

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE



DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

SOC 221

SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Lecturer

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Consultation times:

Monday: 10am – 12pm

Wednesday: 10am – 12pm

INTRODUCTION

Crime and violence is a defining feature of post-apartheid South Africa. South Africa is often punted as the most violent society, this view, however, remains contested but certainly not without reason. In this second year sociology course, we reflect on the nature and extent of crime and violence in South Africa. We investigate notions of violence and criminality; theoretical propositions as to why certain people are prone to engage in crime and violence; how particular societies (in this case, South Africa) respond to acts considered violent and/or criminal; as well as how such actors are penalized.

Various macro and micro theories will be engaged with. In relation to crime: anomie, conflict, opportunity, feminist and intersectional theories will be explored to make sense of the level of crime in South Africa. In contemplating the persistence of violence, a historical review is essential in delineating the impact of colonization, slavery and Apartheid on the psyche of the nation. To that end, the social, cultural, economic and political context creating conducive environments for violence to flourish is critically engaged with. Key themes to be explored in this course include: drugs and organised crime, youth violence, gangsterism, terrorism and war, homicide, domestic and gender violence, homophobia, hetero-rape and corrective rape. We then turn to reflect on state policy and legislative responses to crime and violence. We shall critically engage with the successes and shortcomings of policy and legislative implementation of the Safety and Security White Paper 1998, the Domestic Violence Act 1998, the National Drug Master Plan 2013-2017, as well as the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act 2007. Finally, we explore retribution and rehabilitation mechanisms directed at offenders.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COURSE

This course is meant to expose students to sociological explanations of crime, deviance and violence. It is designed to provide students with various theories, manifestations and responses to what is considered criminal and violent.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To provide an overview of constructions of crime, deviance and violence.
- ✓ To engage with theoretical explanations of crime, deviance and different types of violence.
- ✓ To delineate the nature, pattern and frequency of crime, violence and deviance in South Africa; as well as strategies to deal with crime and violence.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

- ✓ To explore and compare crime and violence in its different forms and manifestations.
- ✓ To examine and reflect on theoretical propositions in relation to crime and violence as it regards causation and eradication.
- ✓ To critically reflect on crime and violence and to offer sociological explanations thereof as well as how to confront it.
- ✓ To develop the abilities of students to read and write effectively as well as to apply theoretical understandings to empirical data and cases.

CLASSROOM PROTOCOL

Participants are encouraged to participate in class debates and discussions. Participants should however refrain from using offensive or derogatory language or gestures. Under no circumstances may lectures be recorded without the consent of the presenter/lecturer. Academic misconduct, such as plagiarism, cheating, or being disruptive in class is strongly discouraged.

COURSE EVALUATION

Evaluation for the course will be on going and comprises the following components: lecture and tutorial attendance; weekly response papers; 2 essays and 1 final exam to be written in November.

*Final mark = continuous assessment (2 essays + response papers) + final exam

*100% = 60% + 40%

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

For continuous assessment requirements, each student will be required to submit 2 essays as well as weekly response papers. Response papers should be a minimum of 2 pages using Times New Roman, 12 point font, 1.5 spacing and should be spell checked using South African or UK English. A full bibliography (using Harvard referencing) along with a turn-it-in report (with a similarity of less than 20%) should be attached to each response paper.

Essays should be at least 5 pages long (excluding cover page, index, references and the plagiarism declaration). Essays should be typed, using Times New Roman, 12 point font, 1.5 spacing and spell checked using South African or UK English. A full bibliography, using Harvard referencing, should be attached to each essay submission. Each essay should contain an introduction (at least 1 paragraph – max 1 page) main content (at least 4 pages – max 5 pages) and a

conclusion (at least 1 paragraph – max 1 page). Essays without a plagiarism declaration or a turn-it-in report will not be accepted. Submissions with a turn-it-in similarity count of more than 20% will not be accepted (if submitted such essays will receive 0%).

Late submissions will be penalized using the guide below. Please note that essays submitted after 4 days (excluding non-work days) will receive 0%, but should still be submitted for continuous assessments purposes. Students who do not submit outstanding work by 17 October 2016 will not be allowed to write their final exam.

