

ASSIGNMENT 02 - SEMESTER 1 – 2018 UNIQUE NUMBER: 770487

Question 1

The main strength of the differential association theory is that it showed that crime was not just a product of ___ but that it could occur in all settings.

1. learned behaviour
2. poverty
3. criminal attitudes
4. delinquency

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 102
Reasoning:	"The main strength of the theory of differential association, according to Jones (2001:147), is that it showed that crime was not just a product of <i>poverty</i> , but that it could occur in all settings, ranging from slum areas to large business operations."

Question 2

Discounting the existence of threatening impulses is called ___.

- 1) displacement.
- 2) denial.
- 3) determination.
- 4) sublimation.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 22
Reasoning:	" <i>DENIAL</i> is simply discounting the existence of threatening impulses. For example, a person with homosexual tendencies may vehemently deny ever feeling any physical attraction to a person of the same sex (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82)."

Question 3

Becker (1963) is of the opinion that deviant behaviour is a social product created by:

- 1) Interactionism
- 2) Society
- 3) Labelling
- 4) Determinism

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 124
Reasoning:	"The primary focus of Becker's study was to explain how a person is labelled as an outsider. Deviant behaviour, according to Becker, is a social product created by <i>society</i> . Whether a juvenile is therefore labelled as deviant will depend on the reaction of other people to the act, and not on the nature of the activity itself."

Question 4

Which researchers indicated that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influence in antisocial behaviour?

- 1) Christiansen and Lange
- 2) West and Farrington
- 3) Rhee and Waldman
- 4) Hutchings and Medwick

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 35
Reasoning:	“ <u>Rhee and Waldman</u> (Jones, 2001:351) conducted an analysis of twin and adoption studies. They concluded that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influences in antisocial behaviour.”

Question 5

The positivist school focuses on the nature and characteristics of ____.

- 1) the criminal event.
- 2) the individual offender
- 3) the criminal behaviour.
- 4) the situational factors.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 26
Reasoning:	“The basic assumptions of positivism are highlighted by Bartollas (2006:78) and White and Haines (2004:40-42): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the character and personal backgrounds of individuals that explain criminal behaviour. The focus of analysis is therefore on the nature and characteristics of the <i>offender</i>, rather than on the criminal act...”

Question 6

What, according to Lilly et al (2007), is the danger in rational choice theory?

- 1) Factors influencing offenders’ decision to break the law is ignored.
- 2) Offenders will be treated as being solely rational decision-makers.
- 3) Criminal justice policies only focus on making crime a costly decision.
- 4) Offenders’ social context is not taken into consideration.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 18
Reasoning:	“The danger in rational choice theory, however, is that <i>offenders will be treated as though they were only rational decisionmakers</i> . When this occurs, the context that influences their decision to break the law is ignored, and commentators begin to recommend harsh criminal justice policies that focus solely on making crime a costly decision. In other words, they ignore the offender’s social context (Lilly et al, 2007:277).”

Question 7

___ is associated with social learning and states that behaviour is shaped by the consequence that follows the act.

- 1) Classical school
- 2) Psychological positivism
- 3) Operant conditioning
- 4) Sociological positivism

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 23
Reasoning:	" <i>OPERANT CONDITIONING</i> is associated with social learning theory which states that behaviour is shaped by the consequences that follow the act (Anderson, Dyson, Langsam & Brooks, 2007:156)."

Question 8

Neo-classicists assert that a person is still accountable for his or her actions but with minor reservations. Which two specific factors will influence the offender to reform?

- 1) Free choice and feeble-mindedness.
- 2) Rationality and competence
- 3) Crime and punishment
- 4) Past history and present situation

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 8
Reasoning:	"According to neo-classicists, a person is still accountable for his or her actions, but with certain minor reservations - it is acknowledged that the offender's <i>past history and present situation</i> both influence the likelihood of reform (Joyce, 2006:4)."

Question 9

One of the biosocial theory's core principles include that:

- 1) It only recognises genetics as the main contributing factor in human behaviour
- 2) All humans are born with equal potential to learn and achieve.
- 3) Individual behaviour patterns are produced by genetic traits and by the environment.
- 4) Biosocial theorists believe that biology leads to crime

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 32
Reasoning:	"Biosocial theory has several core principles, as indicated by Siegel (2004:141): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It assumes that genetic makeup contributes significantly to human behaviour. (option 1 therefore incorrect)• It contends that not all humans are born with an equal potential to learn and achieve. (option 2 is therefore incorrect)• It argues that no two people are alike (with rare exceptions, such as identical twins).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It postulates that the combination of human genetic traits and the environment produces individual behaviour patterns. (option 3 therefore correct)”
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Question 10

According to the interactionist, Edwin Lemert, primary deviance refers to ___ while secondary deviance refers to ___.

- 1) initial deviant behaviour; repeated deviant behaviour.
- 2) commission of the crime; visible criminal behaviour.
- 3) initial deviant behaviour; stigmatisation of the person.
- 4) opportunity to commit crime; labelling the individual.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 120
Reasoning:	<p>“Primary deviance refers to initial deviant behaviour. An example of this is a person who uses an opportunity to steal an item from a shop (without being caught) or who drives a car under the influence of alcohol (without being caught). These actions are regarded as wrong, but the person (offender) is not seen as a bad person or labelled as deviant by others because he or she has not been caught. Lemert does not attach much value to primary deviance, because the person's self-image is not damaged in the process. There is no change in identity, and deviance is seen as nothing more than a passing event.</p> <p>Secondary deviance refers to the phase when a person's deviant behaviour is repeated regularly, is visible, and is the subject of social reaction (punitive measures). The offender is now stigmatised and labelled as a bad person. It is possible that the offender may act in a way that shows acceptance of the new deviant label (e.g. “thief” or “criminal”).”</p> <p>Option 1 is discarded as an option, as, while it is not incorrect, Lemert focussed on the effect on the person’s identity, rather than mere observable behaviour.</p>

Question 11

Merton (1938) postulates that an integrated society maintains a balance between two elements:

- 1) approved methods; culture
- 2) social structure; culture
- 3) cultural goals; objectives
- 4) social means; objectives

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 81
Reasoning:	<p>“According to Merton (Burke, 2005:100; Bartollas, 2006:115), an integrated society maintains a balance between the <i>social structure</i> (approved social means) and <i>culture</i> (approved goals).”</p>

Question 12

Which one of the following theories contend that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a greater number of opportunities to commit crime?

- 1) Rational choice theory
- 2) Routine activities theory
- 3) Social learning theory
- 4) Social bonding theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 12
Reasoning:	"The <i>routine activities theory</i> was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime."

Question 13

Lumpenproletariat refers to?

- 1) The power class
- 2) The prestigious class
- 3) The working class
- 4) The criminal class

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 120
Reasoning:	"LUMPENPROLETARIAT is the lower classes; the criminal class (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:566)."

Question 14

Psychodynamic theories examine ____.

- 1) the learning and cognitive processes that lead to criminal behaviour.
- 2) the thought processes' of the individual and how it influences behaviour.
- 3) the unconscious behaviours that are believed to cause criminal behaviour.
- 4) the belief that thought and emotions are causes of criminal behaviour.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 44
Reasoning:	"Psychodynamic theories examine <i>unconscious behaviours that are believed to cause criminal behaviour.</i> "

Question 15

The behavioural perspective provides explanations as to how individuals learn by association. Which explanation uses rewards and punishment to reinforce or curtail certain behaviours?

- 1) Operant conditioning
- 2) Social learning
- 3) Classical conditioning
- 4) Operant learning

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
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Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 48
Reasoning:	" <i>Operant learning</i> uses rewards and punishment to reinforce or curtail certain behaviours."

Question 16

In relation to society's reaction to anomie, which of the following modes of adaptation relates first of all to the most common reaction and secondly to the most deviant reaction of anomie?

