

Tutorial Letter 101/3/2018

Victimology CMY3705

Semesters 1 & 2

Department of Criminology and Security Science

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please register on myUnisa, activate your myLife e-mail addresses and make sure that you have regular access to the myUnisa module website, CMY3705-2018-S1/S2, as well as your group website.

Note: This is an online module and therefore it is available on myUnisa. However, in order to support you in your learning process, you will also receive some study material in printed format.

BARCODE

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1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

We are pleased to welcome you to this Victimology module and hope that you will find it both interesting and rewarding. We shall do our best to make your study of this module successful.

Because this is a fully online module, you need to use *myUnisa* to study and complete the learning activities for this course. You need to visit the websites on *myUnisa* for CMY3705 frequently. The website for your module is CMY3705-18-S1/S2.

You must, however, visit the web links in the learning units and the other menu options on your own.

1.1 Getting started

Owing to the nature of this module, you can read about the module and find your study material online. Go to the website at <https://my.unisa.ac.za> and log in using your student number and password. You will see CMY3705-18-S1/S2 in the row of modules displayed in the orange blocks at the top of the webpage. Select the **More** tab if you cannot find the module you require in the orange blocks. Then click on the module you want to open.

You will receive this tutorial letter and a printed copy of the online study material for your module. While the printed material may appear different from the online study material, it is the same, as it has been copied from the *myUnisa* website.

We wish you much success in your studies.

2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES

2.1 Purpose

Students who have completed this module successfully, will be able to demonstrate competence relating to a large variety of topics associated with Victimology.

This module is delivered using *myUnisa* and the internet as well as peer group interaction. Community engagement is also included in some of the activities. Your lecturers will interact with you on *myUnisa* and via e-mail.

2.2 Outcomes

For this module, there are several outcomes that we hope you will be able to accomplish by the end of the course:

Specific outcome 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the historical, development and scope of victimology as a sub-field of Criminology, as well as the concepts related to Victimology.

Assessment criteria:

- The historical development of victimology are outlined and explained in detail.
- Basic concepts such as victim, victimisation, victim risk, victim vulnerability are defined.
- The scope of victimology as a sub-field of criminology is critically analysed.
- Well-developed information retrieval skills are demonstrated.
- Information is presented in professionally accepted formats, using IT skills appropriately.
- An ability to deal with unfamiliar concrete and abstract problems and issues using evidence-based solutions and theory-driven arguments is demonstrated.

Specific outcome 2: Demonstrate an understanding of victimisation risk factors.

Assessment Criteria:

- A distinction is made between victim precipitation, facilitation, and susceptibility.
- Demographic and biological risk factors are identified.
- Victim-criminal relationships as a risk factor are critically analysed.
- Lifestyle as a victimisation risk factor is discussed.
- Repeat victimisation is explained.
- Well-developed information retrieval skills are demonstrated.
- Information is presented in professionally accepted formats, using IT skills appropriately.
- An ability to deal with unfamiliar concrete and abstract problems and issues using evidence-based solutions and theory-driven arguments is demonstrated.

Specific outcome 3: Demonstrate an understanding of victim empowerment and support in South Africa.

Assessment criteria:

- Key concepts such as victim support and victim empowerment are defined.
- International and South African developments in Victim empowerment are evaluated.
- Well-developed information retrieval skills are demonstrated.
- Information is presented in professionally accepted formats, using IT skills.
- An ability to deal with unfamiliar concrete and abstract problems and issues using evidence-based solutions and theory-driven arguments is demonstrated.

Specific outcome 4: Demonstrate an understanding of the Criminal Justice System and the needs of victims as witnesses.

Assessment criteria:

- Key concepts such as victim support, victim empowerment and criminal justice are explained.
- Secondary victimisation is critically analysed with regard to court proceedings.
- The criminal justice process and the role of victims as witnesses in court are explained in detail.
- The value of victim impact statements in court is explained in detail.
- Victim rights in the criminal justice process are discussed.
- The role of victims in crime prevention is explained.
- Demonstrate how restorative justice can address the needs of victims of violent crimes.
- Well-developed information skills are demonstrated.
- Information is presented in professionally accepted formats, using IT skill appropriately.
- An ability to deal with unfamiliar concrete and abstract problems and issues using evidence-based solutions and theory-driven arguments is demonstrated.

Specific outcome 5: Demonstrate an understanding of the inter-changeability of victims and offender roles.

