higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THEORY OF POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 3

16 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 B
1.2 A
1.3 D
1.4 C
1.5 B

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 False
2.2 False
2.3 True
2.4 True
2.5 True

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 balanced diet
4.2 important
4.3 essential nutrients
4.4 bones
4.5 kidney

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

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SECTION B

QUESTION 5

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

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✓

- to act,✓ or not to act;✓
- what kind of action to take;✓ and
- 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.✓ (Any 3 × 1) (3)

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

Characteristics of law enforcement

- Reactive/Repressive/Oppressive✓
- Coercive (negative perception)✓
- 'Police Force'✓
- Law enforcer/Repressor/Enemy✓
- Little or no discretion✓
- Efficiency statistically measurable✓
- Exclusive police function✓
- Coercive control✓
- Rules and procedures✓
- Aims to eradicate/eliminate some behaviour/people✓ (Any 3 × 1) (3)

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5.3 **Note to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:**

The United Nations' Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

- 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 5 × 1) (5)

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

Personal Ethics

The word 'ethos' has its origin from Greek which means:✓
- Personal credibility.✓
- The faith people have in your integrity and competency.✓
- It is the trust that you inspire.✓
- Personal ethics means the morals, values and beliefs of an individual.✓
- It is a sense of self that is based on the person's upbringing and the instilling of principles according to which the individual lives his/her life.✓
- Some of these principles are to care deeply for other people, to exercise self-restraint and to be honest.✓
- Some people find their principles in their own religious experiences.✓

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

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5.5 **Note to assessor: Any TWO of the following:**

Metropolitan Policing Agency Code of Conduct – 'Lawful Orders'

- 'We will obey all lawful orders✓ and abide by the provisions of our Standing Orders,✓ relevant policies as well as the law'.✓
- 'We will support our colleagues in the execution of their duties✓ and oppose any improper behaviour,✓ reporting it where appropriate'.✓ (2)

5.6 **Note to the assessor: Any TWO of the following:**

Advantages of on-the-job training

- Learners will gain confidence as they are guided through the actual job that they will eventually do without guidance.✓
- Learners are productive, as they are actually working while being trained.✓
- On-the-job training is cost-effective, since no extra expenses are involved.✓

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.7 **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 happen 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)

5.8 **Note to assessor: Any TWO of the following:**

Intermediate stretching
The aim is to increase the flexibility which a person developed in basic stretching.✓ When your body is ready to do intermediate stretching, you have also built better muscle strength✓ through the other forms of exercise such as cardiorespiratory and strength training.✓ This muscle strength helps to protect your joints during stretching.✓ (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.9 **Note to assessor: Any FOUR of the following:**

120 m sprint
The 120 m sprint is a run on a flat surface✓ from a starting line✓ over a measured distance of 120 metres✓ to a finish line.✓ It stimulates the initial sprint of the police official chasing a suspect✓ and it tests the speed and power.✓ The person is assessed on his/her ability to complete the sprint.✓

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.10 **Note to the assessor: Any TWO of the following:**

Importance of Vitamin C

- It helps to boost your immune system✓ so that you can fight infection more easily.✓
- It helps your body to absorb iron from the foods you eat.✓
- It helps your nervous system to function properly.✓ (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.11 **Note to the assessor: Any TWO of the following:**

How to prevent dehydration during working hours

- Drink 6-8 glasses of water per day✓ and more if the weather is hot and/or dry.✓
- If your work takes you away from your office, kitchen or place where you can get clean, fresh water to drink, keep a bottle of water with you so that you do not dehydrate.✓
- Make sure that your diet is not too high in salt. Salty foods can dehydrate you.✓
- Some substances, such as caffeine, make your body produce larger amounts of urine than normal. This could contribute to dehydration.✓
- Try to choose water and caffeine-free teas over coffee at work.✓
- If you spend time outside in the sun or heat while you are working, or if your job is physically demanding, you will need to drink more fluid than if you work at a desk in an office.✓ Adjust your hydration according to your needs.✓
- Also, try to stay in the shade or wear a hat/cap that offers some protection from the sun.✓ (Any 2 × 1) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 **Note to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:**

Community Policing
Community policing is more a philosophy of policing than a clearly defined method of policing.✓

Peel's 'new police' emphasised:
- Policing by consent✓
- Local responsibility for policing✓
- Non-militarism in policing✓
- The fundamental rights of individuals✓

In South Africa, the police are the instruments through which the community maintains social order.✓ This means that the police are involved in a partnership with the community✓ in which the police are the active partner and the community assumes the role of the passive partner.✓

