



PICX842

Australia's Approach to Law Enforcement

S2 OUA 2018

Department of Security Studies and Criminology

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Disclaimer

Macquarie University has taken all reasonable measures to ensure the information in this publication is accurate and up-to-date. However, the information may change or become out-dated as a result of change in University policies, procedures or rules. The University reserves the right to make changes to any information in this publication without notice. Users of this publication are advised to check the website version of this publication [or the relevant faculty or department] before acting on any information in this publication.

General Information

Unit convenor and teaching staff

Lecturer

Vincent Hurley

vincent.hurley@mq.edu.au

Contact via vincent.hurley@mq.edu.au

Dept Security Studies & Criminology. Level 2. Australian Hearing Hub

By appointment

Tutor - External and OUA

Samantha Smith

samantha.smith@mq.edu.au

Dept of Security Studies & Criminology. Level 2 South Wing. Australian Hearing Hub.

University Ave

Prerequisites

Corequisites

Co-badged status

Unit description

Historically, the police, policing and law enforcement has been a localised function reflecting the customs, practices and traditions of an identifiable community, in this case Australia. The fact there are less than 10 policing organisations in the western world with more than 10,000 police (NSW Police Force being one) that police a population in the millions, is rare. Modern policing in Australia now addresses multiple crime types and government policy perspectives. This unit provides students with the opportunity to critically reflect upon the role of the police, how policing and law enforcement exist and how it is influenced by in social systems, legal systems, economic development, conflict and globalisation of crime. As part of that understanding, State based policing, national policing and their relationship to international policing and policy will be explored. All enrolment queries should be directed to Open Universities Australia (OUA): see www.open.edu.au

Important Academic Dates

Information about important academic dates including deadlines for withdrawing from units are available at <https://www.open.edu.au/student-admin-and-support/key-dates/>

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this unit, you will be able to:

Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing

Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships

Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing

Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings

Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Assessment Tasks

Name	Weighting	Hurdle	Due
Quiz No 1	10%	No	Open Sunday 16th Sept 2018
Minor Assignment - 1500 words	30%	No	21st Sept 2018
Major Assignment - 2000 words	50%	No	Sunday 28th October 2018
Quiz No 2	10%	No	Open Sunday 4th Nov 2018

Quiz No 1

Due: **Open Sunday 16th Sept 2018**

Weighting: **10%**

Online quiz

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings

Minor Assignment - 1500 words

Due: **21st Sept 2018**

Weighting: **30%**

Assignment will be posted on ilearn

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Major Assignment - 2000 words

Due: **Sunday 28th October 2018**

Weighting: **50%**

Assignment will be posted in/on ilearn

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Quiz No 2

Due: **Open Sunday 4th Nov 2018**

Weighting: **10%**

Online quiz

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings

Delivery and Resources

DELIVERY AND RESOURCES

UNIT REQUIREMENTS AND EXPECTATIONS

- You should spend an average of 12 hours per week on this unit. This includes listening to lectures prior to seminar or tutorial, reading weekly required materials as detailed in iLearn, participating in iLearn discussion forums and preparing assessments.
- Internal students are expected to attend all seminar or tutorial sessions, and external students are expected to make significant contributions to on-line activities.
- In most cases students are required to attempt and submit all major assessment tasks in order to pass the unit.

REQUIRED READINGS

- The citations for all the required readings for this unit are available to enrolled students through the unit iLearn site, and at Macquarie University's library site. Electronic copies of required readings may be accessed through the library or will be made available by other means.

