higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

27 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 B
1.2 D
1.3 C
1.4 A
1.5 D

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Criminology
2.2 School reports
2.3 Criminologist
2.4 Victimologists
2.5 Crime
2.6 Victims
2.7 Victimisation
2.8 Lifestyle
2.9 Governance
2.10 Valid documents

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 E
3.2 D
3.3 C
3.4 B
3.5 A

(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

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SECTION B

QUESTION 5

NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

5.1
- The environment where people interact is a factor that can contribute to victimisation vulnerability. Certain areas of the environment contain more criminal activities which increase the risk of crime victimisation.✓
- Studies found that crime occurs more in urban than in rural areas. In this regard, South Africa's 2006/2007 crime statistics indicated that 72.7% of all the aggravated robberies were committed in black townships such as Tembisa, Mamelodi East, Khayelitsha, KwaMashu and Umlazi, and in central business areas.✓ This is because urban areas are often characterised by large informal settlements where poverty and unemployment prevail. It is difficult to police these areas because there are often no street lights, streets or identifiable addresses. The lack of these infrastructures contribute to victim vulnerability.✓
- Research has also indicated that the poorest residential areas have the highest victimisation risk. This could be because those people who are poor and/or unemployed have no other choice than to live in crime-prone, areas, such as the inner city, informal settlements and the central business district.
- People living near crime-prone areas are more vulnerable to crime victimisation.✓
- For example, people staying close to informal settlements where poverty and unemployment are rife are at risk of becoming a victim of burglary and robbery. In contrast, people staying in high-income areas are at risk of becoming victims of violent hijackings and residential robberies. They often have better security systems causing criminals to use violence in order to get what they want.✓
- Entertainment areas where people socialise are also known to be more crime prone. This is because alcohol use and abuse can contribute to people being easier targets for victimisation. A high number of desirable items, such as cars, are also available in a centralised area.✓ (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.2 Before crime statistics can be released by the South African Police Services, they go through a process of collection, processing, and analysis. The first step requires the recording of all reported crimes.✓ This is not always an easy task because the relevant information needs to be extracted by analysing crime information.✓ This implies that police members and other personnel whose task it is to do this, must be familiar with standardised crime definitions in order to decide under which category a crime is classified. This knowledge is also essential in order to ensure the reliability of the statistical information.

5.2 For example, an assault can, based on the seriousness thereof, be classified as a common assault or an assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm.✓ The information captured at each police station is forwarded to provincial offices from where it is forwarded to the national office and eventually to statistics South Africa. The various steps and technological systems that are used can be challenging and could result in the under-recording.✓ The computerised system on which crime statistics are recorded, is sometimes not user friendly and as a result is difficult to master. Police officers are not always properly trained to use it and this, together with the high turnover in skilled personnel due to resignations, could cause inconsistency in the capturing of information.✓ (5)

5.3 Even though statistics indicate that elderly people are the least likely to become crime victims, the financial and emotional impact of a crime on them is far more traumatic.✓

- Factors that can contribute to their vulnerability.✓
- Due to a lower income, they tend to stay in poorer, and often crime-prone, parts of the town. Elderly people often live alone and in circumstances that allow little social contact. Their isolation and the environment they stay in contribute to them becoming easy targets for crime.✓
- Older people also tend to follow a predictable routine, thus increasing their vulnerability to crime victimisation.✓
- Age-related factors, for instance poor vision or hearing, result in them not noticing danger in time. They often become forgetful and so do not take the necessary security precaution, such as the locking of doors in order to protect themselves.✓
- Frail elderly people, who are dependent on other people to care for them, are very vulnerable to victimisation, such as assault and neglect.✓ (5)

5.4 Much has been written about the psychological trauma associated with the rape of female victims. While less research has been conducted about male rape victims, research indicates that males experience similar reactions to rape that females do. Male rape victims are confronted with unsympathetic attitudes from police officials when they report the crime.✓ Even though the new sexual offences bill now also includes male rape, it will take a long time for rape victims to overcome their mistrust of the legal system and report these types of offences.✓ The stereotype of men always wanting sex, and furthermore always enjoying it, makes it very difficult for men, firstly, to admit to rape and, secondly, to report it.✓ Another stereotype, which is to a large extent reinforced through socialisation, is the men cannot be victims.✓ Shame, embarrassment, and the stigma attached to male rape are other factors, as are traditional male roles of masculinity.✓ (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

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SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Six life terms (1)

6.2 To cash in on insurance (1)

6.3 Kempton Park Magistrate's Court (1)

6.4 She faces charges related to a plot to kill her police colleagues. (1)

6.5 Conspiring to kill the man behind her arrest (1)

6.6 Sergeant Keshi Mabunda, Colonel Nthipe Boloka (2)

6.7 2018 (1)

6.8 Constable (1)

6.9 Tembisa police station (1)

6.10 **NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.**
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 program can be measured by, amongst others, the following methods.

- Personal and focus 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 as well as whether they thought 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 of the questionnaire is to determine if behaviour changes occurred as a result of the programme.✓
- It is very effective if a pretest-posttest 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 completing it to determine whether the changes occurred as a result of their participation in the group.✓ (10)

6.11 **NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.**

- Crime victims frequently experience anger due to their 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, there are devastating results if these thoughts turn to actions.
- Revenge attacks by crime victims are also referred to as vigilante attacks.
- Vigilantism takes place when ordinary, law-abiding citizens increasingly become 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 they were a victim of.
- By not addressing the impact of crime on society, the danger further exists that a community may think that 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

Answer any ONE of the following questions in this section.

QUESTION 7

NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks. Any 20 of the following.

