

Tutorial letter 101/3/2018

Crime Typologies CMY3702

Semesters 1 & 2

**Department of Criminology and Security
Science**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information
about your module.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 INTRODUCTION	3
2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES	4
2.1 Purpose	4
2.2 Outcomes and assessment criteria	4
3 LECTURER AND CONTACT DETAILS	6
3.1 Lecturer	6
3.2 Department	6
3.3 University	6
4 RESOURCES	6
4.1 Prescribed books	6
4.2 Recommended books	6
4.3 Electronic Reserves (e-Reserves)	6
4.4 Library services and resources information	6
4.5 Tutorial offerings at Unisa	7
5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES	7
6 STUDY PLAN	7
7 PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING	7
8 ASSESSMENT	8
8.1 Assessment plan	8
8.2 Assignment numbers	8
8.2.1 General assignment numbers	8
8.2.2 Unique assignment numbers	9
8.3 Assignment due dates	9
8.4 Submission of assignments	9
8.5 The assignments	9
8.6 Other assessment methods	28
8.7 The examination	28
9 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS	29
10 IN CLOSING	29
11 APPENDIX	31

1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

We are pleased to welcome you to this 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. You will be well on your way to success if you start studying early in the semester and resolve to do the assignments properly.

The study material for this module consists of the following:

- One study guide
- Tutorial letter 101 at registration and you will receive a number of tutorial letters during the year

You will receive a number of tutorial letters during the year. A tutorial letter is our way of communicating with you about teaching, learning and assessment.

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

In this tutorial letter (101), you will find the assignments and assessment criteria as well as instructions on the preparation and submission of the assignments.

Please read Tutorial Letter 301, which is a general tutorial letter that includes other important information regarding your studies, and SCHCJAL/301/4/2018– the tutorial letter for all departments in the School of Criminal Justice containing the standardised referencing style and notes on plagiarism – in conjunction with Tutorial Letter 101 since both contain important general information about distance learning in this College.

In your study guide you will find a number of activities with each study unit. You will also find feedback or answers to all activities at the back of the study guide. The activities form an extremely important part of the module. In the activities you must prove your ability to deal with the subject-matter. Thus, it is very important to do these activities as you work through each study unit and assess your answers by using the feedback.

Please do not submit these activities to us for marking. If you have any difficulties with any of the activities, please contact us.

At the beginning of the study guide you will find detailed instructions on how to use the study guide.

We have also included certain general and administrative information about this module. Please study this section of the tutorial letter carefully. Right from the start 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.

Please note that students **must** visit the *myUnisa* website for CMY3702 on a regular basis to receive the latest announcements. The postal service has unfortunately become notoriously unreliable and it can therefore occur that a student's hard copy tutorial letter never reaches its destination. All information relevant to the module is, however, placed on the *myUnisa* website and students should therefore never be in a position where they are not aware of any announcements. If you cannot access *myUnisa* website from a personal computer please visit an internet café, library or post office where these facilities are available to the public. It will be students' own responsibility to ensure that they are up to date with all the relevant announcements regarding CMY3702 placed on the *myUnisa* website.

2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this module is for students to gain comprehensive knowledge and problem-solving skills concerning the various typologies of crime including their nature and extent. This module is one of seven, all of which comprise the syllabus for Criminology.

All seven of them are offered as semester modules. 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.

The curriculum for CMY3702 covers the following topics:

- Crime taxonomy
- Organised crime
- Conservation crime
- White-collar crime
- Public order and victimless crimes

2.2 Outcomes and assessment criteria

A range of tasks in the study guides or tutorial letters, assignments, and examinations will show that students have achieved the outcomes.

Outcome 1: Crime taxonomy

Classify crimes according to the South African Code of Crimes and recognise different crime typologies.

Assessment criteria

- Different crime classifications (typologies) are explained and analysed
- Serious crimes versus priority crimes are explained
- Criteria for determining priority crimes are explained
- Prioritisation of crimes in various countries is explained

Outcome 2: Organised crime

Describe the structure, explanation and prevention of organised crime.

Assessment criteria

- Organised crime is defined
- The structure of organised crime in South Africa and in countries abroad is explained
- Organised crime is explained
- Methods of combating organised crime are examined
- Types of organised crime is explained

Outcome 3: Conservation crime

Describe the nature, causes, explanation and prevention of Conservation crimes.