- 1) Conformity and rebellion
- 2) Innovation and retreatism
- 3) Conformity and innovation
- 4) Ritualism and rebellion

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 82
Reasoning:	" <i>Conformity</i> is the most common reaction, even in societies characterised by anomie" " <i>Innovation</i> is the most common deviant reaction."

Question 17

Who was responsible for diminishing the popularity of biological and psychological explanations of crime?

- 1) Hirschi
- 2) Beccaria
- 3) Sutherland
- 4) Lombroso

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 98
Reasoning:	"Sutherland's theory was responsible for the diminishing popularity of biological and psychological explanations of crime in that it argued that crime was the result of environmental influences on people who are biologically and psychologically normal."

Question 18

Durkheim (1897) believed that crime is a/an ____ in any society and is therefore ____

- 1) complex structure; rational.
- 2) abnormal phenomenon; rational.
- 3) normal phenomenon; functional.
- 4) adaptive function; normal.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 108
Reasoning:	"Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's

	influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society.”
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Question 19

The following description can be linked to which theory? The inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control?

- 1) Social disorganisation
- 2) Anomie
- 3) Differential association
- 4) Social bonding

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 69
Reasoning:	“Social disorganisation can be defined as the inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control (Bartollas, 2003:96).”

Question 20

Which one of the following factors is an essential feature of Eysenck’s biosocial theory of crime?

- 1) Adoption studies
- 2) Personality
- 3) Constitutional factors
- 4) Genetics

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 35
Reasoning:	“Genetics is an essential feature of Eysenck’s theory.”

Question 21

Numerous theories have attempted to link neurophysiological factors with crime, but they remain ____.

- 1) Unscientific
- 2) Contaminated
- 3) Unrealistic
- 4) Unsubstantiated

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 39
Reasoning:	“While numerous attempts have tried to link neurophysiological factors with crime, the majority of these theories remain unsubstantiated.”

Question 22

The routine activity theory is of the opinion that a person’s lifestyle influences the opportunity for crime because it controls a person’s ____.

- 1) decision-making process.
- 2) exposure to crime.
- 3) ability to be protected.
- 4) participation.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 15
Reasoning:	<p>“A person's lifestyle definitely influences the opportunity for crime because it controls a person's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) proximity to criminals (ii) the time he or she is exposed to criminals (iii) attractiveness as a target (iv) ability to be protected (Siegel, 2004:94)”

Question 23

The Enlightenment thinkers wanted to ___ the inhumane criminal justice system of their day.

- 1) protect
- 2) reform
- 3) debate
- 4) encourage

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide pg. 6
Reasoning:	<p>“Some of these Enlightenment thinkers turned their attention to the nature of the criminal law and punishment, and put forward radical ideas for its reform. In short, they opposed the unpredictable, discriminatory, inhumane and ineffective criminal justice systems of their day.”</p>

Question 24

Which one of the following reactions to anomie describes rebellion?

- 1) Blocked economic opportunities
- 2) Overthrowing the government
- 3) Unauthorised squatting
- 4) Economic disparities

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 83
Reasoning:	<p>“Rebellion involves rejection of the system as such. Both the goals and the means are rejected and replaced by new ones. One example may be deliberately damaging property and a more extreme example may be a revolutionary who attempts to overthrow a government by force. In this category are street gang members, terrorists and/or freedom fighters. The rebellious reaction often involves destructive crimes, such as wilful damage to property and crimes of public disorder. It may even include murder, terrorist offences and, in fact, any crime designed to attack the basis of that society's culture (Williams, 2004:308).”</p>

Question 25

What according to Burgess (1921) resulted in social disorganisation?

- 1) Weakened inner city zones and absence of common standards.
- 2) Weakened family structure and communal ties.
- 3) Weakened community ties and a changing population.
- 4) Weakened sociological factors and high crime rates.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg.70
Reasoning:	"Burgess (in Burke, 2005:97) observed that these social patterns weakened family and communal ties and resulted in social disorganisation."

ASSIGNMENT 02 - SEMESTER 2 – 2018 - UNIQUE NUMBER: 745765

Question 1

Proletariat refers to:

- 1) The criminal class
- 2) The working class
- 3) The power class
- 4) The prestigious class

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 120
Reasoning:	"PROLETARIAT refers to <i>the working class</i> (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:569)."

Question 2

Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefitting the offender. This statement refers to:

- 1) The routine activities theory
- 2) The social structure theory
- 3) The social bonding theory
- 4) The rational choice theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 15-16
Reasoning:	"Cornish and Clarke (Newburn, 2007:281±282) summarise the basis of their rational choice perspective in the following six basic propositions: i. Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefitting the offender. ii. Offenders try to make the best decisions they can, given the risks and uncertainty involved. iii. Offender decision-making varies considerably according to the nature of the crime. iv. Decisions about becoming involved in particular kinds of crime ("involvement decisions") are quite different from those relating to the commission of a specific criminal act ("event decisions")."

	<p>v. Involvement decisions comprise the following three stages (Newburn, 2007:283):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation: whether the person is ready to begin committing crime in order to obtain what he or she wants. • Habituation: whether, having started offending, he or she should continue to do so. • Desistance: whether, at some stage, he or she ought to stop. <p>These stages must be studied separately, because they are influenced by quite different sets of variables. Background factors are likely to be the most important at the initiation stage and current life circumstances at the habituation stage and desistance stage.</p> <p>vi. Event decisions involve a sequence of choices made at each stage of the criminal act. For example, preparation (when to do the crime, i.e. reduce risks), target selection (which house to burgle), commission of the act, escape, and aftermath.”</p>
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Question 3

Anger at one's boss may be expressed through hostility to a shop assistant. This impulse is called:

- 1) Repression
- 2) Sublimation
- 3) Projection
- 4) Displacement

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 23
Reasoning:	“DISPLACEMENT is deflecting an impulse from its original target to a less threatening one. Anger at one's boss may be expressed through hostility to a shop assistant, a family member, or even the dog (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82).”

Question 4

Control theories believe that law-abiding persons are different from non-abiding persons because people who are law-abiding are/have ____.

- 1) able to resist the temptations of crime.
- 2) a close relationship with their parents.
- 3) conventional rules to which they abide.
- 4) controlled or constrained in some way.

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Reasoning:	“People are law-abiding because they are controlled or constrained in some way.”

Question 5

Which one of the following four social bonds of the social bonding theory refers to the rational component of conformity as well as to the lifestyle in which one has invested considerable time and energy in the pursuit of a lawful career?

- 1) Attachment
- 2) Commitment
- 3) Belief
- 4) Involvement

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 88
Reasoning:	“COMMITMENT is one of the four social bonds in social bonding theory. Commitment refers to the rational component of conformity, and refers to a lifestyle in which one has invested considerable time and energy in the pursuit of a lawful career (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:562).”

Question 6

The interactionist approach focuses on ___ and deals with the thoughts of the deviant.

- 1) the opinions of others
- 2) self-identification
- 3) social agents of control self-deviance
- 4) self-deviance

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 122
Reasoning:	“There are two variations of labelling theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the interactionist approach, which focuses on self-identification and deals with the thoughts of the deviant • the social response approach, which focuses on the identity of individuals as attributed to them by others and that deals with the opinions of others, especially the social agents of control”

Question 7

Structure theorists are not concerned to find out why an individual commits crime. The theory rather focuses on certain ___ that experience a high incident of misconduct and crime.

- 1) cultural groups
- 2) social structures
- 3) ecological areas
- 4) disorganised areas

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 61
Reasoning:	“Structure theorists are not concerned to find out why an individual commits crime. The argument is that misconduct and crime are functions of a person's position in the socioeconomic structure of that particular society. The focus, therefore, is on certain <i>ecological areas</i> that experience a high incidence of misconduct and crime.”

