higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THEORY OF POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 3

21 November 2024

This marking guideline consists of 16 pages.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 C
1.2 D
1.3 D
1.4 A
1.5 A

(5 × 1) **[5]**

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 H
3.3 L
3.4 I
3.5 C
3.6 M
3.7 E
3.8 D
3.9 P
3.10 K

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 Carbohydrates
4.2 Nervous system
4.3 DNA
4.4 New cells
4.5 Red blood cells

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

Copyright reserved

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Note to the assessor: Any THREE of the following:

The use of force

This means that the use of force by the police must be formally approved.✓ As a result, if the law does not sanction the force used by the police, that use of force is unlawful.✓ This means that it is possible for a police officer to break the law.✓

Police officers are not allowed to use force if they can solve the situation without it. For example, the police should not use guns if they are arresting a person, who is unarmed, for shoplifting. That person cannot shoot at the police, so all they need to do is handcuff the person. (Any 1 × 3) (3)

5.2 Note to the assessor: Any THREE of the following:

- Legislation
- Oversight mechanisms such as human rights commissions
- Ombudsmen
- Independent complaints bureaus
- Parliament
- Government
- The judiciary
- Internal mechanisms within the police
- The media
- Trade unions
- The general public (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.3 Note to the assessor: Any THREE of the following:

Ethics in policing involves the following aspects:

- Dealing with what is good and what is bad in policing.
- The moral duty and obligations of police officials.
- A set of moral principles or values that police officials should have.
- The principles of conduct governing an individual police official and a group of police officials.
- The study of the general nature of morals and of specific moral choices in policing.
- The rules or standards governing the conduct of the members of the profession.
- The moral quality of a course of action. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

Copyright reserved

5.4 Note to the assessor: Any THREE of the following:

The United Nations' Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (CCLEO).

- Article 1: The police shall at all times fulfil the duty imposed upon them by the law. This includes all people who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention.
- Article 2: The police shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all people.
- Article 3: The use of force by police officials is limited to situations where it is strictly necessary and then only to the extent required for the performance of their duty.
- Article 4: Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of police officials shall be kept confidential, unless the performance of duty or the needs of justice strictly require otherwise.
- Article 5: Torture, or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, is prohibited.
- Article 6: The health of persons deprived of their liberty must be protected and medical care provided where necessary.
- Article 7: Police officials are forbidden to commit any act of corruption and are required to rigorously oppose and combat such an act.
- Article 8: Police officials are urged to respect the law and the Code, oppose any violations of the law and the Code and report violations to their superiors or other appropriate authorities.

The overlapping factor between the two concepts is the need to get to the root of community problems and to find suitable solutions (as alternatives to simplify enforcing the law). (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.5 Note to the assessor: TWO marks for advantages and TWO marks for disadvantages. Maximum of FOUR marks

Advantages of on-the-job training.

Any TWO of the following:

- Police officials will gain confidence as they are guided through the actual job that they will eventually do without guidance.
- Police officials are productive, as they are actually working while being trained.
- On-the-job training is cost-effective, since no extra expenses are involved.
- Police officials are performing at the desired level of the organisation.

(Any 2 × 1)

Copyright reserved

Disadvantages of on-the-job training.

Any TWO of the following:

- The on-the-job trainer must be trained as such. If not, training will not achieve the proper standards.
- Pressures of daily work may have an impact on the time spent for on-the-job training.
- The quality of training may not be on the desired level.
- Training provided to the trainer who must train officials on the job, may not necessarily eliminate possible bad training habits on the side of the trainer.

(Any 2 × 1)
(2 × 2) (4)
[16]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Notes to the assessor: Any TWO of the following:

This is a fitness test that helps police officials to execute some of the physical aspects of policing,✓ e.g. sprinting over 120 m, climbing over a 1,8 m wall and carrying a 30 kg dummy over 30 m.✓ (1 × 2) (2)

6.2 Notes to the assessor: Allow for student's own interpretation:

Vigilantism may appear as two types of structures, namely:
1. In the one structure, vigilantism appears where the regular system of law,✓ safety and security is absent or ineffective.✓
2. In the other, vigilantism appears as a parallel structure to the regular system.✓ In this case, the officials of the regular system (for instance, the police) may work closely with the vigilante movements.✓ (2 × 2) (4)

6.3 Notes to the assessor: Any TWO of the following:

Operational plans.

