higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(8021022)

28 November 2023 (Y-paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Children, in particular, are resistant to being influenced by what they see on television.

1.2 Official crime statistics reflect the true crime rate.

1.3 Criminal behaviour, according to criminologists, is the result of a positive self-concept.

1.4 There are delays in getting information from non-computerised stations.

1.5 Socio-economic conditions include aspects like infrastructure in a community.

1.6 Official crime statistics tell us about the causes of crime.

1.7 Formal groups are structured groups, such as soup kitchens.

1.8 Every year, the South African Police Services releases South Africa's official crime statistics.

1.9 Possible causes of depression include environmental factors such as stress.

1.10 Crime statistics are important because they tell us how crime levels change over time.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Complete the following sentences by choosing a word or words from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Constitution of South Africa, 1996; prisoners; tertiary; socio-economic; micro-social; accurate reporting and recording of crime; macro-social; fauna; negative; secondary; aggressive; flora; 16; crime investigation; crime reduction and prevention; 18

2.1 A child can be diagnosed with conduct disorder until the age of …

2.2 Research indicates that depression can be linked to … behaviour and anger attacks.

2.3 … factors can be associated with criminal risk factors.

2.4 A pro-criminal lifestyle also has an impact on a person's … situation.

2.5 … may also complain to the Public Protector or the Human Rights Commission.

2.6 The most important role of a witness in the criminal justice system is to assist with the …

2.7 Measuring criminal victimisation plays an important role in ...

2.8 The fundamental human rights of all South Africans are protected by the ….

2.9 … crimes include the illegal trade in plant species.

2.10 … crime prevention targets people who are at risk of offending or of becoming crime victims.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–N) next to the question number (3.1−3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	Studies in which the victims of crime are asked about the impact that a crime had on their lives	A	socio-economic
3.2	We can associate people's lives and the quality of their lives with their situation	B	hereditary factors
3.3	Studies conducted by victims of crime that focus on a specific type of crime, such as murder, robbery or rape	C	crime victim surveys
3.4	A court order prohibiting some action or activity	D	victim support services
3.5	The genus of bipedal primates (primates that walk on two legs)	E	self-reported studies
3.6	Services to protect children against all types of crimes, including sexual offences	F	genetic
3.7	The process whereby a person learns the rules and behaviours that will enable him or her to be part of society	G	rehabilitation
3.8	The study of how humans produce, distribute and consume goods and services	H	economics
3.9	Traits that are genetically passed on to you from your parents	I	interdict
3.10	Psychological or mental tension or emotional strain as a response to pressure and demands from the environment …	J	stress
		K	child protection
		L	socialisation
		M	depression
		N	homo

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Define the term *sociology.*

4.2 Define the term *inalienable.*

4.3 Provide any TWO examples of non-governmental organisations (NGO's).

4.4 State any TWO things that must happen before we can compile crime statistics.

4.5 List any TWO areas of conflict that could cause criminal or delinquent behaviour.

(5 × 2) **[10]**

QUESTION 5

5.1 Briefly describe any TWO limitations related to criminal victimisation measuring techniques. (2)

5.2 Identify any TWO sources that police crime statistics are based on. (2)

5.3 Indicate prenatal risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and adult crime.

Note to the learner:
- Indicate THREE prenatal risk factors (1 mark each).
- Provide THREE other risk factors that can play a role in causing criminal behaviour (1 mark each). (6)

[10]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

Read the article and then answer all the questions.

EXPERTS BELIEVE THE HIGH LEVEL OF MURDER RATES WILL CONTINUE IN KRAAIFONTEIN

By Keagan Mitchell Oct 23, 2021

Cape Town - Experts believe that the high trend of murder rates in Kraaifontein is likely to continue.

Kraaifontein has, between January and June 2020 and during the same period in 2021, seen an increase of almost 100% in the rate of murders reported in the area. There were 114 murders reported during January and June this year. Between October and December 2020, 84 murders were reported.

Criminologist at Stellenbosch University's political science department, Guy Lamb, said the high levels of crime in the area will continue.

'There was a significant increase in the levels of violent crime between April and June this year compared to the same period in 2019 (pre-Covid-19). 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.

'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,' he said. Researcher and policy analyst, Ziyanda Stuurman, agreed with Lamb. 'It is likely that if murder rates increased between January and June that it would have increased in the last three months as well. Across various communities similar to Kraaifontein like Gugulethu, Nyanga and others, there has been a marked increase in the presence and activities of organised gangs and criminal networks since the start of the pandemic last year,' she said.

'Communities like Kraaifontein, Nyanga and others where murder rates are (high), especially having the compounding problems of both, less police resources than they need and and higher crime levels than other parts of the city and other communities. 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,' she said.

MEC for community safety, Albert Fritz, said SAPS in the province are under-resourced. 'We are engaging with the national government so that the Western Cape, and specifically areas like Kraaifontein, can receive an adequate amount of policing resources. To make the point, in the country, the police to population ratio is 1:400, i.e., one police officer for every four hundred citizens. In the Western Cape, on average, the ratio is 1:507. In Kraaifontein, the ratio is 1:624. From that indicator it should be clear that policing resources is a problem, and we are fighting for adequate resources for our communities.'

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'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,' he added.

Kraaifontein Community Police Forum (CPF) chairperson, Robert Bisset, said: '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.'

[Source: www.iol.co.za/weekend-argus/news/experts-believe-the-high-level-of-murder-rates-will-continue-in-kraaifontein-22d93f40-e63d-436a-8f12-d00dff9718c3

6.1 Identify the crime problem in Kraaifontein according to the article. (1)

6.2 Outline the duties of a criminologist within the Kraaifontein society.

Note to the learner:
- Provide any FIVE duties of a criminologist (1 mark each).
- Provide an example for each duty from the article (1 mark each). (10)

6.3 South Arica's National Crime Prevention Strategy aims to prevent crime by means of a strategy. Describe the four pillars on which this strategy is based. (4)

6.4 Identify from the article the community role player that can help to reduce or prevent crime.

Note to the learner:
- Identify the community role player referred to by the article (1 mark each).
- Briefly discuss how the identified role player can help to reduce or prevent crime in Kraaifontein (9 marks).
- Give examples from the article on how the identified role player will deal with the problem (5 marks). (15)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

7.1 Discuss crime as a social construct. (10)

7.2 Describe the role of a criminologist in upholding ecological rights.

Note to the learner:

- Briefly describe the role of a criminologist in upholding ecological rights (4 marks).
- Name the THREE categories (1 mark each).
- Provide examples of each category (1 mark each). (10)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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