higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

XX FEBRUARY 2020

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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

(10 × 1) (10)

QUESTION 2

2.1 Crime prevention and reduction
2.2 Conduct disorder
2.3 Bill of Rights
2.4 Criminologists
2.5 Social sciences

(5 × 1) (5)

QUESTION 3

3.1 E
3.2 D
3.3 C
3.4 B
3.5 A

(5 × 1) (5)

QUESTION 4

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

Criminology is a social science that consists of systematic and organised knowledge about crime and criminal behaviour. Social scientists developed the field of criminology by means of careful studies that made use of scientific methodologies.

Criminology became an important area of study due to the constant threat and impact of crime on society.✓ Through the years, various other fields of study, such as sociology, psychology, biology, political science, economics and law have all influenced criminology.✓ All the information gained from these fields of study contributed to criminology as the field of study we know today.✓

Various educational institutions offer criminology as a field of study. This specialised field opens up a multitude of career options, such as social work, counselling and economics.✓

A criminologist is a person who specialises in the study of criminology.✓ It is the role and function of a criminologist to study crime and criminal behaviour, as well as to study the impact of crime on crime victims, communities and the state in general.✓ (6)

5.2 Note to the assessor: Allocate one mark for any six of the following:

- The office of the Public Protector;
- The South African Human Rights Commission;
- The Commission of Gender Equality;
- The Independent Complaints Directorate;
- Metropolitan police offices;
- The Health Professions Council of South Africa; and
- A lawyer of their own choice, and at their own expense. (Any 6 × 1) (6)

5.3 Note to the assessor: Allocate one mark for any three of the following.

- Not to be deprived of freedom without a good reason;
- Not to be detained without trial;
- To be free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources;
- Not to be tortured in any way; and
- Not to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way.

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.4 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.
In 1996, the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) was established as a long-term tactic to address the root causes of crime through partnership between government structures and community-based resources.✓ Government institutions that formed part of this initiative were the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Social Development (Social Development), Department of Education (Education) and the Department of Correctional Services (DCS).✓ The NCPS followed a four-pillar approach that identified areas where crime prevention should take place.✓

It is clear from the model that it is necessary to follow a multidimensional approach,✓ in which all governmental organisations and departments work together for crime prevention initiatives to be successful.✓ (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 In March✓and it was anonymously brought forward.✓ (2)

6.2 The mother of the child✓ and her boyfriend.✓ It was reported by Alvin Brijlal.✓ (3)

6.3 4 years old (1)

6.4 The psychologist's report was still outstanding. (1)

6.5 Attempted murder✓ and child abuse✓ (2)

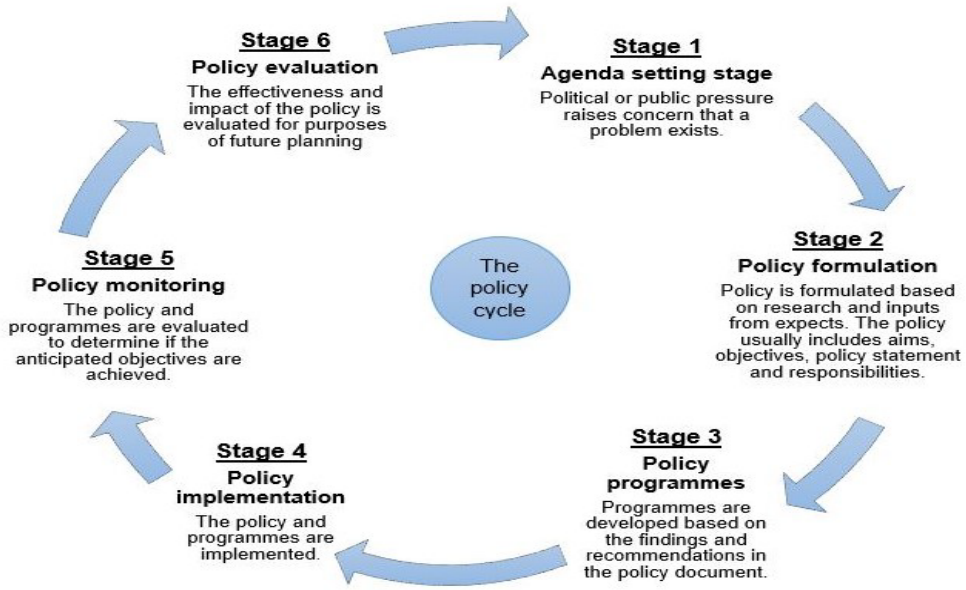
6.6
- Informants who provide information to the police
- Innocent bystanders who have witnessed a crime being committed
- The victim
- Witnesses who themselves have been involved in criminal activities (4)