<i>Day 1</i>	<i>5% penalty</i>
<i>Day 2</i>	<i>10% penalty</i>
<i>Day 3</i>	<i>15% penalty</i>
<i>Day 4</i>	<i>Essay receives 0%</i>

Suggested Academic Journals:

- Acta Criminologica
- Alcohol Research and Health
- Canadian Journal of Criminology
- Crime and Delinquency
- Homicide Studies
- Journal of Drug Issues
- Journal of Employment and Counselling
- Journal of Family Violence
- Journal of Interpersonal Violence
- Social Problems
- Sociological Quarterly
- South African Review of Sociology
- SA Crime Quarterly

Suggested Research Organisations:

- Afrobarometer: <http://www.afrobarometer.org/>
- Crime Stats SA. <http://www.crimestatssa.com>
- Institute for Security Studies: <http://www.issafrica.org>
- Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention: <http://www.cjcp.org.za/>
- Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation: <http://www.csvr.org.za/>
- Community Law Centre (UWC) <http://www.communitylawcentre.org.za/>
- CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research): <http://www.csir.co.za/>
- Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit: <http://www.ghjru.uct.ac.za/>
- HSRC (Human Sciences Research Council): <http://www.hsrc.ac.za/>
- NICRO (National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of

Offenders): <http://www.nicro.org.za/home/>

Suggested Government Information (Legislation, policy and links to government departments):

- SA Government: <http://www.gov.za/>
- South African Police Service: <http://www.saps.gov.za/>
- Statistics SA: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/>
- South African Law Reform Commission: <http://www.doj.gov.za/salrc/index.htm>
 - Parliament of South Africa: <http://www.parliament.gov.za/live/index.php>

ESSAY QUESTIONS

Essay 1: Due 5 September 2016 at 12noon

Question A:

Drawing on theories discussed during lectures as well as your own experience and exposure to violence, answer the following question: “Why is South Africa such a violent society? Why may this be the case?” Your answer should (i) reflect on crime statistics, newspaper articles and relevant literature to illustrate the extent and nature of crime and violence, (ii) describe the particular theory you are drawing on to explain the extent of crime and violence, (iii) be critical and clearly demonstration links between theory and reality (that includes your experience) in your answer.

Question B:

Drawing on theories discussed during lectures as well as your personal experience, present a coherent argument to answer the following question: “Are criminals born or are they made”? In your answer (i) specify which theory you will be drawing on in detail (ii) the reasons for this choice (iii) the strengths (iv) the limitations, and (v) how your view can change or strengthen current policy and intervention strategies to combat crime in South Africa.

Question C:

Reflect on feminist and intersectional theories in conceptualising crime and violence in South Africa. In your reflection (i) define and elaborate in detail what feminist and intersectional theories conceptualise crime and violence (ii) how this paradigm is different to previous theoretical explanations and (iii) reflect on the gendered, classed, and raced nature of crime and violence in South Africa.

Essay 2: Due 03 October 2016 at 12noon

Question A:

Gender based and domestic violence has reached endemic levels. Drawing on hegemonic masculinity(ies) and other relevant theories, consider why this may be the case in South Arica. In your argument, (i) define hegemonic masculinity(ies) and how this theory explain why men commit these offenses, (ii) reflect on the nature and extent of gender based violence, and in particular rape, by drawing on recent statistics, newspaper articles and relevant literature, (iii) offer sociological solutions to combat this scourge.

Question B:

Members of the LGBTI community are often victims of homophobic violence, particularly in schools. (i) Drawing on statistics, newspaper articles and relevant literature, reflect on the nature and extent of such victimisation in and outside the school context (ii) reflect on the effectiveness of school based and state-led responses, (iii) offer detailed sociologically informed ways to combat this scourge.

Question C:

The SA Police Service has come under continued scrutiny for allegedly being complicit in police brutality. Drawing on literature, newspaper articles and the documentary as well as the findings Marikana Commission reflect on the following questions. (i) Briefly reflect on the police and policing in South Africa (ii) how is police brutality theorised and how does it manifest (iii) describe the extent of police brutality in SA (iv) How have police officials and IPID handled complaints of police brutality and (v) offer sociological solutions to reduce its prevalence

Question D.

The Cape flats is characterised by gangsterism, drug smuggling and addiction. Drawing on recent statistics, relevant literature and newspaper articles please (i) reflect on the nature and extent of gangsterism and the drug trade, (ii) its impact on society and social institutions such as schools (iii) what does the literature imply about the link between drug (ab)use and sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS?