TECHNOLOGY USED AND REQUIRED

- Computer and internet access are essential for this unit. Basic computer skills and skills in word processing are also a requirement.
- This unit has an online presence. Login is via: <https://ilearn.mq.edu.au/>
- Students are required to have regular access to a computer and the internet. Mobile devices alone are not sufficient.
- Information about IT used at Macquarie University is available at http://students.mq.edu.au/it_services/

SUBMITTING ASSESSMENT TASKS

- All text-based assessment tasks are to be submitted, marked and returned electronically. This will only happen through the unit iLearn site.
- Assessment tasks must be submitted as a MS word document by the due date.
- Most assessment tasks will be subject to a 'Turnitin' review as an automatic part of the submission process.
- The granting of extensions is subject to the university's Special Consideration Policy. Extensions will not be granted by unit conveners or tutors, but must be lodged through Special Consideration: <https://students.mq.edu.au/study/my-study-program/special->

consideration

LATE SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT TASKS

Unless a Special Consideration request has been submitted and approved, (a) **a penalty for lateness will apply** – two (2) marks out of 100 will be deducted per day for assignments submitted after the due date – and (b) **no assignment will be accepted seven (7) days (incl. weekends) after the original submission deadline**. No late submissions will be accepted for timed assessments – e.g. quizzes, online tests.

WORD LIMITS FOR ASSESSMENT TASKS

- Stated word limits include footnotes and footnoted references, but not bibliography, or title page.
- Word limits can generally deviate by 10% either over or under the stated figure.
- If the number of words exceeds the limit by more than 10%, then penalties will apply. These penalties are 5% of the awarded mark for every 100 words over the word limit. If a paper is 300 words over, for instance, it will lose $3 \times 5\% = 15\%$ of the total mark awarded for the assignment. This percentage is taken off the total mark, i.e. if a paper was graded at a credit (65%) and was 300 words over, it would be reduced by 15 marks to a pass (50%).
- The application of this penalty is at the discretion of the course convener.

REASSESSMENT OF ASSIGNMENTS DURING THE SEMESTER

- Macquarie University operates a Grade Appeal Policy in cases where students feel their work was graded inappropriately: <http://www.mq.edu.au/policy/docs/gradeappeal/policy.html>
- In accordance with the Grade Appeal Policy, individual works are not subject to regrading.

STAFF AVAILABILITY

- Department staff will endeavour to answer student enquiries in a timely manner. However, emails or iLearn messages will not usually be answered over the weekend or public holiday period.
- Students are encouraged to read the Unit Guide and look at instructions posted on the iLearn site before sending email requests to staff.

Unit Schedule

<p>Week 1</p>	<p>Introduction - Unit overview and Objectives. This session gives an overview of Unit Guide on assessments, expectations etc. Once this is completed the session examines the fundamentals in the birth of policing from Ancient Japan, Greece and France. What occurred centuries ago in 'policing' is still reflected in 2018.</p>
<p>Week 2</p>	<p>Birth of Policing in Colonial Australia. This week contrast how policing in Australia commenced 64 years before the appearance of Peels Police.It explores for example, how and why policing in Australia became semi-militarised. It compares the Australian policing setting to that of England about the same period. The two social environments that lead to different policing styles could not be more dissimilar.</p>
<p>Week 3</p>	<p>International Policing Systems. Scholars who advocate democratic policing have identified several tenets that are fundamental to democratic policing, such as the rule of law, accountability to the public, open decision making, minimal use of force, involvement of public in policing, maximum respect for human rights, and internal democracy in the organization. At the other end of the policing spectrum is authoritarian policing and religious police. This session will examine the systems of law enforcement and policing employed in some of those countries. Then session will providing a contrast with other policing systems and see how policing in Australia (& other Western Democratic) may benefit or not, from these policing regimes.</p>
<p>Week 4</p>	<p>The Role of Government:As the military is necessary to provide external border protection, the participants in the Law Enforcement Industry are responsible for ensuring that the internal health of the community is protected. On that basis, the government/s of the day has a significant responsibility to put in place the policies, legislation and operating conditions to create both stability and security of the populace. Further, it needs to create the circumstances where the partnerships can develop and where appropriate flourish to provide the type and level of safety and security that the community needs. In looking at some of the different forms of government, their philosophical bases and decision making constraints, we can gain an understanding of both the complexity of their involvement and the impact that governments have on creating the most appropriate Law Enforcement Industry environment.</p>
<p>Week 5</p>	<p>Peacekeeping – the military/policing/private security challenges</p> <p>This session examines the development and implementation of Law Enforcement in environments where the separation between the external goals of a nation and the internal goals of a community is less clear. There has been an increasing trend internationally for the global community to engage in securing “rogue” states and then bringing about stability through peacekeeping and community building activities. Whereas in developed nations the lines of demarcation between military and police/private contractors are well defined, in conflict zones the lines are less clear. At what point does a military operation become a law enforcement function? Can both operate concurrently? Do the military have a role in community building? These are just some of the issues that require greater analysis and thought.</p>
<p>Week 6</p>	<p>Customs/Border Protection:This is the first of the “drill down” subject areas that looks at the practicalities of how the Law Enforcement Industry operates. State police forces have clearly defined boundaries, responsibilities and authority. The same cannot be said for organised crime and criminals. Increasingly organised crime is operating on an international scale, with the movement of contraband and the proceeds of crime expanding beyond national borders. The partnership of national bodies such as Customs with police forces and private security organisations is crucial. The synergy that can be achieved through the application of powers, authority and capability is an important element of the ability of a nation to secure its borders. In this session we look at how it operates and analyse means by which greater synergy can be obtained.</p>

