higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THEORY OF POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 3

10 March 2020

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 D
1.2 G
1.3 H
1.4 B
1.5 C
1.6 E
1.7 A
1.8 I
1.9 F
1.10 J

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 True
2.2 False
2.3 False
2.4 True
2.5 True
2.6 False
2.7 False
2.8 True
2.9 False
2.10 False

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

NOTE TO ASSESSOR: The sequence for QUESTION 3.1 does not matter.

3.1 3.1.1 Basic
3.1.2 Higher
3.1.3 Longer

(3 × 1) (3)

3.2 3.2.1 50–70
3.2.2 Maximum

(2 × 1) (2)
[5]

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 **<u>NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR</u>: Accept any EIGHT of the following and allocate a maximum of EIGHT marks for this question:**

<u>Code of Conduct of the South African Police Service</u>

We, as police officials of the South African Police Service, commit ourselves to the creation of a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa by:✓

- Participating in endeavours to address the root causes of crime in the community.✓
- Preventing action which may threaten the safety or security of any community.✓
- Investigating criminal conduct which has endangered the safety or security of the community and bringing the perpetrators thereof to justice.✓

In realisation of the aforesaid commitment, we shall at all times:

- Uphold the Constitution and the law.✓
- Be guided by the needs of the community.✓
- Give full recognition to the needs of the South African Police Service as employer.✓
- Cooperate with the community and government at every level and all other related role players.✓

In order to achieve a safe and secure environment for all the people of South Africa we undertake to:✓

- With integrity, render a responsible and effective service of high quality which is accessible to every person, and continuously strive towards improving this service.✓
- Utilise all the available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively to maximise their use.✓
- Develop our own skills and participate in the development of our fellow members to ensure equal opportunities for all.✓
- Contribute to the reconstruction and development of, and reconciliation in our country.✓
- Uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person.✓
- Act impartially, courteously, honestly, respectfully, transparently and in an countable manner.✓
- Exercise the powers conferred upon us in a responsible and controlled manner.✓
- Work actively towards preventing any form of corruption and to bring the perpetrators thereof to justice.✓ (8)

4.2 **NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR: Accept any SEVEN of the following and allocate a maximum of SEVEN marks for this question:**

The relationship between personal ethics and professional ethics.

The word 'ethos', according to Covey, 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 dependant on THREE issues, namely:

- A specified 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 regarded 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 refer to a set of rules that prescribe how members of a profession should behave.✓

When we see a doctor or lawyer for personal and private reasons,✓ it generally does not cross our minds that this is an act of confidence in the professional.✓ We believe and expect that our privacy will be respected and that our case will be treated with confidentiality.✓ What we are relying on is the existence of, and respect for, a code for professional ethics,✓ a codified set of rules that prescribe the behaviour of members of that particular profession.✓ (7 × 1) (7)

4.3 **<u>NOTE TO ASSESSOR</u>: Accept any FIVE of the following. This is applied theory and therefore the learner may describe the answer with examples.**

- Democracy is a system of representative government.✓
- In order for representatives to be chosen, elections in a democracy are free and held regularly.✓
- All citizens have the right to vote in such elections,✓ and the voter is protected against intimidation because the ballot is secret.✓
- All political parties are free to campaign in elections,✓ because the election must offer voters an effective choice✓ (that is, voters are not limited to a single party).✓ It also means that political parties are free to campaign against the government in power.✓
- When the elections produce a majority vote against the government in power, that government falls and the majority party take its place.✓
- The elected body of representatives has the ultimate power to make laws.✓
- Democracy is based on a belief in the value of individual human beings.✓ That is why equality of citizens is often seen as being at the heart of the democratic state.✓
- Therefore, in a democratic state, every citizen is guaranteed certain basic rights.✓
- These rights include the following: security against arbitrary arrest and punishment;✓ freedom of speech, the press and assembly (the right to hold public meetings);✓ freedom of association and petition (the right to form parties, trade unions and other societies); ✓ and freedom of religion and of teaching.✓
- Necessary for the practical implementation of the above, democracy requires that an independent judiciary and court system be established,✓ to which everyone has access.✓ (5 × 1) (5)

4.4 **NOTE TO ASSESSOR: Accept any FIVE of the following. This is applied theory and therefore the learner may describe the answer with examples.**

- Police reaction time is the time it takes for police officials to respond (react) to a call for assistance from the community.✓
- Sometimes it is also called response time.✓
- The time it takes for police officials to respond to a call for assistance from the community is usually considered an important measure of police effectiveness.✓
- The general idea is that the lower the reaction time, the more effective the police are at doing their job.✓
- Most police agencies measure reaction time from the moment of receipt of the call by the police✓ to the moment the first police official arrives at the scene from where the call was made.✓
- The faster the reaction to a call, the community has always thought, the better are the chances that the police may be able to apprehend an offender at the scene.✓
- Experienced police have said for years that fast reaction can lead to arrest✓ only if the police arrive while the crime is still happening✓ or within two or three minutes after it has been completed.✓ (5 × 1) (5)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