Assessment criteria

- Conservation crime is defined
- Conservation crime/criminology phraseology is discussed and different forms of pollution are examined
- Intervention measures are examined
- Motivational and contributory dynamics pertaining to conservation crime are discussed
- Illegal trade in endangered species as a form of conservation crime is examined

Outcome 4: White-collar crime

Describe the nature, causes, explanation and prevention of white-collar crime.

Assessment criteria

- Sutherland's definition of white-collar crime is explained
- Theft and regulatory offences are explained
- Causes and theoretical explanation of white collar crime are explained and analysed
- The impact of White collar crime and intervention measures are examined

Outcome 5: Public order and victimless crimes

Describe public order and victimless crimes

Assessment criteria

- Public order and victimless crimes are defined
- Problems surrounding the classification of public order and victimless crimes are examined
- Drug use as a victimless crime is analysed
- Prostitution is analysed
- Intervention measures are examined
- Victimless crimes are explained

3 LECTURER AND CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 Lecturer

Dr MS Thobane
Brooklyn House 1-43
Veale Street, Brooklyn Pretoria
E-mail address: kwadism@unisa.ac.za
Telephone number 012 433 9523

3.2 Department

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

Departmental Secretary: Ms Z Skhosana – 012 433 9434 (skhoszp@unisa.ac.za)

3.3 University

If you need to contact the University about matters not related to the content of this module, please consult the publication *my Studies @ 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).

PLEASE NOTE: Letters to lecturers may not be enclosed with or inserted into the same envelopes as assignments.

4 RESOURCES

4.1 Prescribed books

There are no prescribed books for this module. This means that you do not have to buy any additional books for CMY3702. **You need only 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 www.unisa.ac.za/brochures/studies

For detailed information, go to <http://www.unisa.ac.za/library>. For research support and services of personal librarians, click on "Research support".

The library has compiled a number of 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 doing research – http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills
- how to contact the library/finding us on social media/frequently asked questions – <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.

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

6 STUDY PLAN

Consult the *Study @ Unisa* brochure for general time management and planning skills.

7 PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

There are no practicals for this module.

8 ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment plan

All students who have submitted both Assignments 01 and 02 in time (before or on the closing dates) will automatically receive admission to the examination.

Both assignments (01 and 02) are compulsory. **You must submit both.** The year mark is based on the 20 percent of the assignment marks (each assignment counts half – 10 percent – towards the year mark) which will be added to the examination mark to calculate the final mark for this module. No extension whatsoever will be granted for submission of the assignments and you are requested not to apply for extension under any circumstances.

Assignments are seen as part of the learning material for this module. When you do the assignment, study the reading texts, discuss the work with fellow students or conduct research, you are actively engaged in learning.

The assessment criteria given for each assignment will help you to understand what is required of you more clearly.

Comments on the **two compulsory assignments** will be sent to all students registered for this module in follow-up tutorial letters.

In terms of a decision of Senate and the College of Law all students **must submit two compulsory assignments per module.** One of the reasons for this is that a student is required to provide proof that he or she “actively studied” before writing examination.

The first assignment consists of an essay type question (25 marks)
The second assignment consists of multiple choice questions (25 marks)

Proof of active study regarding registered students must be submitted by the University to the Department of Education before a specific date, and consequently **no extension of submission dates for the assignments is possible.**

Students will also not be permitted to submit assignments after the due date because commentaries on the assignments will be mailed to them in time to enable them to study it for examination purposes.

We trust that you have understood this explanation of the system. The importance of the assignments and the fact that they must be submitted on time are factors which you must keep in mind when studying.

8.2 Assignment numbers

8.2.1 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

8.2.2 Unique assignment numbers

In addition to the general assignment number (01 or 02), a unique assignment number (**e.g. 205207**) should also appear on the cover docket of your assignment.

First semester

Assignment 01: Unique number: 892376
Assignment 02: Unique number: 728893

Second semester

Assignment 01: Unique number: 783599
Assignment 02: Unique number: 751186

8.3 Assignment due dates

First semester

Closing date for assignment 01 is: 02 March 2017
Closing date for assignment 02 is: 06 April 2017

Second semester

Closing date for assignment 01 is: 17 August 2017
Closing date for assignment 02 is: 22 September 2017

8.4 Submission of assignments

Students may submit assignments either by post or electronically via *myUnisa*. Assignments may **not** be submitted by fax or e-mail. For detailed information and requirements as far as assignments are concerned, please refer to the *Study @ Unisa* brochure, which you received with your study package.

