higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

28 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 False
1.2 False
1.3 False
1.4 True
1.5 True
1.6 False
1.7 False
1.8 True
1.9 True
1.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 18
2.2 aggressive
2.3 micro-social
2.4 Socio-economic
2.5 Prisoners
2.6 Crime investigation
2.7 Crime reduction and prevention
2.8 Constitution of South Africa, 1996
2.9 Flora
2.10 Secondary

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 A
3.2 C
3.3 E
3.4 I
3.5 N
3.6 K
3.7 L
3.8 H
3.9 B
3.10 J

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Sociology can be defined as the study of people✓ and their relationships with others and with society.✓

4.2 Inalienable can be defined as not capable of being lost✓ or given away.✓

4.3 **Note to the assessor:**
Allocate ONE mark for any TWO of the following. The following must be used as a guide when awarding the marks.

The Family and Marriage Association of SA (FAMSA)✓
Community-based organisations, such as churches✓
The Child Witness Centre✓
People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)✓
The Rape Crisis Centre✓

4.4 **Note to the assessor:**
Allocate ONE mark for any TWO of the following. The following must be used as a guide when awarding the marks.

Someone must see that a crime has been committed.✓
Someone must report the crime to the police. ✓
A police official must then accurately record the crime.✓

4.5 **Note to the assessor:**
Allocate ONE mark for any TWO of the following.
The following must be used as a guide when awarding the marks.

- Conflict and break-up in a marriage✓
- Constant conflict between family members✓
- Social services✓
- Neglect and insensitivity from the parents towards the children's emotional needs✓
- Unacceptable and criminal behaviour of parents (for example, assault) resulting in children learning anti-social behaviour and values.✓

(5 × 2) **[10]**

QUESTION 5

5.1 **Note to the assessor:**
The assessor must use their own discretion when allocating marks for the learner's answers. The following must be used as a guide when awarding the marks.
Allocate ONE mark for any TWO of the following:

- The surveys do not record data on victimless crimes. These are crimes in which there is not a specific victim or offender, because the offender and victim are usually the same person, or because the offender's action does not necessarily harm anyone. This action is still considered a crime, because of the potential harm it may cause. Examples include speeding or traffic violations and drug-related crimes.✓
- Victim surveys cannot record information about a crime if the victim does not recognise that he or she was a victim of a crime, such as in some cases of domestic violence. Furthermore, information cannot be recorded if the victim is not willing to talk about the crime with the researcher.✓
- Victims may not mention crimes that they see as unimportant, like petty theft, minor vandalism and even less serious assaults.✓
- Victimisation studies hardly ever collect information on crimes against children because interviewing them requires the consent of a parent or guardian. It also requires specially trained researchers to be qualified to talk about traumatic crimes with children.✓
- Victims may not always be able to remember, or talk about, details of their victimisation.✓ (2)

5.2 **Note to the assessor:**
The assessor must use their own discretion when allocating marks for the learner's answers. The following must be used as a guide when awarding the marks.
Allocate ONE mark for any TWO of the following:

- Crime that has been reported to the police by crime victims or other persons✓
- The reporting of a crime by an organisation or third party, such as banks, medical professionals, social workers, and so on✓
- Police officials who record the reported crimes✓ (2)

5.3 **Note to the assessor:**
The assessor must use their own discretion when allocating marks for the learner's answers, as mentioned below.

- **THREE prenatal risk factors (1 mark each)**
- **THREE other risk factors that can play a role in causing criminal behaviour (1 mark each)**

The following must be used as a guide when awarding the marks:

Prenatal risk factors:

- Exposure to smoking, alcohol abuse and drugs used by the mother✓
- Violence and abuse directed at the pregnant mother✓
- The extent to which the baby in the mother's womb feels loved and cared for ✓

Other risk factors:

- Parent-child relationship and parenting styles✓
- Association with delinquent peers ✓
- Alcohol and drug abuse✓ (6)

[10]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Murder (1)

6.2 **Note to the Assessor:**

- **Any FIVE duties of a criminologist (1 mark each)**
- **An example of each duty from the article (1 marks each)**

Total of TEN (10) marks
The assessor must use their own discretion when allocating marks for the learner's answers, as mentioned below. Allow for student's own interpretation.

- The collection of scientific information on crime patterns and trends ✓
  Example:
  'We are likely to see a continuation of high levels of violent crime in this area as firearms are widely available and gangsters and criminals are unlikely to adopt non-violent methods in the foreseeable future.'✓

- Studying factors that change laws in society, such as political, economic or social changes in a country✓
  Example:
  'In essence, there is a mismatch between how many police officers, patrol vehicles, detectives and other resources are available in Kraaifontein, versus the social and economic issues of drug abuse, high unemployment levels and inequality that all fuel and drive violent crime.'✓

- The development of theories to understand what causes crime✓
  Example:
  'The amount of crime and violence in our communities is unacceptable. No responsible government can turn a blind eye to it and carry on as normal, and that is why the Western Cape government has put a lot of effort and resources into fighting crime and violence and reducing the murder rate by half by 2029 through our provincial safety plan. Our safety plan rests on two legs, law enforcement and violence prevention.'✓

- To study the nature and cause of specific crime patterns (violence, organised crime, sexual offences, and so on)✓
  Example:
  'This violence has been largely driven by gang conflicts and the availability of illegal firearms and ammunition. Alcohol and drug abuse has also contributed to cases of violent crime.'✓