SECTION C

QUESTION 5

5.1 **NOTE TO ASSESSOR: Accept any TEN of the following:**

LAW ENFORCEMENT	EXECUTION OF THE LAW
• Reactive/Repressive/Oppressive✓	• Proactive, community centred✓
• Coercive (negative perception) ✓	• Persuasive (positive perception)✓
• Police force ✓	• Police service ✓
• Law enforcer/repressor/enemy✓	• Friend/advisor/community policing official✓
• Little or no discretion✓	• Considerable room for discretion✓
• Efficiency statistically measurable✓	• Effectiveness measured in people terms✓
• Exclusive police function✓	• Community/Police partnership✓
• Coercive control✓	• Control by voluntary obedience to the law✓
• Rules and procedures✓	• Relationships✓
• Aims to eradicate/eliminate some behaviour/people✓	• Aims to create harmonious co-existence in community✓

(5 × 2) (10)

5.2 **NOTE TO ASSESSOR: Accept any FIVE of the following:**

Community policing is a philosophy of policing,✓ rather than a clearly defined method of policing.✓ Some elements of what we currently describe as community policing can be found in past policing practices.✓ Peel's new police emphasises:

- Policing by consent✓
- Local responsibility for policing✓
- Non-militarism in policing✓
- The fundamental rights of individuals✓ (5 × 1) (5)

5.3
- Chain of command.
- Span of control.
- Division of work.
- Co-ordination.
- Delegation. (5)

5.4 **NOTE TO ASSESSOR: Accept any TWO of the following:**

5.4.1 Strategic control takes place at the very top of the organisation✓ and concerns, among others, the following issues:
- The overall effectiveness of the organisation.✓
- The organisation's productivity levels.✓
- Management effectiveness in the organisation.✓ (2)

5.4.2
- Pre-operations control
- In-operations control
- Post-operations control (3)

5.5 **NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR: Accept any FIVE of the following.**

- It is not a sporadic act,✓ but is planned and pre-meditated✓
- It is conducted by private citizens on a voluntary basis.✓
- It involves the use of force,✓ or a threat to use force.✓
- It rejects crime,✓ or it rejects actions not matching the expectations of the community.✓
- It aims to protect people✓ or the community against criminals✓ and other perceived illegitimate actions.✓ (5)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 6

6.1 **NOTE TO ASSESSOR: Accept any FIFTEEN of the following:**

STEPS IN THE PROCESS	ACTION(S)
• Define the need for planning.✓	• Decide: why do we need to plan?✓ • Are no other plans currently available for what we want to do?✓
• Draw up a plan✓	• What are the aims and objectives of the plan?✓ • How will we go about achieving the aims and objectives of the plan?✓ • Who will be involved?✓ • When will it be done?✓ • How much will it cost?✓ • Draw up a contingency plan.✓
• Implement the plan✓	• Activate and execute the actions✓ • Monitor the execution of the plan✓ • Activate the contingency plan✓
• Evaluate the results of the plan✓	• Have we achieved the aim and objectives as stated?✓

(15)

6.2 **NOTE TO ASSESSOR: Accept any FIVE of the following:**

- Strategic plans focus on the whole organisation.✓
- They are usually formulated by top management✓ and have an extended time frame of five years or more.✓
- This is why strategic plans are often referred to as long-term plans.✓
- Strategic plans are guiding plans:✓
- They address
  - the formulation of a vision and mission statements for the organisation.✓
  - assessment of the external and internal environments.✓
  - formulation of long-term goals.✓
  - the choice of strategy for the organisation.✓

(5)
[20]

OR

QUESTION 7

NOTE TO ASSESSOR: Accept any TWENTY of the following:

- People who follow a balanced and varied diet take in the right amount and variety of nutrients.✓
- Good nutrition is important for the following reasons:

➢ It gives your body the nutrients it needs✓ to build healthy bones,✓ tissue✓ and organs.✓
➢ It helps the body to fight disease✓ by strengthening the immune system. ✓
➢ It prevents diseases✓ that are caused by nutrient deficiencies.✓
➢ A nutrient deficiency is when one has too little of a specific nutrient.✓
➢ An example of a nutrient deficiency is a disease called Kwashiorkor,✓ which develops in people with too little protein in their diets. ✓
➢ It prevents diseases that are caused by taking in too many nutrients,✓ such as obesity,✓ heart disease,✓ diabetes,✓ high cholesterol,✓ high blood pressure,✓ certain cancers,✓ and stroke.✓
➢ It keeps the body weight in a safe range✓ – neither underweight✓ nor overweight.✓
➢ It provides the energy to do physical✓ work such as fitness training.✓
➢ It provides the energy to perform well mentally,✓ such as when studying✓ or at work.✓
➢ In pregnant women, good nutrition helps to ensure that the baby is born healthy and strong.✓ It also helps the baby to grow into a healthy child.
➢ In children, it helps to ensure healthy physical✓ and mental development.✓
➢ It helps one stay healthy for longer,✓ especially into old age.✓ **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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