Lecture 1: (26 July) Introduction & course overview	Course outline: SOC 221 (Second semester, 2016)
Lecture 2: (27 July) Locating the sociology of crime and violence	<p>Hamber, B. 2000. "Have No Doubt It Is Fear in the Land": An exploration of the continuing cycles of violence in South Africa. <i>Southern African Journal of Child and Adolescent Mental Health</i> 12(1):5-18.</p> <p>Thomson, D. (2004). <i>Crime and Deviance</i>. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.</p> <p>Dixon, B and van der Spuy, E. (eds.). (2004). <i>Justice Gained?: Crime and crime control in South Africa's transition</i>. Cape Town: UCT Press.</p> <p>Altbeker, A. (2007). <i>A Country at War with Itself</i>. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball Publishers.</p>
Lecture 3: (2 Aug) Deviance and The nature and extent of crime and violence	<p>Demombynes, G. and Ozler, B. (2005). Crime and local inequality in South Africa. <i>Journal of Development Economics</i> 76(2), pp. 265-92.</p> <p>Kynoch, G. (2005). Crime, conflict and politics in transition-era South Africa. <i>African Affairs</i> 104(416), pp. 493-514</p> <p>Super, G. (2010). The spectacle of crime in the 'new' South Africa: A historical perspective, 1976-2004. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i> 50(2), pp. 165-84.</p>
<p align="center">(Wednesday) 3 Aug: Public Holiday: Local Government Elections NO LECTURE</p> <p align="center">(Tuesday) 9 Aug: Public Holiday: Women's Day NO LECTURE</p>	

<p>Lecture 4: (10 Aug) Theorising violence (i): Biomedical Models vs. socialisation</p>	<p>Brenan, P. J., and Walters (1989). Heredity and Crime: Bad genes or bad research? <i>Criminology</i>, 27(3), pp. 455-485</p> <p>Ferguson, C, J and Beaver, K M. (2009). Natural born killers: The genetic origins of extreme violence. <i>Aggression and Violent Behaviour</i> 14, pp. 286-294.</p> <p>O'Donnell, I (2003). A new paradigm for understanding violence? Testing the limits of Lonnie Athens theory. <i>British Journal of criminology</i> 43 (4), pp.750-771.</p>
<p>Lecture 5: (16 Aug) Theorising crime (i) Anomie and strain</p>	<p>Merton, Robert K. (1938). Social structure and anomie <i>American Sociological Review</i>, 3(5), 672-682.</p> <p>Agnew, Robert. (1992). Foundation for a general strain theory of crime and delinquency. <i>Criminology</i>, 30(1), 47-88.</p> <p>Featherstone, R and Deflem, M. (2003) Anomie and Strain: Context and Consequences of Merton's Two Theories. <i>Sociological Inquiry</i>, 73 (4) pp. 471-89</p>
<p>Lecture 6: (17 Aug) Theorising crime (ii) The Chicago School and conflict</p>	<p>Kelly (2000) Inequality and Crime. <i>The Review of Economics and Statistics</i>, 82(4) pp. 530-539.</p>
<p>Lecture 7: (22 Aug) Theorising crime (iii) Delinquent subcultures and opportunity</p>	<p>Bordua, D. (1961). Delinquent Subcultures: Sociological Interpretations of Gang Delinquency. <i>The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>, 338 (1), pp. 119-136</p> <p>Felson, M and Clarke R, V. (1998). Opportunity Makes the Thief: Practical theory for crime prevention. <i>Policing and Reducing Crime Unit: Police Research Series, Paper 98.</i></p>