6.7 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks:

Although measuring techniques of criminal victimisation offer a number of advantages, the following disadvantages occur:

- The surveys do not record data on victimless crimes. These are the crimes in which there is not specific victim or offender, because the offender and victim usually are the same person, or because the offender's action does not necessarily harm anyone. The action is still considered a crime, because of the potential harm it may cause. Examples include speeding, traffic violations and drug-related crimes.✓
- Victim surveys cannot record information about a crime if the victim does not recognise that he or she has been 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, such as 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 specifically trained researchers who are qualified to talk to children about traumatic crimes.✓
- Victims may not always be able to remember, or talk about, details of their victimisation.✓ (5)

6.8 Note to the assessor: allocate one mark for the name of the stage and one mark for the explanation.



(12)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer any ONE of the following questions in this section.

QUESTION 7

7.1 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

Another problem regarding crime statistics is what we refer to as under-recording of crime information. It is the responsibility of police officers at police stations around South Africa to record information on reported crimes. This information is then sent to provincial, and national, offices for analysis.✓ In some instances, small police stations do not have computers, and crime recording is done by hand. Other problems that are experienced in the recording of crimes include the following:

- The recording system is difficult, and police officers are not properly trained in using it, resulting in inconsistent and incomplete data;✓
- There are delays in getting information from non-computerised stations; and✓
- The high turnover in skilled personnel due to resignations causes inconsistency in the capturing of information.✓

In order for crime statistics to be accurate, problems regarding under-reporting and under-recording of crime in South Africa need to be addressed.✓

We can associate people's lives, and the quality of their lives with their socio-economic situation (poverty, unemployment and limited education).✓ People living in informal settlements have a lower standard of living and quality of life than people living in developed urban areas.✓

We have already discussed the influence that a person's socio-economic situation could have on his or her life, and the risk these people run of becoming part of a culture of poverty.✓

One of the characteristics of people trapped in a culture of poverty is that they often view themselves as victims and feel as if they are not part of society.✓ Furthermore, they tend not to trust social institutions, such as government, the police and health care organisations. The result is that these people will be hesitant and scared to report a crime.✓

People living in rural, undeveloped areas may be uneducated and ignorant of their rights and the procedure they need to follow if they want to report a crime.✓ These people may also have problems reaching police stations to report a crime. Their struggle to survive may make reporting a crime less of a priority for them.✓ (10)

7.2 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

Aggression is an action or threat designed to cause injury and/or fear.✓ Aggressive crimes, such as murder and assault, cause direct physical harm to the victim, while threats of aggression cause fear, effectively bullying the victim into doing what the offender wants (e.g. robbery, sexual abuse and rape).✓ Aggression also causes impulsive and unintentional crimes, such as crime due to road rage. Sometimes, communities react to crime by taking matters into their own hands (vigilantism), resulting in brutal mob attacks on suspected offenders.✓

Children who grow up in an environment (communities and families) where conflict and aggression happen daily, quickly learn that aggression could be useful, because you can get what you want by means of aggressive behaviour.✓ For these children, aggression becomes a coping and problem-solving mechanism. South Africa's violent history has also taught many children that aggression solves problems. This can be seen in the violent protests and strikes in South Africa.✓ (5)

