higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

(8021023)

21 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 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.
4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

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 (1.1–1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Which of the following things need to happen in order for a crime to be recorded in the statistics:

A It must be noticed
B It must be reported
C It must be recorded
D All of the above

1.2 Which ONE of the following is NOT a factor that influences the recording of a crime:

A Technology
B Process of reporting a crime
C Geography
D Individual perceptions

1.3 Which ONE of the following is the best definition of the *funder* of a crime prevention programme:

A The target group the programme is aimed at
B The organisation that develops the programme
C The organisation that takes care of the expenses
D The local police station

1.4 Which ONE of the following is a risk factor contributing to violent crimes amongst young people:

A Substance abuse
B Tertiary education
C Height of the individual
D Supportive environment

1.5 CRIMSA is an acronym for:

A Criminological Society of Southern Africa
B Crime Association of South Africa
C Criminological and Victimological Society of Southern Africa
D Crime Prevention Association of South Africa

(5 × 1) **[5]**

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QUESTION 2

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

personal; rehabilitation; lower; social; geographical; higher; retribution; routine; judicial

2.1 ... is the process of helping an offender return to a useful life by providing education, training or therapy.

2.2 Cognitive processes are associated with the ... -level functions of our brains.

2.3 Going out with friends to the same place can be seen as ... activities that can lead to crime victimisation.

2.4 The ... interpretation of crime is that crime is an act or omission that is in violation of a law.

2.5 Whether or not a police station is located in a rural area can influence the reporting of crime; this is called a ... limitation.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

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QUESTION 3

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	Reprisals	A	rules, processes and behaviour
3.2	Victim-blaming	B	physical weaknesses
3.3	NGO	C	some form of retaliation for an action
3.4	Ethically	D	to receive money from a supplier in return for awarding them a contract
3.5	Governance	E	where a victim is held responsible for what happened to him or her
3.6	Advocating		
3.7	Target vulnerability	F	the likelihood of someone becoming a victim
3.8	Community-based organisations	G	an organisation that renders services to society and makes no money
3.9	Victim vulnerability	H	churches
3.10	Kick-back	I	acting according to the correct moral behaviour
		J	recommending a cause

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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 (4.1–4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason for your answer.

4.1 The Firearms Control Act was brought into being to promote the responsible ownership of firearms.

4.2 A victimologist is a person that studies crime scenes and gathers forensic evidence.

4.3 The household of a crime victim is not implicated.

4.4 Victim support services can help to prevent and reduce repeat victimisation.

4.5 The use of case studies is the only way in which the effectiveness of a crime-prevention programme can be assessed.

(5 × 2) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

QUESTION 5

5.1 Give FOUR of the focus areas of criminology. (4)

5.2 In which TWO categories can heritage crime be divided? (2)

5.3 Which THREE things must happen in order for crime to be recorded in the statistics? (3)

5.4 Name TWO crimes of which the perceptions can influence the reporting of the crime. (2)

5.5 List FOUR so-called routine activities. (4)

5.6 Name the FIVE symptoms of crime victimisation. (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

QUESTION 6

Read the news item below and answer the questions.

Murder accused walks free

Durban – The man accused of killing and raping Wentworth teenager Tenique Stevens has walked free after charges against him were dismissed because of insufficient evidence. Durban high court Judge Charmaine Balton said on Friday it was 'clear to the court' that the investigating officer did not properly investigate the case. Navandhran Naicker had made an application to the court to have the rape, murder and theft charges against him discharged. In her judgment on the application, she also said 'shoddy investigation' resulted in important DNA evidence being overlooked. Naicker was accused of raping and killing Stevens whose partly naked body was found by fishermen, covered with black plastic, a rope around her neck and her mouth stuffed with a cloth, at Cuttings Beach in Merebank on June 5, 2012. He had pleaded not guilty to these charges as well as to the theft of her cell phone. Last week, Naicker's lawyer, advocate Pregasen Marimuthu, instructed by Legal Aid SA, made the application for discharge after state advocate Happy Mazibuko closed her case. Naicker had alleged that Tenique had flagged down his van as she had been locked out her house and had asked for a lift. The State has alleged that the rope found around Tenique's neck was the same rope that was used on the van's tarpaulin. Naicker was arrested at his home in Merebank six months after Tenique's death and was found in possession of a Nokia cell phone believed to have belonged to Tenique. The investigating officer, however, had kept this cell phone in his private safe at the Wentworth police station and did not enter it into the police register. Judge Balton said the State relied on circumstantial evidence – cell phone data usage from Tenique's sim card two days after her death – to convict Naicker as charged.