Question 8

The development of Lombroso`s scientific method was influenced by two prominent factors:

- 1) The involvement of control groups and the desire to test public opinion
- 2) The involvement of control groups and the desire to test his theories
- 3) The desire to test his theories and to include experimental testing
- 4) Experimental testing and the desire to test public opinion

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 31
Reasoning:	“His manner of studying the offender by involving control groups and his desire to have his theories tested impartially influenced the development of the scientific method. Lombroso established the basis for a positivistic school of criminological study and, with it, the requirements for a scientific foundation of our knowledge of criminal behaviour.”

Question 9

What will encapsulate the environmental forces that have a direct influence on harm?

- 1) Social structure
- 2) Strain
- 3) Anomie
- 4) Social ecology

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 58
Reasoning:	“SOCIAL ECOLOGY is the term used by the Chicago School to describe the interrelationships of human beings and the communities in which they live. Social ecology encapsulates the environmental forces that have a direct influence on human behaviour (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23; Siegel, 2004:482).”

Question 10

A primary goal of the routine activity theory is to identify ____ that facilitate crime.

- 1) lifestyle activities
- 2) environmental triggers
- 3) vulnerable areas
- 4) criminal opportunities

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 14
Reasoning:	“A primary goal of routine activity theory is to identify the environmental triggers that facilitate crime (Cote, 2002:297).”

Question 11

Which school of thought is more prone to the belief that rehabilitation is the answer to the crime problem?

- 1) Classical school
- 2) Positivist school
- 3) School of Psychology

4) Neo-Classical school

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 3
Reasoning:	“NEO-CLASSICAL SCHOOL is a body of theory that contends that scientific criminology (positivism), with its belief in rehabilitation, is invalid. According to this school of thought, society should return to the principles of classical criminology and should deal with crime by concentrating on the administration of justice and the punishment of offenders (Empey, Stafford & Hay, 1999:418).”

Question 12

Indicate which concept focuses on the informal and formal stigmatisation of certain individuals:

- 1) Anomie
- 2) Victimization
- 3) Labelling
- 4) Conflict

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 126
Reasoning:	“The term “labelling” refers to the focus on the informal and formal stigmatisation and labelling of certain individuals (i.e. by society).”

Question 13

The following theory claims that the pressure that the social structure exerts on people who cannot attain the cultural goal of success will encourage them to engage in non-conforming behaviour:

- 1) Strain theory
- 2) Bonding theory
- 3) Learning theory
- 4) Anomie theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 58
Reasoning:	“STRAIN THEORY is a branch of social structure theory that claims that the pressure that the social structure exerts on people who cannot attain the cultural goal of success will encourage them to engage in nonconforming behaviour (Bartollas, 2006:544).”

Question 14

Classical conditioning refers to a process by which:

- 1) A learned reaction becomes passive and internalised
- 2) A learned reaction becomes internalised and reinforced
- 3) A learned reaction becomes automatic and rewarding
- 4) A learned reaction becomes internalised and automatic

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
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Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 47
Reasoning:	“Pavlov's theory about conditioning became known as classical conditioning; classical conditioning refers to the process by which a learnt reaction becomes automatic and internalised.”

Question 15

Theories of social control regard crime as:

- 1) A normal phenomenon due to a negative environment
- 2) A normal phenomenon in any society
- 3) A normal phenomenon due to economic difficulties
- 4) A normal phenomenon due to internalisation

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 78 and 108
Reasoning:	Both Durkheim and Hirschi regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society.

Question 16

Kohlberg’s stages of development indicate that people make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles. This statement refers to the ____.

- 1) cognitive perspective.
- 2) pre-conventional stage.
- 3) post-conventional stage.
- 4) moral-thinking perspective.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 53
Reasoning:	“According to the Postconventional stage, people make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles; in other words, people make their moral decisions on the view of right and justice to which they personally subscribe.”

Question 17

What will bind an individual to society through his own consent?

- 1) Criminal involvement
- 2) Punishment
- 3) Criminal event decisions
- 4) Social contract

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 3
Reasoning:	“SOCIAL CONTRACT is when an individual is bound to society only by his or her own consent, and society is therefore responsible to him or her (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:29).”

Question 18

The bourgeoisie are those members who:

- 1) Focuses on economic determinism
- 2) Resist marginalised groups
- 3) Shape the criminal law
- 4) Have a self-fulfilling prophecy

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 119
Reasoning:	“BOURGEOISIE are the wealthy owners of the means of production (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:561). These people are powerful not because of their superior skill, but because they own and control the means of production. Marx believed that the bourgeoisie used deception, force, and fraud to steal the production of the working class (proletariat), whose labour created most of society's wealth. The bourgeoisie are those members of society who create the shape of criminal law (Anderson, Dyson, Langsam & Brooks, 2007:23).”

Question 19

Identify the following statement which best represents the assumptions of the positivistic school of thought:

- 1) In favour of indeterminate sentences and the individualisation of offenders.
- 2) Focus should be placed on the crime rather than the criminal.
- 3) Offenders exercise free will and can therefore be scientifically studied.
- 4) Offenders are untreatable and incapable of being rehabilitated.

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 26-27
Reasoning:	“The basic assumptions of positivism are highlighted by Bartollas (2006:78) and White and Haines (2004:40±42): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the character and personal backgrounds of individuals that explain criminal behaviour. The focus of analysis is therefore on the nature and characteristics of the offender, rather than on the criminal act. (Option 2 is therefore incorrect)• A crucial assumption of positivism is the existence of scientific determinism. Crime, like any other phenomenon, is seen as determined by prior causes; it does not “just happen”. Because of this deterministic position, positivists reject the view that the individual is reasonable, exercises free will, and is capable of choice. Instead, individuals' activities and behaviour are primarily shaped by factors and forces outside their immediate control. Option 3 is therefore incorrect.• The offender is seen as fundamentally different from the non-offender. The task, then, is to identify the factors that have made the offender a different kind of person. In attempting to explain this difference, positivists concluded that offenders are driven into crime by something in their physical makeup, by their psychological impulses, or by the meanness and harshness of their social environment. Offenders can be scientifically studied, and the factors leading to their criminality can be diagnosed, classified, and ultimately ”

	<p>treated or dealt with in some way. It is the job of the "expert" to identify the specific conditions leading to criminality in any particular case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since there are differences between individual offenders, treatment itself must be individualised. (Option 4 is therefore incorrect) At an institutional level, this translates into arguments in favour of indeterminate sentences. (option 1 therefore correct) The length of time in custody should not depend solely on the nature of the criminal act committed, but must take into account the diagnosis and classification of the offender (e.g. is the person dangerous or not?), as well as the type of treatment appropriate to the specific individual."
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Question 20

What according to Cassel and Bernstein (2007) are constantly at odds with one another and create struggles known as intra-psychic conflict?

- 1) Defence mechanisms, the ego and the superego
- 2) Threatening memories, the identity and the ego
- 3) The identity, the ego and superego
- 4) The superego, displacement and the ego

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 45
Reasoning:	"Freud Cassel and Bernstein (2007:81) believed that the identity, the ego and the superego are constantly at odds with one another, and thus create struggles known as intra-psychic conflict."

Question 21

Anomie describes:

- 1) Culturally sanctioned methods of attaining individual goals
- 2) Culturally defined purposes and interests
- 3) A condition of normative deregulation in society
- 4) A condition of normative rapid economic change

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 57
Reasoning:	"ANOMIE is a term meaning "lacking in rules" or "normlessness" used by Durkheim to describe a condition of normative deregulation in society (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:22)."

Question 22

Structural theorists believe that society actually prepares ____.

- 1) the way for crime prevention.
- 2) the way for social conditions.
- 3) the way for crime.
- 4) the way for trying conditions.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 60
Reasoning:	"Society actually prepares the way for crime - individuals are merely the instruments that give crime `life`."