	Clarke, R V. (2003). Opportunity makes the thief. Really? And so what? <i>Crime Science: An Interdisciplinary Journal</i> , 1(3).
Lecture 8: (23 Aug) Feminist, Intersectional and Masculinity theories	<p>Hood-Williams, J. (2001). Gender, masculinities and crime: from structures to psyche's. <i>Theoretical criminology</i>, 1 (1), pp. 37-60</p> <p>Chesney-Lind (2006). Patriarchy, Crime and Justice: Feminist criminology in an era of backlash. <i>Feminist Criminology</i>, 1 (1), pp. 6-26</p> <p>Brown, W. (2015). An Intersectional Approach to Criminological Theory: Incorporating the Intersectionality of Race and Gender into Agnew's General Strain Theory. <i>Ralph Bunche Journal of Public Affairs</i>, 4 (1), pp. 229-243.</p>
<p align="center">Vacation (26 August – 04 September) Essay 1 Due 5 September 2016 - 12:00pm</p>	
Lecture 9: (6 Sep) Alcohol and Drugs Abuse	<p>Berg, J. (2006). The rise of 'tik' and the crime rate. <i>South African Journal of Criminal Justice</i> 18(3), pp. 306-28.</p> <p>Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Jewkes, R., Suffla, S., and Ratele, K (2009) Violence and injuries in South Africa: Prioritising an agenda for prevention. <i>The Lancet</i>, 374, pp. 1011-1022.</p> <p>Peltzer, K., Ramlanga, S., Johnson, B and Phaswana-Mufuya (2010). Illicit drug use and treatment in South Africa. <i>Substance Use and Abuse</i>, 45(13): 2221–2243</p>

<p>Lecture 10: (7 Sep) Youth violence and Gangsterism</p>	<p>Goodey, J (1997). Boys don't cry: Masculinities, Fear of Crime and Fearlessness. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>, 37(3), pp. 401 -418</p> <p>Kinnes, I (2009). Uniforms, plastic cops and the madness of 'Superman': An exploration of the dynamics shaping the policing of gangs in Cape Town. <i>South African Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 22, pp. 176-193</p> <p>Bowers-du Toit, N (2014). Gangsterism on the Cape Flats: A challenge to engage the powers. <i>Theological Studies</i> 70(3), pp. 1-7.</p> <p>Burton, P (2007). Someone stole my smile: an exploration into the causes of youth violence in South Africa. Cape Town: Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention (CJCP).</p>
<p>Lecture 11: (13 Sep) Urban and organised crime</p>	<p>Hipp, J. R. (2007). Income Inequality, Race, and Place: Does the Distribution of Race and Class within Neighbourhoods Affect Crime Rates? <i>Criminology</i> 45, pp. 665-98.</p> <p>Lambrechts, D. (2012). The impact of organised crime on state social control: Organised criminal groups and local governance on the Cape Flats, Cape Town, South Africa. <i>Journal of Southern African Studies</i>, 38(4), pp. 787-807.</p> <p>Le, V. (2012). Organised crime typologies: Structure, activities and conditions. <i>International Journal of Criminology and Sociology</i> 1, pp. 121-131.</p>
<p>Lecture 12: (14 Sep) Terrorism</p>	<p>Hudson, R (1999). The sociology and psychology of Terrorism. A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement by the Federal Research Division, Library of Congress. pp. 1-178.</p>

	<p>Turk, A. (2004). Sociology of terrorism. <i>Annual review of Sociology</i>. 30, pp. 271-286.</p> <p>Tilly, C. (2004). Terror, Terrorism and Terrorists. <i>Sociological theory</i>, 22(1), pp. 5-13.</p>
Lecture 13: (20 Sep) Gender and Domestic violence	<p>Jewkes, RK. (2002). Intimate partner violence: causes and prevention. <i>The Lancet</i> 359 (9315), pp. 1423-1429.</p> <p>Meth (2003). Rethinking the domus in domestic violence: homelessness, space and domestic violence in South Africa. <i>Geoforum</i> 34 (2003),pp. 317-327</p> <p>Jewkes, RK, Penn-Kekana, L, and Rose- Junius, H. (2005). "If they rape me, I can't blame them": Reflections on gender in the social context of child rape in South and Namibia. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> 61(8), pp. 1809-1820.</p>
Lecture 14: (21 Sep) Rape	<p>Jewkes, R (2002). Intimate partner violence: causes and prevention. <i>The Lancet</i> 359, pp. 1423-1429</p> <p>Jewkes, R and Abrahams (2002). The epidemiology of rape and sexual coercion in South Africa: an overview. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> 55 (2002) 1231-1244</p> <p>Doherty, K and Anderson, I (2004) "Making sense of male rape: Constructions of gender, sexuality and experience of rape victims", <i>Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology</i>, 14 (2): 85-103.</p>