To submit an assignment via *myUnisa*

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

Please ensure that the following information appears on your assignment cover:

Course code
Semester code
Assignment number
Student number
Unique number

8.5 The assignments

You will receive the correct answers to multiple questions automatically. However, comments on compulsory assignments **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 assignments.

The tutorial letter number will be 201, 202, and so on.

As soon as you have received the comments and feedback please check your answers. The assignments and the comments on these assignments constitute an important part of your learning and should help you to be better prepared for the next assignment and the examination.

Students will not be permitted to submit assignments after the due date because commentaries on the assignments will be mailed to them in time to enable them to study it for examination purposes.

Before attempting the assignments please refer to Tutorial Letter 301 and Tutorial Letter SCHCJAL/301/4/2018 for guidelines on how to approach and answer the assignment questions, and the correct way to reference any information used.

All information used (including that from the study guide) **MUST** be properly referenced (see Tutorial Letter 301/2018 – a general tutorial letter that includes other important information regarding your studies – and SCHCJAL/301/4/2018– the tutorial letter for all departments in the School of Criminal Justice containing the standardised referencing style and notes on plagiarism).

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 with a number of options from which the student has to select the one he or she thinks is correct. The following is a simple example of a multiple-choice question:

Which of the following objectives of punishment is/are 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:

Problem statement or question

Which of the following objectives of punishment are designed to prevent crime?
--

- (1) Rehabilitation
- (2) Individual deterrence
- (3) Incapacitation
- (4) General deterrence

Correct answer (5) All of the above-mentioned options

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

(b) Key words in the problem statement or question

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 alternative. 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 above example, in the light of the perspective provided by the problem statement.

(c) Distracters

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

(d) Subtraction of marks

Please 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 will be awarded for that incorrect answer.

Preparation of assignments***The preparation phase***

The first step in compiling an assignment is to study the formulated title carefully in order to ascertain exactly what it entails. You must therefore analyse the key concepts in the title. Take the following hypothetical example of an assignment: Explain the nature and characteristics of burglary (housebreaking) as a property crime.

When you study the title, pay attention to key concepts such as burglary and property crime.

The second step in the initial phase is to make sure you understand the verb properly ('important terms'). In our example above, the word "explain" means that you need to show that you understand something- both the “how” and the “why”. Examples are compulsory. You should also take into consideration the length and marks allocated for the assignment.

The third step in the initial phase involves skimming through the tutorial matter during which you must ascertain the scope of information provided by the study material.

The fourth step entails library work: searching for sources (books, scientific journals, the internet and so forth). These will provide more scientific data on the topic.

Important terms

To make sure that you know exactly what we expect of you, we give an explanation of the verbs or action ("doing") words below. These terms are not only important for study purposes, but also for self-evaluation, assignments and the examinations. The terms in brackets refer to a specific level of knowledge.

Name (mention, list, formulate, give): Memorised learning content, such as facts, terms and concepts, must be rendered in the form of single words or short sentences (**knowledge**).

Indicate (show, identify): Symbols, names, concepts and so on must be recognised from memory and information about them given briefly (**knowledge**).

Describe (explain, elucidate): The "what" and "how" of a particular topic must be indicated without your own comments or arguments. Describe entails merely "sketching an existing picture". You have to show whether you know how a particular phenomenon looks or how a particular process proceeds (**knowledge**).

Sketch (give an outline/overview): An existing issue must be reproduced/rendered just as it is, without any change, comment or reasoning (argument). Here the discussion takes place principally under main points or in subsections (**knowledge**).

Define: The instruction or assignment entails pure reproduction of information by knowing and being able to reproduce a pithy, authoritative explanation or description of a concept (**knowledge**). A definition consists of three parts, namely the "term", "class" and "distinguishing characteristics". "Term" refers to the thing that is being defined. "Class" is the category to which the term belongs and here the similarities between the term being defined and other terms mentioned in the same class or category are mentioned. "Distinguishing characteristics" of the term are distinguishing features.