<p>Week 7</p>	<p>Immigration: In this session we examine another critical national agency and examine their role in the Law Enforcement Industry. Through the application of their agency specific powers and authority the Immigration authorities have the ability to prevent undesirables from entering the community or if once in the community have the authority to expel them. Whilst these functions are simple in description, the application of the powers and authority in a practical setting is far more complex and together with other participants in the Law Enforcement Industry, Immigration has a key role to play in providing a safe and secure community</p>
<p>Week 8</p>	<p>Counter Terrorism/Intelligence:Counter terrorism operations have become so complex in recent years that it is effectively an industry on its own. That of itself has created significant issues internationally as gaps in the coordination of prevention and response strategies have appeared. There has been a concerted push by governments to bring a greater sense of coordination to these vital public safety and security functions. In this session we will examine who these participants are and how they come together within the Law Enforcement context to create a cohesive operating environment and build perceptions of safety and security within the community.</p>
<p>Week 9</p>	<p>Public Agency Involvement: The advent of multi-layered partnerships between police forces and other publicly funded agencies has not happened by chance. It has been the result of a changing socio/political landscape that has placed greater emphasis on control of budgets and assignation of responsibility through decentralised decision making. Where once it was considered standard practice that to reduce crime an increase in police numbers was necessary, now there are an increasing number of public agencies providing safety and security functions to the Law Enforcement Industry. This session will look at what these agencies do and how they contribute to an improved level of safety and security in the community.</p>
<p>Week 10</p>	<p>Major Events:The increased mobility and affluence of the community has in recent years given rise to an increasing number of major events being conducted in world cities. These events are no longer confined to stadia nor purpose built structures. In fact those attending major events may not even attend for the purpose that the event was created. Major protests and community led reactions to issues that may in some way relate to the event can create even greater problems than the logistics of the event itself. Examples such as the G20, APEC and WTO meetings can attract tens of thousands of protestors even though the participants may number in the hundreds. The Olympic Games are held in at least 14 different facilities with many running concurrently, in addition to common domain locations. Iconic rock concerts can be held in open areas with little infrastructure. Even religious festivals such as World Youth Day which attract up to 2 million participants, may contain up to 21 separate events and be held in the most unusual of places including airstrips, race tracks, farms, mountain tops, rivers and harbours. The need for a collaborative effort between dozens of participants in the Law Enforcement Industry is paramount if these events are to be successful. This session will focus on the partnership practices that develop as organisations work together to provide a safe and secure environment.</p>
<p>Week 11</p>	<p>The Liquor Industry:Perhaps one of the most heavily regulated and controlled industries in the western world, the Liquor Industry provides a huge source of employment, wealth and entertainment to communities. Unfortunately, one of the by-products of these benefits has been the anti-social, criminal and often violent activities associated with the sale, distribution and service of alcohol. Policing resources are inordinately committed to alcohol related crime, but they are not the only agency to do so. A host of public agencies commit resources to compliance, investigation and prosecution of those in the Liquor Industry who work outside their obligations. The role of private security in the Liquor Industry is also significant. How then do the participants work together to develop more safe and secure environments? Are they successful? How can it be done better? What is the role of Government? These are just a few of the questions that will be dealt with in this session.</p>
<p>Week 12</p>	<p>Public/Private Spaces:The notion that public police are the sole provider of safety and security in either the public or private domain is completely outmoded. In the modern context local government, state government, national government and any number of private agencies all provide a level of service that collectively comprises law enforcement in public and private spaces. Critical infrastructure is protected by a host of participants. There are an increasing number of gated communities, controlled by private security. Shopping centres have private guards and access control. Public parks are patrolled by police, council officers and private security. How has this come to pass? How does it work? Are there best practice examples? This session will look at the environment that is security in public and private spaces.</p>