Assessment criteria:

- The cycle within which victims become offenders is explained.
- Victims and prison violence are analysed.
- The meaning of violence in prison is explored.
- The impact of prison victimisation is explained.
- Information is presented in professionally accepted formats, using IT skills appropriately.
- An ability to deal with unfamiliar concrete and abstract problems and issues using evidence-based solutions and theory-driven arguments is demonstrated.

Specific outcome 6: Demonstrate an understanding of specific categories of vulnerable victims.

Assessment criteria:

- Victimisation of street children, commercial sexual exploitation of children and child labour are debated.
- Women and men as vulnerable victims of domestic violence is critically analysed.
- Children as victims are discussed.
- Victimisation of the elderly is explained in detail.
- Victims of farm attacks are discussed in depth.
- Victims of hate crimes (race and sex) are discussed.
- Victims of HIV/Aids and gender based violent crimes are discussed
- Well-developed information retrieval skills are demonstrated.
- Information is presented in professionally accepted formats, using IT skills appropriately.
- An ability to deal with unfamiliar concrete and abstract problems and issues using evidence-based solutions and theory-driven arguments is demonstrated.

3 LECTURER AND CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 Lecturer

The primary lecturer for this module is:

Mr Nigel Bougard
Brooklyn House 1-79
Tel: 012 433 9599
Email: bouganb@unisa.ac.za

3.2 Department

Department of Criminology and Security Sciences
Brooklyn House
Veale Street
Brooklyn

You can contact the Department of Criminology and Security Science as follows:

Telephone number: 012 433 9434 (Ms Z Skhosana – departmental secretary)

E-mail: skhoszp@unisa.ac.za

3.3 University

To contact the University follow the instructions in the brochure *Study @ Unisa*. Remember to have your student number available whenever you contact the University.

Whenever you write to a lecturer, please include your student number to enable the lecturer to help you more effectively.

4 RESOURCES

4.1 Joining myUnisa

If you have access to a computer that is linked to the internet, you can quickly access resources and information at the University. The *myUnisa* learning management system is Unisa's online campus that will help you to communicate with your lecturers, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa – all through the computer and the internet.

You can start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on the *myUnisa* orange block. This will take you to the *myUnisa* website. To go to the *myUnisa* website directly, go to <https://my.unisa.ac.za>. When you are on the *myUnisa website*, click on the “Claim UNISA Login” in the column on the left side of the screen. You will then be prompted to give your student number to claim your initial *myUnisa* as well as *myLife* login details.

Please consult the publication *Study @ Unisa* which you received with your study material for more information on *myUnisa*.

4.2 Other resources – printed support material

Because we want you to be successful in this online module, we also provide you with some of the study material in printed format. This will allow you to read the study material even if you are not online.

The printed study material will be sent to you at the beginning of the semester, but you do not have to wait for it before you start studying – you can go online as soon as you have registered and find all your study material there in the form of **Learning Units**. The material we will send you is an **offline** copy of the formal content for the online module. Having an offline copy will enable you to study for this module WITHOUT having to use the internet or to go to an internet café. It will save you time and money, and you will be able to read and re-read the material and start doing the activities.

It is very important that you log in to *myUnisa* regularly. We recommend that you log in at least once a week or every 10 days to do the following:

- **Check for new announcements.** You can also set your *myLife* e-mail account to receive the announcement e-mails on your cell phone.
- **Do the Discussion Forum activities.** When you do the activities for each unit, we want you to share your answers with the other people in your group. You can read the instructions and even prepare your answers offline, but you will need to go online to post your messages.
- **Do other online activities.** Should it be required, some of the unit activities you will need to access additional resources or complete a **Self-Assessment**. Do not skip these activities because they will help you complete the assignments and the activities for the module.

We hope that by giving you extra ways to study the material and practise all of the activities, this system will help you succeed in the online module. To get the most out of the online course you **MUST** go online regularly to complete the activities and assignments on time.

Remember, the printed support material is back-up material for everything that is found online on *myUnisa*. It does not contain any extra information. **In other words, do NOT wait for the printed support material to arrive before you start studying.**

4.3 Library services and resource information

For brief information, go to www.unisa.ac.za/brochures/studies

For detailed information, go to the Unisa website at <http://www.unisa.ac.za/> and click on **Library**.

For research support and services of personal librarians, go to <http://www.unisa.ac.za/Default.asp?Cmd=ViewContent&ContentID=7102>.

