



NOVEMBER 2013 EXAMINATION

DATE: 12 NOVEMBER 2013

TIME: 14H00 – 16H00

TOTAL: 100 MARKS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

PASS MARK: 40%

(RH-27)

ADVANCED CRIMINOLOGY

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 SECTIONS:

<u>SECTION A:</u>	CONSISTS OF: (i) 5 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (ii) 5 TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS (iii) 10 MATCHING-STATEMENT QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ALL</u> THE QUESTIONS	(10 MARKS) (10 MARKS) (10 MARKS)
<u>SECTION B:</u>	CONSISTS OF 3 SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ALL</u> THE QUESTIONS	(10 MARKS)
<u>SECTION C:</u>	CONSISTS OF 3 LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ALL</u> THE QUESTIONS	(20 MARKS)
<u>SECTION D:</u>	CONSISTS OF 3 INTERPRETATIVE QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ANY TWO</u> OF THE QUESTIONS	(40 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the following instructions *carefully* before answering the paper, as failure to act upon them will result in a loss of marks.
2. Write your answers in your answer book, which is provided in the exam.
3. Ensure that your name and student number are clearly indicated on your answer book.
4. Write your answers in either blue or black ink in your answer book.
5. Read each question very carefully before you answer it and number your answers *exactly* as the questions are numbered.
6. Begin with the question for which you think you will get the best marks.
7. Note the mark allocations for each question – give enough facts to earn the marks allocated. Don't waste time by giving more information than required.
8. You are welcome to use diagrams to illustrate your answers.
9. Please write neatly – we cannot mark illegible handwriting.
10. Any student caught cheating will have his or her examination paper and notes confiscated. The College will take disciplinary measures to protect the integrity of these examinations.
11. If there is something wrong with or missing from your exam paper or your answer book, please inform your invigilator immediately. If you do not inform your invigilator about a problem, the College will not be able to rectify it afterwards, and your marks cannot be adjusted to allow for the problem.
12. This paper may be removed from the examination hall *after* the examination has taken place.

SECTION A**(30 MARKS)****ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****(i) MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Choose the correct option for each of the following. Write only the question number and your chosen answer. For instance, if you think that the correct answer for number 1 is (a), then write it as 1. (a).

1. According to _____, no act is naturally immoral or criminal.
 - (a) Shaw
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Taylor
 - (d) Cohen

2. _____ crime prevention refers to the study and analysis of problems and places in order to decrease crime.
 - (a) Tertiary
 - (b) Primary
 - (c) Model
 - (d) Secondary

3. _____ based his views on *the principle of utility*. The principle of utility proposes that laws should protect and benefit the majority of people in society.
 - (a) Rousseau
 - (b) Bentham
 - (c) Beccaria
 - (d) Locard

4. Which one of the following is *not* a central nervous system stimulant?
 - (a) LSD
 - (b) Ritalin
 - (c) cocaine
 - (d) caffeine

5. Which one of the following is *not* a central nervous system depressant?
 - (a) opium
 - (b) ephedrine
 - (c) heroin
 - (d) morphine

[5 × 2 = 10]

(ii) TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS

Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. Motivate all your answers.

1. Restorative justice defines crime as *the breaking of the law*, whereas Contemporary criminal justice also includes and acknowledges *the harm suffered by victims and communities*.
2. The adversarial process refers to the trial process whereby the offender is either found guilty or not guilty, and the adjudication process is the process whereby the State is in opposition to the offender.
3. According to section 165 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996, the judicial authority of the Republic is vested in the State.
4. Diversion is the process whereby cases involving minor (less serious) offences are channelled out of the criminal justice system.
5. Juvenile delinquency control is used as an alternative to imprisonment, and allows the offender to remain in the community while still serving the punishment that was imposed on him or her.

[5 × 2 = 10]

(iii) MATCHING-STATEMENT QUESTIONS

Match the statements in Column B to the terms in Column A. Write down the answers only, for example 1. (a).

Column A	Column B
1. the utilitarian theory	(a) calls strongly for individualised sentencing
2. the social accountability theory	(b) everyone is tempted by deviant behaviour at some stage
3. the social contract theory	(c) maintains that the success of compensation schemes are beneficial to the judicial system because they assist in restoring relationships within the community
4. the legal liability theory	(d) focuses on how to prevent criminals from having easy access to and exit from your home
5. restorative justice	(e) proposes that no act is naturally immoral or criminal
6. contemporary criminal justice	(f) suggests that the state has a legal duty to compensate victims for all the damages and losses suffered because of a crime
7. defensible space theory	(g) states that residential mobility (where people have the financial means to be able to move to another area) and racial heterogeneity (where a number of people from different races live together in a specific area) causes people to have little interest in improving their neighbourhood
8. social disorganisation theory	(h) proposes that state compensation funds make contributions towards damages or losses arising from crime and, by doing so, form a partnership with the state in combating crime
9. radical criminology theory	(i) measures how much and how effectively punishment is inflicted
10. Hirschi's control theory	(j) maintains that the state has a moral obligation towards society and must therefore compensate those who are injured by crime

[10]

[30]

SECTION B: SHORT QUESTIONS

(10 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Identify the functions of correctional services.

[4]

QUESTION 2

What is 'victim precipitation'?

[2]

QUESTION 3

Hirschi states that conformity (when people act in a conventional manner) arises from four types of social control.

Name these four types of control.

[4]

[10]

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

The juridical definition of a crime requires that specific conditions be met before we can call an act a crime, and the person that committed that act, a criminal.

Identify and briefly explain these conditions.

[10]

QUESTION 2

List the aspects that must be taken into consideration by a judge before sentencing a juvenile.

[5]

QUESTION 3

Explain how community-based policing functions as a component of the restorative justice framework.

[5]

[20]

SECTION D: INTERPRETATIVE QUESTIONS

(40 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Discuss the 'strain theories' of Cohen and Merton.

[20]

AND / OR

QUESTION 2

In order to transform the criminal justice system, a broad base of support for restorative justice principles and practices should be adopted. The following principles should be applied within a restorative justice philosophy, and take place on a practical level within the community:

- Restorative practices in the criminal justice system should be expanded to include the community.
- The community needs to support restorative practices.

Discuss these two principles.

[20]

AND / OR

QUESTION 3

Discuss the purposes of restorative justice in South Africa.

[20]

[40]

Section A: 30 marks

Section B: 10 marks

Section C: 20 marks

Section D: 40 marks

TOTAL: 100 MARKS