



PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CD 327 – SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVELOPMENT

SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

DATE: THURSDAY 27<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 2022

TIME: 12:50 am – 3:55 pm

VENUE: RM 203,205,209

MARKS: 100

WEIGHTING: 50%

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your Student ID No., Name, Subject Code (CD 327), Course of Study (Communication for Development) & Year of Study (BACD 3), Examination Date, and Signature on the ANSWER BOOKLET. DO IT NOW!
2. You have 10 minutes reading time and 3 **Hours** to do the **EXAM**.
3. There are **5 SECTIONS** with **45 QUESTIONS** in this exam. You are required to answer **ALL** questions. The marks are indicated next to each question. Write ALL answers to the questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided. No additional material will be attached to the answer booklet.
4. **NO ELECTRONIC DEVICES, MOBILE PHONES and BAGS** are allowed in the room. **ONLY** your stationery (i.e. ruler, bios) is allowed. Place your ID card next to you to be checked by the Exam Invigilator.
5. **RULE a line** through any mistakes; correction fluid is not allowed. No additional papers will be provided; you are to use the blank side of the exam sheets for rough work.
6. Check that you have **pages numbered 1 to 7** on your Exam Paper. The exam contents are as follows:

SECTION	QUESTION NO.	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1. Multiple Choice	1 - 20	1 - 4	20
2. True or False	21 - 30	4 - 5	10
3. Matching of Concepts and Definitions	31	5 - 7	20
4. Short Answers	32 - 41	7 - 8	20
5. Skills Application	42 - 45	8	30
			<b>TOTAL = 100</b>

SUBJECT EXAMINER: MR. ADRIAN SANGUNDI

## PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 Marks)

For questions 1-20, read the questions carefully and based on your knowledge, answer the questions by choosing the best possible answer A,B,C or D from the alternatives given.

### QUESTION 1

Emile Durkheim's ideas about society can be best described as:

- A. Functionalist
- B. Conflict Theorist
- C. Symbolic interactionist
- D. Rationalist

### QUESTION 2

It refers to the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon.

- A. Penology
- B. Criminology
- C. Sociology
- D. Psychology

### QUESTION 3

Crime is reaction to life conditions of:

- A. A person's spiritual life.
- B. A person's family life
- C. A person's social life
- D. A person's academic life.

### QUESTION 4

'Utilitarianism' is a term associated with:

- A. Bentham
- B. Marx
- C. Lombroso
- D. Shutterland

### QUESTION 5

A series of programs for criminal Justice System that emphasis repair of harms to crime victims through a process of negotiation, mediation and victim empowerment:

- A. Law Enforcement
- B. Restorative Justice
- C. Individual Traits
- D. All of the above

### QUESTION 6

According to Marx (1818-1883), the \_\_\_\_\_ own the means of production in a society.

- A. Proletariat.
- B. Vassals.
- C. Bourgeoisie.
- D. Anomie.

### QUESTION 7

What occurs in Lawrence Kohlberg's conventional level?

- A. Children develop the ability to have abstract thoughts.
- B. Morality is developed by pain and pleasure.
- C. Children begin to consider what society considers moral and immoral.
- D. Parental beliefs have no influence on children's morality

### QUESTION 8

The primary purpose of media that deals with crime and development is to transmit information and entertainment across;

- A. Lesser number of client and selected population
- B. Times and space to large groups of people
- C. Only to the victims and those who are concern with the crimes that are been committed.
- D. None of the above.

### QUESTION 9

Which factor does not come under external containment?

- A. Low self-esteem
- B. No sense of acceptance in the society
- C. Disorganized structures of roles and expectations in the society
- D. Both A & B

### QUESTION 10

It refers to the study of human population and group variables and its relationship to crime.

- A. Demography
- B. Socioeconomic
- C. Anthropology
- E. Psychology

### QUESTION 11

A sitting of a Supreme Court usually constitutes the following number of Judges.

- A. One or two Judges
- B. Four Judges
- C. Three to Five Judges
- D. Ten Judges

### QUESTION 12

A suspect arsonist was caught. Evidence showed that he poured gasoline under the house of another and was about to strike the match to set the house on fire when he was apprehended. What crime was committed if there is any?

- A. Frustrated arson.
- B. Consummated arson.
- C. Attempted arson.
- D. None of these.