The Library has compiled numerous library guides:

- finding recommended reading in the print collection and e-reserves – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad>
- requesting material – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request>
- postgraduate information services – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad>
- finding, obtaining and using library resources and tools to assist in research – http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills
- contacting the Library/finding us on social media/frequently asked questions – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask>

Free computer and internet access

Unisa has entered into partnerships with establishments (referred to as Telecentres) in various locations across South Africa to enable you (as a Unisa student) free access to computers and the Internet. This access enables you to conduct the following academic related activities: registration; online submission of assignments; engaging in e-tutoring activities and signature courses; etc. Please note that any other activity outside of these is for your own costing e.g. printing, photocopying, etc. For more information on the Telecentre nearest to you, please visit www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres.

5 HOW TO STUDY ONLINE

5.1 What does it mean to study fully online?

Studying fully online modules differs completely from studying some of your other modules at Unisa.

- ***All your study material and learning activities for online modules are designed to be delivered online on myUnisa.*** Although we give you a printed copy to support your studies, the module is designed to be delivered online.
- ***All of your assignments must be submitted online.*** This means that you do all your activities and submit all your assignments on myUnisa should you choose not to use the South African Post Office for submission of assignments.
- ***All of the communication between you and the University happens online.*** Lecturers will communicate to you by e-mail, and using the **Announcements**, the **Discussion Forums** and the **Questions and Answers** tools. You can also use all of these ways to ask questions and contact your lecturers.

5.2 The myUnisa tools you will use

All of the information about myUnisa tools is located under the myUnisa website for this module. However, we thought it was important to highlight the tools that will be used for your formal assignments.

In this module, there are three different types of assessment using different *myUnisa* tools:

- **Discussions:** This is the place where the online discussion forums take place and where you can share your ideas and insights with other students in your group.
- **Assignments:** The assignments that are not done under **Discussions** are called written assignments and Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's). You have to type these assignments in a **PDF** document and submit them online, in the same way as you will submit all the other assignments online.
- The assignments will be routed to your lecturer who will mark them. Depending on the assignment, you may be asked to fill in a form or type a document. These typed assignments must be submitted as **PDF** documents using the online **Assignments** tool on myUnisa.

Under **Discussions**, several other discussion forums are available where you can share ideas and post your opinions online.

You may also ask questions using the **Questions and Answers** tool. If your question is of general importance, your TA may publish it for the whole group to see.

6 ASSESSMENT

6.1 Assessment plan

Here is a break-down of the formal Assignments, as they occur in the semester.

The assignment questions for **both** semester 1 and 2 are in this TL101 on the final pages of this document. Please ensure that you answer the questions for the correct semester in which you are registered. They have unique numbers which must be given when you submit them for marking. Each assignment has a due date which must be adhered to. NO late submissions will be accepted unless there are circumstances beyond your control, such as a postal strike.

▪ **General assignment numbers**

This tutorial letter contains **two (2) compulsory** assignments for **each** semester:

Semester 1: Assignment 01 and Assignment 02

Semester 2: Assignment 01 and Assignment 02

▪ **Unique assignment numbers**

FIRST SEMESTER

Semester 1: Assignment 01 – 842521

Semester 1: Assignment 02 – 806814

SECOND SEMESTER

Semester 2: Assignment 01 – 688004

Semester 2: Assignment 02 – 789433

6.2 Year mark and final examination

Your year mark for this module is calculated from the results of both assignments.

Weighting in the course: **Year Mark counts 20% & Exam counts 80% of the final mark**

Your final examination is one written question paper out of **75 marks**. It will consist of multiple choice, essay and paragraph type questions and you will have **2 hours** to complete it. The examination department will contact you. Your exam time table will be sent to you containing the date, time and venue for this exam. Your essay questions must be in the same format as your written assignment i.e. Introduction, Definitions, the discussion of the content must have headings and sub-headings and a Conclusion (for exam purposes you do not need an Index and Bibliography). You also do not need to reference sources in your answer). Please access *myUnisa*: announcements for an exam preparation through the course of the semester.

6.3 Assignment due dates and preparation

IMPORTANT:

Your lecturers **do not have the authority** to grant extension of time for the submission of assignments.

Please note that **NO ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER THE RELEVANT DUE DATE.** Please adhere to the due dates. This means that you should take into account the submission dates for Assignments 01 and 02 when planning your study schedule

FIRST SEMESTER

The closing date for assignment 01 is **06 March 2018**

The closing date for assignment 02 is **06 April 2018**

SECOND SEMESTER

The closing date for assignment 01 is **20 August 2018**

The closing date for assignment 02 is **21 September 2018**

- **Preparation of assignments**

Scientific requirements of written/essay type assignments (25 marks)

Title page

This is the cover page of the assignment, with the topic clearly stated as it appears in this tutorial letter.

