

# **Tutorial letter 101/3/2018**

## **Principles of Crime Prevention, Reduction and Control**

### **CMY2602**

#### **Semesters 1 & 2**

#### **Department of Criminology and Security Science**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:**

This tutorial letter contains important information  
about your module.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the module *Principles of Crime Prevention, Reduction and Control* (CMY2602) offered by the Department of Criminology and Security Science. We hope that you will find the module both interesting and rewarding. You will be well on your way to success if you start studying early in the semester. Take time to do the assignments thoroughly. These include **two compulsory assignments** which **must** be submitted before the due dates.

The Department of Despatch should supply you with the following study material for this module:

- A study guide
- Tutorial Letters 101 and 301
- Additional tutorial letters

**IMPORTANT: This tutorial letter is Tutorial Letter 101, the first tutorial letter for the module CMY2602, which you should have received upon registration. Please read this tutorial letter as soon as possible, before you start working on this module.**

Tutorial Letter 101 contains important information about this module. We urge you to read it carefully and to keep it at hand when working through the study material, completing the assignments, preparing for the examination and addressing questions to your lecturers.

Please note the corrections to the self-assessment questions and answers on pages 204-205, Section 6.2.10 and 6.2.11 of the Study guide is as follows:

- 1 (a)
- 2 (c)
- 3 (a)
- 4 (b) and (c)
- 5 (a)

As this study guide was revised by various lecturers, please kindly inform the lecturer via email if you encounter any other possible corrections.

Furthermore, in this tutorial letter you will find the assignments for both semesters and instructions on the preparation and submission of the assignments. We have further included certain general and administrative information about this module. Please study these sections of the tutorial letter carefully.

Together with Tutorial Letter 101 you should also have received Tutorial Letter 301 upon registration. Please read Tutorial Letter 301 in combination with Tutorial Letter 101 as it provides you with important general information on studying at Unisa and, specifically, within the College of Law.

Additional tutorial letters that you may expect later in the semester will, for example, include information on the examination and feedback on the assignments. We would like to point out that you must read all the tutorial letters you receive during the semester *immediately* and *carefully*, as they always contain important and, sometimes, urgent information. Also take note that the tutorial letters you receive form part of your study material and should be taken into account when you prepare for the examination.

Remember, some tutorial letters may not be available when you register. Tutorial letters that are not available when you register will be posted to you as soon as possible, but will also be available on myUnisa.

## **2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES**

### **2.1 Purpose**

This module is one of five which comprises the syllabus for Criminology 2.

All of them are offered as semester modules.

### **2.2 Outcomes**

The curriculum for CMY2602 covers the following themes:

- The evolution, development and application of crime prevention approaches, models and structures
- The role of the National Crime Prevention Strategy in the successful prevention of crime
- The role players in the criminal justice system: the South African Police Service and Correctional Services
- The role, function and jurisdiction of the criminal courts in the Republic of South Africa
- The role of traffic control as a component of the criminal justice system
- The community management of high risk offenders

When you have completed this module, you should have achieved the specific learning outcomes as explained in the study guide for this module. You should have a clear understanding of the terms, rules, concepts, theories and principles of crime prevention, reduction and control.

## **3 LECTURERS AND CONTACT DETAILS**

### **3.1 Lecturers**

Mrs GE Da Costa  
Brooklyn House 01 – 039  
Veale Street, Brooklyn Pretoria  
E-mail address: dcostge@unisa.ac.za  
Telephone number 012-433 9478

#### Secondary lecturer

Mrs E Joubert  
Brooklyn House 01 – 047  
Veale Street, Brooklyn Pretoria  
E-mail address: joubee@unisa.ac.za  
Telephone number 012-433 9490

**Letters to lecturers may not be enclosed with, or inserted into assignments.** All written enquiries that are not of a purely administrative nature but are about the content of this module should be directed to the responsible lecturer.

Please do not hesitate to contact the lecturer should you experience any problems in connection with the contents of the study material for CMY2602. You can phone, make an appointment to come and see the lecturer personally, write a letter, send an e-mail, or communicate with via the "Discussion Forum" on *myUnisa*.

### 3.2 Department

Department of Criminology and Security Science  
P O Box 392  
UNISA  
0003

Department Secretary: Zanele Skhosana (012 – 433 9434) - skhoszp@unisa.ac.za  
Administrator: Mrs J Motha 012 433 9475 – maponjm1@unisa.ac.za

#### **Before Contacting the University please note the following:**

Please ensure that you always have your study material as well as your student number with you whenever you contact Unisa. If your query is not related to the content of this module please consult the *Study @ Unisa* brochure for the relevant contact details.