	Jewkes, R., Skweyiya, Y., Morrell, R., and Dunkle, K. (2010). Why, when and how men rape. <i>S A Crime quarterly</i> , 32, pp. 23 – 31.
Lecture 15: (27 Sep) Homophobic violence and corrective rape	<p>Butler, A and Astbury, G (2004). Gay and lesbian experiences of homophobia in South African secondary education. pp 1-48.</p> <p>McArthur, T. (2015). Homophobic violence in a Northern Cape school: Learners confront the issue, <i>Agenda</i>, 29:3, 53-59</p> <p>Brown, R (2011). Corrective rape in South Africa: A continuing plight despite an international human rights response. <i>Annual survey of comparative and international law</i>, 18, pp. 45-66.</p>
Lecture 16: (28 Sep) The Police, crime reporting and stats	<p>Dixon, B. (2000). Accountable Policing: A Four Dimensional Analysis' <i>South African Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 13 (1), pp. 69-83.</p> <p>Mattes, R (2006). How does South Africa Compare: Experiences of crime and policing in an African context. <i>SA Crime Quarterly</i>, 18, pp. 17-24</p> <p>Burger, J. (2011) 'To Protect and Serve: Restoring Public Confidence in the SAPS'. <i>SA Crime Quarterly</i>, 36, pp. 13-22.</p>
Lecture 17: (4 Oct) Policing crime and violence	<p>Minnaar, A (2005). Private-Public Partnerships: Private security, crime prevention, and policing in South Africa. <i>Acta Criminologica</i>, 18(1), pp. 85-114</p> <p>Steinberg, J. (2011) Crime prevention goes abroad: Policy transfer and policing in post-apartheid South Africa. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i> 15(4)</p>

	349-364.
Lecture 18: (5 Oct) Theorising Police brutality	<p>Bruce, D. (2002). Police Brutality in South Africa. Johannesburg: Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.</p> <p>Bradfort , B., Huq, A., Jackson, J., and Benjamin, R. (2003). What Price Fairness when Security is at Stake? Police Legitimacy in South Africa. <i>Regulation and Governance</i>, 8 (2). pp. 246-268.</p> <p>Bruce, D. (2006) 'Building Respect for the Badge: The Management of the Use of Force by Police'. <i>Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation</i>. Research Report, September. Available at: www.csvr.org.za/docs/policing/buildingrespect.pdf</p>
Lecture 19: (11 Oct) Police brutality : The case of Marikana	<p>The Marikana Massacre: Through the Lens – Documentary Screening https://www.enca.com/south-africa/full-documentary-marikana-massacre-through-lens</p>
Lecture 20: (12 Oct) Perceptions and the fear of crime	<p>Garafalo, J. (1981). The fear of crime: Causes and consequences. <i>The Journal of criminal law and criminology</i> 71 (2), pp. 839-857.</p> <p>Hollway, W and Jefferson, T. (1997). The risk society in a age of anxiety: situating the fear of crime. <i>The British journal of sociology</i> 48 (2), pp. 255-266.</p> <p>Lemenski, C. (2004). A new apartheid: The spatial implications of fear of crime in Cape Town, South Africa. <i>Environment and Urbanisation</i> 16 (2), pp. 101-112.</p>

	Box, S., Hale, H., and Andrews, G. (1988). Explaining the fear of crime. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i> , 28,(3) pp. 340-356 .
Lecture 21: (18 Oct) Securitisation and the emergence of private security	Irish, J, (1999). Policing for Profit: The future of South Africa's Private Security Industry. Institute for Security Studies: Johannesburg. Berg, J. (2010). Seeing like private security: Evolving mentalities of public space protection in South Africa. <i>Criminology and Criminal Justice</i> 10(3), pp. 287-301.
Lecture 22: (19 Oct) Legislative responses to crime and violence	National Drug Master Plan, 2013-2017 National Crime Prevention Strategy Summary, 1996 Domestic Violence Act, 1998 Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act, 2007
Lecture 23: (25 Oct) Punishing (rehabilitating?) criminal and violent behaviour	Walker, S., Spohn, C. and DeLone, M. (2007). The Color of Justice: race, ethnicity and crime in America. (4 th ed). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth. Winnick, Terri A., and Bodkin, Mark. (2008). Anticipated Stigma and Stigma Management Among Those to be Labeled "Ex-con". <i>Deviant Behavior</i> , 29(4), pp. 295-333. Durlauf, Steven N., and Nagin, Daniel S. (2011). Imprisonment and crime: Can both be reduced? <i>Criminology & Public Policy</i> , 10(1), 13-54.
Lecture 24: (26 Oct) Exam revision	Lecture notes and printed readings.