Table of contents

This should be provided on a separate page reflecting the headings and sub-heading presented in the assignment, as well as the page numbers.

Introduction

Orientate the reader to the topic of the assignment in few paragraphs, not exceeding half a page. The introduction should answer who, what, where and how questions.

Definition of key concepts

The concepts to be defined are derived from the title of the topic and main headings of the assignment. Consult a conventional book or journal article on the topic for definitions and present it in your own words. Acknowledge the source consulted.

Presentation of topic

Present an interesting and insightful discussion consisting of five (5) to ten (10) pages. Include suitable examples and apply case studies appropriately to the topic. Formulate your own headings and sub-headings. Number your heading and sub headings appropriately. For example: 1. Introduction 2. Definition of key concepts 2.1 Victimology ...

Do not copy any source word for word; paraphrase the information without losing the original meaning from the source.

Do not write in the first person (I, me and my), write in the third person. For example: the student is of the opinion...

Conclusion

End your discussion with a conclusion and express your own opinion on the topic discussed. Please do not present a summary of what was discussed.

Bibliography

Provide a list of sources which you have personally consulted in alphabetical order according to the surnames of the authors.

Examples:

- **Journal articles**

Maree, A & Joubert, E. 1999. Exposure to child pornography on the Internet. *Acta Criminologica*, 12(3): 59-66.

- **Books**

Jones, A.M. 2012. *Perspectives from the community: Case studies in offender rehabilitation*. London: Sage.

- **Study guide**

The author of the particular chapter is identified, followed by the year of publication and the title of the specific chapter. This is followed by the course code with the title of the study guide in brackets and finally the publisher.

- **Newspaper article**

Spence, C. (2009). Cops arrest smuggling syndicate at border. The Star. 24 May: 3.

- **Internet sources**

Spence, C. 2009. Cops arrest smuggling syndicate at border. The Star. 24 May. Available at: http://www.iolonline/news/TheStar/1059/9de2069ebbb/25-05-2009/Cops_arrest_smuggling_syndicate_at_border (accessed [or retrieved] on: 7 July 2009).

Please refer to SCHCJALL/301/4/2018 as well as KRMALLR/301/4/2018 for detailed referencing techniques on the Harvard method.

General information

- Use Arial font and 12 font size.
- Use 1.5 line and paragraph spacing.
- Default MS Word margins and convert to **PDF** format for marking.
- Justify your paragraphs – align text to both left and right margins.
- Present 5 to 10 content pages – excluding table of contents and bibliography.
- Use your study guide only as a primary source of information **consult at least 3 additional sources** – use conventional books and journal articles.
- For more assistance click on the Additional resources tab on myUnisa.

7 ASSIGNMENTS

SEMESTER 1

ASSIGNMENT 01

UNIQUE NUMBER: 842521

DUE DATE: 06 March 2018

WRITTEN ESSAY

[25]

(5 layout + 20 content = 25 marks)

Your assignment answer must be structured (scientific layout) with an Index; Introduction; Definitions; The discussion of the assignment must have appropriate headings and subheadings; a Conclusion and a List of References/Bibliography. Use the Harvard Method to reference sources in your text and in your reference list. Use at least three (3) different sources in your assignment. Remember to use examples and/or short case studies to show application to theory. Use a 12 font /Aerial /1.5 line spacing /default MS Word margins and submit your assignment in **PDF** format for marking on *myUnisa*. The length of the assignment should be a minimum of five (5) content pages (excluding Index and Bibliography) and a maximum of ten (10) pages. Look for assistance regarding referencing techniques in SCHJALL/301/4/2018 as well as additional resources in the document entitled "Technical requirements for quotations and referencing". The Academic Phrase Bank on the left hand menu of the *myUnisa* page for CMY3705 will assist you further with academic writing.

TOPIC

In South Africa, street children are exposed to various forms of victimisation due to their vulnerability. Include credible sources in discussing the challenges of the aforesaid marginalised group.