**The Lecturer will not be able to assist you with administrative matters.** This includes matters pertaining to registration, submission of assignments, assignment results, examination dates, examination venues or examination results. Such matters should be addressed to the relevant administrative department.

General Unisa contact details can be found in the *Study @ Unisa* brochure which you should have received upon registration.

If you need to contact the University about matters not related to the content of this module, please consult the publication *Study @ Unisa* which you received with your study material. This booklet contains information on how to contact the university (for example to whom you may write, important telephone and fax numbers, addresses and details of times certain facilities are open).

### 3.3 University

University of South Africa  
P O Box 392  
UNISA  
0003

If you need to contact the University about matters not related to the content of this module, please consult the publication *Study @ Unisa* which you received with your study material. This booklet contains information on how to contact the university (for example to whom you may write, important telephone and fax numbers, addresses and details of times certain facilities are open).

## 4 RESOURCES

### 4.1 Prescribed books

There are no prescribed textbooks for *Principles of Crime Prevention, Reduction and Control* (CMY2602). This means that you do not have to buy any additional books. You only need to study your study guide and tutorial letters.

## 4.2 Recommended books

There are no recommended books for this module.

## 4.3 Electronic Reserves (e-Reserves)

There are no electronic reserves for this module.

## 4.4 Library services and resources information

For brief information go to: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/contents/studies/docs/myStudies-at-Unisa2017-brochure.pdf> or [Library-enquiries@unisa.ac.za](mailto:Library-enquiries@unisa.ac.za)

For more detailed information, go to the Unisa website: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/>, 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:

- [find recommended reading in the print collection and e-reserves - http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad)
- [request material - http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request)
- [postgraduate information services - http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad)
- [finding , obtaining and using library resources and tools to assist in doing research http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research\\_Skills](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills)
- [how to contact the Library/find us on social media/frequently asked questions - http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask)

## 4.5 Tutorial offerings at Unisa

Please be informed that, with effect from 2013, Unisa offers online tutorials (e-tutoring) to students registered for certain modules at NQF levels 5, 6 and 7. This means qualifying first year, second year and third year modules. Please communicate with your module leader to find out if any of the modules that you have registered for falls in this category.

Once you have been registered for a qualifying module, you will be allocated to a group of students with whom you will be interacting during the tuition period as well as an e-tutor who will be your tutorial facilitator. Thereafter you will receive a sms informing you about your group, the name of your e-tutor and instructions on how to log onto *myUnisa* in order to receive further information on the e-tutoring process.

Online tutorials are conducted by qualified e-tutors who are appointed by Unisa and are offered free of charge. All you need to be able to participate in e-tutoring is a computer with internet connection. If you live close to a Unisa regional centre or a Telecentre contracted with Unisa, please feel free to visit any of these to access the internet. E-tutoring takes place on *myUnisa* where you are expected to connect with other students in your allocated group. It is the role of the e-tutor to guide you through your study material during this interaction process. For you to get the most out of online tutoring, you need to participate in the online discussions that the e-tutor will be facilitating.

There are modules which students have been found to repeatedly fail. These modules are allocated face-to-face tutors and tutorials for these modules take place at the Unisa regional centres. These tutorials are also offered free of charge. However, it is important for you to register at your nearest Unisa Regional Centre to secure attendance of these classes.

## 5. STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

### 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](http://www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres).

Important information appears in your *Study @ Unisa* brochure.

## 6 STUDY PLAN

Please consult the *Study @ Unisa* brochure for general time management and planning skills. This is invaluable advice and will assist you to achieve effective methods of study and learning.

## 7 PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

There are no practicals for this module.

## 8 ASSESSMENT AND CRITERIA

### 8.1 Assessment plan

**There are two assignments per semester which must be submitted before the due date.**

1st assignment consisting of two <u>paragraph</u> type questions:	1 x 15 marks
	1 x 10 marks
2nd assignment consisting of 25 MCQ`s:	25 marks

NB: Students who submit the first assignment of the semester before or on the date of submission will be admitted to the examination, regardless of the mark obtained for the assignment. This assignment mark will be taken into account for the semester mark. It will count 10% of the semester mark. Thus, the assignments are compulsory for admission to the examination. If you fail to submit your assignments, you will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

**Thus, students who submit the first and the second assignment of the semester will obtain admission to the examination and both their assignments will be taken into account for their semester marks.**

The semester mark constitutes 20% (first assignment 10% and the second assignment 10%) of the final mark. Remember, you need to obtain at least 40% in the examination before your semester mark will be taken into account.