Active partners are employed to perform tasks that are, ultimately, the responsibility of every citizen.✓

Passive partners should take primary responsibility for their own safety and have the secondary duty of supporting active partners.✓

Community policing is closely linked to the characteristics of the service style of policing.✓ The police must be part of the community and not be distant from the community.✓ Community policing is mainly driven through Community Police Forums (CPF's) and through Sector Policing.✓ (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.2 **Note to the assessor: Any SIX 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 of standards governing the conduct of the members of the profession✓
- The moral quality of a course of action✓ (Any 6 × 1) (6)

6.3 **Note to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:**

- The difference between community policing and problem-oriented policing is not always clear.✓
- Some would say that the two concepts differ from each other✓ in terms of reliance on the community.✓
- Community policing is fully reliant on the community.✓
- Many problem-oriented actions also rely on community involvement.✓
- Accordingly, police tactics such as stop-and-search operations can be considered problem-orientated responses that will require little community involvement.✓
- These tactics may have an influence on the relationship between the police and the community, which brings community policing into play again.✓
- Community policing actually sets the police up as managers in the community who are involved in wide-ranging community issues over an extended period.✓
- Problem-oriented policing may need to focus on a specific problem over a short period.✓ (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.4 **Note to the assessor: Any FIVE of the following:**

Character ethics.
Character ethics are about integrity,✓ humility,✓ courage,✓ justice,✓ simplicity,✓ modesty✓ and the 'Golden Rule'.✓ Character ethics represent the true self;✓ the characteristics and potential within each of us.✓ Unfortunately, we have been made to believe that personality ethics is the way to make friends and impress other people.✓ The golden rule says we must 'do unto others as we would have others to do unto us'.✓ (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.5 **Note 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)

6.6 **Note to assessor: Any TWO of the following:**

Inside-out theory (2)

'Inside-out' means to start first with the self: 'Even more fundamentally, [it means] to start with the most inside part of self – with your paradigms, your character, and your motives.' (Covey, 1990:42-43)✓

Only when one is able to deal with the world as it is can one speak about an inside-out process.✓ Covey explains the lasting solutions to problems seldom come from the outside in.✓ The eventual goal is 'interdependence' (we are responsible),✓ and not 'dependence' (you are responsible)✓ or 'independence' (I am solely responsible),✓ that leads us to ultimate living, loving, learning and leaving a legacy in this world.✓ (Any 2 × 1)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION C: 25

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

7.1 **Note to the assessor: Any TEN of the following:**

The use of force
In a democracy, the use of force by the police must be sanctioned by law.✓ 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.✓

How much force is enough?
The police must always show that the amount of force used was only 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 the public to know that they are able to use force as a way to enforce the law.✓

In certain circumstances, then, the community will accept that the police must have the right to use force,✓ but the police must warn, advise and try to convince those they are acting against,✓ and only use force when these methods have failed to deal with the situation comprehensively.✓

However, the circumstances of a situation determine whether force (and how much force) is needed.✓ If a person is about to smash someone's head with a block of wood, it could mean that they might kill that person.✓ The use of a firearm in this example might be justified,✓ because the person with the block of wood would possibly commit murder.✓ If this were proven to be true,✓ a court of law would see the use of a firearm by the police in this situation as being justified.✓ (Any 10 × 1) (10)

7.2 **Note to the assessor: Maximum of FIVE marks may be allocated for 'Police Force' and maximum of FIVE marks for 'Police Service'.** (10)

Police Force

'Police Force' refers to the enforcement of the law.✓

- The police force 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 force 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, or an oppressive force.✓

Police Service

'Police Service' carries out the law by placing great importance on the spirit of the law.✓

- This means much of its efforts are aimed at preventing crime or resolving conflict,✓ rather than only arresting people.✓
- It includes the idea of giving support and assistance to members of the community.✓ It encourages people to obey the law✓ and wants to improve the quality of life of all citizens.✓
- A police service assesses itself in terms of effectiveness.✓ (Any 10 × 1)

[20]

OR

QUESTION 8

8.1 **Note to the assessor: Any TEN of the following:**

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) was dependent 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 from 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 prescribes how members of a profession should behave.✓ (Any 10 × 1) (10)

8.2 **<u>Note to the assessor</u>: Any TEN of the following:**

<u>The role of organised labour in a policing environment</u>.

<u>Labour organisations and the police</u>✓
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 para-military police culture did not mix with the concept of collective bargaining and participatory management.✓

<u>The emergence of labour unions</u>✓
During the early 1990's, 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.✓

<u>Collective bargaining</u>✓
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 South Africa's 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)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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