

CMY2602

(489675)

May/June 2017

PRINCIPLES OF CRIME PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND CONTROL

Duration 2 Hours

75 Marks

EXAMINERS :

FIRST

SECOND .

MRS GE DA COSTA

MRS E JOUBERT

Closed book examination

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue.

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **ALL** the questions in **SECTION A**
- Answer **TWO** questions in **SECTION B: ONE 15 mark question AND ONE 10 mark question**
- Write neatly and legibly
- Number your answers **exactly** as they appear on the question paper
- This examination paper consists of eight (8) pages plus instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet.
- Please complete the attendance register on the back page, tear off and hand to the invigilator

SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark reading sheet provided)

- 1 Traffic engineering is becoming more important as it contributes to a safer traffic environment. The following primary units are identified, which is **NOT** a primary unit of traffic engineering?
- 1 Road marking
 - 2 Erection of barriers
 - 3 Parking meters and areas
 - 4 Traffic light maintenance
- (2)
- 2 Which facts are true of the Constitutional Court?
- 1 Situated in Pretoria and highest court in South Africa
 - 2 Consists of 12 judges and a chief justice
 - 3 Held its first session in February 1995
 - 4 The Constitutional Court is the highest court in all matters
- (2)
- 3 Special measures to protect young offenders include the provision of a _____ as well as a _____ specifically tailored for a growing person
- 1 nutrition package, red uniform
 - 2 distinct diet, green uniform
 - 3 distinct uniform, nutrition package
 - 4 red uniform, specific diet
- (2)
- 4 In 1996, South Africa adopted a National Crime Prevention Plan. What does the National Crime Prevention Plan advocate?
- 1 An integrated, multidimensional crime prevention model for interdepartmental operation at central, regional and local authority levels
 - 2 A mandate commissioning crime prevention as a task for the police, the courts and the correctional services
 - 3 Crime prevention models should be based on specific theories or factors of crime that may have played a part in the commission of crime
 - 4 The multidisciplinary involvement of academics, practitioners, local community organisations and experts
- (2)

5 With reference to motives for employee theft, which researcher/s found that feelings of unfair treatment, was a strong predictor of employee theft?

- 1 Bennett
- 2 Hollinger and Clark
- 3 Fischer and Green
- 4 Lydon

6 Computer security entails the following

- a) Computer communications include the protection of mail, fax and telephone
- b) Computer security prevents employee theft and workplace violence
- c) Computer security helps to protect a physical computer facility
- d) Computer security entails the protection of data transmission

Choose the most correct option

- 1 a and b
- 2 a and d
- 3 b and c
- 4 c and d

(2)

7 The South African Police Service (SAPS) is responsible for creating a safe and protective environment for all and should meet the objectives of the SAPS in terms of section 205(3) of the Constitution Which of these objectives is **CORRECT**?

- 1 Uphold the law and establish community centres
- 2 Maintain private order and visible policing
- 3 Protect and safeguard the people of the continent
- 4 Prevent, combat and investigate crime

(2)

8 Identify one of the established saturation enforcement units

- 1 Speed Control
- 2 Crisis management
- 3 Vandalism control
- 4 Emergency services

(2)

9. According to Merton's anomie theory (1968), a nation with high rates of theft represents certain characteristics. Identify the correct option
- 1 Strain problems
 - 2 Material values
 - 3 Financial problems
 - 4 Rational decision making
- (2)
10. Situational crime prevention is aimed mainly at preventing property crime, although it may combat other categories of crime as well. A positive outcome of situational crime prevention is?
- 1 Maintenance
 - 2 Diffusion of benefits
 - 3 Improved security
 - 4 Displacement
- (2)
11. Identify the **CORRECT** statements in relation to Sykes and Matza's Neutralisation Theory, in explaining property crime
- a) Denial of responsibility. The offenders deny any personal responsibility for their actions
 - b) Denial of criminal act. The offenders deny that any harm has been done
 - c) Denial of the authority. Offenders regard crime as justified revenge against the authority
 - d) Condemnation of the condemners. Offenders make the assumption that the motives and behaviour of those who denounce criminals should be condemned
- Choose the most correct option
- 1 a and b
 - 2 a and d
 - 3 b and c
 - 4 c and d
- (2)
12. Which unit is responsible for a wide spectrum of duties related to collision management and information, offence monitoring and others?
- 1 Collision bureau
 - 2 Collision Communication Unit
 - 3 Recovering and towing services
 - 4 South African Police Unit
- (2)