How will this work in practice?

- Your semester mark counts 20% (Assignment 01 counts 10% and Assignment 02 counts 10%) of your final mark.
- Your examination mark counts 80% of your final mark.

Your final mark for the module will thus be calculated as follows: 20% (semester mark) + 80% (examination mark) = 100% (final mark).

## 8.2 General assignment numbers

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

Semester 1: Assignment 01 and 02

Semester 2: Assignment 01 and 02

### 8.2.1 Unique assignment numbers

Please note that each assignment has a unique number. Please ensure that you use the correct unique number for the relevant assignment.

#### First semester

Assignment 01: Unique number: 796755

Assignment 02: Unique number: 868708

#### Second semester

Assignment 01: Unique number: 786969

Assignment 02: Unique number: 716081

## 8.3 Assignment due dates

### **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. It also means that you must plan ahead.

### **The closing dates for the submission of Assignments 01 and 02 are:**

- **First semester**
  - Assignment 01: 19 MARCH 2018
  - Assignment 02: 19 APRIL 2018
  
- **Second semester**
  - Assignment 01: 20 AUGUST 2018
  - Assignment 02: 20 SEPTEMBER 2018
  -



## 8.4 Submission of assignments

You may submit the paragraph style questions and multiple-choice question assignments either electronically via *myUnisa* or by post. Assignments may **NOT** be submitted by fax or e-mail. The best way to ensure that the University receives your assignment is to submit it via *myUnisa*. For detailed information and requirements as far as assignments are concerned, see the *Study @ Unisa* brochure which you received with your study package, alternatively the *myUnisa* website. **Please submit your written assignment in PDF format only.**

### ***Submission of paragraph style/multiple-choice question assignments electronically***

To submit an assignment **via *myUnisa***:

- Go to *myUnisa*.
- Log in with your student number and password.
- Select the module.
- Click on assignments in the menu on the left-hand side of the screen.
- Click on the assignment number you want to submit.

Follow the instructions on the screen very carefully.

### **Submission of assignments by post:**

If you submit the multiple-choice question assignments by post, please do the following:

- (1) If you answer the assignment on a mark-reading sheet and submit it by post, please consult the *Study @ Unisa* brochure for instructions on how to use and complete a mark-reading sheet, as well as an example of a mark-reading sheet used for assignment purposes. Follow the instructions very carefully.
- (2) You must mark your answers to the multiple choice questions assignment directly on a mark-reading sheet which you received as part of your study package. All the mark-reading sheets will be marked by the computer. Check that Unisa has supplied you with a mark-reading sheet. Written answers on a sheet of paper will not be marked.
- (3) Please ensure that your name, address, student number, module code, assignment number and unique number appear on the mark-reading sheet, and that this information is correct.
- (4) Ensure that you use the correct unique number for the multiple-choice question assignment.
- (5) Use an HB pencil when you fill in the mark-reading sheet. Do not use a pen when you complete the mark-reading sheet. Mark the number of the statement that you choose next to the number of the relevant question. You may choose only one answer for each question.
- (6) Many students submit faulty mark-reading sheets which cannot be processed by the computer. Mark-reading sheets that are rejected by the computer will be returned to students without being marked.
- (7) When submitting a multiple-choice question assignment by post, you must only send your mark-reading sheet in one of the envelopes which you received as part of your study package. Do not send an assignment cover with your mark-reading sheet.

### ***Further important information regarding the submission of assignments***

- (1) **DO NOT SUBMIT THE SAME ASSIGNMENT A SECOND TIME.** The computer will simply reject this assignment as a duplicate assignment. Make sure that you **cancel** your first attempt before you submit your second attempt.
- (2) Students who submit their assignments long before the closing date will have to wait for their results until the assignments have been marked by the markers or the computer. **No results will be available before the closing date of the assignment.**
- (3) ***Always keep a copy of your assignments and proof of submission.***

### ***Confirmation of receipt of assignments***

Note that you will receive a sms from the Assignment Section confirming the receipt of your assignment. This is your proof that Unisa has received your assignment. If you do not receive such a sms within a week or two after submission of your assignment, please contact the Assignment Section. **It is your responsibility to assure that your assignments arrive at Unisa.**