Explain (make clear/elucidate): An indication must be given that the learning content is really understood, how things are linked (relate to each other), why this is so and not otherwise, and why a specific result follows. The explanation must be illustrated with examples and illustrations and reasons must be given for statements or conclusions (**comprehension/insight**).

Illustrate by using either a sketch, diagram, or outline (depict graphically): Explanation with the assistance of a sketch/diagram/outline (**comprehension/insight**).

Interpret (construe): Facts must be commented on and examples given to substantiate/support the comments. One's personal assimilation of information, interpretation or construction must be clearly evident (**comprehension/insight**).

Discuss (argue, give reasons for, debate): The essences of a matter must be singled out (highlighted) and explained (**comprehension/insight**).

Sum up/summarise: Certain information must be acquired by the application of particular process or methods (**application**).

Demonstrate (show how): Substantiate information or illustrate it with reference to an appropriate example (**application**).

Apply: Acquired knowledge and understanding (**comprehension**) must be used by applying it to new and actual situations (**application**).

Deduce (infer, conclude): Logical consequences (effects), with reasons, must be indicated from given information (**application**).

Classify (categorise): Information must be placed in an existing classification system (**application**).

Distinguish/differentiate: A clear distinction must be made between the specific matters mentioned (**analysis**).

Compare. Two or more matters must be weighed up against each other in respect of certain features (**analysis**).

Indicate differences and similarities: A comparison must be made of two or more matters to point out specific similarities and differences (**analysis**).

Analyse: Distinguishing elements (features) must be determined, causes and effects must be identified and joint/mutual relationships must be determined and indicated (**analysis**).

Examine. Data must be analysed or divided into parts to indicate causes, effects, relationships and so on (**analysis**).

Design: (create, develop, compile, combine, formulate, compose, build up): Create or develop a new original combination or composition of information/data (**synthesis**).

Propose/advise: Expert knowledge must be provided in the solution of a problem (**synthesis**).

Criticise/judge (give an opinion on, account for, justify, take a stand on, evaluate/assess): A value judgement must be given on the basis of particular points of departure, assumptions or criteria (**evaluation**).

Data collection

During this phase you should follow the usual procedure in a literature study. First trace appropriate sources (books or scientific journals) covering the relevant key concepts. This means searching for books with titles in which these core concepts appear. Thus in our example, you will search for titles in which the term "housebreaking" appears.

Consult the table of contents and particularly the subject and author indexes at the back of the book.

The author index provides the names of all the authors (researchers) consulted for research in that particular book. The subject index, in turn, lists important subjects touched upon in the book. By consulting the author index, one learns the names of prominent authors in this field and can try and trace some of their works. The subject index will reveal how much detail a book goes into on the subject of housebreaking, and this will determine whether or not you take out the book.

The third step is to skim through the sources you have selected. This means a cursory reading of the relevant section of the book. This will give you an overall picture of the topics dealt with.

Fourthly, on the strength of this skim reading, draw up a preliminary scheme. This scheme (comprising possible subheadings) serves as the framework for data collection. A hypothetical scheme of work would look something like this:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Definition of key concepts
 - 2.1 Property crimes
 - 2.2 Burglary
- 3 General characteristics of burglary
- 4 Target selection
- 5 Motives for burglary
- 6 Concluding remarks
- 7 Bibliography

Once you have compiled your preliminary scheme, you can start collecting data in earnest.

The fifth step is to write down the subheadings (on separate sheets of paper) and start working through the books dealing with a specific subheading. Jot down all the relevant information as you go along. Continue in this way until you have noted down all possible information on the subject. Those of you with personal computers know how easy it is to complete this stage of your research with the aid of a word processor. During this stage, note possible amendments in your preliminary scheme. The literature may help you to add new subheadings.

Scientific presentation of essay-type assignments (25 mark questions)

An assignment is a scientific document and, therefore, must comply with scientific requirements. It must be **systematic**, form a logical unit and be verifiable by the reader. Your essay should comply with the following:

Title

Provide every assignment with a cover page (title page), denoting the title of the assignment. Use the **exact words as formulated in your tutorial letters** for each assignment.

Table of contents

Furnish a complete table of contents on a separate page. A table of contents should reflect the headings and subheadings in the assignment, as well as the page numbers.

Introduction

The introduction should not exceed half a page. You should orientate the reader to the subject in a few paragraphs. State the problem and how you are going to approach it.