7.3 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

Freud was a proponent of psychological positivism.✓ He believed that criminal behaviour is either the result of mental illness or a weak conscience. Other psychological positivists, such as John Bowlby,✓ proposed that maternal deprivation could lead to delinquency or criminal behaviour, but this idea was later discarded in favour of a theory of general deprivation, rather than just maternal deprivation, being a cause of criminal behaviour.✓ For example, it is believed that broken homes tend to produce children that are more likely to commit crimes.✓ Another psychological positivist, Hans Eysenck, proposed that certain personality types may be more prone to antisocial or criminal behaviour because of the way they interact with environmental factors.✓ (5)

OR

QUESTION 8

8.1 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

In South Africa, the fight against crime is viewed as a very serious matter, resulting in the establishment of many formal and informal programmes aimed at crime prevention and reduction. These programmes take place on three levels, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The following table describes the characteristics of each level.

Level	Focus	Example
Primary crime prevention✓	Environmental factors that can cause crime✓	• Improving socio-economic situation of people and empowering them in order for them to be able to lead a better life (e.g., education and development programmes).✓ • Looking at environmental design in communities to identify areas that may promote crime (streets with no lights, overgrown parks), and addressing these areas.✓
Secondary crime prevention✓	Empowering people who are at risk of offending or of becoming crime victims✓	• Development and educational programmes (schools, communities) to develop positive values and inform people of their fundamental human rights.✓ • Community-based sentences, such as community corrections and diversions to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.✓
Tertiary crime prevention✓	Rehabilitating offenders with the aim of preventing reoffending✓	• Programmes focusing on skills development and rehabilitation.✓ • Effective reintegration of offenders into their families and communities of origin after imprisonment.✓

(10)

8.2 Note to the assessor: The following must be used as a guide when awarding marks.

From a young age, people who follow destructive life patterns learn to have a negative attitude towards life. This behaviour acts as a wall around them, resulting in a streetwise, survival-centred lifestyle, characterised by emotions of anger, mistrust, isolation and hopelessness.✓ Due to these emotions, they find it difficult to make friends or to stay in a relationship.✓ Furthermore, they are often unable to keep a job, because it is difficult for them to follow rules. Because they find it difficult to follow rules, they also have problems fitting into society in general.✓

A pro-criminal lifestyle also has an impact on a person's socio-economic situation. Because they find it difficult to keep a job, and so do not receive a regular salary, they can experience financial problems. Crime then becomes a tempting option, and seems to be an easy way out of financial problems.✓

So, does drug abuse cause crime, or does crime cause drug abuse? Currently in South Africa, where the majority of drugs are viewed as illegal, supporting a drug habit can also lead to secondary crimes, like theft or dealing in drugs.✓

(5)

8.3 Note to the assessor: Allocate one mark to any five of the following.

Here are some of the ways in which the criminologist can actively and practically meet his or her ethical responsibilities:

- In presenting their work, criminologists must fully and accurately report their research findings, and thereby contribute to criminology's body of knowledge. Within the criminal justice system, this knowledge can make valuable contributions with regard to legislation and policy development.
- Furthermore, the criminologist has the responsibility within the criminal justice system to devote his or her professional knowledge and skills in a scientific manner for the benefit of every client.
- They should act professionally when collecting information from clients, and honestly, accurately and fairly present their findings in court reports.
- They should always acknowledge the fact that their recommendations may have a negative or positive impact on their clients' lives, as well as the lives of society in general.
- Criminologists working in corrections should, to the best of their ability, assess their clients' criminogenic needs and risks in order to make effective treatment recommendations.
- They should reassess clients on a regular basis to monitor their progress and make further treatment recommendations.
- It is also important for criminologists to assess an offender's risk of repeat offending, in order to make pre-release recommendations. This, in turn, will ensure that the rights of all South Africans are protected.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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