SEMESTER 1

ASSIGNMENT 02

UNIQUE NUMBER: 806814

DUE DATE: 06 April 2018

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

[25]

1. Choose the correct option from the following:
 1. Perpetrators of farm attacks don't necessarily spend time gathering information before making brutal attacks on farm owners.
 2. Perpetrators of farm attacks don't necessarily steal from the farmers before exiting the home or leaving the property.
 3. Perpetrators of farm attacks only target the farm owners and the family members of the farmer.
 4. Perpetrators of farm attacks usually burn, strangle, stab and shoot at their victims during attacks.
2. The use of or participation of under aged children in a majority of sexual acts with adults or other minors where no force is present is known as:
 1. Sexual exploitation
 2. Survival sex
 3. Child pornography
 4. Prostitution
3. Which statement concerning female prisoners is **INCORRECT**?
 1. Sexual abuse of female prisoners can occur as a result of unsupervised access of male staff to female facilities.
 2. Sexual abuse of female prisoners can be avoided by ensuring that they are supervised only by female staff.
 3. When a mother is incarcerated it is more likely to result in serious family problems as she is unable to care for her children.
 4. Because female prisons are so densely populated, there is more economic justification for a wide variety of programmes.
4. Initiation schools for boys are attended ...
 1. throughout the year in South Africa.
 2. for the main purpose of being circumcised.
 3. in hygienic and comfortable surroundings.
 4. for the purpose of enhancing their well-being.
5. Section 12 of the Children's Act 2005 protects children from harmful acts by ...
 1. not ignoring the child's universal rights under the Bill of Rights.
 2. giving each child the privilege of partaking in all cultural practices.
 3. allowing a girl child to be subjected to Ukuthwala by family.
 4. allowing circumcisions of all children as part of their culture.

6. South Africans feel that illegal immigrants or foreigners are a threat to the country's safety and economy because ...
 1. street vendors and shop owners sell good quality, imported goods at reasonable prices.
 2. unauthorised migrants have good references and many friends to assist them in finding jobs.
 3. they have voting rights, freedom of movement, freedom of speech and thriving businesses.
 4. most South Africans view them in a negative light, not worthy of refugee status or sympathy.
7. Juveniles need special attention in prison because ...
 1. children (under the age of 21) must be detained separately from adults.
 2. serious behavioural and emotional problems cannot be dealt with in prison.
 3. special education for juveniles with learning disabilities is too expensive.
 4. special educational facilities are often needed for juveniles with special needs.
8. The phenomenon of xenophobia in South Africa includes ...
 1. the outbreaks in 2007 and 2008 where South African citizens were being forced to live and work with Africans and other immigrants.
 2. South Africans who favour forceful approaches to controlling immigration and putting more money into boarder control and protection.
 3. government and other agencies which have a major task ahead of them if they are to convince South Africans to support a more exclusive immigration policy.
 4. government and NGOs being supportive of South Africans who are intolerant of outsiders immigrating from neighbouring countries.
9. ... can be defined as, both male and female, who engage in sexual activities for money, profit or any other consideration as a result of coercion or influence.
 1. Trafficked sex workers; victims
 2. Vulnerable sexual victims; minorities
 3. Child sex industry; adolescents
 4. Commercial sexual exploitation; children
10. Secondary victimisation in the criminal justice system means ...
 1. the courts focus on the victim's needs and wants.
 2. that victims are treated with caution and respect.
 3. the victims are blamed without legal representation.
 4. that victims are ill-informed and blamed by officials.
11. Despite the efforts by NGO's, the recruitment of child soldiers prevails. As a result, child soldiers often experience the following psychological consequences:
 1. Fear of the unknown; scars and educational shortcomings
 2. Irritability; sensitivity to light and suicidal tendencies
 3. Sensitivity to loud noises; under/overweight and irritability
 4. Suicidal threats; poor self-image and illiteracy

12. Which statement concerning cultural practices is correct and included in the Constitution?
 1. Provisions are made for customary law which are not in conflict with the Constitution and do not include harmful acts.
 2. All forms of cultural practices are acceptable and protected by the Constitution of South Africa.
 3. Some forms of violence should be viewed sympathetically as gender and cultural practices within communities.
 4. Provisions under Sections 30 and 31 of the Constitution give due respect to cultural inclusion and statutory law.
13. The criminal justice model gives the victims the right to ...
 1. benefit from state compensation funds.
 2. inform the court of the effect of victimisation.
 3. contribute to the prevention of crime through self-protection.
 4. make use of rape crisis centres and shelters.
14. Which one of the following definitions of domestic violence is correct?
 1. Domestic violence consists of slaps, pushes, shoves and shouting which is considered abusive and abnormal violence.
 2. Domestic violence is the physical, sexual and/or psychological abuse that occurs in an intimate relationship regardless of marital status.
 3. Domestic violence is an act carried out with the sole intention of causing physical pain or injury to another person or animal.
 4. Domestic violence is considered as normal and abnormal violence of one family member towards another family member.
15. Which statement concerning hate crime is **INCORRECT**?
 1. Hate crimes are motivated by prejudice and hatred for members of the dominant culture.
 2. Hate crimes are an age old phenomenon which occurred throughout history to members of minority groups.
 3. Hate crimes usually consist of threats, harassment or physical harm of its victims based on prejudice.
 4. Hate crimes may include intimidation, harassment, vandalism, personal assaults and even homicide.
16. Why has the responsibility for dealing with elder abuse shifted to many more sectors of society?
 1. More than 300 complaints were received from mistreated people in old age homes.
 2. Heavy demands and pressure are placed on the elderly receive social pensions.
 3. Older people are now encouraged to live in their communities as long as possible.
 4. Police officials and social workers were reluctant to act on reports of elder abuse.