Question 23

Mechanical solidarity refers to:

- 1) Group lifestyle and behaviour that is stable and predictable
- 2) Pre-industrial societies where individuals share common experiences
- 3) A high degree of occupational specialisation
- 4) Serious dilution of the power of informal community rules

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 57
Reasoning:	"MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY is a form of social solidarity existing in small, isolated, pre-industrial societies in which individuals sharing common experiences and circumstances share values, unquestioned beliefs and strong emotional ties (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23; Siegel, 2004:478)."

Question 24

Converting unacceptable impulses, by acting in a way that opposes them, is called:

- 1) Determinism
- 2) Sublimation
- 3) Repression
- 4) Displacement.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 23
Reasoning:	"SUBLIMATION is converting unacceptable impulses by acting in a way that opposes them. For example, a sexual interest in a married friend might take the appearance of strong dislike instead (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82)."

Question 25

Offenders are rarely in possession of all the necessary facts about the risks, efforts and rewards of crime. This statement refers to:

- 1) The stage of initiation
- 2) The decision to desist from crime
- 3) The stage of habituation
- 4) The decision to commit an offence

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg.
Reasoning:	"Decisions about committing an offence can be summarised as follows (Newburn, 2007:282; Lilly et al, 2007:277):"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders are rarely in possession of all the necessary facts about the risks, efforts and rewards of crime. • Criminal choices usually have to be made quickly ± and revised hastily. • Instead of planning their crimes down to the last detail, offenders might rely on a general approach that has worked before, and then improvise when they are confronted by unforeseen circumstances. • Once they have embarked on a crime, offenders tend to focus on the rewards of the crime rather than its risks; and, when considering risks, they focus on the immediate possibilities of being caught, rather than on the punishments they might receive.”
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October-November 2015 Exam

SECTION A (Answer two questions)

QUESTION 1

"Acquiring the disposition needed to commit crime is more important than learning the techniques used in committing crime" Analyse this statement in terms of Sutherland's nine propositions (30)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 98-102
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sutherland maintained that criminal behaviour was learnt through social interactions. • To describe this learning process, he developed the concept of differential association. The fundamental principles of differential association have been set out in nine propositions that explain the process whereby a person becomes involved in crime <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Criminal behaviour is learnt</u> The basic argument of differential association is that, like all forms of behaviour, criminal behaviour is learnt from other people. This eliminates the roles of heredity, human nature and innovation as causes of deviant behaviour. These individuals may come from good homes, where social norms and values are accepted and followed - but it is the behaviour learnt from deviant friends that has an overriding influence. 2. <u>Criminal behaviour is learned through interaction with other people by means of a process of communication.</u> 3. <u>The learning process takes place mainly within intimate personal groups.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents' influence in the process of education during which language, habits and customs are acquired is accepted as a given. • As a child gets older, the behaviour initially shaped by the parents comes increasingly under the influence of peers, which is why parents are often concerned about their children's choice of friends. • In Sutherland's theory, the influence of the media on the learning process is regarded as minimal. One should nevertheless bear in mind that the nature of the media has changed considerably since Sutherland's theory was first formulated (1939). Modern technology has given us a media that is considerably more attention-grabbing, dynamic and enticing. 4. <u>When criminal behaviour is learnt, this learning process includes the following:</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning the techniques needed to commit specific crimes (which may be simple or complex) • the presence of the necessary motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude <p>5. <u>The specific direction of motives and drives is learnt from definitions of the legal codes as favourable or unfavourable.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dominance of either the criminal or the conventional influences in a person's life will determine whether the particular person will regard crime as an acceptable way of life. • The definition that is favourable or unfavourable (i.e. towards breaking the law) provides the key to differential association, because it is this definition that determines an individual's values or mindset. • Even in the parental home, children learn definitions that favour breaking the law. Examples are parents regularly committing traffic violations, bringing home office supplies such as paper and pens, or discussing possible ways of evading tax. • The transfer of values, no matter how positive the intention, may lead to the development of a negative definition. • An otherwise law-abiding parent who says that it is acceptable to steal to feed your children probably regards it as an argument that will reinforce a sense of commitment to the family ("I will do anything for my children, even steal"). On the other hand, a parent who has violated the law and who has been to prison, for example, may make his or her children aware that theft is wrong. In both these instances, the child receives conflicting definitions or messages. <p>6. <u>A person engages in delinquency or crime when the preponderance of definitions is in favour of breaking the law.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the influence of definitions favouring crime carries more weight than the influence of definitions that discourage breaking the law, this preponderance will encourage the learning of criminal behaviour. • A school pupil or student who associates regularly with friends who abuse drugs may also eventually learn to smoke dagga or use other drugs. <p>7. <u>Differential association varies in respect of frequency, duration, priority and intensity.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all associations carry the same weight. Sutherland's theory makes provision for variation in frequency, duration, priority and intensity. • Frequency refers to how often a person is exposed to favourable definitions of crime, and duration relates to the time spent in each such exposure. • Priority specifies the phase during which certain associations begin (e.g. definitions absorbed during childhood have a greater impact than definitions learnt later in life). • Intensity reflects the degree of identification with certain associations. The more a child identifies with a person (admiring such a person), the more weight will be attached to the definitions provided by that person.
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	<p>8. <u>The process of learning criminal behaviour by means of association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all the mechanisms that apply in any learning process.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognition, conation and affectation, are the three mechanisms of learning. • Cognition forms the information control centre where all incoming stimuli are processed. Cognition stores our thoughts and experiences. • The function of conation within the learning process is the "performance guiding factor." Conation establishes the pace at which we perform a learning task and the autonomy we exercise when learning. Some people will be slow to respond and first think a matter over and consider the options. Others respond more quickly. Conation also consists of our skills of fluidity, dexterity, mobility and coordination. • Affectation runs concurrently with the interaction of cognition and conation in the learning process. Affectation is made up of feelings, emotional responses and values. <p>9. <u>Although criminal behaviour is an expression of general needs and values, the offence is not explained by such needs and values, because noncriminal behaviour is an expression of the same needs and values.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last two propositions illustrate the link with general learning principles. Both propositions emphasise the fact that criminal behaviour is learnt in the same way as any other behaviour, and that both types of behaviour are the product of similar needs and values. • It is therefore meaningless, for example, to explain theft in terms of the desire for a high income, because many law-abiding people would also like a high income.
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QUESTION 2

Social disorganisation theory developed as a result of a study the University of Chicago undertook with regard to the structure of the city of Chicago Critically discuss the findings of the four theorists (30)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 69-70
Summary:	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In its attempts to explain why crime seemed endemic to certain neighbourhoods or localities, the Chicago School of Sociology focused on the environment. • Starting from the assumption that the environment influences the way that the poor in society behave, the Chicago School focused on the urban situation. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tierney (2006:90) highlights the assumptions of the Chicago School as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crime and crime rates were viewed as social phenomena and could not be explained in terms of the individual's biology or psychology. ○ Crime was linked to social disorganisation, by which they meant that family and community-based bonds had been weakened. Low levels of social integration were associated with high levels of crime.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was the social life of certain neighbourhoods that was seen as pathological, and not the people living in these neighbourhoods. Criminal behaviour was regarded as a normal response to an abnormal situation. ○ There should be government intervention to improve the basis of social organisation in the city's criminal neighbourhoods. ● The starting point for the Chicago School was Robert Park's theory of human ecology. ● Park argued that the development of urban areas was shaped by certain patterns of social process. Different kinds of human beings share the same environment and are dependent on each other. The urban environment can therefore be examined in a scientific way, through the careful and detailed observation of social life in different parts of the city. ● Ernest Burgess (1928) produced a model of the city that provided a framework for understanding the social roots of crime. ● He argued that, as cities expand in size, the development is patterned socially; cities grow in a series of concentric zones or rings. ● Burgess (in Burke, 2005:97) outlined five different zones and claimed that a competitive process decided how people were distributed spatially among these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ commercial enterprises were located in the central business district in close proximity to the transport systems; ○ the most expensive residential areas were in the outer zones, away from the bustle of the city centre, ○ the pollution of the factories and the homes of the poor. ● It was the "zone in transition" ± containing rows of deteriorating houses and often built in the shadow of ageing factories - that was the particular focus of Burgess's study. ● The outward expansion of the business district led to the constant displacement of residents. As the least desirable living area, this zone of transition was the focus for the influx of immigrants who were too poor to reside elsewhere. ● Burgess (in Burke, 2005:97) observed that these social patterns weakened family and communal ties and resulted in social disorganisation. Social disorganisation was therefore presented as the primary explanation of criminal behaviour.
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QUESTION 3