- Researching the nature and causes of victimisation✓
  Example:
  'Gangs and drugs won't stop, they just change areas, when the heat gets too hot. Drugs are entering (the) Western Cape a lot easier than in the past. The reason gangs fight for areas (is) to control and distribute. We will have extended work with the community to develop the area better. Talk with the council for better lighting, roads, cameras and the list continue. Kraaifontein SAPS and CPF thank the community members coming forward and welcome any leads that we are given to illegal guns or drugs.'✓ (10)

6.3 South Africa's National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) aims to prevent crime through a strategy that is based on a four-pillar approach:

- Changing the criminal justice system✓
- Moral regeneration to develop anti-criminal public values and attitudes✓
- Crime prevention through environmental design✓
- Addressing cross-border crimes✓ (4)

6.4 **Note to the assessor:**

- **Identification of the community role player referred to by the article (1 mark)**
- **Brief discussion on how the identified role player can contribute to, reduce or prevent crime in Kraaifontein (9 marks)**
- **Examples from the article on how the identified role player will deal with the problem (5 marks)**

Total of 1 mark
The assessor must use their own discretion when allocating marks for the learner's answers, as mentioned below. Allow for student's own interpretation.

Kraaifontein Community Police Forum (CPF)✓

Crime fighting should be a partnership between police and communities.✓

In this regard, community policing forums (CPFs) play an important role in creating the opportunity for a partnership between the community and the police.✓ The aim of the CPFs is to identify the policing needs in a specific community,✓ and to deal with root causes of crime in that community.✓ The community's role is to join the CPFs,✓ and to discuss action plans for dealing with crime in a community with the police.✓ Furthermore, it is the community members' responsibility to provide information on crime✓ and criminals to SAPS to prevent crime in their community.✓ Community members can also participate in neighbourhood initiatives, such as the Adopt-a-Cop project or a neighbourhood watch programme to safeguard their community.✓

Example: 'Talk with the council for better lighting,✓ roads,✓ cameras✓ and the list continues. Kraaifontein SAPS and CPF thank the community members coming forward✓ and welcome any leads that we are given to illegal guns or drugs.'✓ (15)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

7.1 **Note to the assessor:**
Allocate any 10 marks as follows:

The assessor must use their own discretion when allocating marks for the learner's answers, as mentioned below. Allow for student's own interpretation.

<u>Crime as a social construct</u>
Criminology is the study of crime as a social phenomenon.✓ To understand crime, criminologists study the effects of crime on society.✓ They also analyse society's reaction to crime.✓ Furthermore, criminologists study society to understand the causes of crime in order to address it by means of crime prevention strategies.✓ Crime has an influence on the life of every person in South Africa.✓ Crime influences economic growth, social development and sustainable development for the entire country.✓ In this regard, Minister Trevor Manual (28/03/2007) stated that, while the public fears aggressive crimes, and the consequences of these crimes are obvious and emphasised in the media… economic crime imposes extra costs for security and insurance on households and businesses.✓ This especially impacts the already poor, who suffer unreasonably from the effects of crime, rather than efforts to uplift the poor by, for example, the building of low-cost housing.✓

Secondly, research indicates that offenders tend to come from areas where delinquent values and traditions are acceptable.✓ A general culture that promotes crime exists, and is necessary in order for crime to occur.✓ Within these communities, there is an environment where young people can interact and learn from each other and from adult offenders.✓ Delinquent youths and adult criminals also often act as role models for these children.✓

Lastly, it is a reality that crime often breeds crime.✓ By not addressing the impact of crime om society, the danger exists that a community may think that government and the police are unable, or even unwilling to deal with the growing crime problem.✓

This community attitude may fuel vigilantism, resulting in ordinary, law-abiding citizens becoming more and more involved in criminal activities by taking the law into their own hands.✓

We can, therefore, conclude that crime is a social construct because:
- Crime takes place in society, and has a direct or indirect impact on the people staying there.✓
- Crime affects people's functioning within society as well as the way they live.✓
- Society can breed crime by promoting pro-criminal behaviour, and creating opportunities for criminal activities. ✓
- Crime has an impact on society by affecting its economic growth and social and sustainable development.✓ (10)

7.2 **Note to the assessor:**

- **Brief description of the role of a criminologist in upholding ecological rights (4 marks)**
- **THREE categories (1 mark each)**
- **Examples of each category (1 mark each)**

Total of ten (10) marks

The assessor must use their own discretion when allocating marks for the learner's answers, as mentioned below. Allow for student's own interpretation.

Ecological criminology is a study of wildlife and environmental crimes.✓ This includes a study of the relations between all living organisms✓ and their environment.✓ Furthermore, ecological criminology focuses on offences against living species (organisms, such as endangered species, elephants, cycads, abalone, sharks and wetlands).✓ Victims of wildlife crimes are divided into three categories, namely:

- Fauna (animals)✓
- Flora (plants)✓
- Marine life✓

Examples of fauna crimes include the poaching of endangered species, such as rhinoceros, and the illegal trade in rhino horn and elephant tusks.✓

Flora crimes include the illegal trade in plant species, such as cycads.✓

Finally, examples of marine crime include abalone poaching, whale hunting and trafficking in certain marine species.✓ (10)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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