17. According to Geldenhuys (2007), there is an increase in sexual violence around the world. He further states that ...
1. this violence occurs in similar circumstances as other crimes and is a health problem.
 2. this violence occurs more in prisons and is a violation of basic human rights.
 3. sexual violence in prisons contributes to random acts of violence, both in prisons and society.
 4. all prisoners are targeted for sexual assault when they enter the prison.
18. Which theory does the statement below describe?
- The basis of the victim's reactions is ascribed to the episodic nature of the abuse and not the battering cycle per se. The abused victim begins to feel increasingly more negative about herself and more in need of her abuser.
1. Battered woman's syndrome
 2. Theory of traumatic bonding and psychological entrapment
 3. Systems theory
 4. Theory of separation assault
19. Which statement concerning victims of HIV/AIDS and gender based violent crimes is **INCORRECT**?
1. Sexual assault of women and girls typically involves unprotected sex, which makes them psychologically more at risk of HIV infection than men.
 2. Millions of South Africans living with the human immunodeficiency virus are stigmatised making them particularly vulnerable to victimisation.
 3. HIV/Aids related stigma was built upon an environment in which gay and lesbian sexuality was criminalised and heavily stigmatised in the late apartheid SA.
 4. With the high incidences of sexual assault of women and girls in SA, they are particularly vulnerable to contracting the disease.
20. Who according to Erin Pizzey (2004) is "hell-bent" on revenge and will take measures such as stalking a spouse or ex-spouse?
1. Abusive husband
 2. Family terrorist
 3. Battered wife
 4. Female partner
21. The South African Law Commission recommends that ... should access, and take into account the ... knowledge, use and manipulation of a particular victim's ... for the purpose of sentencing.
1. police officers; victim's; harm
 2. court officials; person's; injuries
 3. residing officers; individual's; losses
 4. judicial officers; offender's; vulnerability

22. Investigating officers put forward ideas on how farm attacks can be prevented. One of those ideas involves ...
 1. the owner of the farm putting up barbed wire fencing around the house.
 2. farmers following a set routine for security checks on the property.
 3. workers being informers as far as possible as part of the security on farms.
 4. workers reporting on all matters of household security to the farmer's family.
23. Women and girls in South Africa are vulnerable to HIV infection due to the high incidences of...
 1. xenophobic attacks.
 2. stigmatisation.
 3. sexual assault.
 4. survival sex.
24. The "fathers of Victimology" ... that the ... attitude and behaviour contributed to the crime being committed.
 1. assumed, offender's
 2. theorised, victim's
 3. decided, victim's
 4. theorised, perpetrator
25. The societal impact of hate crime victimisation includes ...
 1. feelings of being unsafe and destabilisation.
 2. nightmares, feeling unprotected and intimidated.
 3. fear, renewed conflicts around previous areas of division in the community which result in polarisation.
 4. sleep disturbances, renewed conflicts around previous areas of division in the community which result in polarisation.

SEMESTER 2

ASSIGNMENT 01

UNIQUE NUMBER: 688004

DUE DATE: 20 August 2018

WRITTEN ESSAY

[25]

(5 layout + 20 content = 25 marks)

Your assignment answer must be structured (scientific layout) with an Index; Introduction; Definitions; Body of assignment must have appropriate headings and subheadings; Conclusion and List of References/Bibliography. Use the Harvard Method to reference sources in your text and in your reference list. Use at least three (3) different sources in your assignment. Remember to use examples and/or short case studies to show application to theory. Use a 12 font /Aerial /1.5 line spacing /default MS Word margins and submit your assignment in **PDF** format for marking on myUnisa. The length of the assignment should be a minimum of five (5) content pages (excluding Index and Bibliography) and a maximum of ten (10) pages. Look for assistance regarding referencing techniques in SCHJALL/301/4/2018 and Additional Resources in the document entitled "Technical requirements for quotations and referencing". The Academic Phrase Bank on the left hand menu of the myUnisa page for CMY3705 will assist you further with academic writing.