Present a detailed discussion on the assumptions of the classical school (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 6-7
Summary:	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classical criminology is the study of crime with emphasis on free will and that an offender consciously weighs up the advantages and disadvantages of a crime ● The assumptions of classical school are human nature, concept of society or social order, cause of crime and implication of policy <p>Content: Human nature</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are self-interested, rational creatures and are able to make a personal choice and act in accordance with their personal choices • In classical school of thought, emphasis is on that people are able to calculate what he or she want to do. • Those who fail to make a rational choice – commit crime and are punished and sent to prison to develop rational thought in order to not commit crime • Conformity results in reward and rebellion results in sanctions • For example, if someone steals a car, they do it out of free will. They have rationally thought about the advantages and disadvantages of the crime. If they fail to make the rational choice, they will commit the crime. If they get caught they are punished and sent to prison to reform. <p>Concept of society or social order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are selfish being & following their own interest and if left to their own it will result in chaos and conflict. • A social contract is put in place for social order • As rational beings, people see the advantage of giving up part of their freedom by accepting a set of law to protect their life and property. • A violation of the law is a violation of the social contract and therefore justifies the state to punish the offender. • For example, people obey gun control laws because these laws are in place for their own wellbeing <p>Cause of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are rational creatures and make the decision to commit crime based on the pleasure of gain which outweighs the pain of punishment • According to classical school of thought, people’s behaviour is guided by Hedonism (the pain and pleasure principle) • This means an offender weighs up the risk and the reward of committing a crime and decides to commit a crime based on a logical thought process • For example, an offender decided to commit a robbery, he weights up the pleasure or gain of what stolen items may get with the punishment of being caught and going to prison. <p>Implication of policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical school of thought’s solution is well defined crime, consistent application of the law and the criminal justice system must be predictable. • The criminal Justice system should be subject to stick laws. • All punishment should be known, fixed and sever enough to deter potential offenders. • In sentencing the judge’s discretion should be limited. • For example, if two people commit the two separate house robberies both offenders should be punished the same way.
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and

Explain the following statement. Cohen and Felson argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 12-14
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The routine activities theory was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. • Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number

of opportunities to commit crime. These theorists contend that there has been a marked increase in the availability of crime targets (coupled with the absence of capable guardians) in the modern world as a result of an overall change in our "routine activities" - that is, how normal people live their lives in terms of work, home life, child rearing, education, and leisure.

- When people are at home they function as guardians of their own property. But the routine activities of modern life have led to the dispersion of activities away from the family and household and homes are increasingly left unattended during the day.
- This means that many households no longer have capable guardians for extended and fairly predictable periods of time; as a result, they have become "candidates" for burglary. In addition, there has been a large increase in portable goods, goods which are therefore attractive targets to thieves (e.g. electronic goods).
- As people spent more time at large in society ± going to and from work, school and leisure activities - they were likely to come into contact with motivated offenders in circumstances where there was inadequate guardianship.
- The opportunity for robbery and assault thus increased.
- The focus on opportunity suggests a pragmatic approach to preventing crime: decrease opportunities for offending, and crime will be reduced.
- Advice to reduce crime opportunities often leads to a focus on aspects of the environment that are most easily altered, such as whether a house has a burglar alarm and whether a shop minimises the amount of money in its cash registers (Lilly et al, 2007:267).
- Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) believe that most violent and property crimes involve direct contact between the offender and the target.
- They propose that, for a personal or property crime to occur, there must be at the same time and place a perpetrator, a victim, and/or an object of property.
- The crime event is also more likely to occur if there are other persons or circumstances in the locality that encourage it to happen.
- Cohen and Felson (Burke, 2005:46) have taken these basic elements of time, place, objects and persons to develop a routine activity theory.
- These elements that increase or decrease the likelihood that persons will be victims of personal (direct contact) or property crime are:
 - The availability of suitable targets in the form of a person or property, such as homes containing easily saleable goods. Suitability of target is dependent on four criteria which Felson (Newburn, 2007:289) summarises by using the acronym VIVA:
 - ❖ Value: calculated from the subjective rational perspective of the offender, what is the target worth?
 - ❖ Inertia: the extent to which the article or target can be realistically removed, taken, robbed or moved
 - ❖ Visibility: how visible the target is to the offender?
 - ❖ Accessibility: how easy it is to gain access to the target?
 - The absence of capable guardians, such as police, homeowners, neighbours, friends, and relatives.
 - The presence of motivated offenders, such as young males, drug users and unemployed adults.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thus, the likelihood of a crime taking place increases when there is one or more persons who are motivated to commit a crime; a suitable target or potential victim; and an absence of formal or informal guardians who might deter the potential offender (Burke, 2005:46). • For example, young women who drink excessively in bars may elevate their risk of date rape because they are perceived as easy targets; furthermore, their attackers can rationalise the attack because they view intoxication as a sign of immorality.
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SECTION B (Answer one question)

QUESTION 4

According to Kohlberg, serious offenders may have a moral orientation that differs significantly from that of law-abiding citizens. Discuss the three stages in the development of moral thinking and decision making (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 52-53
Summary:	<p>Kohlberg (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:90) argued that there are three stages in the development of moral thinking and decision-making, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preconventional • Conventional • Postconventional <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the preconventional stage, decisions about right and wrong are based on the threat of punishment. For instance, a child may refrain from taking money from his or her mother's purse because if the child is caught, the behaviour will be punished. Similarly, an adult may resist the temptation to exceed the speed limit for fear of being caught or fined. 2. During the conventional stage, people see certain behaviours as right or wrong depending on whether prevailing conventions, in the form of laws, say they are right or wrong. 3. During the postconventional stage, People make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles; in other words, people make their moral decisions on the view of right and justice to which they personally subscribe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kohlberg and Siegel (2004:157) classified people according to the stage on this continuum at which their moral development ceases. Kohlberg and his associates conducted studies that showed criminals to be significantly lower in their moral development compared with non-criminals with the same social background. • The development of moral reasoning does not take place in a vacuum. It depends on what is learnt at home, from peers, and from society as a whole. To develop law-abiding tendencies, children need to see patterns of moral behaviour in parents and peers that is at least at the conventional stage. • Recent research indicates that the decision not to commit crimes may be influenced by one's stage of moral development. People at the lowest levels report that they are deterred from crime simply because of their fear of punishment. Those in the middle consider the reactions of family and friends. Those at the highest stages refrain from crime because they

	<p>believe in the concept of a duty to others and universal rights (Siegel, 2004:160).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral development theory suggests that people who obey the law simply to avoid punishment or have outlooks mainly characterised by self-interest are more likely to commit crimes than those who view the law as something that benefits everybody. • Those at higher stages of moral reasoning tend to sympathise with the rights of others and are associated with conventional behaviours such as honesty, generosity, and nonviolence (Siegel, 2004:160).
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QUESTION 5