Operational plans are narrowly focused✓ and are formulated for the short term by operational managers.✓

There are two kinds of operational plans, namely:
- *Standing plans*, which are formulated for recurring activities such as a standard plan for roadblocks.
- *Single-use plans*, which are formulated for non-recurring or needs-based activities (as and when required), such as a specific crime operation.

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

6.4 Note to the assessor: This is applied theory in practice – therefore you may allocate marks for logically correct answers. Maximum TWO marks may be allocated for this question.

Maslow's higher-order needs.

Higher-order needs	**Self-actualisation needs**	**Full development of potential**
	Self-esteem	Success Recognition by others
	Social needs	Love Friendship Acceptance

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

6.5 Note to assessor: Any TWO of the following:

Without any nutrition, you will die. People, animals and plants all need nutrition to survive. Your body will not have the nutrients it needs for essential functions to take place on the level of your cells and organs. Your body breaks down the nutrients you take in and uses them to build and repair cells and tissues. This is a process called metabolism. Without nutrients, metabolism cannot happen.

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

6.6 6.6.1 The 1 m high obstacle is cleared without using the sideways.

6.6.2 The 70 m sprint is completed across the finish line.

(2 × 1) (2)
[14]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

SECTION C

QUESTION 7

7.1 Note to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:

Police force

Police force refers to the enforcement of the law.

- The police service enforces the law by arresting offenders and by investigating crimes.
- The use of police force is by nature negative and used as punishment.
- The police service assesses itself in terms of efficiency, which is measured by arrest statistics or income generated by way of traffic fines.
- Police officials in a police force are often referred to as 'law enforcement officers'.
- The police work according to rules and regulations, which are to be applied strictly, and efficiency is measured in terms of how these rules and regulations are applied.
- Very little room is allowed for the use of discretion.
- 'Police force' also refers to a military-type force/an oppressive force.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

7.2 Notes to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:

South African Police Service Code of Conduct

The members of the South African Police Service commit themselves to the creation of a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa by:

Action of Code of Conduct	Scenario application
• participating in endeavours aimed at addressing the causes of crime	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Communities are urged to inform the Police if they have information on crime and should desist from taking the law into their own hands
• preventing all acts which may threaten the safety or security of any community	Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled. The paramedics were called.

• investigating criminal conduct which endangers the safety or security of the community and bringing the perpetrators to justice	'I strongly warn members of the community who do not adhere to police authority that the police will act to secure the safety and security of themselves and the community and bring perpetrators to book. Communities are urged to inform the Police if they have information on crime and should desist from taking the law into their own hands.'
In carrying out this commitment, we shall at all times ─	
Action of Code of Conduct	**Scenario application**
• take into account the needs of the community	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. 'Communities are urged to inform the Police if they have information on crime and should desist from taking the law into their own hands. The acts of disarming police members will put more strain to our limited resources that are destined to provide service to the community. Whoever is responsible, will face the full might of the law.'
• recognise the need of the South African Police Service as my employer	Communities are urged to inform the Police if they have information on crime and should desist from taking the law into their own hands.
• and cooperate with all interested parties in the community and the government at every level	Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled. The paramedics were called.
• uphold the Constitution and the law	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled. The paramedics were called.

Copyright reserved

In order to achieve a safe and secure environment for all the people of South Africa, we undertake to:	
Action of Code of Conduct	**Scenario application**
• act with integrity in rendering an effective service of a high standard which is accessible to everybody, and continuously strive towards improving this service	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled. The paramedics were called.
• utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently, cost-effectively and optimally	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled. The paramedics were called.
• contribute to the reconstruction and development of, and reconciliation in our country; uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled.
• act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled. The paramedics were called.
• exercise the powers conferred upon us in a responsible and controlled manner	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled.
• work towards preventing any form of corruption and to bring perpetrators thereof to justice	The Police were alerted about the incident and rushed to the scene. Reinforcements were also summoned, and the situation was then controlled.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

7.3 Notes to the assessor: Any TEN of the following:

McClelland's model of acquired needs.

McClelland's theory states that people will be motivated by achievement, affiliation or power and that they will be motivated to work towards the satisfaction of that need.

The need for achievement covers the need to excel in the workplace.