TOPIC

Discuss the dilemma of offenders in the prison system as victims within a correctional context, by making use of credible sources.

SEMESTER 2

ASSIGNMENT 02

UNIQUE NUMBER: 789433

DUE DATE: 21 September 2018

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

[25]

1. The field of Victimology emerged in the 1940s when the “fathers of Victimology”... and ... started to study victims of crime.
 1. Walklate and Mendelsohn.
 2. Godfrey and von Hentig.
 3. Vetten and Walklate.
 4. Mendelsohn and von Hentig.
2. Victim policies not only contribute to the making of a more concerned and just society, but such policies can also help... and control...
 1. prevent; crime.
 2. solve; victimisation.
 3. minimise; violence.
 4. probe; criminality.
3. The Victim Empowerment Programme within the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) has the following key output:
 1. To integrate criminal justice programmes and minimise the negative effects of crime.
 2. To develop a comprehensive model that incorporates integrated service delivery to victims.
 3. To encourage effective victim empowerment and private justice in the criminal justice system.
 4. To promote and implement a victim-centred approach through rehabilitation programmes.
4. Tolman and Edleson (1992) describe emotional abuse as ...; and ...
 1. non-physical; torture; indirect.
 2. mental; aggression; psychological maltreatment.
 3. indirect; mental torture; non-physical.
 4. psychological torture; direct; non-physical.
5. Which description of a “victim” is the **MOST CORRECT** from the options below?
 1. Official entities and persons who have suffered harm through primary, secondary or tertiary means.
 2. Any person, entity or group who has suffered injury or loss due to illegal activity. Harm can be physically, emotional or economic.
 3. Survivors who have been threatened emotionally and physically, by persons or entities that are illegal.
 4. Any person, group or entity that has suffered injury or loss and has been harmed in various situations.

6. The severity of trauma experienced by victims after a farm attack can cause...
1. false views of rage and feelings of guilt.
 2. fear that family will be driven apart as a result of the trauma
 3. feelings of empowerment to take matters into their own hands
 4. children being encouraged to protect themselves.
7. Which of the combinations listed below are **NOT** all potential causes of farm attacks?
1. Illegal immigrants, revenge and inflammatory statements.
 2. Unemployment, culture of violence and poverty.
 3. Inflammatory statements, available weapons and revenge.
 4. Poverty, easy access to weapons and immigrants.
8. The criminologist as a ... scientist, can show the court the ... information, as well as the ... effect on the victim.
1. human; circumstantial; financial
 2. social; correct; physiological
 3. human; factual; psychosocial
 4. social; factual; emotional
9. Identify the **INCORRECT** option/combination: The following people *can make a VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT*:
1. direct victim or spouse of the victim
 2. parent/ guardian or step-parent of the victim
 3. representative or lawyer of the victim
 4. primary victim or criminologist
10. The aftermath of child trafficking and forced labour depend on the age of the child concerned. Often both their... and are delayed, leaving a long-lasting mark on the child.
1. socialisation; education.
 2. development; growth.
 3. education; maturation.
 4. comprehension; self-esteem.
11. The criminal justice model gives the victims the right to ...
1. benefit from state compensation funds.
 2. inform the court of the effect of victimisation.
 3. contribute to the prevention of crime through self-protection.
 4. make use of rape crisis centres and shelters.
12. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons are vulnerable to various forms of victimisation. These include:
1. Domination and financial exploitation.
 2. Corrective rape and discrimination.
 3. Marginalisation and forced prostitution.
 4. Discrimination and harsh working conditions.

13. Which statement concerning women with violent or controlling partners is **INCORRECT**?

1. They are less able to negotiate condom usage.
2. The woman is ill-informed and blamed by officials.
3. The woman's right to remain in or terminate the abusive relationship is limited.
4. They are often economically dependent on their abusive partners.

14. Initiation schools for boys are attended ...

1. for the purpose of improving their wellbeing.
2. in hygienic and uncomfortable surroundings.
3. during the course of the year in South Africa.
4. primarily to be circumcised and to learn social laws.