### ***Enquiries about the receipt or return of assignments***

#### **Very Important:**

**Enquiries about assignments (e.g. whether or not the University has received your assignment, or the date on which an assignment was returned to you) must be directed to the Assignment Section, the contact details should be in the *Study @ Unisa* brochure. You could also find information on *myUnisa*. To go to the *myUnisa* website, start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on the "Login to *myUnisa*" link under the *myUnisa* heading on the screen. This should take you to the *myUnisa* website. You can also go there directly by typing in <http://my.unisa.ac.za>.**

### ***Feedback on assignments***

After the closing date of the assignments, the mark-reading sheets will be marked by the computer. If you have submitted your assignment, you will automatically receive a computer printout for the assignment, providing you with the correct answers (in other words, the lecturers' answers) and your mark for the specific assignment. However, a detailed feedback on the multiple-choice question assignment will be sent to all students registered for this module in a follow-up tutorial letter, and not only to those students who submitted the assignment. Feedback on this assignment will also be posted on *myUnisa*.

PLEASE NOTE: The feedback for Assignments 01 and 02 (paragraph style type as well as multiple-choice questions) will be included in one tutorial letter. The tutorial letter number will be 201. As soon as you have received the feedback on the assignments in the follow-up tutorial letters, please evaluate your answers.

The assignments and the feedback on these assignments constitute an important part of your learning and should help you to be better prepared for the examination.

### ***Assignments and learning***

Assignments are regarded as part of the study material for this module. When you study the study guide, do the assignments, discuss the study material with fellow students or tutors or participate in the discussion forum on *myUnisa*, you are actively engaged in learning.

## Assignments and their purpose

In your assignments you will be assessed to see whether you -

- (1) have an understanding of the terms, rules, concepts, theories and principles of crime prevention, reduction and control.
- (2) can use this basic knowledge, insight and skills for the analysis and solution of multiple-choice questions relating to the underlying principles of crime prevention, reduction and control.

The questions asked in the assignments are examples of the kinds of questions that will also be put to you in the examination. The examination questions will obviously differ in content, as you may receive completely new questions. However the format, length and complexity of the questions will be similar. The thorough completion of the assignments will therefore assist in your preparation for the examination.

## 8.5 The assignments

### How to approach multiple-choice questions

Please read through the following remarks on answering multiple-choice questions and think about them. Of course, you don't need to learn them, but please make sure that you understand what is being said.

A multiple-choice question is the type of short question that some students refer to as "monkey puzzles". However, multiple-choice questions require much effort and time as it is not only designed to assess knowledge, but also comprehension and application of the study material. The following is a simple example of a multiple-choice question:

Which one of the following objectives of punishment is designed to prevent crime?

- (1) rehabilitation
- (2) individual deterrence
- (3) incapacitation
- (4) general deterrence
- (5) all of the above-mentioned options

The components of a multiple-choice question consist of -

### Problem statement or question

Which one of the following objectives of punishment is designed to prevent crime?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) rehabilitation</li> <li>(2) individual deterrence</li> <li>(3) incapacitation</li> <li>(4) general deterrence</li> <li>(5) all of the above-mentioned options</li> </ol>	
Distracters		[Alternatives]
Correct answer	→	

The problem statement or question provides the perspective from or the context within which you have to work to find the most correct alternative. It gives an indication of how to approach the question. **Therefore, always read and consider the problem statement carefully. It is thus the function of the problem statement to ensure that one alternative is more correct than another.**

What is the perspective from which or the context within which you have to work to find the most correct alternative or answer to the question in the above example?

The **key words** are *objectives of punishment* and *to prevent crime*.

In the example, the key words *objectives of punishment* are important indicators because alternatives 1 to 4 can all be classified as objectives of punishment.

You know that all the mentioned objectives of punishment are designed *to prevent crime*. Therefore, alternative 5 is the most correct answer.

It is important to consider **all** the alternatives from the perspective provided by the problem statement or question. Sometimes students choose one of the first alternatives without even looking at the next. That chosen alternative may be correct (1) rehabilitation in the above example], but one of the later examples may be even more correct in the light of the perspective provided by the problem statement.

Bear in mind that the distracters in a multiple-choice question are not necessarily wrong. You must choose the **most correct option**.

Note that an incorrect answer does not mean that a mark or a fraction of a mark will be subtracted from the number of correct answers, but merely that **no mark is awarded for that answer**.

### **How to approach paragraph-type questions for CMY2602 (10 or 15 mark questions)**

The scientific preparation of these types of assignments differs from the requirements of an essay type assignment. Your attention is especially drawn to the following:

Please note the requirements regarding the length of paragraph type answers.

