higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THEORY OF POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 3

(8011023)

21 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 6 pages.

Copyright reserved

TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL questions in SECTION A, B and C.
2. Answer 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 BLUE or BLACK ink.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1	Police group ethics	A	must be sanctioned by law
1.2	Professional ethics	B	Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
1.3	Code of conduct	C	the ethical behaviour of a group of police officers
1.4	The Bill of Rights	D	focus more on the preventative style of policing
1.5	Police accountability	E	refers to the control of operational plans
1.6	Use of force by the police	F	more reactive, militaristic and aggressive in its approach and response to situations
1.7	Police service	G	a set of rules that prescribe how members of a profession should behave
1.8	Police force	H	the people are protected against torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment
1.9	Strategic control	I	a statement about how people should behave or conduct themselves
1.10	Operations control	J	takes place at the very top of the organisation and concerns the overall effectiveness of the organisation

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Personal ethics means the morals, values and beliefs of an individual.

2.2 Code of ethics entails a statement about how people should behave or conduct themselves.

2.3 Discretion is a judgement that a police official makes in a specific situation.

2.4 Organising is the process of creating a structure.

2.5 Vigilantism in South Africa is not linked to the concept of 'popular justice', 'informal justice' or 'community justice' at all.

2.6 A characteristic of vigilante activity is that it is a sporadic act.

2.7 Good nutrition leads to a condition called malnutrition.

2.8 When you have been committed to a basic strength training programme for six months, you can start to think about progressing to an intermediate strength training programme.

2.9 The main difference between basic and intermediate stretching is that in basic stretching, you aim to increase the flexibility you developed in intermediate stretching.

2.10 The job-related battery fitness test is a police fitness test that helps police officials to execute some of the physical aspects of policing.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word or words. Write only the word or words next to the question number (3.1.1–3.2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

statistical; strategic; static; proximity; operational; optional; reaction; reactivation; reporting; indirectly; directly; approximately

3.1 Different kinds of organisational plans, such as tactical plans, (3.1.1) … plans and (3.1.2) … plans can be identified.

3.2 Police (3.2.1) … time is the time it takes to respond to a call for assistance from the community. It is clear that the time taken to report the crime will (3.2.2) … influence the arrival of the police and the possibility of an arrest. The (3.2.3) … of the police to the scene of crime will obviously affect the response time.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

Copyright reserved

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Describe what is meant by *collective bargaining*. (2)

4.2 List THREE advantages of having good leaders. (6)

4.3 Explain what is meant by the *inside-out* theory of leadership. (2)

4.4 Name TWO types of essential nutrients. (2)

4.5 Name FOUR advantages of fats and oils for humans. (4)

4.6 How can you avoid dehydration during working hours? (5)

4.7 Name FOUR examples of intermediate cardiorespiratory training. (4)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C

QUESTION 5

Read the extract below and answer the questions.

South Africa has changed drastically after the elections in 1994. This political change also affected how policing is done since 1994. In the new democracy, the community must be involved in policing. This meant that the training of police officials had to be addressed accordingly.

5.1 Explain community involvement as an essential feature of community policing. (2)

5.2 The police have certain powers and authority in the constitutional democracy.

Distinguish between the following:

5.2.1 Police Force

5.2.2 Police Service

(2 × 4) (8)

5.3 Abraham Maslow was a psychologist who developed a hierarchy of needs.

Name and explain the levels of this hierarchy. (10)

Copyright reserved

5.4 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of on-the-job training. (6)

5.5 Define the term *undercover work.* (2)

5.6 One of the problem-solving processes is called SARA, which represents four stages.

Name TWO other stages of the problem-solving process. (2)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Choose only ONE of the following questions to answer.

QUESTION 6

Police ethics and concepts are important all over the world. In democratic countries, professional people are guided by a code of ethics – a set of moral rules that they must comply with.

Discuss police ethics by referring to the following:

6.1 Discuss FIVE of the articles of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (CCLEO). (5)

6.2 Members of the South African Police Service will perform their duties according to FIVE principles.

Name and discuss these principles. (15)
[20]

OR

QUESTION 7

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

A police official exercises discretion when he or she feels free to make a choice between possible courses of action or inaction. The police official 'feels free' to make the particular choice if the choice is allowed by law, or allowed by the policies of the police agency, or accepted by the community.

Discuss what discretion is when referring to 'the principle of police discretion'. **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

Copyright reserved