higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 4

28 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 D
1.2 D
1.3 A
1.4 C
1.5 D
1.6 B
1.7 D
1.8 D
1.9 A
1.10 A

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 False
2.2 True
2.3 False
2.4 False
2.5 False

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 parameter
4.2 Perception
4.3 synonym
4.4 traumatic
4.5 exile

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Occupancy
- Wealth
- Layout
- Security (4)

5.2
- Primary victimisation:✓ When a person is directly affected by the crime,✓ e.g. any crime where an individual is the victim, such as rape or having a cell phone stolen✓
- Secondary victimisation:✓ The attitudes, actions and behaviour that contribute to the revictimisation of a person who has experienced a traumatic incident,✓ e.g. when a rape victim is not believed✓ (2 × 3) (6)

5.3
- Individual-orientated factors
- Milieu-orientated factors (where the crime occurs)
- Situational factors
- Victim
- Crime
- Aftermath of the crime (6)

5.4 Quantitative research focusses on the quantitative properties of a phenomenon and its relationships. It uses amounts or numbers and aims to use mathematical information to explain something.✓✓ Qualitative research aims to gain an in-depth understanding of a phenomenon. It tries to understand the why and how of something and the information is descriptive in nature.✓✓ (2 + 2) (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

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SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1
- Physical abuse:✓ Physical harm inflicted, such as assault✓
- Sexual abuse:✓ Rape and other forms of sexual violence✓
- Emotional abuse:✓ Emotional effects suffered including but not limited to insults, bullying and manipulation✓ (3 × 2) (6)

6.2 This question is open-ended. The student's answers must be logically argued and ONE mark may be allocated for an example. Answers must be guided by the emotional and economic effects of crime on society, medical costs and security costs. (4)

6.3 This question is open-ended. (4)

6.4
- Structured interviews:✓ This type of interview is very structured. It uses a questionnaire and only questions on it are asked. There are no follow-up questions and the researcher cannot ask the respondent to elaborate.✓
- Semi structured interviews✓ A questionnaire is also used but it is not as rigid as a structured interview. The questionnaire acts as a guideline and the researcher can ask follow-up questions.✓
- Unstructured interviews:✓ There is generally no questionnaire or set questions. The researcher can ask follow-up questions and ask for elaboration.✓ (3 × 2) (6)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION C: 20

SECTION D

QUESTION 7

7.1
- Acquaintance rape:✓ The rapist is known to the victim.✓
- Date rape:✓ Someone is forced to have sex during a date.✓
- Stranger rape:✓ The rapist is unknown to the victim.✓
- Gang rape:✓ There are two or more rapists.✓ (4 × 2) (8)

7.2
- The right to be treated with fairness and respect:✓ This right refers to the way a victim is treated and ONE mark is given for an elaboration on behaviour that is acceptable and unacceptable towards a victim of crime.✓
- The right to offer information:✓ This right refers to the information that a victim can provide and ONE mark is given for any relevant elaboration, such as making a statement, testifying in court and participating in the criminal justice process or attending a parole board hearing.✓
- The right to receive information:✓ This right refers to the victim's right to be informed about anything surrounding their victimisation, the state of the investigation and court dates. ONE mark is given for any single elaboration regarding this right.✓
- The right to protection:✓ This right refers to the victim's right to be free from intimidation, harassment and any other criminal behaviour from the offender during the criminal justice process. ONE mark is given for any single elaboration on this right.✓
- The right to assistance:✓ This right refers to assistance and access to needed services, such as medical care and counselling and help regarding the criminal justice process. ONE mark is given for any single elaboration on this right.✓
- The right to compensation:✓ This right refers to the victim's right to compensation for loss that was suffered during the criminal events. ONE mark is given for any single elaboration on this right.✓
- The right to restitution:✓ This right refers to right where a victim's stolen property is returned or repaired by the offender. ONE mark is given for any single elaboration on this right.✓ (7 × 2) (14)

7.3
- Victims are more satisfied with the criminal justice process.
- It allows for getting closure after being a victim of crime, providing some psychological healing.
- It increases the public's confidence in the judicial system.
- It increases awareness of the after-effects and consequences of crime for the victim.
- Offenders are confronted by the harm they have caused.
- It may engender the rehabilitation process of offenders. (Any 4 × 1) (4)

7.4 This is an open-ended question that is guided by the definition.

Definition:

Moral decay is defined as the opposite of moral wellbeing.✓

Discussion:

Moral decay often occurs where there are no longer respectable leaders with high moral standards.✓ It is characterised by a culture of distrust and disrespect✓ that often leads to crime and corruption and lawlessness.✓ Human life has no value and abuse of the vulnerable is rampant. Alcohol and drug abuse also increases as well as juvenile delinquency. (4)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION D: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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