- 15 mark questions: The length should not exceed 2 **typed** pages.
- 10 mark questions: the length should not exceed 1 ½ **typed** pages.
- One way to assess how much information to write for the paragraph type questions is as follows: For a 10 mark question, give at least ten facts or concepts, discuss with relevant factual examples to show you understand the concepts and topic you are discussing. For a 15 mark question, provide at least 15 facts or concepts discuss with relevant factual examples.
- It is not necessary to provide your answers with a table of contents or definition of key concepts.
- Indicate the following headings: **Introduction**, (In the body of the paragraph indicate the relevant **Sub-headings** you are discussing in shorter paragraphs) and end with a **Conclusion**, concluding remarks of the topic discussed. No numbering please and no listing or bulleting of concepts please.
- Give a brief appropriate introduction on the content of the assignment.
- Make use of headings/subheadings when discussing the topic in detail. Include relevant practical examples pertaining to the topic of discussion. I reiterate, in the body of the paragraph, use smaller paragraphs, sub-headings and discuss one concept in each paragraph. Use clear and short sentences to show you understand what you are discussing. Long sentences can confuse the point you are trying to make.
- Present the contents (facts) systematically (use subheadings).
- Write a short conclusion and please keep to the facts of the topic discussed.
- You **must** refer to the sources you consulted.

- Present a bibliography in **alphabetical order**.
- The **application of reference techniques**, apply the Harvard method. Please study Tutorial Letters SCHJALL/301/4/2018 and 301 in this regard.
- **DO NOT COPY ANY SOURCE WORD FOR WORD, present the work in your own words, do not commit plagiarism!**

### ***Presentation of the subject***

The body of the assignment consists of a discussion of the subject according to the scheme or guidelines provided in Tutorial Letter 101 for the specific assignment. Formulate your own headings and subheadings.

### ***Replication of the study guide***

Try not to replicate the contents of the study guide too much. Rather attempt to use your own words as much as possible. Do not adhere slavishly to the study guide, especially as regards headings and examples. The study guide should only be used as a guide.

### ***Quoting directly from the study guide/literature***

It is unethical to quote passages directly from the study guide/literature, especially if you omit to acknowledge your source. It makes it impossible for lecturers to evaluate your insight in and knowledge of the subject.

### ***General presentation***

Your presentation should not be incoherent, as this makes it difficult to follow the logic of the discussion. Try to present your discussion in a logical order.

### ***Deviating from the subject***

Do not deviate from the topic. Discuss only the relevant facts, and beware of generalising. Remember, you are undertaking a scientific discussion. Avoid a sensational or journalistic approach in your presentation.

### ***Style of writing***

The following suggestions can be used as a guideline:

Try to develop a fluent style of writing. Avoid long, complicated sentences and paragraphs. Alternate reasonably between long sentences with shorter ones. Avoid using the same word or expression frequently and unnecessarily. Do not start each sentence the same way. Each paragraph should contain only one main theme. Be systematic in the discussion of the subject. Try to mention essential facts only and state your argument clearly. Use your own words as far as possible. Avoid writing word for word from your source of information. You may quote a sentence or short paragraph, however, to prove your point or illustrate a statement. Quotations must be functional. In such cases you must acknowledge your source of information.

### ***Length of assignment***

It is extremely important to adhere to the limit set for the assignment. Learn to present only the relevant facts and restrict yourself to the required limit, otherwise you may encounter problems in the examination. Use double spacing if you type assignments and leave enough space for comments.

## **Documentation and technical care**

Documentation is an extremely important part of an assignment. You will be penalised if the assignment lacks proper documentation and technical care.

### **Text**

At the end of a sentence or paragraph, or when you mention a specific fact (e.g. a date or statistic) which you personally looked up, you have to refer to the source of information. Use the Harvard reference method. The author's name and year of publication, as well as the number(s) of the relevant page(s) in the work cited, should be given in the text and enclosed in round brackets. This information should be given after the word (before any punctuation) or at the end of the sentence (before any punctuation) where a reference is justified.

### **Examples**

Computer crime preventions consist of operations and physical security (Herbig 2011:53).

Or

Computer crime preventions consist of operations and physical security (Herbig, 2011:53).

[Please note if you decide to use the comma after Herbig,... ensure that you use a comma in all of your references]

Bazar (Swart & Joubert 2000: 66) defines ethnic cleansing as ...

According to Reid (1994:243) pornography has raised the greatest concern about the effect of the media on criminal behaviour.

### **Bibliography**

The bibliography consists of a list of sources, including the study guide and the internet, which you have personally consulted. The sources should be arranged in **alphabetical order according to the surnames of the authors**. Full details of the sources must be provided: surname, author's initials, date of publication, title, place where published, publisher.