Definition of key concepts

Define the key concepts under a separate heading. The particular concepts to be defined are derived from the title and main headings of the assignment. For this purpose, it is imperative to consult a proper dictionary or textbook on the subject. You should quote specific definitions and describe, in your own words, the meaning you attach to the concept for the purpose of the particular assignment. (Your own definition of the concept is called an operational definition.) To define a concept means to state precisely the meaning or essence of the concept.

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 try 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 subject. 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.

Conclusion

You should arrive at a logical conclusion. At this stage it is also very important to express your own viewpoint on the subject.

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 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. Don't exceed five (5) **typed** pages (excluding the cover page, table of content and bibliography).

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.

In-text references and bibliography

The bibliography consists of a list of sources, which you have personally consulted. Please consult SCHCJAL/301/4/2018 on myUnisa under official study material for correct referencing techniques. The sources should:

- **not** be numbered/bulleted.
- be arranged in **alphabetical order according to the surnames of the authors.**

SEMESTER 1

ASSIGNMENT 01 - COMPULSORY

UNIQUE NUMBER: 892376

DUE DATE: 02 MARCH 2018

QUESTION 1 (25 marks)

Provide a comprehensive discussion of syndicate drug trafficking in South Africa.

Use the following subheadings:

- Introduction
- Definition of key concepts
- Content (use relevant headings)
- Conclusion
- Bibliography

SEMESTER 1

ASSIGNMENT 02 - COMPULSORY

UNIQUE NUMBER: 728893

DUE DATE: 06 APRIL 2018

Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to Sutherland's Differential association theory...
 1. inequality between communities where the poor and the rich live in close proximity to one another creates a general feeling of anger, hostility and social justice on the part of inner-city inhabitants.
 2. the idea of crime prevention is based on the assumption that criminals or potential criminals will think carefully before they commit a criminal act.
 3. criminal behaviour occurs when definitions favourable to violating the law exceed definitions unfavourable to violating the law.
 4. aberrant behaviour can be viewed as a symptom of the dissociation between culturally defined aspirations and socially structured means.

2. Which one of the following factors **does not** contribute to illegal trade in endangered species?
 1. Lack of awareness
 2. Corruption
 3. Inadequate legislation
 4. Cultural issues

3. There is no generally accepted definition for ... due to the lack of consensus on whether this category of crime should be defined in terms of the offender's characteristics or according to the contravention itself.
 1. prostitution
 2. organised crime
 3. terrorism
 4. white-collar crime

4. According to the Department of Correctional Services, offenders are divided into five (5) categories. Which of the following options are correct?
 1. Contact, aggressive, economic, robbery and other crimes
 2. Narcotics, murder, theft, sexual and other crimes
 3. Sexual, violent, serious, robbery and other crimes
 4. Economic, narcotics, sexual, aggressive and other crimes

5. The money paid for drugs is not taxed. The state therefore suffers losses in respect of ...
(Choose the **incorrect** option)
1. the expense of law enforcement.
 2. developing prevention strategies.
 3. losses as a result of secondary crimes being committed.
 4. the murders that take place during drug deals.
6. Which group of organised crime syndicates are responsible for the 419 scam?
1. The Russian Mafia
 2. The Japanese Yakuza
 3. The Chinese triads
 4. The Nigerian Mafia
7. Employees of large organisations who decide to cheat on obligations of their company or its clients by doing something contrary to either the law or company policy form part of ...
1. stings and swindles.
 2. deceptive pricing.
 3. chiselling.
 4. embezzlement.
8. Which of the following constitute strategies for preventing and controlling illegal trade in endangered species?
1. International cooperation
 2. Transnational legislation
 3. Technological advancements
 4. Compliance management
9. Which one of the following drugs can be considered a club drug?
1. Mandrax
 2. Cocaine
 3. Wellconal
 4. Ecstasy
10. Peter is an auto-mechanic working on vehicle repairs. He falsely convinces his clients that they need new brake pads for their cars. What type of occupation crime is Peter committing?
1. Crimes committed for the benefit of an employing organisation
 2. Crimes committed by individuals for personal gain
 3. Crimes committed by professionals in their professional capacity
 4. Crimes committed as a result of state-based authority

