UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND DEPARTMENT OF LAW

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2008

TITLE OF PAPER

: PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY

COURSE CODE

: DL024

TIME ALLOWED

TWO (2) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS

100

INSTRUCTIONS

: ANSWER <u>ALL</u> QUESTIONS

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION TO DO SO HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

Question 1

- (a) Discuss the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners as adopted by the United Nations in 1990. (21 1/3 marks)
- (b) What is 'mechanical prevention of crime'?

(6 marks)

(c) What is 'tertiary prevention of crime'?

(6 marks)

Question 2

- (a) According to the Differential Association Theory what causes crime? (20 1/3 marks)
- (b) Do police have discretion in their work once a crime is reported? (8 marks)
- (c) According to the Cartographic or Areas Studies Theory, what is the cause of crime? (5 marks)

Question 3

(a) What is punishment and what is its purpose?

(23 1/3 marks)

(b) Discuss the discretion enjoyed by a judicial officer during a criminal trial, apart from the sentencing stage. (10 marks)

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND DEPARTMENT OF LAW

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2008

:

TITLE OF PAPER

PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY

COURSE CODE

DL024

TIME ALLOWED

: TWO (2) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS

100

INSTRUCTIONS :

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION TO DO SO HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

Question 1

(a) Discuss the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners as adopted by the United Nations in 1990. (21 1/3 marks)

(b) What is 'mechanical prevention of crime'?

(6 marks)

(c) What is 'tertiary prevention of crime'?

(6 marks)

Question 2

(a) According to the Differential Association Theory what causes crime? (20 1/3 marks)

(b) Do police have discretion in their work once a crime is reported?

(8 marks)

(c) According to the Cartographic or Areas Studies Theory, what is the cause of crime? (5 marks)

Question 3

(a) What is punishment and what is its purpose?

(23 1/3 marks)

(b) Discuss the discretion enjoyed by a judicial officer during a criminal trial, apart from the sentencing stage. (10 marks)