### **Example**

Herbig, F.J.W. Hesselink, A.E. Barkhuizen, M. Da Costa, G.E. Janse van Vuuren, J.W.J. & Victor-Zietsman, M. 2011. Principles of Crime Prevention, Reduction and Control. Only study guide for CMY2602. Pretoria. Unisa

**SEMESTER 01**  
**ASSIGNMENT 01**

**PARAGRAPH STYLE QUESTIONS - COMPULSORY**

**CLOSING DATE: 19 MARCH 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER: 796755**

- 1) Discuss the five models of crime prevention (15)
- 2) Explain briefly the psychological framing of high risk offenders and dangerousness (10)

**SEMESTER 01**  
**ASSIGNMENT 02**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - COMPULSORY**

**CLOSING DATE: 19 APRIL 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER: 868708**

1. In regard to theft with special reference to selection of targets, which option is?
  1. Thieves consider various factors when selecting the targets for their crimes.
  2. Bag-snatchers for example select their victims only according to gender and age.
  3. There is a perception that men carry more money on them than women.
  4. Another perception is that older people carry more money than young people.
  
2. The ... who steals for economic gain is the hardest to identify since this type of offender knows how not to attract attention and usually chooses smaller items that have a higher resale value.
  1. amateur
  2. juvenile
  3. kleptomaniac
  4. professional
  
3. Crime prevention models are usually based on specific theories or factors of crime that have no ... basis.
  1. practical
  2. theoretical
  3. factual
  4. strategic
  
4. Social control theory assumes that people are ... and therefore, steal as soon as the opportunity presents itself?
  1. lazy
  2. greedy
  3. deviant
  4. selfish
  
5. Which type of displacement refers to committing the intended crime at a different time?
  1. Temporal
  2. Spatial
  3. Functional
  4. Tactical



6. Female arsonists are motivated mainly by revenge while, pyromaniacs are clearly motivated by... and ... .
1. revenge and guilt
  2. fear and relief
  3. pleasure and relief
  4. guilt and fear
7. The criminal courts in South Africa are divided into two types, namely:
1. Lower and higher courts
  2. Criminal and civil courts
  3. Ordinary and special courts
  4. Appeal and trial courts
8. 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
9. 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
10. Damage inflicted to property as an expression of rage or frustration, is called?
1. Vindictive vandalism
  2. Malicious vandalism
  3. Ideological vandalism
  4. Innocuous vandalism
11. Identify one of the established saturation enforcement units.
1. Crisis management
  2. Speed control
  3. Vandalism control
  4. Emergency services

12. One of the development programmes for the youth in detention is ...
1. monitoring evaluation.
  2. labour supply.
  3. social work services.
  4. psychiatric assessments.
13. Which type of crime is human trafficking an example of?
1. Transnational crime
  2. Property crime
  3. Economic crime
  4. Violent crime
14. With reference to the considerable losses suffered as a result of shop theft, retailers should make the ... and ... or control shop theft a priority.
1. retail; prevention
  2. prevention; detection
  3. risk; security
  4. security; risk
15. In order to prevent and control employee theft, staff selection should be taken seriously. Identify the **INCORRECT** statement.
1. Employee theft is committed by people in both low and high positions.
  2. Polygraph examinations are a valuable mechanism.
  3. Applicants' background checks are not important.
  4. Probing questions should be asked during interviews.
16. In managing offenders, the Department of Correctional Services pursues the following objective. Identify the correct option.
1. Ensuring the offenders are comfortable at all times
  2. Ensuring the safe custody of offenders
  3. Ensuring no violence in the correctional centre
  4. Ensuring no substance abuse in the correctional centre
17. Situational crime prevention is aimed mainly at preventing property crime, although it may combat other categories of crime as well. Identify a popular criticism against situational crime prevention.
1. Maintenance
  2. Modus operandi
  3. Rational choice
  4. Displacement

18. Choose the statements applicable to Sykes and Matza's Neutralisation Theory when 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
19. With regard to theft, what is the name given to someone who attempts to "buy" people in influential positions in the criminal justice system to influence the legal procedures?
1. Fence
  2. Accessory
  3. Fix
  4. Accomplice
20. Research by Zevitz and Farkas (Joubert 2011) revealed that sex offenders list the following factors as reasons leading to their relapse:
1. Fear of community retribution and anxiety
  2. Fear, stress and harassment
  3. Fear, stress and anxiety
  4. Fear, social stigmatisation and stress
21. 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
22. 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

