higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# MARKING GUIDELINE

## NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

## CRIMINOLOGY
## NQF LEVEL 3

**7 December 2020**

**This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.**

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## SECTION A

### QUESTION 1

1.1 C
1.2 B
1.3 B
1.4 A
1.5 A

(5 × 1) **[5]**

### QUESTION 2

2.1 Criminal behaviour
2.2 CRIMSA
2.3 Recorded information
2.4 Primary crime victims
2.5 Psychological disorder
2.6 Crime victims
2.7 Victimisation surveys
2.8 Risky lifestyle
2.9 Routine activities approach
2.10 Physical trauma

(10 × 1) **[10]**

### QUESTION 3

3.1 E
3.2 D
3.3 C
3.4 A
3.5 B

(5 × 1) **[5]**

### QUESTION 4

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

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## SECTION B

## QUESTION 5

5.1
- According to the lifestyle and exposure model, a direct link exists between lifestyle and the exposure to situation in which the risk of victimisation is high.
- People who participate in high-risk activities such as socialising in crime-prone areas, committing crimes themselves, prostitution and alcohol and drug abuse, are more exposed to risky situations than people who do not participate in these types of activities.
- Therefore, they are substantially more at risk of victimisation.
- For example, elderly people who follow a quieter lifestyle and who go out less at night are less vulnerable to crime victimisation than younger people who, due to their lifestyle, frequently go out at night.
- This is especially so if the areas that they frequent are not very safe. (5)

5.2 Factors that can contribute to their vulnerability are:

- Due to lower income, they tend to stay in poorer and often crime-prone parts of a 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 precautions, 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. (4)

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5.3
- Stereotypes about rape victims as well as domestic violence and victims of domestic violence are accepted not only by some members of the public but also by some members in the criminal justice system.
- Research indicates that the police frequently ask questions about the credibility of rape victims because of their perception that a high number of these reported crimes are falsely and maliciously reported. The under-reporting of these crimes happens because many crime victims do not believe that there is much point in reporting a crime to the police.
- Reasons for this include that police officers will not believe them or will not do anything after they have reported the crime.
- This is also applicable to domestic violence and abuse. Another factor that affects the under-reporting of rape is the staunch patriarchal views held by many members of the community. These views reinforce gender roles which as a result reinforce gender stereotypes.
- For example, it is believed by a portion of the population that a woman asked for it, she was dressed too seductively and so 'invited' the rape, or that husbands cannot rape their wives. (5)

5.4
- One of the functions of the criminologist is to write assessment reports.
- This requires the collection of information, usually by means of an interview.
- During an interview a criminologist's behaviour should be professional and his or her actions and behaviour be of such a nature that it encourages the interviewee to share information.
- Interviews should always be done ethically. They should be conducted with integrity, common sense and sound judgement. Avoid unethical behaviour such as making threats or promises at all coats. Interviewers should always treat the interviewee with respect.
- Be open-minded, tolerant and impartial. The criminologist should also take note of his/her physical appearance and make sure that the way in which he/she dresses and acts reflects his/her profession and high ethical standards. (5)

5.5 A crime victim is someone who has been negatively affected by a criminal act committed by a perpetrator, for example someone who has been assaulted or robbed. (1)

**[20]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 20**

## SECTION C

## QUESTION 6

6.1 Crime prevention can be defined as all actions aimed at preventing crime, that do not include the criminal justice system. (1)

6.2
- A 28-year-old man was arrested✓
- Six people,✓ including two women,✓ were taken in for questioning. (3)

6.3
- Firearms
- Hand grenades
- Bulletproof vests
- Other police equipment (4)

6.4 6.4.1 Crime prevention refers to all steps taken before a crime is committed.

6.4.2 Crime control refers to the steps taken by the police, the court and correctional services, after a crime has been committed, for example a prison sentence or community service.

(2 × 1) (2)

6.5
- Crime levels are higher in urban than in rural areas and the majority of police stations are therefore situated in urban areas.
- A survey conducted by the Institute of Security Studies, indicated that people staying in rural areas generally perceive the delivery of policing services to rural areas as extremely poor.
- This could be because most rural respondents indicated that they rarely (if ever) see a police official and have limited access to the police due to lack of transport and telephones.
- Another study questioning why crime levels are perceived to be higher in urban than in rural areas, proposed that it could be because people staying in rural areas are less likely to report crimes.
- The reason being, that they do not have access to police stations, as they are living quite remote.
- This is further complicated by lack of telephones and transportation. When help from the police is needed it can be a long and often expensive experience.
- Thus people's access to the service offered by the police, are limited.
- This influences the recording of crime because crime statistics only reflect crimes that have been reported to the police.
- Crimes that are not reported due to geographical limitations are not recorded contributing to inaccurate crime statistics.