### QUESTION 13

Feminist criminology is the study of:

- A. Criminal behaviour as it pertains to women.
- B. Feminism in society.
- C. Women's role within the society.
- D. The explanations of criminal behaviour of both males and females.

### QUESTION 14

According to \_\_\_\_\_, "a society without crime is not possible".

- A. Emile Durkheim.
- B. Travis Hirschi.
- C. Cessare Beccaria.
- D. Edwin Sutherland

### QUESTION 15

The two control theories studied in CD 362 are:

- A. Containment Theory and Social Bond Theory
- B. Social Bond Theory and Subculture Theory
- C. Containment Theory and Social Strain Theory
- D. Strain Theory and Social Control Theory

### QUESTION 16

According to Robert Merton's strain theory, which adaptation to social structural strain most often results in crime?

- A. Ritualism.
- B. Innovation.
- C. Responsivity.
- D. Rebellionism.

### QUESTION 17

Ectomorphic body type is:

- A. Soft, round and fat
- B. Thin, frail and weak
- C. Strong, aggressive and muscular
- D. Stocky, bulky and strong

### QUESTION 18

Mesomorphic body type is;

- A. Soft, round and fat
- B. Thin, frail and weak
- C. Sociable and easy going people
- D. Strong, aggressive and muscular

**QUESTION 19**

The Classical School of Criminology provides a substantial foundation for part of our understanding of crime. The Classical School supports which of the following?

- A. Punishment based on the criminal act.
- B. Criminals have freewill and choose crime.
- C. The abolition of capital punishment.
- D. All of the above.

**QUESTION 20**

One of the fundamental principles of the Classical School of Criminology is that the punishment should be based on the concept of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Retribution.
- B. Individual biological make-up.
- C. Remission.
- D. Human psychological make-up.

**PART B: TRUE AND FALSE QUESTIONS (10 Marks)**

For questions 21-30, write True if the statement is true and False if the statement is not true beside the question number in the Answer Booklet.

**QUESTION 21**

Drug dealer of Eastern highlands transporting bags of drug to Milne Bay province is an example of Transnational Crimes.

**QUESTION 22**

Anomie theory talks about the disruptions at the local level.

**QUESTION 23**

The killing of late Jenelyn Kennedy as a result of domestic violence. This is an example of violent crimes.

**QUESTION 24**

The act of having forced anal or oral sex with someone or consensual act to participate in those same acts between an adult and a juvenile is called Rape.

**QUESTION 25**

Extra-marital affairs is obviously a violent crime in a society.

**QUESTION 26**

Restitution means that the sentence removes the offender away from the community.

**QUESTION 27**

Strain theory explains that crime is determined by wider societal forces and factors.

## QUESTION 28

The body type that is soft, round and flat is an Ectomorph.

## QUESTION 29

Mores are the laws of the society that are punishable when violated.

## QUESTION 30

Recent election-related law and order problems in Mendi town is an example of a violent crime.

### PART C: TERMS AND DEFINITIONS MATCHING (20 Marks)

#### QUESTION 31

Match the definitions to the words provided. Write only the numbers that correspond to the letters representing the definitions (4.E or 7. K). All answers must be written in answer booklet provided.

	Words/Terms:		Definitions
1	<b>Bureaucracy</b>	<b>A</b>	The suggestion that deviance and crime occur when there is an acute gap between cultural norms and goals and the socially structured opportunities for individuals to achieve those goals.
2	<b>Ethnocentrism</b>	<b>B</b>	In anomie theory, a form of deviance that occurs when individuals abandon culturally valued means and goals.
3	<b>Ritualists</b>	<b>C</b>	The process of subjecting social relationships to calculation and administration.
4	<b>Anomie theory</b>	<b>D</b>	The spread of inventions and discoveries from one group or culture to another on a voluntary basis; a source of cultural change.
5	<b>Diffusion</b>	<b>E</b>	A large-scale formal organization with centralized authority, a hierarchical chain of command, explicit rules and procedures, and an emphasis on formal positions rather than on persons.
6	<b>Rationalization</b>	<b>F</b>	Human behavior which follows the established norms of a group or society. The bulk of human behavior is of a conforming nature as people accept and internalize the values of their culture or subculture

