higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

XX FEBRUARY 2020

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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

[10]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Crime
2.2 Mitigate
2.3 Modus operandi
2.4 Target vulnerability
2.5 Case study

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 E
3.2 D
3.3 B
3.4 C
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

5.1
- Attending school.
- Working a job.
- Sport participation as a form of socialising.
- Going out with friends.
- Attending religious activities.

5.2
- Living in high-crime areas
- Going out late at night
- Carrying and displaying valuable items, such as expensive jewellery, cell phones or laptops
- Engaging in risky behaviour, for instance alcohol and drug abuse, hitchhiking or accepting lifts from people they do not know.
- Being without family members or friends to watch over or help them if needed.

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

Corruption refers to any act where a person uses their position of trust for dishonest gain, for example bribery by police officers or inflating invoices in order to get a **kickback.**✓
A study that was conducted in 2007 by TNS Research Surveys indicated that almost 90% of the respondents believed that corruption has become a way of life in South Africa and 85% believed that there is corruption in senior levels of government.✓
Corruption has also become an easy way out,✓ for example, traffic officers sometimes ask for bribes as an alternative to the offender paying a legitimate fine.✓
In many instances, the driver of the vehicle will pay the bribes, thereby creating the perception that these corrupt practices are acceptable and not a crime that needs to be reported.✓

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

People's lives, and the quality of their lives, are affected by their socio-economic situation, which includes employment, the infrastructure in a community, such as health care, schools, roads, water and electricity, and living standards of the people living in the community. The living standard and quality of life of people living in rural underdeveloped areas are lower than those of people living in developed urban areas.✓
This is due to the availability of infrastructure, such as power, roads, telephones and reliable transport. The lack of police stations in rural areas, as well as the geographical locations of some of these police stations, could therefore limit people's access to the services offered by the police.✓
In this regard, the distance people must travel to the nearest police stations, and the availability of transport to get there, are two factors which can affect crime-reporting rates.✓
People living in rural underdeveloped areas may furthermore be uneducated regarding their rights and the procedure they need to follow if they want to report a crime. This may result in feelings of helplessness.✓
In addition, they may not trust social institutions, such as government and the police, especially if these institutions are perceived as corrupt.
People who are unemployed, uneducated and have limited access to basic infrastructures may find life challenging. Their struggle to survive may make the reporting of a crime less of a priority for them. They will therefore not make such an effort to report a crime if they do not have easy access to police stations.✓

(5 × 4) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Bekkersdal. (1)

6.2 Thabang Wesi (1)

6.3 More than three (1)

6.4 Minister of Police ✓and the National Commissioner✓ (2)

6.5 Ernest Diphikwe, Thabiso Nkitsing and Lebogang Molape. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

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

Repeat victimisation refers to incidents where people are victimised more than once by criminals during a limited period of time.✓Research indicates that certain people or groups may be more prone to repeat victimisation as a result of their personal characteristics and behaviour,✓such as alcohol and drug abuse, as well as their social situation, for example, single people are more prone to crime victimisation due to their lifestyle,✓ and where they stay. For instance, people living in areas with a high crime rate are more at risk of crime victimisation. The relationship with the perpetrator also plays a role, for example, in the cases of domestic violence and abuse. ✓

The aim of victim support services is to provide emotional support and practical assistance to reduce the psychological shock and trauma of crime victimisation.✓ This can be achieved by referring crime victims for counselling and other professional services, such as seeing a psychologist.✓ These support systems assist victims of crime in dealing with practical and emotional consequences of crime victimisation.✓

Victim support services can help to prevent and reduce repeat victimisation by advising and guiding criminals towards a preventative lifestyle, and by creating awareness of the risks of crime.✓ Research indicates that lifestyle can act as a risk for crime victimisation.✓Support services are therefore important, for they empower crime victims to take responsibility for their lives and thereby take steps to prevent repeat victimisation.✓ (10)

6.7 **Note to the assessor:**
Allocate a mark to any THREE (3) of the following.

