higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

21 November 2024

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 A
1.2 E
1.3 E
1.4 A
1.5 D

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Government
2.2 Expert
2.3 Research
2.4 Studies
2.5 Children
2.6 Impact
2.7 Specific groups
2.8 Crime prevention
2.9 Model
2.10 Programme

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 G
3.2 D
3.3 C
3.4 B
3.5 E

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 True
4.2 False
4.3 True
4.4 True
4.5 True
4.6 False
4.7 True
4.8 True
4.9 False
4.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Canned hunting takes place on privately owned game farms.✓ Animals are kept in enclosures that range in size from a few metres to thousands of hectares. Hunters are guaranteed a kill by the owners of the farms. Dogs are occasionally used as are feeding stations where animals are lured to thus make a kill easier for the hunter.✓ The only purpose of canned hunting is the trophy that hunters take home with them. It is cruel and there is nowhere for the animal to escape to.✓

Poaching involves the illegal catching and killing of animals. It is banned in many countries in the world, but this is more so on paper.✓ The reality of the situation is quite different.✓ The trade in endangered species, such as rhino horns is a big problem that has driven several plant, animal and bird species to the brink of extinction.✓ Unfortunately, this is sometimes the only means of income for people living in rural environment. Furthermore, many animal parts are used in herbal medication.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.2 According to the lifestyle and exposure model, a direct link exists between lifestyle and the exposure to situations in which the risk of victimisation is high.✓ People who participate in high-risk activities such as socialising in crime-prone areas, committing crimes themselves, prostitution, alcohol and drug abuse, are more exposed to risky situations than people who do not participate in these types of activities.✓ Hence, they are substantially more at risk of victimisation.✓ For example, elderly people who follow a quieter lifestyle and who go out less at night are less vulnerable to crime and victimisation than younger people, who due to their lifestyle, frequently go out at night.✓

This is especially so if the areas that they frequent are not very safe.✓ (5)

5.3
- Live in high-crime areas
- Go out late at night
- Carry and display valuable items, such as expensive jewellery, cell phones or laptops
- Engage in risky behaviour, for instance alcohol and drug abuse, hitchhiking or accepting lifts from people they do not know
- If they are without family members or friends to watch or help them if needed (5)

5.4 Corruption refers to any act where a person uses their position of trust for dishonest gain, for example bribery by police officers or inflating invoices in order to get a 'kick back'.✓ A study indicated that almost 90% of the respondents felt that corruption has become a way of life in South Africa and 85% felt that there was corruption in senior levels of the government.✓ Corruption has also become an easy way out,✓ for example bribes are sometimes asked by traffic officers as an alternative to paying a legitimate fine.✓ In many instances the driver of the vehicle will pay the bribe thus creating the perception that these corrupt practises are acceptable and not a crime that needs to be reported.✓ (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Ralph Stanfield (1)

6.2 Bishop Lavis and Milnerton (2)

6.3 10✓ and 17✓ (2)

6.4 Anti-Gang Unit,✓ An unlicensed firearm.✓ (2)

6.5 Stanfield,✓ Johnson✓ and Booysens✓ (3)

6.6 Programme evaluation is a crucial component in the development of specific crime prevention programmes because it does not only assess the effectiveness of a crime prevention programme but also assists with the planning and development of future crime prevention initiatives.✓
The effectiveness of a programme can be measured by, among others, the following methods:✓

- Personal and focus-group interviews✓ – An interview is conducted with the people who attended the group.✓ The purpose of the interview is to explore the experiences and opinions of the group and whether they felt that they benefited from it.✓
- Case study✓ – Following a person's life history before, during and after the programme in order to see if his or her participation in the group changed their behaviour.✓
- Questionnaire✓ – The aim with a questionnaire is to determine if behavioural changes have occurred as a result of the programme.✓

It is very effective if a pre-test design is followed during evaluation.✓ This implies that the programme participants complete the evaluation instrument before they participate in the programme and then again after the completion of the changes occur as a result of their participation in the group.✓
(Any 10 × 1) (10)