Week 13	Future Directions: 20 years ago the notion that commercial agents would perform such a broad range of operational functions that were the purview of public police would have been unthinkable. Yet here we are with private security organisations patrolling public streets, working in conflict zones, securing public assets, even controlling entry into public policing facilities. That, combined with the almost exponential increase in public agency enforcement and investigation functions has created an exceedingly complex Law Enforcement Industry. This session will examine trends and directions in law enforcement, considering further opportunities for development over the next decade.
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Policies and Procedures

Late Submission - applies unless otherwise stated elsewhere in the unit guide

Unless a Special Consideration request has been submitted and approved, (a) a penalty for lateness will apply – two (2) marks out of 100 will be deducted per day for assignments submitted after the due date – and (b) no assignment will be accepted more than seven (7) days (incl. weekends) after the original submission deadline. No late submissions will be accepted for timed assessments – e.g. quizzes, online tests.

Extension Request

[Special Consideration Policy and Procedure \(https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policies/special-consideration\)](https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policies/special-consideration)

The University recognises that students may experience events or conditions that adversely affect their academic performance. If you experience serious and unavoidable difficulties at exam time or when assessment tasks are due, you can consider applying for Special Consideration.

You need to show that the circumstances:

1. were serious, unexpected and unavoidable
2. were beyond your control
3. caused substantial disruption to your academic work
4. substantially interfered with your otherwise satisfactory fulfilment of the unit requirements
5. lasted at least three consecutive days or a total of 5 days within the teaching period and prevented completion of an assessment task scheduled for a specific date.

If you feel that your studies have been impacted submit an application as follows:

1. Visit [Ask MQ](#) and use your OneID to log in
2. Fill in your relevant details
3. Attach supporting documents by clicking 'Add a reply', click 'Browse' and navigating to the files you want to attach, then click 'Submit Form' to send your notification and supporting documents
4. Please keep copies of your original documents, as they may be requested in the future as part of the assessment process

Outcome

Once your submission is assessed, an appropriate outcome will be organised.

OUA Specific Policies and Procedures

Withdrawal from a unit after the census date

You can withdraw from your subjects prior to [the census date](#) (last day to withdraw). If you successfully withdraw before the census date, you won't need to apply for Special Circumstances. If you find yourself unable to withdraw from your subjects before the census date - you might be able to [apply for Special Circumstances](#). If you're eligible, we can refund your fees and overturn your fail grade.

If you're studying Single Subjects using FEE-HELP or paying up front, you can [apply online](#).

If you're studying a degree using HECS-HELP, you'll need to [apply directly to Macquarie University](#).

Macquarie University policies and procedures are accessible from [Policy Central \(https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central\)](https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central). Students should be aware of the following policies in particular with regard to Learning and Teaching:

- [Academic Appeals Policy](#)
- [Academic Integrity Policy](#)
- [Academic Progression Policy](#)
- [Assessment Policy](#)
- [Fitness to Practice Procedure](#)
- [Grade Appeal Policy](#)
- [Complaint Management Procedure for Students and Members of the Public](#)
- [Special Consideration Policy](#) (**Note:** *The Special Consideration Policy is effective from 4 December 2017 and replaces the Disruption to Studies Policy.*)

Undergraduate students seeking more policy resources can visit the [Student Policy Gateway](https://students.mq.edu.au/support/study/student-policy-gateway) (<https://students.mq.edu.au/support/study/student-policy-gateway>). It is your one-stop-shop for the key policies you need to know about throughout your undergraduate student journey.