23. The High Courts are presided over by judges and assessors who are usually ... or ... who assist presiding officers in High Courts.
1. law students; lawyers
  2. advocates; retired magistrates
  3. retired advocates; law students
  4. attorneys; law students
24. Who according to the social construction approach can champion and validate causes and experiences?
1. Youth
  2. Media
  3. Offenders
  4. Courts
25. A typical risk management package for a paedophile on release from custody could resemble the following:
- a) Electronic tagging
  - b) Supervised accommodation
  - c) Offender empathy work
  - d) Restriction of access to local stores

Choose the most correct option

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

**SEMESTER 02**  
**ASSIGNMENT 01**

**PARAGRAPH STYLE QUESTIONS - COMPULSORY**

**CLOSING DATE: 20 AUGUST 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER: 786969**

- 1) Discuss the role of the presiding officer in court cases (15)
- 2) Briefly explain the effectiveness of situational crime prevention (10)

**SEMESTER 02**

**ASSIGNMENT 02**

**MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS- COMPULSORY**

**CLOSING DATE: 20 SEPTEMBER 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER: 716081**

1. According to Merton's anomie theory (1968), a nation with high rates of theft has certain characteristics. Identify the correct option.
  1. Strain problems
  2. Material values
  3. Financial problems
  4. Rational decision making
  
2. What is one of the core pillars of the legal mandate of the Department of Correctional Services according to Burger (2010)?
  1. Security
  2. Rehabilitation
  3. Classification
  4. Reintegration
  
3. Which of the following can be regarded as general characteristics of arson?
  - a) It is very difficult to confirm arson because the evidence is often destroyed in the fire.
  - b) A fire is regarded as arson only if an investigation shows that it has been started maliciously or negligently.
  - c) Female arsonists are generally older than their male counterparts.
  - d) Approximately one third of arsonists who are tracked down are younger than 25.

Choose the most correct option

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

5. Which of the following can be regarded as ineffective in reducing opportunities for employee theft?
- Abolishing a petty cash system.
  - Giving all staff identification tags.
  - Controlling staff shopping and refunds.
  - Strict control by internal auditors.

Choose the most correct option

- a and b
- a and d
- b and c
- c and d

6. In terms of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) which programme is **NOT** geared to the rehabilitation and development of services to prisoners?
- Health care services.
  - Physical care services.
  - Community services.
  - Educational services.

7. Computer security entails the following:

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

Choose the most correct option

- a and b
- a and d
- b and c
- c and d

8. Identify the court which does **NOT** form part of the extraordinary (special) courts.

- Land claims courts
- Family courts
- Equality courts
- Criminal courts

9. 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 aspects 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. Static risk factors include an individual's present and future while the dynamic risk factors consists of the overall aspects involved in an individual's assessment.
  4. Static risk factors include criminogenic factors while dynamic risk factors constitute a holistic approach.
10. Which of the following are recommended programmes in terms of the promotion of community values and the education model?
- a) medical programmes
  - b) school programmes
  - c) mediation programmes
  - d) private education programmes
- Choose the most correct option.
1. a and b
  2. a and c
  3. b and c
  4. c and d
11. Damage inflicted to an object in order to acquire money or property is called:
1. Vindictive vandalism
  2. Acquisitive vandalism
  3. Malicious vandalism
  4. Innocuous vandalism
12. The Department of Correctional Services entered into a mass literacy programme with the Department of Education. The programme can be translated into "let us learn". What is the programme called?
1. Knowledge is power
  2. Ri Gude
  3. Kha Ri Gude
  4. Education is power
13. Which type of computer crime is described as an online identity theft that employs an approach to a potential victim via an e-mail in order to steal both a recipient's personal identity data and financial account credentials?
1. Phishing
  2. Sabotage
  3. Unauthorized theft
  4. Espionage



14. What is the primary role of the legislature?
1. Enacts legislation
  2. Compares legislation
  3. Enforces legislation
  4. Evaluates legislation
15. According to Hesselink (2011), what does risk assessment for inmates entail?
1. A methodical evaluation, analysis and assessment of criminal behaviour in order to determine an offender's risk of escaping, absconding, bullying behaviour (or own vulnerability), and dangerousness.
  2. A comprehensive treatment plan that is designed to match inmate needs (ie substance abuse and education) with the proper treatment modality, that is, offender "responsivity" or offender treatability.
  3. A standardised, objective risk or needs instrument that has been developed through extensive research to help deter the offender from re-offending.
  4. An appropriate instrument used for the prediction of violence in terms of content, purpose, format and administration of method.
16. 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
17. What is the well-known phrase, "innocent before proven guilty" best academically defined as?
1. Due process
  2. Relative deprivation
  3. Presumption of innocence
  4. Empirical motivation
18. According to Fanaroff (1998), which of the following offences have initially been declared priority crimes on which the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) should focus?
1. Violent crime and corruption
  2. Sexual assault
  3. Transnational crime
  4. Contact crime and economic crime
19. Regional courts have jurisdictions in all matters except ... and district courts have jurisdiction in all matters except treason, ... and rape.
1. murder; violent crimes
  2. violent crimes; murder
  3. treason; murder
  4. rape; murder