11. Which of the following related to public order crimes differ from country to country?
 1. Norms, different laws and moral laws
 2. Regulations, standards and different opinions
 3. Codes, moral laws and standards
 4. Moral laws, different sanctions and codes

12. According to Brantingham and Brantingham (1981) and Van Heerden (1988) ... criminology refer to the study of spatial patterns of crime in an urban context.
 1. environmental
 2. green
 3. ecological
 4. conservation

13. According to Schafer's life trend typology, crime can be classified according to ...
 1. violent crimes, conventional and professional crimes, political crimes, crimes against the social order and white-collar crime.
 2. violent crimes, property crimes, business crimes, organised crime and terrorism.
 3. occasional criminals, habitual criminals, abnormal criminals and conventional criminals.
 4. heavy and light criminality, crime committed at an early and late age, conflict and habitual crimes.

14. Examples of white-collar crime can include the following:
 1. Embezzlement, employee theft, violent behaviour, fraud
 2. Employee theft, embezzlement, insider trading, corporate fraud
 3. Irregular audits, corporate fraud, employee theft, insider trading
 4. Fraud, employee theft, violent behaviour, tax fraud

15. According to SAPS, to which crime category is malicious damage to property linked?
 1. Economic crimes
 2. Property-related crimes
 3. Contact-related crimes
 4. Aggressive crimes

16. The relatively new phenomenon, call houses, combines elements of...
 1. escort services and bar girls.
 2. skeezers and brothel prostitutes.
 3. call girls and escort services.
 4. brothel prostitutes and call girls.

17. Serious individuals drug users who do not know how to get involved in gangs but commit opportunistic crimes without calculating their chances of being arrested are formally classified as:
1. Adolescents who periodically become involved in the legal system
 2. Adolescents who deal in small amounts of drugs
 3. Adolescent drug dealers who also commit other crimes
 4. Adolescents who sell drugs on a regular basis
18. Around which one of the following crimes does core syndicate activity in Africa revolve?
1. Black market business crimes
 2. Trade in human organs
 3. Ivory/rhino horn smuggling
 4. Weapons and drug trafficking
19. Thermal pollution falls under the ambit of ...
1. hazardous waste pollution.
 2. air pollution.
 3. water pollution.
 4. noise pollution.
20. Under what category of organised crime will criminals who are convicted for the transporting of stolen copper with hijacked trucks be classified?
1. Crime against the state
 2. Crime in non-ferrous metals
 3. Crime involving vehicles
 4. Serious commercial crimes
21. Which one of the following crimes does the Priority Crimes Litigation Unit (PCLU) classify as a priority crime?
1. All forms of terrorism
 2. All forms of environmental crimes
 3. All forms of sexual crimes
 4. All forms of narcotic crimes
22. According to Hirschi and Gottfredson, white-collar crime is promoted by which one of the following factors?
1. Learnt behaviour
 2. Moral decline
 3. Self-interest
 4. Poor business ethics

23. Under common law, which one of the following elements are **not** considered to be present before a fraudulent crime can exist?
1. Reliance on the false document by the victim
 2. Knowledge that the statement was false when it was made
 3. Financial loss resulting from the victim's reliance on the false statement.
 4. A material false statement
24. The act of dumping hazardous waste in a river, it is an example of ...
1. occupational crime.
 2. corporate crime.
 3. environmental crime.
 4. labour crime.
25. Socially motivated contact crimes includes ...
1. murder, vehicle theft and rape.
 2. rape, assault and murder.
 3. assault, high jacking and robbery.
 4. rape, robbery and murder.

SEMESTER 2

ASSIGNMENT 01 - COMPULSORY

UNIQUE NUMBER: 783599

DUE DATE: 17 AUGUST 2018

QUESTION 1 (25 marks)

Provide a psychological explanation for corporate crime.

