higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

INTRODUCTION TO POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 2

(8011022)

22 November 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

Copyright reserved

TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL questions in SECTIONS A, B and C.
2. Answer only ONE question in SECTION D.
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 a BLACK or BLUE pen.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

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 (1.1–1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Which ONE of the following is NOT a limitation of an organisational structure?

A Structures create barriers to the free flow of information.
B Structures hamper appointments of personnel on high levels.
C Structures are static and inflexible.
D Traditional organisational charts cannot cope with changing boundaries and/or environments.

1.2 Which ONE of the following is NOT a principle governing national security in South Africa?

A National security services must follow national and international laws.
B National security services are under the authority of the parliament and national executive.
C National security services must ensure that citizens live in peace and harmony as equals and be free from fear.
D National security services may obtain any information using any method from any source to ensure a safe and secure country.

1.3 Which ONE of the following responsibilities is NOT allocated to the TPA?

A Monitoring the policing of by-laws
B Monitoring road users and vehicle roadworthiness
C Monitoring speed and moving violations
D Monitoring vehicle overloading

1.4 The Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 regulates the criminal justice process and is divided into the following stages:

A Stage 1: Pre-trial; Stage 2: Trial; Stage 3: Sentencing
B Stage 1: Arrest; Stage 2: Investigation; Stage 3: Sentencing
C Stage 1: Pre-trial; Stage 2: Trial; Stage 3: Sentencing; Stage 4: Remedies after judgement and sentencing
D Stage 1: Trial; Stage 2: Sentencing

1.5 The body mass index (BMI) range that is NOT safe, normal or healthy:

A BMI less than 18,5
B BMI between 18,5 and 25
C BMI between 25 and 35
D BMI over 35

(5 × 1) **[5]**

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 2

Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the missing word or words next to the question number (2.1–2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

three sets of ten bicep curls; lieutenant; swimming; corporal; one pull-up; admiral; general; private; captain; meditation

2.1 The highest rank in the SA Navy is …

2.2 The lowest rank in the SA Army is …

2.3 The first commissioned rank in the South African Police Service is …

2.4 … is an example of strength training.

2.5 … is an example of cardio-respiratory training.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 The main purpose of an organogram is to show vacancies within the organisation.

3.2 The South African Police Service has two provincial commissioners for highly populated provinces like Gauteng and Kwa-Zulu Natal.

3.3 The National Defence Force may only be used to protect the country's borders, act on external border threats and partake in war against and/or for the Republic of South Africa.

3.4 All security agencies must report to the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service.

3.5 The military police has jurisdiction anywhere in South Africa where an offence is committed in terms of the Defence Act or where property belonging to the Department of Defence is involved (civilians or defence personnel may be involved) but not where civilians are involved outside the boundaries of the premises controlled by the Department of Defence.

3.6 The following are examples of components of a healthy lifestyle: rest/sleep, nutrition/diet, exercise and stress management.

3.7 From a policing perspective discipline is found in two areas, namely personal and workplace discipline.

Copyright reserved

3.8 Members of the South African Police Service must salute various categories of people like the chief justice, cabinet ministers, premiers of the provinces of South Africa and the chair of the National Council of Provinces.

3.9 The only purpose of a roll-call parade is to determine who is present or absent.

3.10 One of the benefits of stretching is to improve the flexibility of joints, making one less likely to get injuries.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (4.1–4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.1	Jurisdiction in a particular metropolitan council in South Africa	A	SAPS
4.2	Used to build muscles in the lower body	B	MMP
4.3	Used to improve speed, power and muscle endurance	C	MPA
4.4	Jurisdiction in the entire South Africa	D	25 meter shuttle run
4.5	Jurisdiction in a particular province in South Africa	E	TRE
		F	sit-ups
		G	TPA
		H	push-ups