7	<b>Retreatism</b>	<b>G</b>	The tendency to judge another culture by the standards of one's own culture.
8	<b>Secularization</b>	<b>H</b>	An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution in which the goal is to produce profit.
9	<b>Capitalism</b>	<b>I</b>	The erosion of belief in the supernatural. Includes a growing respect for rationality, cultural and religious pluralism, tolerance of moral ambiguity, faith in education, and belief in civil rights, the rule of law, and due process.
10	<b>Conformity</b>	<b>J</b>	Those that rejects cultural goals but accept the institutionalized means of achieving them.
11	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<b>K</b>	Norms that have strong moral significance, violation of which cause strong social reaction (murder, sexual molestation of children).
12	<b>Functionalism</b>	<b>L</b>	The theory that states that the society puts pressure on individuals to achieve socially accepted goals though they lack the means.
13	<b>Socialisation</b>	<b>M</b>	Any planned intervention that reduced an offender's further criminal activity; whether that reduction is mediated by personality, behavior, abilities, attitudes, values or others factors
14	<b>Strain Theory</b>	<b>N</b>	A theoretical perspective that focuses on the way various parts of the social system contribute to the continuity of society as well as the affect the various parts have on one another.
15	<b>Mores</b>	<b>O</b>	The lifelong processes through which humans develop an awareness of social norms and values, and achieve a distinct sense of self.
16	<b>Peasants</b>	<b>P</b>	A group within the broader society that has values, norms and lifestyle distinct from those of the majority.
17	<b>Subculture</b>	<b>Q</b>	People in agrarian societies who produce food from the land, using traditional farming methods of plow and animal power. Farm workers in agrarian societies.

18	<b>Superstructure</b>	<b>R</b>	A philosophical position according to which there are close ties between the social and natural sciences, which share a common logical framework.
19	<b>Moralistic view of crime</b>	<b>S</b>	Any behavior which stands in the way of an individual developing into his/her fullest potential would be considered crime.
20	<b>Positivism</b>	<b>T</b>	A general term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to the symbolic universe--the shared meanings, ideas, beliefs, values, and ideologies that people give to the physical and social world. The superstructure, of course, can be divided into cultural and mental components.

**PART D: SHORT ANSWERS** (20 Marks)

Read the questions carefully and answer the questions accordingly on the Answer Booklet provided.

**QUESTION 32**

One of the very small structures like thread that carries genes is called; (1 mark)

**QUESTION 33**

Give a complete description of the operation of Criminal Justice System in PNG and give a scenario based on the description. (4 marks)

**QUESTION 34**

In Patterns of Aggression discussion, there are two forms of assaults. Name them: (2 marks)

**QUESTION 35**

What are the three main characteristics of crime in PNG? List them: (3 marks)

**QUESTION 36**

In PNG a full membership of Supreme Court comprises of; (3 marks)

**QUESTION 37**

Blinding and amputation of ear, thumb or hand is called... (1 mark)

**QUESTION 38**

Who Authored crime and punishment? (1 mark)

**QUESTION 39**

'Crime is a product of internal physical properties of the individual'. Which theory explains this statement? (1 mark)



#### QUESTION 40

Give at least one purpose of Criminal Justice System (CJS) in PNG. (1 mark)

#### QUESTION 41

List the three major perspectives that explain why domestic violence is committed against women (3 marks)

### PART E: SKILLS APPLICATION

(30 Marks)

Your answers must be in essay form and detailed in explanation. All answers are to be written on Answer Booklet provided. Write clearly so your answers can be read and understood. Marks are awarded, as listed.

#### QUESTION 42

A topic that used to be kept 'in the family' or swept under the rug is, 'domestic violence'. It has been more prevalent in the news and media today has ever before. As a result, a lot of people are wondering how domestic violence is legally defined, where victims can find emotional and legal help, and what can be done to prevent it in future.

**Write and explain** what the expert above means to you as a student who has learnt about domestic violence. In your explanation also include how you would simplify your definition of domestic violence to your uneducated family members or your community or village where you come from. (10 marks)

#### QUESTION 43

The Labelling Theory is said to suggest that criminology has given too much attention to criminal as types of people and insufficient attention to the show of social control responses – from the law and the police to media and public reactions – that help to give crime its shape. In your understanding, elaborate on this statement. (10 marks)

#### QUESTION 44

Explain Walter Reckless' control theory in 1-2 paragraphs. (5 marks)

#### QUESTION 45

Evaluate sociological perspectives on the relationship between **globalisation and crime**. (5 marks)

**END OF EXAM**