- People driven by this need are motivated by non-routine, challenging tasks with clearly defined and attainable goals.
- They prefer fast and frequent feedback on their performance.
- They should continuously be exposed to increased responsibility in new types of work.
- The need for affiliation refers to the desire for friendly and close interpersonal relationships.
- These individuals will be motivated when they work in teams
- They will also be motivated when they receive praise and recognition from their managers.
- They derive more satisfaction from working in a team with other people than from the work itself.
- People with a need for power prefer work where they will be in a position to direct the actions of other people.
- They prefer competitive and status-oriented situations. Research indicates that a high need for power may be a requirement for managerial effectiveness. (Any 10 × 1) (10)

7.4 Note to the assessor: Any TWO of the following:

How to prevent dehydration during training

When you do exercise training, your body produces sweat. Sweating helps to cool your body down and to get rid of waste products that are caused by burning energy. But sweating also causes your body to lose a lot of water. So, it is important to hydrate, or drink enough water, while exercising.

If you get dehydrated during training, your performance will suffer. You will feel ill, which will take your focus off your training. Your heart rate will also increase, which will make you feel more tired and force you to slow down. Your body will also struggle to keep its temperature down. You could get heat exhaustion or heatstroke. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

Copyright reserved

7.5 The sources of carbohydrates for a healthy diet.

Any THREE (3) of the following:

- Bread
- Potatoes
- Pasta
- Rice
- Grains (such as wheat/oats)
- Legumes (such as lentils/beans)
- Porridge
- Corn
- Butternut
- Pumpkin (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION C: 25

SECTION D

QUESTION 8

8.1 8.1.1 Notes to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:

Principle of police accountability and independence.

While the police possess power, they are accountable to the community for their actions.

In general, we may say that the police:

1. Are answerable to the law (the police may not be above the law)
2. Are responsible for the safety and security of all people in South Africa.
3. Can be made to give an account of their policies and actions to those who have a legitimate interest in them.

Political accountability and the political dependence of the police are sometimes in an uneasy relationship. There was massive political interference in policing during the apartheid era. (Any 5 × 1)

It is important that the process of accountability ensures that the police act responsibly✓ in terms of its mandate and the rights of the people.✓ Several arrangements in South Africa make it possible to balance accountability and independence.✓

Some of these arrangements are:

a) The role of the minister is to 'give direction' to the police.✓
b) The role of the National Commissioner is to 'manage' the South African Police Service.✓
c) The police are required to answer to a range of oversight bodies for their decisions and actions during their policing tasks in the country.✓

The fact is that only the police must answer to these structures or institutions. This practice emphasises the independence of the police.✓

Different types of oversight and responsible structures.

TYPES OF OVERSIGHT	RESPONSIBLE STRUCTURES
Parliamentary oversight✓	The Portfolio Committee on Police✓
Policy implementation✓	Secretariat for Police✓
Community oversight✓	Community Policing Forums✓
Complaints against the police✓	The Independent Police Investigative Directorate✓
Judicial oversight✓	The courts✓
Human rights oversight✓	The Human Rights Commission✓
Administrative oversight✓	The Public Protector✓ The Public Service Commission✓
Financial oversight✓	The Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)✓
Civil society oversight✓	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)✓

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

8.1.2 Notes to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:

The use of force

The circumstances of a situation determine whether force (and how much force) is needed.

This means that the use of force by the police must formally be given approval. As a result, if the law does not sanction the force used by the police, that use of force is unlawful. This means that it is possible for a police officer to break the law.

Police officers are not allowed to use force if they can solve the situation without it. For example, the police should not use guns if they are arresting an unarmed person for shoplifting. That person cannot shoot at the police, so all they need to do is handcuff the person.

The police must always show that the amount of force used was just enough to achieve their objective. The degree of force used must also be directly related to the degree of force used against the police. It is often necessary for the police to use force, but they must not use it if it is not needed. The police need to let the public know that they are able to use force as a way to enforce the law.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

8.2 Notes to the assessor: Any TEN of the following. Allow for student's own interpretation.

Police discretion

It refers to the freedom, or the authority, of the police to make decisions while doing the job of policing. Generally, it means that the police, in a given situation, can choose:

a) To act, or not to act
b) What kind of action to take
c) To decide to arrest or not to arrest

There are many situations in which discretion must be used. For this reason, police discretion is sometimes referred to as 'selective law enforcement'. It is an important topic, since it may affect the quality of life of citizens.