Discuss Bandura's social learning theory of aggression and its importance to explain criminal behaviour (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 48-51
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social learning theory claims that behaviour is reinforced not only by rewards and punishments as in operant learning, but also by observing the behaviour of others - by using others as models (Jones, 2001:413). • Social learning theorists argue that people are not actually born with an inclination to act violently, but that they learn to be aggressive through their life experiences. People learn to act aggressively when, as children, they model their behaviour on the violent acts of adults. Later in life, these violent behaviour patterns persist in social relationships. For example, the boy who sees his father repeatedly strike his mother is likely to become a battering parent or husband (Siegel, 2004:136). • Social learning theorists view violence as something learnt through a process called behaviour modelling or imitation (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • In modern society, aggressive acts are usually modelled on three principle role models (Siegel, 2004:156; Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • Family members: Studies of family life show that children who use aggressive tactics have parents who use similar behaviours when dealing with others. If children grow up in a home where violence is a way of life, they will learn to believe that such behaviour is acceptable and rewarding. • Social learning theorists say that the following three factors may contribute to violent and/or aggressive behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An event that heightens arousal: such as a person frustrating or provoking another through physical assault or verbal abuse. ○ Aggressive skills: learnt aggressive responses picked up from observing others, either in person or by watching TV or films. ○ Expected outcomes: the belief that aggression will somehow be rewarded. <p>Rewards may include the reduction of tension or anger, financial gain, building self-esteem, or being praised by others.</p>

May-June 2016 Exam – Unique number 499819

SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark reading sheet provided)

Question 1

Interactionist theorist, Edwin Lemert, developed the concepts of primary deviance and secondary deviance. Primary deviance refers to ___ while secondary deviance refers to ___.

1. initial deviant behaviour, repeated deviant behaviour
2. commission of the Crime, visible criminal behaviour
3. initial deviant behaviour, stigmatisation of the person
4. opportunity to commit crime, labelling the individual

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 120
Reasoning:	PRIMARY DEVIANCE is a term coined by Edwin Lemert to describe criminal conduct that has no real long-term influence on the perpetrator. These acts are quickly forgotten and do not cause any chronic syndrome (Anderson et al, 2007:172). SECONDARY DEVIANCE is deviance that results from society's reaction to offenders' primary deviance, often causing them to accept their identity as deviant (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:571; Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:488).

Question 2

Strain theorists assert that crime is the consequence of ___ that people experience as a result of their inability to achieve social and financial success by legal means.

- 1) frustration and materialism
- 2) frustration and anger
- 3) pressure and materialism
- 4) pressure and anger

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 62-63
Reasoning:	"According to these theorists, crime is the consequence of the frustration and anger that people experience as a result of their inability to achieve social and financial success by legal means."

Question 3

The following statement relates to Hirschi's (1967) social bonding theory "A young person's degree of ___ to significant others or to institutions may inhibit deviant behaviour"

- 1) commitment
- 2) beliefs
- 3) attachment
- 4) involvement

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 109
Reasoning:	"A young person's degree of attachment to significant others (e.g. parents, friends and role models) or to institutions (e.g. school or a club) may inhibit deviant behaviour."

Question 4

Control theory continues to develop as a significant criminological perspective. One example of a developed control theory is ____.

- 1) Social learning theory
- 2) Social disorganisation theory
- 3) Theory of anomie and strain
- 4) General theory of self-control

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 113
Reasoning:	“Control theory continued to develop as a significant criminological perspective. One example of a developed control theory is Hirschi and Gottfredson's general theory of self-control (1990) to which you were introduced in the first year of study.”

Question 5

The basic argument of differential association is that criminal behaviour is learnt from other people. This eliminates the roles of ____ as causes of deviant behaviour.

- 1) heredity, human nature and innovation
- 2) rationalisation, motives and attitude
- 3) heredity, rationalisation and attitude
- 4) rationalisation, motives and innovation

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 98
Reasoning:	“The basic argument of differential association is that, like all forms of behaviour, criminal behaviour is learnt from other people. This eliminates the roles of heredity, human nature and innovation as causes of deviant behaviour.”

Question 6

If individuals are rewarded for committing crimes, they are more likely to commit them again. This statement refers to which one of the following concepts?

- 1) Social bond
- 2) Commitment
- 3) Social control
- 4) Reinforcement

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 89
Reasoning:	“REINFORCEMENT is a key concept in social learning theory, which states that crime is largely a response to reinforcing stimuli. If individuals are rewarded for committing crimes, they are more likely to commit them again (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:488).”

Question 7

According to Merton (1938), an integrated society maintains a balance between the ____.

- 1) approved methods and culture
- 2) social structure and culture
- 3) cultural goals and objectives
- 4) social means and objectives

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 81
Reasoning:	“According to Merton (Burke, 2005:100; Bartollas, 2006:115), an integrated society maintains a balance between the social structure (approved social means) and culture (approved goals).”

Question 8

Durkheim's work was influential in shifting the analysis of criminality away from sources rooted in the individual to sources rooted in sociocultural factors. He believed that crime is a/an ____ in any society and is therefore ____.

- 1) complex structure, rational
- 2) acceptable behaviour, rational
- 3) normal phenomenon, functional
- 4) adaptive function, normal

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 79
Reasoning:	“Durkheim (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:111) made two important statements about crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime is a normal phenomenon in any society.• Crime is therefore functional.”

Question 9

Social-structure theories focus on

- 1) social conditions
- 2) human interactions
- 3) social processes
- 4) human reactions

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 56
Reasoning:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social-structure theories focus on social conditions, and, as the name implies, tend to be sociological in approach.• Social-process theories focus on the social processes and human interactions that influence crime.• Social-reaction theories may be subdivided into the labelling perspective and the conflict perspective.

Question 10

According to Kohlberg's stages of development people make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles. This statement refers to the ____.

- 1) Cognitive perspective
- 2) Pre-conventional stage
- 3) Post-conventional stage
- 4) Moral-thinking perspective

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 53
Reasoning:	Postconventional stage: People make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles; in other words, people make their moral decisions on the view of right and justice to which they personally subscribe.

Question 11

Which one of the following theories contend that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime?

- 1) Rational choice theory
- 2) Routine activities theory
- 3) Social learning theory
- 4) Social bonding theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 12
Reasoning:	"The routine activities theory was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime."

Question 12

Neo-classicists assert that a person is still accountable for his or her actions but with minor reservations. The offender's ____ and ____ both influence the likelihood to reform

- 1) free choice, feeble-mindedness
- 2) rationality, competence
- 3) crime, punishment
- 4) past history, present situation

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 8
Reasoning:	"According to neo-classicists, a person is still accountable for his or her actions, but with certain minor reservations - it is acknowledged that the offender's past history and present situation both influence the likelihood of reform (Joyce, 2006:4)."

Question 13

The Classical school believes that behaviour is guided by hedonism. The concept hedonism can be described as ___ whereby offenders calculate the risks and rewards of crime

- 1) an appropriate solution to crime
- 2) a pleasure-and-pain principle
- 3) an applied legal code
- 4) a contract between the state

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 7
Reasoning:	"Again, according to this school of thought, behaviour is guided by hedonism - a pain-and-pleasure principle - by which potential offenders calculate the risks and rewards involved in their actions."

Question 14

Process theories attempt to explain how individuals become offenders. The focus is on ___ as experienced by the offender rather than the ___.

- 1) social interactions, social structure
- 2) macro processes, micro processes
- 3) individual experiences, social experience
- 4) micro interactions, macro interactions

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 92
Reasoning:	"Social process theories attempt to explain how individuals (micro) become offenders. The focus is on social interactions or processes as experienced by the individual rather than the social structure (macro) (Williams & McShane, 2004:201)."

Question 15

In terms of the theory of differential association, learning the techniques for committing crime is less important than acquiring the disposition needed to commit crime. This includes ___.

- 1) Free will, rationalisation and attitude
- 2) Motives, attitude and drives
- 3) Innovation, rationalisation and drives
- 4) Interaction, motives and attitude

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 99
Reasoning:	"However, learning the techniques for committing crime is less important than acquiring the disposition needed to commit crime, which will include motives, attitude and drives."

Question 16

Akers (1977) proposes that behaviour will be repeated when ____.

