
- The Frontier Armed and Mounted Police.
- The Cape Mounted Riflemen.
- The Natal Mounted Police.
- The Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Politie.
- Oranje-Vrijstaat Republikeinsche Politie. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.5
- Reflects the objectives and plans of the organisation.
- Reflects the authority that will be available to managers.
- Indicates the environment in which the organisation will function.
- Indicates the people or employees.
- Division of labour. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

Copyright reserved

5.6
- Creates barriers to the free flow of information.
- Static and inflexible.
- Cannot cope with changing boundaries and/or environments, for instance rapid advances in technology. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.7
- Management of human resources.
- Management of human utilisation.
- Management of finances.
- Supply chain management.
- Management of information technology. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1
- Militarily orientated and differed vastly from the police service that Britain gave its citizens back home.
- Was used as an effective tool to establish British rule in South Africa.
- An element of repression of indigenous people was present.
- Indigenous people were seen as second-class citizens and did not 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)

6.2 SAPS Temba is not implementing the following:
- The Police should speak with the crowd first.
- If no agreement can be reached, the police must warn the crowd to disperse within a certain time.
- Should the crowd not disperse within a given time, minimum force should be used to disperse the crowd. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.3 **PRIMARY CRIME PREVENTION:** ✓

- Identifying physical and social conditions that provide opportunities for criminal acts. The main aim is to remove opportunities to commit crime. ✓
- Examples:
  - Environmental design.
  - Neighbourhood watch.
  - Social crime prevention.✓

SECONDARY CRIME PREVENTION:✓

- The early signs of crime are addressed. The identification of potential offenders and people who may commit offences in the future. Also identify potential situations that make it easier to commit crime; try to stop the crime it before it is committed.✓
- Examples:
  - Situational crime prevention.
  - Community policing.
  - Substance abuse and schools.✓

TERTIARY CRIME PREVENTION:✓

- The actual offenders must be dealt with. They must not be able to commit further offences.✓
- Examples:
  - Arrest.
  - Prosecution in the courts.
  - Incarceration.
  - Treatment.
  - Rehabilitation.✓ (3 × 3) (9)

6.4

- Interviewing:✓ discussion between people, with the specific purpose to obtain information. Face-to-face discussion with someone other than the suspect.✓
- Interrogation:✓ questioning of a suspect to obtain information. It is a procedure to obtain the truth.✓
- Extraction:✓ is the invasion of an individual's rights, for instance forcing people to expose areas of their memory or personality which they regard as private. This method is forbidden.✓ (3 × 2) (6)

6.5

- Wheel search
- Spiral search.
- Strip search.
- Grid search.
- Zone or sector search. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

6.6

- Was a crime committed? For instance, Yes.
- If a crime was committed, what type of crime is it? For instance, murder.
- From which direction and in what manner did the offender approach the crime scene? For instance, through the door.
- In what manner and in which direction did the offender leave the crime scene? For instance, through the door.
- Was the crime scene protected until the detective arrived at the scene? Yes, for instance, the door was locked. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

Copyright reserved

6.7
- In the prevention of crime.
- To conduct criminal investigations.
- To prepare evidence for the purpose of law enforcement and the prosecution of offenders. (3)

6.8
- Rest and sleep.
- Nutrition or diet.
- Exercise.
- Management of stress. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

7
- **Dactyloscopy or fingerprinting:**✓ the use of dactyloscopy impressions or fingerprints can lead to incontestable identification and individualisation.✓
- **Ballistics:** ✓ when a firearm was used during the committing of a crime.✓ Defined as the scientific study of firearms; including mechanics, bullets, bullet flight path and movement.✓
- **Disputed documents:**✓ two steps are followed: determining the dispute nature of the document(s)✓ and individualising the document(s). (E.g. handwriting)✓
- **Examination of hair:**✓ hairs often fall out while a crime is committed, which can be examined and linked to an individual.✓
- **Tracks, impressions and tool marks – imprint identification:**✓ any imprints that are left at the crime scene must be collected and a study thereof can link it to an individual.✓
- **Clinical examinations:**✓ it is the examination of the victim's body to obtain evidence and identify the injuries or wounds ✓
- **Identification of bodies:**✓unknown bodies must be identified, and various methods can be used. (E.g. visual identification and clothing)✓
- **Examination of corpses:** the examination can determine the cause of death.✓
- **Forensic entomology:**✓ the examination can determine the time of death.✓
- **Toxicological examination:**✓ the examination can determine if poison was used in the death of a person.✓
- **Serological examination:**✓ is the examination of, for instance, blood, semen and urine, which can be linked to an individual.✓ (20 × 1)

[20]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 8

8.1
- Observation:✓ During execution of their functions; everything that police officers hear, see or smell may be valuable. Police must listen what all people are saying at any place.✓
- Informers:✓ Every member of the community is the police's eyes and ears. These people must be recruited as informers. The correct procedures must be followed.✓
- Surveillance:✓ The close observation of a suspect. The police can set up an observation post that will enable intelligence to be gathered. The use of equipment (camera, binoculars, listening devices) will assist the police in obtaining intelligence.✓
- Covert techniques:✓ In certain circumstances, the police may also use covert techniques to obtain information.✓
- Data analysis:✓ Analysis of intelligence and information on hand, for instance case dockets, statements and inputs from experts must be used.✓
- Interpol:✓ South Africa is a member of Interpol. Being a member give South Africa access to valuable international information. South Africa can also request information on foreign citizens.✓
- SARPCCO:✓ South Africa is a member of the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation. Being a member gives South Africa access to valuable regional information. ✓ (10 × 1) (10)

8.2
- All information and sources of information must be assessed, evaluated or analysed.✓
- Using the methods together is a holistic process whereby many links are made.✓
- Information has different sources, for instance information in case dockets or other police documents or information obtained from informers.✓
- Informers may provide dishonest information in order to obtain a financial reward or because they dislike another person.✓
- Thus, all information must be compared to other information that the police already have.✓
- The trustworthiness of information must continuously be assessed as misleading information has negative results.✓
- Information provides an overview on crime situations that will help the police to see links between information or notice similarities between situations.✓
- Intelligence can provide crime patterns – what happens where.✓
- Intelligence can provide crime trends – what type of crime happens most and why.✓
- The police can also obtain crime threat analysis; this is an overview of crime in a specific area and time.✓
- Strategic analysis refers to the monitoring of crime trends in terms of time and geographical location. It is future oriented and is used for long-term planning and the allocation of resources.✓
- Operational analysis is aimed at immediate crime problems and actions taken to address them.✓ (Any 5 × 1) (5)

8.3 Authorised to:

- Gather, correlate, evaluate and use foreign military intelligence✓ and supply such intelligence related to national strategic intelligence to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC).✓
- Gather, correlate, evaluate and use domestic military intelligence, excluding covert collection, and supply such intelligence to NICOC.✓

Prohibited from:

- Gathering intelligence of a non-military nature in a covert manner.✓
- Gathering domestic military intelligence in a covert manner, unless authorised by NICOC, subject to specific geographical areas and timescales.✓ (5 × 1) (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

Copyright reserved