Discretion is a judgement that a police official makes in a specific situation. In a democracy, discretion is usually encouraged. However, the abuse of discretion is not allowed. So, in a democracy, discretion does not mean 'do as I want'. Police discretion in a democracy is always bound by rules, e.g. the law, police policy or community acceptance.

Copyright reserved

'Legal discretion' refers to the most obvious possibilities that are available to the police officer when he/she is in a situation that requires the use of discretion.

The following are some examples where police may use discretion according to the law:

a) The police may make sure that an alleged criminal appears in court by arresting that person and placing him/her in a police cell until the next court day.
b) The police may, after arrest, release the person on bail or warn the person to appear in court on a specific date and at a specific time, rather than keep the person in a cell.
c) A youth who is arrested may be released into the care of his or her parents or legal guardian.

These are some of the choices the police are faced with when handling a situation.

Police policy determines how discretion should be used by the police. At many holiday destinations in South Africa, for instance, the police may have a policy on drinking and driving that is slightly different from the policy elsewhere in the country.

- A person found to be driving slightly over the limit may be driven home by the police and issued with a warning.
- The usual course of action would be to arrest the person, but, during holiday times, people attend more parties, so the police can, if allowed by law, use their discretion.
- However, as the road death toll during the Christmas and Easter holiday periods is so high, several road-safety campaigns have been launched. The best known of these is the Arrive Alive campaign, which aims to enforce the law strictly. The police may also display zero tolerance in cases of traffic violations and drunk driving. The community often plays a direct role in influencing police discretion.
- If a senior politician is not charged if found to be drinking and driving, the community might be upset over what they perceive to be favouritism.
- The same perceptions may surface on racial grounds: if the community perceives police discretion to favour certain race groups and not others, there will be massive public outcry. (Any 10 × 1) (10)

OR

QUESTION 9

9.1 Note to the assessor: Any TEN of the following. Allow for student's own interpretations.

The relationship between personal ethics and professional ethics.

According to Covey, the word 'ethos' represents one's personal credibility, the faith people have in one's integrity and competency, and the trust that one inspires.

The simple truth is that, if credibility, integrity, competency and trustworthiness are the standard of enough people in an organisation, this standard will become the professional image of the organisation itself.
The organisation will be perceived as one of credibility, integrity, competency and trustworthiness.

Ethos will influence the group in which the ethical police official works, and this will eventually influence the policing profession.

Historically, recognition as a profession (such as a medical doctor or a lawyer) depended on three issues, namely:

- A specific combination of knowledge, skills and attitude (competence, specified by a higher education qualification that people will readily agree to).
- An agreement on ethical standards (usually managed by a board of professionals in the profession).
- Community (public) acceptance that the chosen career may indeed be seen as a profession.
- If one argues form the point of a constitutional democracy under the rule of law, it should become clear that one cannot trust just anyone with (the profession of) policing.
- Professional ethics refers to a set of rules that prescribe how members of a profession should behave. (Any 10 × 1) (10)

9.2 Note to the assessor: Any TEN of the following. Allow for student's own interpretation.

The role of organised labour in a policing environment

Labour organisations and the police

One of the implications of South Africa's post-apartheid human rights dispensation has been the liberalisation of the labour relations environment within the police (Rauch & van der Spuy, 2006:39). Belonging to trade unions had previously been prohibited because the paramilitary police culture did not comply with the concept of collective bargaining and participatory management.

The emergence of labour unions

During the early 1990s, labour unions emerged in the policing environment. Unions began to negotiate on issues that had previously been decided upon by police management or by departmental negotiations at central government level. During this time, police managers at local stations often found themselves in a new environment without the skills to manage conflicts that erupted between themselves and staff. The unions themselves were also inexperienced and similarly unprepared to make use of the labour relations framework in the country.

Collective bargaining

Collective bargaining is a process whereby representatives of labour and representatives of management negotiate issues (such as wages and working conditions) in the organisation. This is always a good thing in a constitutional democracy. However, one may find that the debate on 'management prerogative' (which is the right of management to ultimately make decisions) may sometimes harm relations between labour and management.

A fair grievance procedure, used as intended, can settle disputes before they worsen. Police strikes are illegal, but in the South African situation, with strikes being an integral part of our labour landscape, we can probably expect some issues here in the future. (Any 10 × 1) (10)

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

Copyright reserved