



PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CD 362: Crime and Development

SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

DATE: MONDAY 26th OCTOBER, 2020

TIME: 1:00 pm – 4:00 pm

VENUES: CDS RM 205 & 207

MARKS: 100

WEIGHTING: 40%

INSTRUCTIONS:

On the ANSWER BOOKLET and ATTENDANCE SLIP, fill out the following:

1. You have 10 minutes reading time and 3 **Hours** to do the **EXAM**. The **READING TIME** starts now!
2. There are **5 PARTS** with **40 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.
3. **NO ELECTRONIC DEVICES, MOBILE PHONES and BAGS** are allowed in the room. **ONLY** your stationery (i.e. ruler, biros) is allowed. Place your ID card next to you to be checked by the Exam Invigilator.
4. **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.
5. Write your Student ID No., Name, Subject Code (BACD 3), Course of Study (Communication for Development) & Year of Study, Examination Date, and Signature on the ANSWER BOOKLET. **DO IT NOW!**
6. Check that you have **pages numbered 1 to 11 on your Exam Paper**. The exam contents are as follows:

SECTION	QUESTION NO.	PAGE NO.	MARKS
PART A. Multiple Choice	1 - 20	1 - 4	20
PART B. Short Answer	21 - 25	5	20
PART C. True and False	26 - 35	6	10
PART D. Matching of Terms and Definitions	36	7 - 8	20
PART E. Essay	37 - 40	8 - 9	30
			TOTAL = 100

7. You can skim through the contents, but do not start answering the Questions until you are told to start.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 Marks)

For questions 1 -20, read through the instruction and choose the best answer from the alternatives A, B, C or D. Write all your answers on the separate Answer Booklet provided.

QUESTION 1

Crime is a reaction to the life conditions of:

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

QUESTION 2

The classical theory of crime is grounded in:

- A. The evolution of feudalism
- B. Transition of power of state
- C. Change of Kings in Europe
- D. The Change of Theories in Europe

QUESTION 3

The lower youths identify themselves as who they are with what is referred to as:

- A. Subculture
- B. Focal Concerns
- C. Self-worth
- D. Self Esteem

QUESTION 4

Society is not about solidity or social consensus but about:

- A. Money, land and opportunity
- B. Life
- C. Limited resources
- D. Struggle

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

Karl Marx (1818-1883) is responsible for:

- A. Positivist Theory
- B. Radical and Conflict Theory
- C. Subculture Theory
- D. All of the above

QUESTION 7

A series of Crime challenges PNG's Development Path.

- A. Challenges that affects the process of integral human development;
- B. Takes away the basic human right of liberty & freedom of every person;
- C. Undermines and affects economic growth and prosperity.
- D. All of the above

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

The core Parts of Criminal Justice System deals with the following aspects;

- A. Police, Prison and courts
- B. Courts, Judiciary, Police
- C. Courts, Police and Legislature
- E. Police, Prison and Rehabilitation

QUESTON 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

Walter Reckless describe forces that commits crime in 5 layers. Which layer pull factors that draw people away from the accepted norms?

- A. First layer
- B. Second layer
- C. Third layer
- D. Fourth layer

QUESTION 13

Positivist School of Criminology relates to the;

- A. Scientific approach to the study of criminal behaviour.
- B. Reasoning based on biological, psychological
- C. Individual is the focus: biological and psychological make up the individual
- D. All of the above

QUESTION 14

Violent crimes in PNG have devastating effect on development in all including local and national levels. The areas the most affected are:

- A. Society, Community and family unit.
- B. Infrastructure, economy and social and spiritual aspects.
- C. Both A & B.
- D. Only A

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

Our criminal Justice system has five principles. Which of these is one of the five?

- A. Restoration
- B. Distribution
- C. Justification.
- D. Retribution

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

Which of the following two are crimes against person;

- A. Murder and Manslaughter
- B. Murder and major robberies
- C. Rape and Arson
- D. Sorcery and Break and enter

QUESTION 20

The major explanations of why domestic violence is committed against women mostly concerned with:

- A. Traditional, cultural and modern perspectives
- B. Liberal perspective, feminist and traditional perspectives
- C. Liberal, modern and cultural perspectives
- D. All of the above

PART B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(20 Marks)

Read the questions carefully and answer them accordingly. All your answers must be written clearly on the Answer Booklet provided.