13. Complete the sentence Wilson and Herrnstein's theory (1985) argue that a person's are . by the anticipated consequences of the chosen action
- 1 ideas, guided
 - 2 actions, guided
 - 3 thoughts, guided
 - 4 plans, guided
- (2)
- 14 Identify the **CORRECT** structure established by the Constitution to keep a watchful eye on the management, service delivery and the way in which resources are utilised by the police service.
- 1 The Independent Complaints Directorate
 - 2 National Prosecution Directorate
 - 3 The Department of Safety and Security
 - 4 Police Civilian Secretariat
- (2)
15. Sociological understandings of risk and dangerousness are based on various theoretical approaches within the discipline of sociology Which theoretical approach does **NOT** form part of the sociological understanding of risk and dangerousness?
1. Cultural theory
 - 2 Governmentality theory
 - 3 Social construction approaches
 - 4 Radical approaches
- (2)
- 16 The provincial commissioner has to manage primary and secondary functions. Indicate a **VALID** secondary function.
1. Evaluation services
 - 2 Crime intelligence
 - 3 Community service centres
 - 4 Detective services
- (2)
- 17 In terms of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) which programme is **NOT** geared to the rehabilitation and development of services to prisoners?
- 1 Health care services
 - 2 Physical care services
 - 3 Community services.
 - 4 Educational services
- (2)

18. Complete the sentence. It is necessary to distinguish between . . . and . . . They are looking for smaller gains and are less systematic in planning and executing the crime.

- a) immature thieves
- b) occasional offenders
- c) professional thieves
- d) mature offenders

Choose the most correct option.

- 1 a and b
- 2 a and d
- 3 b and c
- 4 c and d

(2)

19. Risk and needs assessment is based on static and dynamic risk factors. Identify the difference between static and dynamic risk factors

- 1 Static risk factors include age, gender, marital status, criminal record, early behaviour problems, race and residential address while dynamic risk factors such as substance abuse, education, pro-criminal attitudes and criminal associations
- 2. Static risk factors are unchangeable, historical risk factors while dynamic risk factors are changeable factors that determine aspects and spheres of an offender's life, personality and/or lifestyle where change and personal development is possible
- 3 The former are factors which include an individual's present and future while the latter consists of the overall aspects involved in an individual's assessment.
- 4. The former include criminogenic factors while the latter constitute of a holistic approach.

(2)

20. Which of the following can be regarded as general characteristics of arson?

- a) Female arsonists are generally younger than their male counterparts
- b) A fire is regarded as arson only if an investigation shows that it has been started maliciously or negligently
- c) It is very difficult to confirm arson because the evidence is often destroyed in the fire.
- d) Approximately two-thirds of arsonists who are tracked down are younger than 25.

Choose the most correct option

- 1 a and b
- 2 a and c
- 3 b and d
- 4. c and d

(2)

- 21 Ben and Sandra live in a residential estate in Cape Town. Their house has been burgled three times in the past five months. In an effort to increase the security, CCTV cameras have been installed throughout the entire estate. What positive outcome of situational crime prevention does the above scenario best represent?
- 1 Displacement
 - 2 Diffusion of benefits
 - 3 Target reinforcement
 - 4 Intensive surveillance
- (2)
- 22 With reference to the considerable losses suffered as a result of shop theft, retailers should make the . . . and . . . or control of shop theft a priority
- 1 retail, prevention
 - 2 prevention, detection
 - 3 risk, security
 - 4 security, risk
- (2)
23. Identify the court which does **NOT** form part of the extraordinary (special) courts
- 1 Land claims courts
 2. Family courts
 3. Equality courts
 - 4 Criminal courts
- (2)
24. Traffic officers are involved in community-orientated services. Up to how many available man-hours do traffic officers spend on such services?
1. 80%
 2. 70%
 3. 50%
 4. 30%
- (2)
25. Damage inflicted to further a cause or to communicate a message, is called?
1. Vindictive vandalism
 2. Acquisitive vandalism
 3. Ideological vandalism
 4. Innocuous vandalism
- (2)

SECTION B (Answer TWO questions ONE 15 Mark question AND ONE 10 Mark question)**Answer one question (Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper)**

- 1 With reference to the various crime prevention approaches, discuss the five models of crime prevention (15)
- 2 Discuss the Functions of divisions within the South African Police Service (15)

Answer one question: (Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper)

- 3 Explain briefly the psychological framing of high risk offenders and dangerousness (10)
 - 4 Briefly discuss the effectiveness of situational crime prevention (10)
- [25]

Total: 75 marks

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT (e.g. PSY100 X) STUDIE EENHEID (bv. PSY100-X)		INITIALS AND SURNAME VOORLETTERS EN VAN	
PAPER NUMBER VRAESTELNOMMER		DATE OF EXAMINATION DATUM VAN EKSAMEN	
STUDENT NUMBER STUDENTENOMMER		EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA) EKSAMENSENTRUM (BV. PRETORIA)	
UNIQUE PAPER NO. UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR.		For use by examination invigilator Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener ◆	

IMPORTANT

- 1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
- 2 MARK LIKE THIS
- 3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- 5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
- 8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

- 1 GEBUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
- 2 MERK AS VOLG
- 3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- 4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- 5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- 7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- 8 MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