Use the following subheadings:

- Introduction
- Definition of key concepts
- Content (use relevant headings)
- Conclusion
- Bibliography

SEMESTER 2

ASSIGNMENT 02 - COMPULSORY

UNIQUE NUMBER: 751186

DUE DATE: 21 SEPTEMBER 2018

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Group leaders who do not personally commit criminal acts, but authorise others to commit the criminal acts fall under the ambit of ...
 1. illicit services
 2. conspiracy
 3. extortion
 4. corruption

2. The organisation WHISPER works for the decriminalisation of prostitution and can be categorised as:
 1. Separatist Feminists
 2. Radicalist Feminists
 3. Moderate Feminists
 4. Libertarian Feminists

3. Which form of pollution is regarded as one of the oldest environmental problems, usually ascribed to urbanisation, industrialisation and waste disposal?
 1. Air pollution
 2. Noise pollution
 3. Water pollution
 4. Thermal pollution

4. According to SAPS, truck-jacking are linked to which crime category?
 1. Subcategories of aggravated robbery
 2. Other serious crimes
 3. Contact-related crimes
 4. Property-related crimes

5. Perceived unfairness in the workplace is the main reason for ...
 1. embezzlement.
 2. employment theft.
 3. corporate fraud.
 4. insider trading.

6. Which group of organised crime syndicates are involved in perlemoen smuggling?
1. The Russian Mafia
 2. The Nigerian Mafia
 3. The Japanese Yakuza
 4. The Chinese Triads
7. Abusive and deceptive health care practices that bill their clients for multiple series are referred to as:
1. Gang visits
 2. Ping-ponging
 3. Machiavellism
 4. Steering
8. According to which crime categories does the South African Police Services South African Police Services categorise offender?
1. Economic, property-related crime, aggressive crimes, contact crimes and other crimes
 2. Violent and serious crimes, narcotics, economic, contact-related crimes and sexual crimes
 3. Contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection and other serious crimes
 4. Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection, contact crimes, narcotics and sexual crimes
9. Which of the following strategies can be implemented to prevent and control illegal trade in endangered species?
- a. Adequately paid staff
 - b. Legalisation of illegal trade in endangered species
 - c. Compliance management
 - d. Disempowerment urban communities bordering nature reserves
1. c and d
 2. a and b
 3. b and d
 4. a and c
10. Prostitution is most commonly link to ...
1. human trafficking.
 2. murder.
 3. drug trafficking.
 4. rape.
11. Which type of illegal restraint of trait is referred to when a corporation requires its customers to use other services that they offer?
1. Group boycott
 2. Division of markets
 3. Tying arrangement
 4. Price fixing

12. Various factors in the South African society play a role in white-collar crime. Which of the following factors is significant?
1. Individuals involved in white-collar crime are recruited based on their expertise.
 2. Members of organised crime gangs attempt to enter and control legal markets.
 3. Undermining of social values and increasing sophistication of offenders.
 4. Administration of the criminal justice and economic pressure.
13. Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection include:
1. Drug-related crime, rape, illegal possession of firearms and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
 2. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, rape, prostitution and drug-related crimes
 3. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and drug-related crimes
 4. Prostitution, drug-related crimes, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, and driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs
14. Which one of the following forms of pollution are not considered to fall under the category of water pollution?
1. Acid drainage
 2. Thermal pollution
 3. Agricultural waste
 4. Gaseous substances
15. The primary objective of organised crime is ...
1. power and status.
 2. economic gain.
 3. pervasive corruption.
 4. coercion and violence.
16. Individuals who supply roadworthy certificates and registration documents for hijacked vehicles are guilty of ...
1. corruption.
 2. exploitation.
 3. conspiracy.
 4. bribery.
17. Crimes such as missing persons, crimes against children, paramilitary activities and terrorism are perceived as which one of the following crimes?
1. Serious crime
 2. Global priority crime
 3. Priority crime
 4. Military-intelligence-driven crime

18. All too often those who suffer the consequences of white-collar crime are ignored. Which of the following are examples of the cost of white-collar crime?

- a. Violations of safety standards
- b. Industrial accidents due to negligence
- c. A loss of moral standards
- d. A loss of locus of control

Choose the correct option:

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

19. Identify the three categories of traders in the illegal trade of rhino horn.

1. Runners, wholesalers and smugglers
2. Runners, traders and wholesalers
3. Runners, traders and smugglers
4. Runners, traders and circuit travellers

20. Individuals who appoint employees who do not qualify for a certain position are guilty of what type of occupational crime?

1. Crimes committed for the benefit of an employing organisation
2. Crimes committed by professionals in their professional capacity
3. Crimes committed by individuals for personal gain
4. Crimes committed as a result of state-based authority

21. The role of the United Nations (UN) is to ...

1. criminalise offences committed by organised crime groups.
2. prevent suspects from committing identity fraud.
3. protect witnesses testifying against criminal groups.
4. speed up and widening the reach of extradition.