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- Police stations in remote rural areas often do not have access to infrastructures, such as power, telephones and computers.
- The lack of infrastructure creates logistical challenges because all the reported crimes need to be recorded by hand which can easily result in the loss of some of the statistics.
- The information furthermore needs to be recaptured on the police service's computerised system. This could result in delays because factors such as road conditions, lack of transport and long distances between police stations, make it challenging to get information from the stations to the relevant offices. These geographical challenges can cause limitations in the recording of official crime statistics. (Any 6 × 1) (6)

6.6
- Two arms caches
- Nearly 1 000 rounds of police-issued ammunition
- 15 rifles
- Explosives
- Narcotics (Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.7
- Repeat victimisation refers to incidents where people are victimised more than once by criminals during a limited period.
- 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 and their social situation.
- For example, single people are more prone to crime victimisation due to their lifestyle and where they stay for instance. People staying in areas with a high crime rate are more at risk of crime victimisation.
- People may have a certain relationship with the perpetrator, for example in the case 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 physiotherapist. The support system assists victims of crime in dealing with personal and emotional consequences of crime victimisation.
- The victim support services can help to prevent and reduce repeat victimisation by advising and guiding crime victims 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. (8 × 1) (8)

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6.8
- Live in high-crime areas
- Go out late at night
- Carry and display valuable items, such as expensive jewellery, cellphones or laptops
- Engage in risky behaviour, for instance alcohol and drug abuse, hitch hiking or accepting lifts from people they do not know
- Those who are without family members or friends to look out for them or help them if needed (Any 3 × 1) (3)

**[30]**

**TOTAL SECTION C: 30**

## SECTION D

Answer any ONE of the two questions in SECTION D.

## QUESTION 7

There are several definitions of *crime prevention*. Some of these definitions distinguish between crime prevention and crime control while others follow a more comprehensive approach.✓ However, there is no generally accepted definition for *crime prevention*. *Crime prevention is defined as 'all actions at preventing that do not include the criminal justice system'.*✓

It can therefore be interpreted as the measures that authorities, communities, businesses and individuals take to prevent crime. Crime prevention activities therefore aim to address the crime problem by means of educational campaigns and socio-economic upliftment of people by addressing their socioeconomic situation.✓

A community programme called Khulisa runs diversion programmes focusing on crime prevention, amongst other things. One of these programmes is called 'Ubuntu and You' where former offenders work with the members in a community, thereby helping offenders to be reintegrated into their communities and as a result reducing or eliminating reoffending.✓

*Crime control is defined as the actions that organisations in the criminal justice system including the South African Police Services, the Department of Justice and Correctional Services take to prevent and reduce crime.* Crime control addresses crime by means of catching and prosecuting offenders in order to prevent further crimes from happening.✓

The difference between these two definitions are that crime prevention refers to all steps taken before crime is committed, while crime control refers to steps taken by the police, the court and correctional services after a crime has been committed, for example prison sentences and community services.✓

According to the 1998 Draft White Paper of the Department of Safety and Security, *crime prevention can be defined as all activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of a specific crime by means of:*✓

- *altering the environment in which they occur*✓
- *changing the conditions which are thought to cause them*✓
- *providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective criminal justice system*✓

This definition includes elements of crime prevention and crime control.

A comprehensive approach to crime prevention refers to all methods and strategies applied by the state on national and local level, by trade✓ and industry, communities and individuals to prevent, reduce or control the initiation or continuation of crime and victimisation.✓

Although the concept of crime prevention is very wide and sometimes vague, crime prevention and crime control both aim to prevent and reduce criminal behaviour in society.✓ **[20]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 8**

8.1

- Psychology is the study of normal human and animal behaviour.
- Psychologists try to understand and make sense of human thought and behaviour.
- They study individual and social behaviour, 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 understand 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

- As with the collection of evidence and information, the recording thereof should also be done in a crimino-ethical manner.
- It is the criminologists' ethical responsibility to correctly document the information and evidence they have collected.
- The information should also be analysed in an ethical manner. This implies that criminologists should not interpret the information they have collected in an untruthful manner, as this will either benefit or harm a person.
- The information should be recorded and interpreted honestly. This implies that criminologists should not lie about or ignore some of the information. The information should also be recorded accurately.
- Criminologists should report all findings, not only ones that support their own personal theories and viewpoints.
- Criminologists should record the information and evidence fairly without prejudice or bias.
- Criminologists should always keep copies of all the information they collected to consult later if needed.
- It is criminologists' ethical duty to provide a service to society and South Africa's people. This include the manner in which they record and analyse information and evidence for their recommendations, as well as decisions made and actions taken that may alter the life of a person.
- They should be committed to improve the general well-being of all individuals and groups in society.
- They should be careful not to recreate forms of past social unfairness such as discrimination, oppression or harassment in their work.

(10)
**[20]**

**TOTAL SECTION D: 20**
**GRAND TOTAL: 100**

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