1	a) b) c) d) e)	36	a) b) c) d) e)	71	a) b) c) d) e)	106	a) b) c) d) e)
2	a) b) c) d) e)	37	a) b) c) d) e)	72	a) b) c) d) e)	107	a) b) c) d) e)
3	a) b) c) d) e)	38	a) b) c) d) e)	73	a) b) c) d) e)	108	a) b) c) d) e)
4	a) b) c) d) e)	39	a) b) c) d) e)	74	a) b) c) d) e)	109	a) b) c) d) e)
5	a) b) c) d) e)	40	a) b) c) d) e)	75	a) b) c) d) e)	110	a) b) c) d) e)
6	a) b) c) d) e)	41	a) b) c) d) e)	76	a) b) c) d) e)	111	a) b) c) d) e)
7	a) b) c) d) e)	42	a) b) c) d) e)	77	a) b) c) d) e)	112	a) b) c) d) e)
8	a) b) c) d) e)	43	a) b) c) d) e)	78	a) b) c) d) e)	113	a) b) c) d) e)
9	a) b) c) d) e)	44	a) b) c) d) e)	79	a) b) c) d) e)	114	a) b) c) d) e)
10	a) b) c) d) e)	45	a) b) c) d) e)	80	a) b) c) d) e)	115	a) b) c) d) e)
11	a) b) c) d) e)	46	a) b) c) d) e)	81	a) b) c) d) e)	116	a) b) c) d) e)
12	a) b) c) d) e)	47	a) b) c) d) e)	82	a) b) c) d) e)	117	a) b) c) d) e)
13	a) b) c) d) e)	48	a) b) c) d) e)	83	a) b) c) d) e)	118	a) b) c) d) e)
14	a) b) c) d) e)	49	a) b) c) d) e)	84	a) b) c) d) e)	119	a) b) c) d) e)
15	a) b) c) d) e)	50	a) b) c) d) e)	85	a) b) c) d) e)	120	a) b) c) d) e)
16	a) b) c) d) e)	51	a) b) c) d) e)	86	a) b) c) d) e)	121	a) b) c) d) e)
17	a) b) c) d) e)	52	a) b) c) d) e)	87	a) b) c) d) e)	122	a) b) c) d) e)
18	a) b) c) d) e)	53	a) b) c) d) e)	88	a) b) c) d) e)	123	a) b) c) d) e)
19	a) b) c) d) e)	54	a) b) c) d) e)	89	a) b) c) d) e)	124	a) b) c) d) e)
20	a) b) c) d) e)	55	a) b) c) d) e)	90	a) b) c) d) e)	125	a) b) c) d) e)
21	a) b) c) d) e)	56	a) b) c) d) e)	91	a) b) c) d) e)	126	a) b) c) d) e)
22	a) b) c) d) e)	57	a) b) c) d) e)	92	a) b) c) d) e)	127	a) b) c) d) e)
23	a) b) c) d) e)	58	a) b) c) d) e)	93	a) b) c) d) e)	128	a) b) c) d) e)
24	a) b) c) d) e)	59	a) b) c) d) e)	94	a) b) c) d) e)	129	a) b) c) d) e)
25	a) b) c) d) e)	60	a) b) c) d) e)	95	a) b) c) d) e)	130	a) b) c) d) e)
26	a) b) c) d) e)	61	a) b) c) d) e)	96	a) b) c) d) e)	131	a) b) c) d) e)
27	a) b) c) d) e)	62	a) b) c) d) e)	97	a) b) c) d) e)	132	a) b) c) d) e)
28	a) b) c) d) e)	63	a) b) c) d) e)	98	a) b) c) d) e)	133	a) b) c) d) e)
29	a) b) c) d) e)	64	a) b) c) d) e)	99	a) b) c) d) e)	134	a) b) c) d) e)
30	a) b) c) d) e)	65	a) b) c) d) e)	100	a) b) c) d) e)	135	a) b) c) d) e)
31	a) b) c) d) e)	66	a) b) c) d) e)	101	a) b) c) d) e)	136	a) b) c) d) e)
32	a) b) c) d) e)	67	a) b) c) d) e)	102	a) b) c) d) e)	137	a) b) c) d) e)
33	a) b) c) d) e)	68	a) b) c) d) e)	103	a) b) c) d) e)	138	a) b) c) d) e)
34	a) b) c) d) e)	69	a) b) c) d) e)	104	a) b) c) d) e)	139	a) b) c) d) e)
35	a) b) c) d) e)	70	a) b) c) d) e)	105	a) b) c) d) e)	140	a) b) c) d) e)

Specimen only

MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ① to ⑩ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

- ① Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- ② The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE

0	1
---	---

 for the first paper and

0	2
---	---

 for the second. If only one paper, then leave blank

- ③ Fill in your initials and surname
- ④ Fill in the date of the examination
- ⑤ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ⑥ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right). Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square
- ⑦ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ⑧ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY
NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e.g. 403326)
- ⑨ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ⑩ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper. The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question. The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows [-]
- ◆ For official use by the invigilator. Do not fill in any information here