higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(8021022)

22 November 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

NOTE: If you answer more than the required number of questions, only the required number will be marked. Clearly cross out ALL work you do NOT want to be marked.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions in SECTIONS A, B and C.
2. Answer ONLY ONE question in SECTION D.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully before deciding which to answer.
4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Leave a space and rule off across the page on completion of each question.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Deviant behaviour is any behaviour that people in a specific society view as …

A wrong or unacceptable.
B right and acceptable.
C None of the above
D ALL of the above

1.2 A criminologist's professional role is to study and analyse crime and criminal behaviour from a … perspective.

A scientific
B criminal
C criminological
D ALL of the above

1.3 The service charter for victims of crime *(Victims' Charter)* was approved by Cabinet on …

A 1 December 2012.
B 1 December 2013.
C 1 December 2014.
D None of the above

1.4 A victim has the right to offer information during a …

A criminal investigation.
B trial.
C parole board hearing.
D ALL of the above

1.5 Depression is an illness that has an effect on a person's …

A body.
B mood.
C thought.
D ALL of the above

1.6 Communities are made up of various formal groups:

A State organisations
B Non-governmental organisations
C Community-based organisations
D ALL of the above

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1.7 Crime statistics are important because they tell us about …

A how crime levels change over time.
B the nature of certain crimes.
C when and where crimes take place.
D ALL of the above

1.8 Crime prevention actions include actions taken by …

A government only.
B community only.
C business only.
D NONE of the above

1.9 Chemical disorders include, among others, the following:

A Muscular disorders
B Neurological disorders
C Spinal disorders
D ALL of the above

1.10 Behaviour typical of a chemical disorder includes …

A cruelty to animals.
B destruction of property.
C running away from home.
D ALL of the above.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (2.1–2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

non-official statistics; biophysical factors; research; policy; science

2.1 … can mean an organised body of knowledge gained through research.

2.2 A … is a plan of action used to address a problem.

2.3 … refer to possible biological and physical resources that may contribute to crime.

2.4 … indicates that being a victim of crime can result in financial loss, property damage and physical injury or death.

2.5 … act as additional sources of information.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

Choose an explanation from COLUMN B that matches a term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (3.1–3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	Scientific methodologies	A	aims to address crime by means of arresting and prosecuting offenders in order to prevent further crimes from occurring
3.2	Criminologist		
3.3	Traditional African laws	B	associated with a repeated continuous violation of other people's basic rights and society's norms
3.4	Conduct disorder		
3.5	Crime reduction	C	emphasise the protection of the entire community
		D	acknowledges the rights of people and groups to have their own values, attitudes and opinions, which may be different from their own
		E	social scientists developed the field of criminology by means of careful studies that made use of this

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 4

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (4.1–4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1 Methodology is a research method or procedure used during a study.

4.2 The purpose of crime statistics is to give an idea of the extent and type of crime experienced in a country.

4.3 Most people in South Africa are involved in crime prevention and reduction to a greater or lesser extent.

4.4 Families act as a socialisation agent that can either teach children pro-social or delinquent values and norms.

4.5 Ecological criminology is the study of wildlife and criminology.

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4.6 A criminologist is a person who specialises in the study of criminal law.

4.7 In the 18th century, classic criminologists questioned the cruel punishment of crime.

4.8 Criminologists also study the impact of crime on crime victims, communities, the State and the environment.

4.9 The Constitution of South Africa does not protect the fundamental human rights of all South Africans.

4.10 Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to all people.

(10 × 1) (10)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 List SIX focal points (duties) of a criminologist. (6)

5.2 List SIX victims' rights according to the Bill of Rights. (6)

5.3 Name THREE groups that can act as resources for the Victim's Charter. (3)

5.4 Name FIVE important factors that must be considered for crime prevention to take place from a multidimensional approach. (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

Read the following newspaper excerpt and answer the questions.

Former police chief Phahlane, corruption co-accused, not yet in the clear.

Court charges can be brought again.

Former police commissioner, Khomotso Phahlane, is not off the hook despite the withdrawal of fraud and corruption charges against him yesterday. The Specialised Commercial Court in Pretoria yesterday declined the State's request for a three-month postponement. The NPA said the withdrawal of charges against Phahlane, his wife, Beauty, and used-car dealership owner, Durandt Snyman, was provisional.

'This does not mean (the trio) is off the hook. Once the investigations are complete, we will re-enrol the case', NPA Gauteng spokesperson, Phindi Mjonondwana, said. IPID spokesperson, Moses Dlamini, said there was a pending civil case in the North Gauteng High Court in Pretoria, in which Phahlane and his co-accused were challenging the search warrants. Dlamini said they were confident that once this civil matter had been resolved, the case would be placed back on the court's roll.

The trio face six counts of fraud and corruption for alleged gratifications from Snyman, who allegedly helped companies doing business with the police to pay Phahlane and his wife, a brigadier in the SAPS, kickbacks. Private investigator Paul o' Sullivan, who laid charges against Phahlane, will be re-arrested in due course. Phahlane refused to comment yesterday.

[Source: *Sowetan Live 8/6/18*]

6.1 What is a *judicial process*? (2)

6.2 The case against the former police chief was provisionally withdrawn, because the magistrate refused the State's request for postponement.

Explain the roles and responsibilities of South African courts within the criminal justice system in this country. (12)

6.3 Identify THREE different sources of police crime statistics. (3)

6.4 Analyse offender rights with reference to the protection of human rights outlined in the South African Constitution. (5)

6.5 Who are the TWO other accused who were charged alongside the former police chief? (2)

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

List the FOUR pillars of the NCPS. (4)

6.7 What charges have been brought against Phahlane and his co-accused, and who opened the case? (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer any ONE of the questions in this section.

QUESTION 7

7.1 Crime statistics depend on the accurate reporting of crime. Analyse problems regarding the under-reporting of crime information. (10)

7.2 Explain the influence of micro-social factors on crime. (5)

7.3 Analyse techniques for measuring criminal victimisation. (5)

[20]

OR

QUESTION 8

8.1 Define *crime reduction* and *prevention*. (10)

8.2 Analyse the influence of peer groups on criminal causation. (10)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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