- 1) negative reinforcers outweigh positive reinforcers
- 2) social learning occurs in a process of differential association
- 3) positive reinforcers outweigh negative reinforcers
- 4) behaviour is learned through interacting with role models

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 104
Reasoning:	"Behaviour will be repeated when the positive reinforcers outweigh the negative reinforcers."

Question 17

According to Hirschi's (1967) social bonding theory, a person's ability to distinguish between right and wrong is an example of which one of the following elements?

- 1) Attachment to others and institutions
- 2) Commitment to conventional society
- 3) Involvement in conventional activities
- 4) Belief or trust in society's values

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 109
Reasoning:	"The elements of the bond are identified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• attachment to significant others (e.g. parents and peers) and institutions (e.g. church and school)• commitment to or investment in conventional society (e.g. respect for and obedience to the rules and laws of society)• involvement in conventional activities (e.g. participation in sport)• belief in society's values (ability to distinguish between right and wrong)"

Question 18

Control theories believe that law-abiding persons are different from non-abiding persons because people who are law-abiding are/have ____.

- 1) able to resist the temptations of crime
- 2) controlled or constrained in some way
- 3) close relationship with their parents
- 4) conventional rules to which they abide

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Reasoning:	"People are law-abiding because they are controlled or constrained in some way."

Question 19

According to Jones (2001), the main strength of the differential association theory is that it shows that crime is not just a product of ____ but that it can occur in all settings.

- 1) learned behaviour
- 2) poverty
- 3) criminal attitudes
- 4) delinquency

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 102
Reasoning:	"The main strength of the theory of differential association, according to Jones (2001:147), is that it showed that crime was not just a product of poverty, but that it could occur in all settings, ranging from slum areas to large business operations."

Question 20

In relation to society's reaction to anomie, which of the following reactions or modes of adaptations relates both to the most common reaction and to the most deviant reaction to anomie?

- 1) Conformity and rebellion
- 2) Innovation and retreatism
- 3) Conformity and innovation
- 4) Ritualism and rebellion

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 82
Reasoning:	"Conformity is the most common reaction, even in societies characterised by anomie. Innovation is the most common deviant reaction."

Question 21

A primary goal of the routine activity theory is to identify ___ that facilitate crime.

- 1) lifestyle activities
- 2) environmental triggers
- 3) vulnerable areas
- 4) criminal opportunities

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 14
Reasoning:	"A primary goal of routine activity theory is to identify the environmental triggers that facilitate crime (Cote, 2002:297)."

Question 22

"Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefitting the offender" This statement refers to ___.

- 1) The routine activities theory
- 2) The social structure theory
- 3) The social bonding theory
- 4) The rational choice theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 15
Reasoning:	“Cornish and Clarke (Newburn, 2007:281-282) summarise the basis of their rational choice perspective in the following six basic propositions: i. Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefiting the offender....”

Question 23

Which one of the following factors is an essential feature of Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime?

- 1) Adoption studies
- 2) Personality
- 3) Constitutional factors
- 4) Genetics

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 35
Reasoning:	“Genetics is an essential feature of Eysenck's theory.”

Question 24

The positivist school focuses on the nature and characteristics of ____.

- 1) the criminal event
- 2) the individual offender
- 3) the criminal behaviour
- 4) the situational factors

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 26
Reasoning:	“The basic assumptions of positivism are highlighted by Bartollas (2006:78) and White and Haines (2004:40-42): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the character and personal backgrounds of individuals that explain criminal behaviour. The focus of analysis is therefore on the nature and characteristics of the offender, rather than on the criminal act...”

Question 25

The following term focuses on the informal and formal stigmatisation of certain individuals

- 1) Anomie
- 2) Victimization
- 3) Labelling
- 4) Conflict

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 126
Reasoning:	“The term “labelling” refers to the focus on the informal and formal stigmatisation and labelling of certain individuals (i.e. by society).”

SECTION B. Answer THREE questions ONE 25-mark question; ONE 15 mark question, and ONE 10 mark question

Question 1

Critically discuss the two variations of the labelling theory (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 122-125
Summary:	<p>There are two variations of labelling theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the interactionist approach, which focuses on self-identification and deals with the thoughts of the deviant • the social response approach, which focuses on the identity of individuals as attributed to them by others and that deals with the opinions of others, especially the social agents of control. <p><u>Interactionist approach.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lemert's theory can be described as the "model" of the interactionist approach. • The main assumptions of Lemert's theory are explained by Hunter and Dantzker (2002:111): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been labelled, especially if the labelling is done by people important to the individual. ○ Labelling creates a stigma and influences an individual's self-image. ○ Labelled individuals see themselves as deviant and will increasingly commit criminal behaviour. • Lemert focused on the process that leads juveniles to describe themselves as delinquent. Lemert explained this phenomenon partly by referring to the juvenile's social class and interaction with the formal decision-making powers (e.g. the juvenile court). He was critical of rehabilitation - in his opinion, such attempts merely encourage recidivism. • Lemert (White & Haines, 2004:86) developed the concepts of "primary deviance" and "secondary deviance". <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Primary deviance refers to initial deviant behaviour. An example of this is a person who uses an opportunity to steal an item from a shop (without being caught) or who drives a car under the influence of alcohol (without being caught). These actions are regarded as wrong, but the person (offender) is not seen as a bad person or labelled as deviant by others because he or she has not been caught. Lemert does not attach much value to primary deviance, because the person's self-image is not damaged in the process. There is no change in identity, and deviance is seen as nothing more than a passing event. ○ Secondary deviance refers to the phase when a person's deviant behaviour is repeated regularly, is visible, and is the subject of social reaction (punitive measures). The offender is now stigmatised and labelled as a bad person. It is possible that the offender may act in a way that shows acceptance of the new deviant label (e.g. "thief" or "criminal"). • However, not all people who have been labelled, assume these roles. Some offenders resist labelling by denying or downplaying the seriousness of their actions (Walsh & Ellis, 2007:127).

- The labelling perspective emphasises the process of labelling and does not see deviance as a state of being, but as an outcome of social interaction.

Social response approach

- Recent statements on labelling show little interest in the causes of delinquency and crime. The attention is focused on the response to behaviour (the social response perspective), as highlighted by the contribution of Howard Becker. Becker's work *Outsiders: studies in the sociology of deviance* was published in 1963. In this work, Becker fully developed the labelling perspective. In *Outsiders* Becker describes the deviant subculture of jazz musicians and the process whereby an individual becomes a user of marijuana (dagga) (Tierney, 2006:142).
- Becker's contribution can be divided into the following three segments:
 - labelling as a cause of crime
 - the process of labelling
 - the typology of deviants
- **Labelling as a cause of crime:** In developing his labelling theory, Becker attempted to explain how some rules carry the force of legislation, while other rules carry less weight or apply only within the context of marginal subcultures (e.g. black people having to carry a pass book during the apartheid era).
 - Once a person has been labelled as deviant, opportunities for conforming (law-abiding) behaviour become limited. Instead, the behavioural opportunities that are available are largely deviant. Continued deviant behaviour is therefore not a matter of choice, but takes place because a person's choices have been limited by society.
 - Becoming a "successful" offender then requires techniques and the resources to carry out the deviant (criminal) act (e.g. knowing where to obtain drugs and how to smoke, sniff or inject such substances).
 - Labelling is a cause of crime because society regards the actions of the offender as deviant and this forces the offender further in the direction of continued crime.
- **The process of labelling:** The primary focus of Becker's study was to explain how a person is labelled as an outsider. Deviant behaviour, according to Becker, is a social product created by society. Whether a juvenile is therefore labelled as deviant will depend on the reaction of other people to the act, and not on the nature of the activity itself. Becker describes this process whereby a person acquires the label of deviance in a series of phases which culminate in the deviant behaviour achieving master status, a status which then becomes the most significant, both for the labelled person and for others.
 - **First phase:** A person carries out a deviant action (even if not consciously). The offender may have no idea that others will regard the action as deviant.
 - **Second phase:** The person is caught, which puts him or her in a different light and others then attach a new status or label to the person. It is assumed that the particular person will continue with similar behaviour, simply because people expect offenders to commit other crimes as well. The stigma (negative label) thus becomes generalised.
 - **Third phase:** The deviant behaviour reaches master status. Regardless of other good qualities, the person is labelled as deviant