- Crime prevention models refer to various methods of planning, and action taken, that are used to prevent or reduce crimes.✓
- Each crime prevention model consists of a number of methods, strategies and techniques which are applied in the prevention of crime. A model is used in analysing and solving problems.✓
- Various crime prevention models or approaches can be followed, as indicated in the following table.

Model	Focus	Example
Social crime prevention model✓	This model focuses on social institutions (families, schools, churches and workplaces) and their role in teaching people pro-social or delinquent values and norms. They pay special attention to vulnerable groups, such as the young, old, poor and unemployed, to reduce the risk of them becoming involved in crime, or becoming victims of crime.✓	State policy for the cleaning up of urban and rural areas, to prevent crime and to provide better housing and facilities.✓
Limited opportunity for crime model✓	The model attempts to limit opportunities for people to commit crime by focusing on potential crime victims, the community and environment.✓	Programmes focusing on the youth, for example, educational programmes, and programmes to promote healthy leisure activities like sport and cultural activities.✓
The community-based crime prevention model✓	This model aims to prevent crime by making potential criminals aware of the dangers, risks and consequences of being caught in specific neighbourhoods.✓	Urban and environmental planning to reduce environment crime risk factors, such as the use of CCTV in business areas, and to upgrade informal settlements by, for example, improving sanitation and other problem areas. Educating people to be more security conscious.✓
Biophysical prevention model✓	This model aims to prevent crime by means of early treatment of people, especially children, with physical and mental disabilities that could act as predisposition for criminal and delinquent behaviour.✓	Neighbourhood watch, citizen's patrol, community policing and community members watching over each other's property and safety. Medical treatment, such as victims and medication.✓

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The psychological treatment model✓	This model focuses on the treatment of people with psychological needs and disorders that could be at risk of criminal behaviour, for example kleptomania, which is a compulsive urge to steal. This urge has nothing to do with financial gain.✓	Therapeutic treatment, for example therapy, counselling and behaviour modification therapy.✓
Integrated crime prevention model: Prevention of specific crimes✓	This model makes use of aspects of various other crime prevention models in order to address various risk factors that can cause criminal behaviour, such as depression, stress and aggression.✓	Rehabilitation programmes that focus on alcohol and drug dependency. Counselling that is designed to treat emotional problems, such as depression, stress and aggression.✓
Crime prevention and control by means of the criminal justice system✓	The criminal justice system is concerned with crime control by means of laws and the functioning of the SAPS, courts and correctional services.✓	Various departments follow a multi-dimensional approach to preventing crime, for example, police combat crime, courts prosecute criminals and correctional services address the offender's rehabilitation needs.✓

(20)

OR

QUESTION 8

NOTE TO THE ASSESSOR: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

8.1
- Social work is the study of the interactions between people and the institutions of society, such as family, school, and the government, that affect the ability of people to perform general life tasks and realise their ambitions.
- Social workers differ from psychologists in that they do not only focus on a person but on the person's interactions with various groups, which include their friends, family and work colleagues, and the institutions of society.
- They aim to improve the social functioning of people in society.
- Social workers can also specialise and become forensic social workers.
- A forensic social worker works specifically within the area of criminal and civil law.

- They are employed in institutions such as psychiatric hospitals, various state and municipal agencies and law enforcement departments.
- Their duties include the provision of rehabilitation services to juvenile and adult offenders.
- Rehabilitation services include, for example, training and the reunification of offenders with their families.
- In order for them to be effective in their services, they need to have a good understanding and knowledge of criminology.
- Social workers attempt to improve the lives of people, groups and societies in a more general way.
- In the line of their professional duties, social workers assist the police and act as expert witnesses in court.
- The cases that they provide testimonies for include those involving child protection and custody.
- They have valuable knowledge about parties involved in these cases which has been gained through, for example, home visits and observation of injuries sustained.
- Social workers are also involved with victims of crime.
- They provide trauma counselling to the crime victim and other people involved, such as family members who have been affected by a crime. (10)

8.2
- Every formal and informal structure, such as a government, business and even a family, has certain rules that guide the behaviour of the structure's members.
- The rules are enforced and regulated by a designated member in the structure, for instance law enforcement agents, company manager or a parent.
- The process of implementing, executing and regulating these rules is referred to as governance.
- This includes aspects such as openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence.
- The manner in which governance takes place in a structure will determine the effectiveness of the structure as well as the happiness and satisfaction of the structure's members. Irresponsible governance is often associated with corruption.
- Criminologists in their professional capacity have the responsibility to contribute towards responsible governance in various structures, such as government, law enforcement and the business sector.
- According to the code of conduct for criminologists and victimologists, criminologists should be committed to improving the general wellbeing of all individuals and groups in society.
- This could be achieved by advocating for responsible governance.
- The criminologist's professional role is to study crime and criminal behaviour.
- Their research forms the building block for theories to explain criminal causation, rates and trends.

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- In turn, the theories can assist with the development of crime prevention strategies, more effective offender rehabilitation programmes, and productive victim support initiatives.
- Research findings can furthermore provide valuable knowledge that could assist policy makers to make informed decisions regarding policy, thereby supporting responsible governance.
- Some theories claim that the more money is spent on criminology research, the better the criminal justice policies will be, resulting in a healthier society being built.
- Criminologists can also act as a watchdog to prevent corruption and thereby contribute towards responsible governance. Criminologists have a variety of research tools at their disposal.
- These tools can be used to research the phenomenon of corruption and the underlying values associated with it.
- In turn, these findings can be used to educate the public and provide necessary role players who are involved in combating corruption with information needed to help them in these tasks. (10)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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