Referring to the rape charge, the judge said the investigating officer testified that DNA samples had been taken from Naicker and that there was no DNA evidence linking Naicker to Tenique. She said the reports about the DNA analysis had not been handed to the court.

Referring to the rope, Judge Balton said that in the absence of forensic analysis linking the rope on Tenique's neck to that taken from Naicker's van, the court could not accept that the rope around her neck was the same rope that was taken from the van. The investigating officer had testified that the rope and tarpaulin had been sent for forensic analysis but a report on it had not yet been received. 'He was unable to explain why the trial proceeded if this vital information was not at hand,' said the judge. 'Proper investigation of the rope, clothing and condom wrappers and boxes found on the scene may have provided some DNA evidence for prosecution. Unfortunately, shoddy investigation resulted in this important evidence being overlooked.' The judge said in the absence of direct or forensic evidence, the court could not exclude the possibility that the perpetrator could have been somebody else. 'This court is left with many unanswered questions or insufficient evidence on various possibilities of how the deceased met her death. Proper investigation would have explored all available avenues,' her judgment read.

Source: *www.iol.co.za*, by Noelene Barbeau, 2015-04-21

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6.1 What is the main reason for the accused going free? (1)

6.2 Which other sources of information can be used for the collection of evidence? (3)

6.3 Briefly discuss the different stages of the scientific process of crime scene analysis. (6)

6.4 Briefly discuss the appropriate ethical measures for the collection of crime scene or forensic evidence. (3)

6.5 Give TWO requirements of crime information. (2)
[15]

QUESTION 7

Read the article below and answer the questions.

Life behind bars for nun's killers

The killers of 86-year-old KwaZulu-Natal nun Gertrud Tiefenbacher, who was found murdered in her room at the Sacred Heart Home in Ixopo last month, were yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment in the KwaZulu-Natal high court in Pietermaritzburg.

'The accused acted in a barbaric manner against an elderly nun, a person of God,' Judge Nompumelelo Radebe said in sentencing Sbongiseni Phungula, 25, and Mondli Shozi, 26, to two life terms each. The two men have been convicted of rape, murder, and robbery with aggravating circumstances after the nun's death. 'You molested her body and soul in a manner that cannot be described,' said Radebe.

'She was partially blind. You should have considered her age and left her alone after removing items from her room.' That Tiefenbacher was attacked in the sanctity of her home made it difficult to deviate from prescribed minimum sentences requiring the court to impose life sentences for murder, a further life sentence for rape and 18 years for robbery with aggravating circumstances, Radebe added. Given that the crimes committed were prevalent in the country, Radebe said the heavy sentences were also meant to send a strong message to those planning to commit similar offences. 'Those with ears must listen – women and children are a protected species,' she said. Radebe also cited the lack of remorse displayed by the killers throughout the court proceedings as an aggravating factor. There were ululations and whistling from the packed public gallery as Radebe handed down sentence.

Source: *https://www.citizen.co.za,* by Clive Ndou, 2015-05-16

7.1 What is the crime that was committed in this article? (1)

7.2 Who was the victim of this crime? (1)

7.3 Define *victim vulnerability*. (2)

7.4 What personal characteristic contributed to this victim being victimised? (1)

7.5 Apart from the characteristic given in QUESTION 7.4, which other personal characteristics can contribute to victimisation? (3)

7.6 Briefly discuss which factors contribute to elderly people being seen as vulnerable victims. (4)

7.7 Name THREE factors that contribute to someone being a likely target. (3)
[15]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer only ONE question in this section.

QUESTION 8

When a crime such as rape is committed, the only victim of the crime is not necessarily the person who has been directly impacted, in other words the rape victim. The effect of crime is broader than that. It is also true that some people deal better with crime than others due to who they are personally.

Briefly discuss the different groups of crime victims, as well as the personal characteristics that can mitigate the impact of crime victimisation on individuals.

Use the following headings as a guide:

- THREE groups of crime victims
- FOUR personal characteristics that mitigate the impact of crime **[20]**

OR

QUESTION 9

Criminology, as a field of study specifically related to crime prevention, subscribes to SEVEN models to determine crime prevention initiatives.

In the table below, the psychological treatment model is given as an example. Draw a similar table in the ANSWER BOOK, and complete it by giving the names of the other SIX models, together with the focus of each of the seven models and an example of each.

Model (1)	Focus of model (1)	Example (1)
Psychological treatment		

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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