

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

DIPLOMA IN LAW

MAIN EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2010

TITLE PAPER : PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY
COURSE CODE : DL 024
MARKS : 100
TIME ALLOWED : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : (a) ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS
(b) ALL ANSWERS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various scholars have made their contributions on the theories on crime causation. Discuss the following schools of thought on crime causation:

- (a) The Classical School
- (b) Economic School
- (c) The Strain Theory

(15 marks)

1.2 Name and discuss the three (3) reasons for measuring crime.

(10 marks)

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 2

2.1 As a criminologist tasked with data collection for purposes of compiling a report for SADC conference on crime prevention and control, state and discuss four (4) methods you can use to collect criminal data.

(16 marks)

2.2 What is crime prevention?

(3 marks)

2.3 Briefly discuss the following concepts.

- (a) Primary prevention of crime.
- (b) Secondary prevention of crime.
- (c) Tertiary prevention of crime.

(6 marks)

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 3

3.1 State and discuss, with the use of one example, the following:

- (a) Three official sources of criminal data;
- (b) Two unofficial sources of criminal data.

(20 marks)

3.2 Development of crime indexes has been suggested as a way of solving the problem of unreliability of the known sources of crime statistics. How can crime indexes be used to solve the unreliability problem. Discuss.

(5 marks)

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 4

4.1 State and discuss five reasons that make sources of criminal data to be unreliable.

(10 marks)

4.2 Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of liquor (drunk driving) and public intoxication (public drinking of intoxicating liquor) are some of the most prevalent alcohol related crimes in Swaziland.

4.2.1 Define the offences of **drunk driving** and **public intoxication** and support your definition by giving one example of each;

4.2.2 What must a prosecutor prove in order to secure a conviction in both crimes;

4.2.3 Suggest two measures that can be adopted to deter would be offenders from committing these crimes.

(15 marks)

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 5

5.1 In the context of principles of criminology, what is discretion. Illustrate by use of an example.

(5 marks)

5.2 Why is a proper and effective Juvenile Justice System necessary in every society. Discuss.

(15 marks)

5.3 The Prison and Correctional Institutions play a major role in the rehabilitation of offenders and therefore must have in place proper and effective policies and objectives.

5.3.1 List five policies and objectives that these institutions must have in order to achieve their reformatiye and rehabilitation objective on prisoners.

(5 marks)

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 6

" I am of the opinion, however, that the learned Judge's disgust caused him to impose a sentence which is too harsh as to induce a sense of shock. The appellant is a first offender and..." per Browde JA in Bheki Matse v The Crown, Criminal Court of Appeal of Swaziland Case 38/2002.

In that case, the Court of Appeal reduced a sentence of 15 years imprisonment for rape to 10 years.

- 6.1 In such cases and particularly when considering sentence, what considerations does a Court take into account in sentencing an offender?

(20 marks)

- 6.2 What does this principle mean in the context of sentencing;

"A sanction must be proportionate to the crime"

(5 marks)

(25 MARKS)