6.7 Crime victims frequently experience anger due to victimisation.✓ Their anger will be directed at the senselessness and unfairness of the crime, at themselves or at the perpetrator ✓. This may result in thoughts of revenge.✓ Usually, these thoughts of revenge remain thoughts but in isolated instances devastating results follow if these thoughts turn into actions.✓

Revenge attacks by crime victims are also referred to as vigilante attacks ✓. Vigilantism takes place if ordinary law-abiding citizens becoming more and more involved in criminal activities by taking the law into their own hands.✓ These attacks often happen when crime victims are of the opinion that nothing is being done about the crime of which they were a victim.✓ By not addressing the impact of crime on society the danger further exists that a community may think that the government and the police are unable, or even unwilling, to deal with the growing crime problem in their community.✓ These tertiary crime victims may then be motivated by the frustration and anger ✓ they feel to take revenge.✓ In these instances, anger is often expressed towards the suspected offender or people that are perceived as being potential offenders ✓. Revenge attacks by communities can result in brutal mob attacks on suspected offenders.✓ (Any 10 × 1) (10)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

7.1 Problems of recording crime

The two most important factors that affect the reporting of crime is the Interpretation ✓ and Perception ✓.
Interpretation is when a person assesses information and forms an opinion about it that makes sense ✓ while perception is a person's specific way of understanding information and forming an opinion about it. ✓

There are individual ✓ perceptions that influence the recording of crime. The way that people perceive their victimisation differs which means, for example, a victim of domestic violence can perceive her abuse as gender-based violence whereas another person can see the abuse as attempted murder. (Note to marker: Any example that illustrates how crime is perceived differently between two people is given ONE (1) mark.) ✓

Technology ✓ has an influence on the recording of crime. Some people are not confident in using computers or are computer literate. ✓ When inputting data into a computer, mistakes can be made that has a negative impact. Technology makes it easier to compare and analyse data. (Note to marker: Any example given that shows how technology impacts the recording of crime, is given ONE (1) mark.)

Geography / area where the crime occurs ✓ has an influence on the recording of crime. (Note to marker: Any example given of a crime scene that indicates why that specific crime scene is affected due to its location is given ONE (1) mark.) For example, a crime scene in a public place makes the recording of the crime difficult due to it being public. Another example is where a crime scene is extremely remote or difficult to access. ✓

(Any 10 × 1) (10)

7.2 On television shows like "CSI", we get to watch as investigators find and collect evidence at the scene of a crime, making blood appear as if by magic and swabbing every mouth in the surrounding area.✓ Many of us believe we have a pretty good grip on the process and rumour has it that criminals are getting a jump on the good guys using tips they pick up from these shows about forensics. But does Hollywood get it right?✓

In reality crime scene analysis is not as glamorous as shown on television.✓ It is a long and often boring process that involves purposeful documentation of the conditions at the scene and the collection of any physical evidence that could possibly shed light on what happened and point to who did it.✓ This is a scientific process that has different phases, namely:

- The pre-examination phase✓ where the crime scene is secured and handed over to the crime scene analyst.✓ The crime scene analyst does an initial walk-through to get an overall impression of the crime scene, determines whether anything was moved before the analyst arrived and generates initial theories based on a visual examination. Notes are taken of potential evidence and at this point nothing is touched.✓
- During the examination phase✓ the crime scene analyst thoroughly documents the scene by taking photographs and drawing sketches during a second walk-through.✓ Sometimes the documentation stage includes a video walk-through as well.✓ The scene as a whole, and anything that has been identified as evidence, is documented. The crime scene analyst still touches nothing.
- The post-examination phase✓ includes the systematic collection of all potential evidence.✓ The evidence can include fingerprints, blood, human tissue, hair and fibres.✓ The evidence is tagged, recorded down and packaged in such a way that it does not get contaminated or damaged on its way to the laboratory.✓ It is very important that the collected evidence be handled with integrity in order to ensure that it can be used as evidence in a court case.✓

Forensic criminology is a field of specialisation within criminology and deals with, among other aspects, crime scene analysis.✓ Forensic criminology is responsible for the identification and apprehension of alleged offenders by means of the collection and preservation of evidence associated with a specific crime.✓ (Any 10 × 1) (10)

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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