22. According to Steven Powell, the following warning lights may be identified in the workplace ...

1. too much trust in key workers.
2. irregular audits.
3. management according to a budget.
4. vague division of authority.

23. Embezzlement, like employee theft involves a/an ... of employer/employee trust.

1. bridge
2. discrepancy
3. anomaly
4. violation

24. The Priority Crimes Litigation Unit (PCLU) is a specialist unit located within the ...

1. South African Crime Prevention Plan.
2. South African Police Service.
3. National Prosecuting Service.
4. Department of Correctional Services.

25. Which of the following materials are not considered to be solid waste?

1. Ash
2. Garbage
3. Glass
4. Acids

8.6 Other assessment methods

In your official study guide after every study unit there are activities that students need to do and the self-assessment assignments (assignment 03) but you must not submit them to the university.

8.7 The examination

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

How the examination system works

For general information and requirements as far as examinations are concerned, see the brochure *Study @ Unisa* which you received with your study material.

Examination admission

All students who have submitted and passed both assignments 01 and 02 in time (before or on the closing dates) will automatically receive admission to the examination.

How will this work in practice?

Both assignments (01 and 02) are compulsory. You must submit both. The year mark is based on the 20 percent of the assignment marks (each assignment counts half-10 percent- towards the year mark) which will be added to the examination mark to calculate the final mark for this module. No extension whatsoever will be granted for submission of the assignments and you are requested not to apply for extension under any circumstances.

Examination period

This module is offered in a semester period of 15 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 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.

The Examination Section will provide you with information about the examination in general, examination venues, examination dates and examination times during the course of the semester in question.

Examination paper

You will write **one-two-hour paper** (on an official examination mark reading sheet as well as in an official Unisa examination book). Exam format: 1 x essay (25 marks) and 2 x paragraph type questions (one 15 mark and one 10 mark) as well as 25 multiple choice questions. The paper counts 75 marks.

Previous examination papers

Previous examination papers are not available to students. You may, however, accept that examination questions will be similar to the questions and assignments 01 and 02.

Suggestions on how to approach the exam

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!

However, our experience has been that students who apparently have a good knowledge of the subject sometimes fail to obtain a pass mark. It is a good idea first to read carefully through each question on the paper before you attempt to answer it.

Our endeavour at all times is to set a paper that will test your knowledge in a fair and proper manner and to maintain sound standards. Therefore students who have obtained a degree from this University may take pride in their achievement.

Preparation of exams

Essay-type examination questions (25 mark question)

- Provide the following heading: Introduction (short historical overview)
Definitions (key concepts in the heading)
Content (with relevant headings and subheadings)
Conclusion (your opinion on the topic)
- Present the contents (facts) systematically thus, make use of headings and subheadings
- Provide practical examples where possible

Paragraph-type examination questions (15 and 10 mark questions)

The scientific preparation of paragraph questions differs from the requirements of essay questions.

- It is **not** necessary to provide the following headings: Introduction
Definitions
Conclusion
- Present the contents (facts) systematically thus, make use of headings and subheadings
- Provide practical examples where possible

9 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The *Study @ Unisa* brochure contains an A-Z guide of the most relevant study information.

10 IN CLOSING

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

All the best with your studies and may you be successful.

Dr MS Thobane

11 APENDIX: Declaration form

DECLARATION OF GOOD ACADEMIC PRACTICE

I, _____ (student name and student number), confirm the following with regard to my work for assignment/portfolio:

_____ (Module code and assignment number):

Yes/ No	
	Work for the assignment/portfolio was solely undertaken by myself
	I accurately and truthfully referenced all sources of information used in text and list of references to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acknowledge the original author(s) whose ideas were used; • substantiate arguments and statements that originate from other sources of information, such as books, journals, presentations or interviews etc.; • enable your reader to consult the sources referred to, and/or to check your information.
	I read the Unisa Policy for Copyright infringement and Plagiarism which is posted on the module's <i>myUnisa</i> website.
	I am aware that plagiarism is an offence in terms of the Student Disciplinary Code and should a student be found guilty of transgressing the code, he/she may be disciplinary charged. Assignments may be randomly selected and submitted on the Turn-It-In programme to screen for activities related to plagiarism and academic fraud.

Signature

Date