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

Copyright reserved

SECTION B (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 5

5.1 List FIVE characteristics of colonial policing that influenced policing within South Africa. (5)

5.2 Briefly explain THREE precolonial policing systems that were implemented within South Africa. (3 × 2) (6)

5.3 Give FOUR operating policies/rules of homeland policing. (4)

5.4 Name the THREE spheres of government as stated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. (3)

5.5 Give FOUR responsibilities of the national commissioner of the South African Police Service. (4)

5.6 List THREE support substructures in the organogram of South African policing agencies. (3)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 6

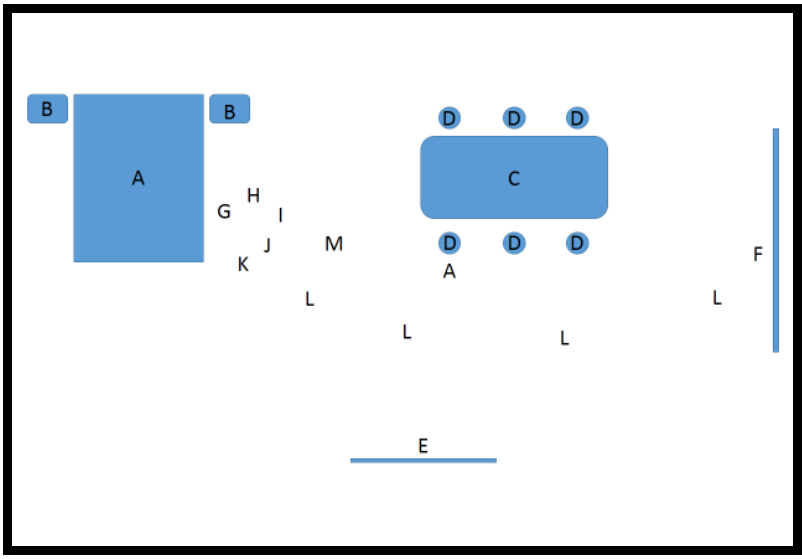
Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

SAPS Delft had an increase of 144% regarding crimes against persons during the last three months.

The latest statistics are as follows:

- Murder: an average of 84 per month
- Rape: an average of 109 per month
- Robbery: an average of 266 per month
- Assault GBH: an average of 155 per month

On 2 September 2019 you and constable Van Rooyen received a complaint and on arrival you find the following scene:



A	Bed
B	Bedside table
C	Table
D	Chair
E	Locked door
F	Broken window
G	Dead male
H	Blood
I	Hair
J	Firearm
K	Cap
L	Bloody footprints
M	Empty beer bottle

6.1 Name the type of crime scene you and constable Van Rooyen attended to. (1)

6.2 Give TWO other types of crime scenes. (2)

6.3 Which FOUR answers will be obtained from the crime scene in the scenario? (4)

6.4 Identify any FOUR items on the scene that can be used as evidence during the investigation of this crime. (4)

6.5 Name the criminalistics techniques and forensic medicine that must be used during the processing of the items identified in QUESTION 6.4. (4)

Copyright reserved

You and constable Van Rooyen are tasked with assisting in the attempt to decrease crime at your police station using intelligence-driven police work.

6.6 Differentiate between *crime information* and *crime intelligence.* (2 + 2) (4)

6.7 Which sources can you and constable Van Rooyen use when gathering information? (4)

6.8 How can crime intelligence be used for proactive and reactive purposes? (2)

6.9 List FIVE responsibilities that SAPS Delft have towards the community as set out in the structure of the South African Police Service. (5)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer either QUESTION 7 **OR** QUESTION 8.

QUESTION 7

Discuss the FIVE searching methods that can be used at a crime scene. **[20]**

NOTE: The answer must include the following: search methods, description of the methods, advantages and disadvantages of the methods and at which crime scenes it can be used.

OR

QUESTION 8

Discuss the THREE crime-prevention models. **[20]**

NOTE: The answer must include a full explanation and practical examples of each model.

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

Copyright reserved