If you would like to see all the policies relevant to Learning and Teaching visit [Policy Central](http://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central) (<http://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central>).

Student Code of Conduct

Macquarie University students have a responsibility to be familiar with the Student Code of Conduct: <https://students.mq.edu.au/study/getting-started/student-conduct>

Results

Results shown in *iLearn*, or released directly by your Unit Convenor, are not confirmed as they are subject to final approval by the University. Once approved, final results will be sent to your student email address and will be made available in [eStudent](#). For more information visit ask.mq.edu.au.

Student Support

Macquarie University provides a range of support services for students. For details, visit <http://students.mq.edu.au/support/>

Learning Skills

Learning Skills (mq.edu.au/learningskills) provides academic writing resources and study strategies to improve your marks and take control of your study.

- [Workshops](#)
- [StudyWise](#)
- [Academic Integrity Module for Students](#)
- [Ask a Learning Adviser](#)

Student Services and Support

Students with a disability are encouraged to contact the [Disability Service](#) who can provide appropriate help with any issues that arise during their studies.

Student Enquiries

For all student enquiries, visit Student Connect at ask.mq.edu.au

IT Help

For help with University computer systems and technology, visit http://www.mq.edu.au/about_us/offices_and_units/information_technology/help/.

When using the University's IT, you must adhere to the [Acceptable Use of IT Resources Policy](#). The policy applies to all who connect to the MQ network including students.

Graduate Capabilities

PG - Capable of Professional and Personal Judgment and Initiative

Our postgraduates will demonstrate a high standard of discernment and common sense in their professional and personal judgment. They will have the ability to make informed choices and decisions that reflect both the nature of their professional work and their personal perspectives.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 1500 words
- Major Assignment - 2000 words

PG - Discipline Knowledge and Skills

Our postgraduates will be able to demonstrate a significantly enhanced depth and breadth of knowledge, scholarly understanding, and specific subject content knowledge in their chosen fields.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Quiz No 1
- Minor Assignment - 1500 words

- Major Assignment - 2000 words
- Quiz No 2

PG - Critical, Analytical and Integrative Thinking

Our postgraduates will be capable of utilising and reflecting on prior knowledge and experience, of applying higher level critical thinking skills, and of integrating and synthesising learning and knowledge from a range of sources and environments. A characteristic of this form of thinking is the generation of new, professionally oriented knowledge through personal or group-based critique of practice and theory.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Quiz No 1
- Minor Assignment - 1500 words
- Major Assignment - 2000 words
- Quiz No 2

PG - Research and Problem Solving Capability

Our postgraduates will be capable of systematic enquiry; able to use research skills to create new knowledge that can be applied to real world issues, or contribute to a field of study or practice to enhance society. They will be capable of creative questioning, problem finding and problem solving.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Quiz No 1
- Minor Assignment - 1500 words
- Major Assignment - 2000 words
- Quiz No 2

PG - Effective Communication

Our postgraduates will be able to communicate effectively and convey their views to different social, cultural, and professional audiences. They will be able to use a variety of technologically supported media to communicate with empathy using a range of written, spoken or visual formats.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 1500 words
- Major Assignment - 2000 words

PG - Engaged and Responsible, Active and Ethical Citizens

Our postgraduates will be ethically aware and capable of confident transformative action in relation to their professional responsibilities and the wider community. They will have a sense of connectedness with others and country and have a sense of mutual obligation. They will be able to appreciate the impact of their professional roles for social justice and inclusion related to national and global issues

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of policing
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation in policing
- Evaluate the delivery of policing services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 1500 words
- Major Assignment - 2000 words

Changes since First Published

Date	Description
20/07/2018	add 2018 to assessment due dates & correct spelling for 'online quiz'. Thanks.