PICT842

Australia's Approach to Law Enforcement

S2 Evening 2018

Department of Security Studies and Criminology

Contents

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General Information

Unit convenor and teaching staff
Lecturer
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Credit points
4

Prerequisites
Admission to MCrim or MPICT or MCPICT or PGDipPICT or GradDipPICT or GradDipCPICT
or PGCertPICT or MPICTMIntSecSt or MCPICTMIntSecSt or MIntSecStud or
GradDipIntSecStud

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.

Important Academic Dates

Information about important academic dates including deadlines for withdrawing from units are
available at https://www.mq.edu.au/study/calendar-of-dates

Learning Outcomes

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

Analyse the history and development of police and its relationship to community safety

Examine the complexities of private/public policing and security relationships between
the two

Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.

Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings

Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Assessment Tasks

Name	Weighting	Hurdle	Due
Minor Assignment - 2000 words	30%	No	11.55pm Sunday 2nd September
Quiz.	20%	No	See ilearn for details
Major Assignment - 2500 words	50%	No	11.55pm Sunday, 4th November

Minor Assignment - 2000 words

Due: **11.55pm Sunday 2nd September**
Weighting: **30%**

Context

Much of Western policing is based on Peels 9 Principles of Policing that came into existence in 1829. Yet many countries (or former British colonies of this time) already had various forms of policing in place. How can it be then that Peels 9 Principles of Policing are the mainstay of democratic policing if counties (former British colonies) already had in place their own policing regimes?

Question

You can pick any country or 'state' in a country that was subject to British colonial rule and critically analyse to what degree Peels Policing Principles was and currently is relevant to the policing of that country or 'state' with a country.

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of police and its relationship to community safety
- Examine the complexities of private/public policing and security relationships between the two
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Quiz.

Due: **See ilearn for details**
Weighting: **20%**

On line quiz

On successful completion you will be able to:
- Examine the complexities of private/public policing and security relationships between the two
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings

Major Assignment - 2500 words

Due: **11.55pm Sunday, 4th November**
Weighting: **50%**

Context

Between 2010 and 2015, it is estimated 2 million police across the Northern Hemisphere (the UK, EU, Canada, America and Russian Federation) were either sacked, disengaged or retrenched arising from the global financial crisis. These police were sacked, disengaged or retrenched as their nations grappled with crippling national debt. Slashing police officers numbers was seen as one way of reigning in their debts.

Question

You can pick any policing force or department or organisation in/from UK, EU, Canada, America or the Russian Federation and critically analysis how with 50% less police they can or are going to reduce crime?

Advice

To help give you some direction, this assignment is looking at how police are policing in austerity. How are they or what can they do to reduce crime generally? In so far as what 'crime' you are to use, you are to use a number of different crime types (examples) to make your point. For example you might make your point by using the example of policing 'street crime' viz., vandalism, gang crime, stabbings or hate crime'. You could use, domestic violence crime, break and enters/burglary or more serious crimes such as cyber or human trafficking. The crime example you use is really secondary or a vehicle to the main point of the question that is, how are or can police, policing in austerity?

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of police and its relationship to community safety

- Examine the complexities of private/public policing and security relationships between the two

- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.

- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings

- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private 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 Disruptions Policy. Extensions will not in normal circumstances be granted by unit conveners or tutors, but must be lodged through Disruption to Study: http://www.students.mq.edu.au/student_admin/manage_your_study_program/disruption_to_studies/.

LATE SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT TASKS

- If an assignment is submitted late, 5% of the available mark will be deducted for each day (including weekends) the paper is late.
- For example, if a paper is worth 20 marks, 1 mark will be deducted from the grade given for each day that it is late (i.e. a student given 15/20 who submitted 4 days late will lose 4 marks = 11/20).
- The same principle applies if an extension is granted and the assignment is submitted later than the amended date.

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 x 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

Week 1	**Introduction** This session will give an overview of the semester, outlining expectations, going over assessment items and answering any questions you may have on anything coming up.
Week 2	**The Birth of Policing in Colonial Australia** Policing in NSW commenced about 60 years before the inception of what is called 'The Modern Police', the introduction of Peels Police in 1827. Yet despite this, policing in Australia is largely premised on Peels 9 Principles of Policing. This week will examine the origins of policing in NSW.
Week 3	**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 provide a contrast with other policing systems and see how policing in Australia (& other Western Democratic) may benefit or not, from these policing regimes.

Week 4	**Border Protection** 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 Australian Border Force 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.
Week 5	**The Policing of Weak Nation States. Pacific Region** The nature of human interaction is such that conflict will always be present somewhere. In times where some form of warfare takes place, there is an expectation that the United Nations will assume some form of responsibility for returning the conflict zones or failing state to a more secure footing. Of necessity, in the post-military intervention phase, this will generally involve the construct of a civilian peacekeeping/law and order force, comprised of civilian police officers and private contractors who will be responsible for installing a system of safety, security and law and order that will offer stability and equity to the general populace. This session will look at previous and current examples of law enforcement systems installed in countries where conflict has occurred within the Asia Pacific Region
Week 6	**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.
Week 7	**The Partnership Process** The police no longer have the capacity or even capability to cater to the needs of the community in providing a safe and secure environment, leads us to an examination of how these somewhat disparate groups can come together to achieve the desired goal of safety and security. How do police and public agencies work together? How do public agencies and private security work together? How do police and private security work together? What are the issues that can bring them together? What might prevent them from working together? Is it desirable for them to work together? These are just a few of the core issues that require examination.
Week 8	**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.
Week 9	**Policing Terrorism** 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.

Week 10	**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.
Week 11	**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.
Week 12	**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.

Policies and Procedures

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). 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). 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 (https://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 police and its relationship to community safety
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 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 police and its relationship to community safety
- Examine the complexities of private/public policing and security relationships between the two
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words

- Quiz.

- Major Assignment - 2500 words

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 police and its relationship to community safety

- Examine the complexities of private/public policing and security relationships between the two

- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.

- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings

- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words

- Quiz.

- Major Assignment - 2500 words

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 policing and security relationships between the two

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

pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.

- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings

- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words

- Quiz.

- Major Assignment - 2500 words

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 police and its relationship to community safety

- Examine the complexities of private/public policing and security relationships between the two

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words

- Major Assignment - 2500 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 police and its relationship to community safety

- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.

- Evaluate the delivery of policing in differing public settings

- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 words