QUESTION 21

Sociologists and other proposes their opinions of how crime occurs. Proposition number 4 states that criminal behaviour is 'learned'. Explain how this criminal behaviour is learned. (3 marks)

QUESTION 22

State at least 2 Assumptions of Interpersonal and Situational theory? (2 marks)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

QUESTION 23

Subculture theories deal with the question of **how** and **why** delinquency occurs in the society. Subculture theories further explained by various sociologists respectively (Cohen, Cloward & Ohlin and Miller) deals with 3 theories. Name these 3 theories, explain briefly and give at least one example. (9 marks)

QUESTION 24

Containment theory shows that society produces a series of two things: (2 marks)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

QUESTION 25

Hirschi (1969) comes up with 4 elements of social bonds. Give explanation of at least 2 element of social bonds that helps to control crime in the society. (4 marks)

PART C: TRUE AND FALSE QUESTIONS

(10 marks)

For questions 26 to 35, read through the statements/concepts and write True if the answer is true and False if it is not true.

QUESTION 26

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

QUESTION 27

Anti-social behaviour is an example of white-collar crime _____

QUESTION 28

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

QUESTION 29

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 30

Murder is killing of one person by another regardless of the circumstances _____

QUESTION 31

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

QUESTION 32

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

QUESTION 33

The body type that is soft, round and flat is an Ectomorphic _____

QUESTION 34

Temper, sexual desire and hunger are examples Ego _____

QUESTION 35

Police, Defence Force, Courts and Prisons are core parts of Criminal Justice System in PNG _____

PART D: MATCHING OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(20 Marks)

QUESTION 36

Match the definitions to the words provided. Write only the numbers that correspond to the letters representing the definitions (e.g.: 4.E or 7. K). All answers must be written in separate Answer Booklet provided.

	Words/Terms:		Definitions
1	Control Theory	A	Punishment is often meant to have a different effect both on the offender and the general community.
2	Containment theory	B	Individuals avoid taking risks and lives within the confines of daily routines.
3	Radical & Conflict Theory	C	A political and economic system of Europe from the 9 th to 15 th Century by which people held land and received protection in return for giving work or military help.
4	Deterrence	D	The perspective that accepts that violence towards women is social problem.
5	The Liberal Perspective	E	Inner self and outer self in working against our tendency to deviate.
6	Feudalism	F	The thinking that sees crime as an act that is socially induced and is determined by wider societal forces and factors.
7	Ritualism	G	The theory which contends that a series of external social factors and internal qualities effectively insulates certain individuals from criminal involvement even when ecological variables induce others to engage in crime.
8	Ecological Theory	H	Any behavior which stance in the way of an individual developing into his/her fullest potential would be considered crime.
9	Moralistic view of crime	I	The use of maps and aerial data (geographic or cartographic) to explain crime.
10	Strain Theory	J	View of society that focuses on social processes of tension, competition and change. This perspective derives its inspiration from the work of Karl Max.
11	Rehabilitation	K	The type of criminal activities that the majority of the people fear the most.
12	Bourgeois	L	The theory that states that the society puts pressure on individuals to achieve socially accepted goals though they lack the means.
13	Proletariat	M	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	Strain Theory	N	Crimes of domination and oppression: Examples: White collar crime and corporate Crime

15	Violent Crimes	O	Crimes of accommodation and resistance; Examples Violent crimes, social protest, treason/betrayal
16	Subculture	P	A theory that is premised based on the notion of individual rights, human capacity to reason and the rule of law.
17	Classical Theory	Q	Group of people with common traditions and customs
18	Positivism	R	Norms based on broad societal morals whose violation would generate more serious social contamination.
19	Retribution	S	The offender is responsible for the offence, and that he or she must be punished for the crime committed.
20	Mores	T	Approach to the study of society that relies specifically on scientific evidence such as experiments and statistics to reveal a true nature of how a society operates.

PART D: ESSAY QUESTIONS

(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 37

Given the current situation of the rise in crime in PNG, the government of PNG has put in a lot of money in millions of kinas to fund the operations of police to combat crime. Certain places in PNG becomes the hotspots of crime and that is where more funds are consumed. In general, crime comes with a very high cost.

Give an extended explanation of the **social** and **economic** impact of rise in crime in PNG. You can also give specific examples in your discussion. (8 marks)

QUESTION 38

Criminal Justice System (CJS) is the system of law enforcing that is directly involved in apprehending, prosecuting, defending, sentencing and punishing those who are suspected or convicted of criminal offences.

Give your opinion of the kind of CJS in PNG if it is stable in giving fair punishment to those who commit crime regardless of their social status. (8 marks)

QUESTION 39

Media has a significant relationship to crime that often seems to be overlooked. Based on lecture notes and your own understanding about media and crime in PNG; (8 marks)

- i. *Discuss this relationship, and*
- ii. *List the advantages and disadvantages that can be seen from this relationship.*

QUESTION 40

You as a Communication and Development studies student and basically Crime and Development, what will be the best advice you will give to the government and the best way forward to approach the ever-increasing law and order problem in PNG. (6 marks)

END OF EXAM... 😊

HAVE A NICE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS 17 2021