higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THEORY OF POLICING PRACTICES
NQF LEVEL 3

7 December 2020

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 application

3.2 reaction

3.3 Police Force

3.4 Police Service

3.5 preventative

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Sting operations means a situation is set up in an attempt to deter crime or catch suspected criminals.
- Infiltration of an organised crime group refers to a police officer posing as a criminal to get information about a gang. (2)

4.2 The relationship between the police and the community is vital if community policing is to succeed.✓ Community members may range from individual citizens to various associations and groups in the community.✓ Other government structures✓ such as health departments,✓ building inspectors✓ and community development offices✓ may also be involved. (6 × 1) (6)

4.3
- Outcomes-based education, training and development (OBETD) is a learner-centred philosophy focused on measuring learner performance against outcomes.
- The teacher/facilitator/trainer/educator is a facilitator of learning and a people developer.
- OBETD is different from traditional ETD, which focuses primarily on the resources available to the learner.
- Resources may include, but are not limited to, teachers, trainers and people developers.
- Traditional ETD focuses on inputs rather than outcomes, and on trainers rather than students.
- OBETD requires learners to demonstrate that they have achieved the required outcomes.
- They have to demonstrate competence, since knowledge, skills and attitude equal competence. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.4
- Planning
- Organising
- Leading
- Controlling (4 × 1) (4)

4.5
- Be proactive. Behaviour is a function of decisions, not the conditions in which a person is, so, take responsibility for the decisions
- Begin with the end in mind. The legacy a person leaves to the world
- Put first things first: Learn how to manage yourself and your time
- Think win-win. Think of solutions that benefit everybody
- Seek first to understand, and then to be understood: Listen to others, rather than overwhelming everybody
- Synergise: Cooperate creatively
- Sharpen the saw: balanced self-renewal (Any applicable 3 × 1) (3)

4.6
- Hydrate properly before you start to prevent dehydration. Drink six to eight glasses of water a day, whether training or not.
- Continue to drink liquid after training has stopped to keep on preventing dehydration.
- Weigh before and after a training session. Weighing less means fluids have been lost fluids and more drinking more liquids for future training sessions are necessary.
- Waiting until being thirsty may be too late. Drink small quantities throughout the training session.
- Adjust fluid intake according to the weather to avoid heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
- Listen to your body: What works for one person may not work for another person your body's hydration needs.
- Any exercise lasting for several hours necessitates replacement of electrolytes lost through sweat. Sodium and potassium are examples of electrolytes.
- A dark urine colour or if you are passing only small amounts or no urine at all, increase the fluid intake. (Any applicable 5 × 1) (5)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Police discretion 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 can choose to act, or not to act, in a given situation. To arrest or not is not the only time during which police use their discretion. Police discretion is sometimes referred to as selective law enforcement'

- Discretion is a judgement that a police official makes in a specific situation. In a democracy, the exercise of discretion is not supposed to be a problem. If discretion is abused, there is a problem. Police discretion in a democracy is always bound by rules such as the law, police policy or community acceptance. (Any 1 × 3) (3)

5.2 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.✓

If credibility, integrity, competency and trustworthiness are the standard of enough people in an organisation,✓ this standard becomes the professional image of the organisation itself.✓
The organisation will be perceived as one of credibility, integrity, competency and trustworthiness.✓

This 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) is dependant on three issues, namely

- a specific combination of knowledge, skills and attitude✓ (competence, specified by a higher education qualification that people 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✓
  (12 × 1) (12)

5.3
- The word education derives from the Latin word *educere* which means to lead out.
- Education is a formal phase of learning which takes place at schools, colleges or universities. The texts studied and the assignments done are part of this phase.
- It also has an informal result in that it changes attitudes, values, behaviour and culture.
- Education involves presentation of learning material to learners and debate about the material, in which the educator plays an important role.
- Its purpose is the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes. It is a fundamental necessity of a person's development. (5 × 1) (5)

5.4
- Control is the final step in the management process and the starting point for further planning.
- Control also takes place throughout the process and not only at the end.
- Being in control throughout process helps to identify problems and take remedial steps, for example by activating the contingency plan.
- The control function is found in the areas of delegation as well as in human, physical, information and financial resources.
- Control in police agencies, apart from the direct internal aspects thereof, is directly linked to the police oversight procedures.
- In this regard, the internal control procedures are aimed at eliminating any problems that may be identified during external overseeing processes.
- In other words, good control means sorting out problems as they arise, rather than having to deal with them later through overseeing procedures.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.5
- The main difference between basic and intermediate cardiorespiratory training is the aim to exercise in a higher heart rate range✓ for longer duration✓ when doing intermediate cardiorespiratory training.✓
- When starting a cardiorespiratory training programme the heart rate must be kept at 50–70 percent of the maximum✓ so that cardiovascular and muscle strength can be built.✓
- This is the basic stage of training. ✓
- Moving beyond basic cardiorespiratory training the heart rate starts to increase. ✓

(Any 5 × 1) (5)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 6

6.1

- Democracy is a system of *representative* government.✓ Sometimes it is referred to as government for the people, by the people.✓
- To choose representatives elections in a democracy are free and held regularly.✓
- All adult 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,✓ and 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, the government falls and the majority takes its place.✓
- The elected body of representatives has the ultimate power to make laws.✓
- Democracy is based on 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.
- In a democratic state, every citizen is guaranteed certain basic rights. ✓
- These rights include security against arbitrary (inconsistent/dictatorial) arrest and punishment; freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly; freedom of association and petition (the right to form parties, trade unions and other societies) and freedom of religion and teaching. ✓
- An independent judiciary to which everyone has access the judiciary. ✓ (A (11)

6.2

NO.	TYPE OF OVERSEEING	RESPONSIBLE STRUCTURE
6.2.1	Parliamentary oversight	Portfolio Committee on Police
6.2.2	Policy implementation	National and Provincial Secretariats for Police
6.2.3	Community oversight	Community Police Forums (CPF's)
6.2.4	Complaints against the police	Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)
6.2.5	Judicial oversight	Courts
6.2.6	Human rights oversight	Human Rights Commission
6.2.7	Administrative oversight	Public Protector or Public Service Commission
6.2.8	Financial oversight	Select Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)
6.2.9	Civil society oversight	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or the media

(Acronyms may be used) (9 × 1) 9)

[20]

OR

QUESTION 7

7.1 We, as police officials of the South African Police Service commit ourselves to the creation of a safe and secure environment for all the 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, 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 accountable 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 (Any 15 × 1) (15)

7.2
- Dealing with what is good and what is bad in policing
- Moral duty and obligations of police officials
- Set of moral principles or values that police officials should have
- Principles of conduct governing an individual police official and a group of police officials
- Study of the general nature of morals and of specific moral choices in policing
- Rules of standards governing the conduct of members of the profession
- Moral quality of a course of action (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100