20. 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
21. Vandalism could be seen as a form of ...
1. social behaviour.
  2. tactical vandalism.
  3. gangsterism.
  4. innocuous vandalism.
22. According to Butler (2008) people who shoplift are motivated by a series of socioeconomic and/or personal factors. Which factors are **NOT** part of this series?
1. Greed and boredom factors
  2. Psychological and psychiatric factors
  3. Depression and temptation factors
  4. Stress and temptation factors
23. Pyromaniacs are usually unemployed juveniles who are socially inadequate and display poor interpersonal skills. In a study conducted by Ilove and Estep (1995) it was found that only ... out of 1016 offenders could be classified as pyromaniacs.
1. two
  2. three
  3. four
  4. five
24. Brent works for a local internet shop but struggles to meet his financial obligations. He decides to engage in criminal activity which includes the resale of printers. Which criminal activity is he involved in?
1. Theft of software
  2. Theft of assets
  3. Phishing
  4. Theft of hardware

25. With regard to psychological framing of high risk offenders and dangerousness, this approach views...
- a) Risk and dangerousness as the individual, inherent traits of the offender.
  - b) Psychiatric assessments and treatments often run parallel to various other approaches.
  - c) Psychiatry has attempted to provide typologies of dangerous offenders, for example typologies of shoplifters.
  - d) Psychology and affiliated disciplines have made minor contribution to the framing and understanding of dangerous offenders.

Choose the most correct option:

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

## 8.6 Other assessment methods

There is no additional assessment for CMY2602.

## 8.7 The examination

Use the *Study @ Unisa* brochure for general examination guidelines and examination preparation guidelines.

### ***Examination period***

This module is offered in a semester period of fifteen weeks. This means that if you are registered for the first semester, you will write the examination in May/June 2018 and the supplementary examination will be written in October/November 2018. If you are registered for the second semester you will write the examination in October/November 2018 and the supplementary examination will be written in May/June 2019.

After registration and before the examination, the Examination Department will provide you with general information regarding the examination, including information on examination venues, examination dates and examination times. If you do not receive this information, please contact the Examination Department a few weeks before the examination commences. Alternatively, you should be able to access this information online on *myUnisa*. **Please note that your lecturers cannot assist you with this information.**

### ***Blank pages in examination paper***

**Very important: It is YOUR responsibility to check that your examination paper contains all the pages. If your examination paper is not complete and/or contains blank pages, you must report it to the examination invigilator and request a new examination paper BEFORE you commence answering the questions. No concessions will be made for students who answer an incomplete paper.**

**Please number the answers you choose according to the question numbers reflected on the examination paper. It is YOUR responsibility to write the correct question numbers you have answered in the examination answer book AND on the front cover of the answer book.**

**Please only complete MCQ answers on the multiple-choice answering sheet provided and NOT in the answer book. The answer book is only for paragraph type answers.**

### ***Format of the examination paper***

You will write a **two-hour paper** (on an official examination mark-reading sheet as well as in an official Unisa examination book). The examination paper counts 75 marks and will consist of multiple choice as well as paragraph type questions.

### ***Suggestions on how to approach the examination***

It goes without saying that in order to achieve success in any examination there is no substitute for a sound knowledge of the subject, which can be attained only by way of a thorough study of the study guide!

### ***Previous examination papers***

The University (not the lecturers) makes previous examination papers available on *myUnisa*. Please note that memoranda are not provided. **No other examination papers will be made available to students.** We advise you, however, not to focus on old examination papers only as the content of modules and, therefore, examination papers change from year to year.

## **9 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

Please refer to the *Study @ Unisa* brochure as it contains an A-Z guide of the most relevant study information.

## **10 IN CLOSING**

Please do not hesitate to contact your lecturer should you need further assistance regarding anything which is not clear regarding the contents of this tutorial letter.

We trust that you will enjoy this module and we wish you success with your studies.

All the best and have a productive and successful year ahead.