- Why was this particular person targeted?✓
- How was the person targeted, or were they a victim of opportunity?✓
- What are the chances of the person becoming a victim at random (and therefore opportunistic)?✓
- What risk did the offender take to commit the crime?✓
- How was the victim approached, restrained and/or attacked?✓
- What was the victim's likely reaction to the attack?✓ (3)

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

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 have 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, proper streets or identifiable addresses. The lack of such infrastructure contributes to victim vulnerability.✓

Research has also indicated that the poorest residential areas have the highest victimisation risk.✓ This could be because those 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 with this, 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 prone to crime. People are easier targets for victimisation when using and abusing alcohol.✓ A high number of desirable items, such as cars, are also available in a centralised area.✓ (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.

Research indicates that, in order for crime prevention initiatives to be effective, they need to be multi-dimensional ✓and address the specific needs as identified within the community.✓ Crime prevention strategies should include the following approaches: ✓

Individual approaches✓
Individual approaches include social development programmes that focus on, for instance, social skills, life skills, aggression management, solving social problems and conflict resolution.✓ These programmes should enable young people who commit violent offences to develop a positive and realistic understanding of themselves and their responsibilities.✓ Aggressive behaviour patterns should be replaced with socially accepted behaviour patterns. ✓

Relationship approaches✓
Young people are tasked with the development of an own identity and the forming of emotional bonds or attachments with friends, members of the opposite sex, their community and society in general.✓ This is an important development task because the ability to form secure attachments acts as a protective factor that will prevent violent behaviour.✓ Secure attachments are characterised by an understanding of other people's feelings and an acceptance of responsibility for the rights and needs of other people.✓ An aggressive crime prevention programme should therefore include relationship-centred approaches, thereby motivating young people to form pro-social peer relationships and develop a sense of social responsibility towards their community as well as a society in general.✓

Community-based approaches✓
Interventions at this level aim to change the environment in which young people's interactions occur.✓ The strategies used in this approach will focus on creating extramural activities for young people, such as youth clubs, and sport, cultural and art programmes.✓ Community-based approaches furthermore aim to address risk factors in the community, such as gang activities and the availability of alcohol and drugs to young people.✓

Societal approaches✓
These approaches seek to address the socio-economic and cultural factors that encourage violence and delinquency.✓Programmes include initiatives for combating poverty, public information campaigns to promote pro-social behaviour,✓ community regeneration and community-based crime prevention initiatives.✓ (20)
[20]

OR

QUESTION 8

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

Psychology is the study of normal and abnormal human and animal behaviour.✓ Psychologists try to understand and make sense of human thought and behaviour.✓ They study individual and social behaviours, emotions and ideas in an attempt to understand how humans connect with one another and respond to the world.✓ There are various fields of specialisation in psychology, two of which include forensic and criminal psychology.✓

Criminal and forensic psychologists work within the fields of crime and law. They also try to understanding why an offender committed a crime.✓ In some instances, they are known as profilers.✓ Profilers compile a psychological profile of the offender after they have evaluated the crime scene and other evidence related to the crime.✓ This profile helps police to identify and understand the offender and ultimately helps them to catch the criminal.✓ These psychologists also act as court witnesses testifying to a defendant's competency to stand trial.✓ They furthermore provide sentencing and treatment recommendations.✓ (10)

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

Criminologists can also make use of documents in order to collect information and evidence.✓ Documents can come from either an official source, for example, a government department, or an unofficial source.✓

Official documents come from an official source such as the police, a criminal record centre or the court, and can therefore be accepted as trustworthy.✓ These documents include:

- A police docket – a case file kept by the police. It contains statements, reports and other documents relating to a criminal investigation. ✓
- SAP 69(c) – a police document reflecting a person's criminal record.✓
- Department of Correctional Services case files – a file containing information on a prisoner, such as social work and psychological reports, as well as reports on the prisoner's behaviour and disciplinary offences.✓
  Unofficial documents are documents that do not come from a person or organisation acting in an official capacity. They include letters,✓ written documents,✓ or any other documents that need to be evaluated in order to determine its reliability and validity.✓ It is therefore important that a criminologist should determine a document's trustworthiness in the case of an unofficial document.✓ (10)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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