15. Which **perspective** does the following statement describe?

The foundation of the victim's reactions is ascribed to the episodic nature of the abuse and not the battering cycle per se. The abused victim begins to feel increasingly more negative about herself and more in need of her abuser.

1. Battered woman's syndrome.
2. Theory of traumatic bonding and psychological entrapment.
3. Systems theory.
4. Theory of separation assault.

16. Which statement concerning secondary victimisation is **INCORRECT**?

1. unfavourable remarks which increases their sense of defencelessness.
2. reinforcement to seek medical and psychological help.
3. the victims are ill-informed and blamed by the officials.
4. inappropriate questioning by officials.

17. Section 12 of the Children's Act 2005 protects children from harmful acts by ...

1. giving each child the privilege of partaking in all cultural practices.
2. allowing a girl child to be subjected to Ukuthwala by family.
3. allowing circumcisions of all children as part of their culture.
4. not ignoring the child's universal rights under the Bill of Rights.

18. Choose the correct statement regarding sexual violence in prison.

1. Heterosexual men who are raped in prison question their sexuality and may perceive themselves as intrasexual.
2. Sexual violence towards men in prison may include the use of objects and women's underwear.
3. Male prisoners who are raped question their manliness and are vulnerable to further assault.
4. "Wyfies" are regarded as sex objects and domestic servants, by the prison guards.

19. Which statement concerning cultural practices is included in the Constitution?
1. Provisions are made for customary law, which are not in conflict with the constitution and do not include harmful acts.
 2. All forms of cultural practices are acceptable and protected by the constitution of South Africa.
 3. Some forms of violence should be viewed sympathetically as gender and cultural practices within communities.
 4. Provisions under Sections 30 and 31 of the constitution give due respect to cultural inclusion and statutory law.
20. By treating victims ..., the criminal justice system can maintain or restore the victim's ... for the law and thus prevent violence.
1. fairly; respect
 2. responsibly; belief
 3. positively; optimism
 4. well; respect
21. What will happen if the contents of a victim impact statement (VIS) are disputed?
1. The author or victim will have to be called as a witness.
 2. The document will not be deliberated at all in court.
 3. The court will have to reassess the conviction.
 4. The victim will be encouraged to appeal.
22. Which one of the following statements on female genital mutilation/cutting is **INCORRECT**?
1. Female genital mutilation/cutting is practiced on children, adolescents and on infants in Ethiopia.
 2. Religious foundations for female genital mutilation/cutting are commonly found throughout history.
 3. Practitioners are generally traditional birth attendants or midwives.
 4. Practitioners' status in the community can be linked with the operation.
23. The societal impact of hate crime victimisation includes ...
1. feelings of being unsafe and destabilisation.
 2. nightmares, feeling unprotected and intimidated.
 3. fear, renewed conflicts around previous areas of division in the community which result in polarisation.
 4. sleep disturbances, renewed conflicts around previous areas of division in the community which result in polarisation.

24. According to Geldenhuys (2007) there is an increase in sexual violence around the world. He further states that ...
1. this violence occurs more in prisons and is a violation of basic human rights.
 2. this violence occurs in similar circumstances as other crimes and is a health problem.
 3. sexual violence in prisons contributes to random acts of violence, both in prisons and society.
 4. all prisoners are targeted for sexual assault when they enter the prison.
25. Which statement concerning victims of HIV/AIDS and gender based violent crimes is **INCORRECT**?
1. Gugu Dlamini was stoned to death.
 2. Men are physiologically more at risk of HIV infection than women.
 3. Women in abusive relationships are less able to negotiate condom usage.
 4. The woman's right to remain in or terminate the abusive relationship is limited.

8 IN CLOSING

Do not hesitate to contact us by e-mail if you are experiencing problems with the content of this tutorial letter or with any academic aspect of the module.

We wish you a fascinating and satisfying journey through the learning material and trust that you will complete the module successfully.

Enjoy the journey!

MR NIGEL BOUGARD
bougannb@unisa.ac.za

9 ADDENDUM - DECLARATION OF OWN WORK

I (full name) _____

_____ declare that:

- I understand what plagiarism entails and am aware of the relevant policy in this regard.
- I declare that this assignment for Victimology (CMY3705) is my own work. Where someone else's work was used due acknowledgement was given and reference was made according to the University's requirements.
- I did not make use of another student's current and/or previous work and submitted it as my own.
- I did not allow and will not allow anyone to copy my work with the intention of presenting it as his or her own work.

Student number: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____