	<p>and this carries the greater weight in the minds of others. This leads to the self-fulfilling prophecy (Reid, 2003:183): as a result of labelling, the person is forced to break ties with conventional (law-abiding) groups and to turn to illegal activities in order to make a living. Deviant behaviour is, therefore, the result of other people's reactions (Bartollas, 2006:170).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Final phase: The person joins an organised deviant group where each member learns to rationalise deviant (criminal) activities. They find reasons to continue such activities. ● A typology of deviants: Becker (Williams & McShane, 2004:145) distinguishes three types of deviants, and this typology helps explain labelling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pure deviant engages in norm-breaking behaviour which is regarded as such by society (e.g. the burglar who is caught red-handed, followed by arrest, a hearing and conviction). Such a person gets what he or she deserves. ○ The falsely accused deviant is a person who is, in fact, innocent, but who may sometimes be imprisoned. The impact of conviction and prison experiences lead to a negative self-image. The life of a person who has been falsely accused changes just as dramatically as the life of the pure deviant, purely as a result of the process of labelling. ○ The secret deviant is a person who contravenes social norms, but his or her behaviour goes undetected. No negative reaction follows. This is the category that once again illustrates the power of social response, because there are no negative consequences (i.e. for the deviant).
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Question 2

Evaluate the contribution of Hirschi's theory to criminology (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 108-110
Summary:	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Theories of social control all rely on social factors to explain how people are restrained from acting in ways that harm others (Williams & McShane, 2004:195). Social control theories specifically attribute delinquency and crime to social variables such as family structure, education and peer groups. ● Strain and differential association presuppose that the environment within which a person develops creates both the motivation and the opportunity to commit crime. Social control theory rejects this assumption and regards crime as a morally neutral concept. It assumes that people are, by nature, inclined to break the law. The motivation for crime forms part of human nature, and all individuals will commit crime if left to their own devices. For this reason, people need to be controlled and the restraining forces of society need to be examined. ● Although there are differences regarding the way in which social control theories explain criminal behaviour, they all share the following basic thinking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is necessary to explain why people obey rules (and not why they break them). ○ The essential component of all social control theories is, in short, their attempts to identify those factors that prevent people from engaging in delinquency and crime. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hirschi (Bartollas, 2006:147) ascribes delinquent behaviour to the quality of the bond an individual has with society; Hirschi states that "delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken". ● Williams and McShane (2004:202) identify the following as the main assumptions of Hirschi's theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Self-preservation and reward are the major concerns of human nature, which means that human behaviour tends to be self-centred. ○ Given the above argument, human behaviour has to be controlled and regulated for the benefit of everybody. ○ Society's rules and regulations constitute the moral order. ○ A person bonds with the moral order of society initially by way of socialisation (as a child) and later by means of social institutions. ○ The bond formed with the moral order consists of elements that maintain and reinforce conformity (obedience to the law). ○ The elements of the bond are identified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ± attachment to significant others (e.g. parents and peers) and institutions (e.g. church and school) ▪ ± commitment to or investment in conventional society (e.g. respect for and obedience to the rules and laws of society) ▪ ± involvement in conventional activities (e.g. participation in sport) ▪ ± belief in society's values (ability to distinguish between right and wrong) <p>. All these elements are present to varying degrees. If the elements become weaker or absent, individuals feel they have greater freedom to pursue their own interests by means of delinquency and crime.</p>
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Question 3

Discuss how each of the five reactions to anomie is a way of coping with the imbalance between goals and means (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 82-83
Summary:	<p>When a society finds itself in a state of anomie, a number of reactions or modes of adaptation are possible. Each of these adaptations is a way of coping with the balance (or imbalance) between goals and means (Siegel & Senna, 2000:146-147).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conformity is the most common reaction, even in societies characterised by anomie. This means that both the cultural goals and the institutionalised means of achieving them are accepted. People simply accept the status quo and continue their pursuit of success within the constraints of the conventional (accepted) means available. In Merton's (Williams, 2004:308) view, this approach (conformity) works because most people fall into this category - which means that society remains basically stable.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation is the most common deviant reaction. In an anomic society, innovators (deviants) get the opportunity to act. These people pursue society's goals, but do not attach any value to the rules or accepted means, simply because society as a whole is unaware of any rules. The overriding principle is that the end justifies the means. Scarce goods such as money and jewellery may be obtained, for example, by stealing. It is interesting to note that, as far as the potential offender is concerned, innovation may be a more effective means of achieving success than conformity. Instead of saving money in the bank and earning interest, for example, robbing the bank is much quicker and enables one to obtain large amounts of money at once. It is in this category that Merton (Williams, 2004:309) includes most of the individuals who make up the crime statistics. This is why Merton saw innovation as particularly common among the lower classes: they are stigmatised anyway owing to their low skill levels, low pay and greater vulnerability to unemployment. Their reaction tends to be to commit crimes against property (e.g. theft and burglary) and get involved in organised crime (where the sole end is financial gain). • Ritualism involves the acceptance of institutionalised means and the rejection of cultural goals. Ritualists are usually not regarded as deviant. These people are no longer trying to get ahead, but are concentrating purely on keeping what they have obtained already - by rigidly following the rules and norms. Ritualists' jobs (and keeping their jobs) are their security, and they do not try to use their jobs as a means to improve their positions (e.g. by working hard with a view to promotion). Ritualists include many lower middle-class people who have abandoned any dreams of bettering their lot in life, but who still abide by the rules of society (Williams, 2004:309). • Retreatism is an escapist reaction. Here, both the cultural goal of progress and the approved means are rejected. This category includes vagrants, drunkards, drug addicts and the mentally ill. Merton (Williams, 2004:309) felt that these people did not really belong to the society in which they lived. Retreatists might also include racial or religious minorities, particularly if these people are severely disadvantaged. Retreatists who are alcoholics and drug addicts may commit offences (either to fund their habit or while under the influence of alcohol or drugs). • Rebellion involves rejection of the system as such. Both the goals and the means are rejected and replaced by new ones. One example may be deliberately damaging property and a more extreme example may be a revolutionary who attempts to overthrow a government by force. In this category are street gang members, terrorists and/or freedom fighters. The rebellious reaction often involves destructive crimes, such as wilful damage to property and crimes of public disorder. It may even include murder, terrorist offences and, in fact, any crime designed to attack the basis of that society's culture (Williams, 2004:308).
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Question 4

The decision to offend (rational choice) is based on six propositions. Present a detailed discussion of the six propositions (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 15-16
Summary:	Introduction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornish & Clark attempt to construct a theory to explain the approach to decide to offend • Termed the Rational Choice Theory • They attempted to summarise the Rational Choice perspective in six basic propositions <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first proposition is that crime is a deliberate act, with the intention of benefitting the offender. • For example, the criminal has rationally thought about monetary gain from stealing. • The second proposition says that the offender makes the best decision, given the risks and uncertainty involved. • There are other factors that the offenders can't plan such robbing a shop while a police officer is there shopping. • The third proposition states that a decision is made based on the nature of the crime. • For example, different decisions are made for car theft compare to murdering a person. • The fourth proposition states that becoming involved in crime (is known as involvement) is different to actual commission of the criminal act (known as event decision) • The fifth proposition states that the involvement decision has three stages: Initiation, habituation & desistance. • Initiation is whether a person is ready to commit a crime to get what they want. • For example, an offender would steal a car because he wants a car. • Habituation is whether a person should continue to offend once they have already started. • For example, should an employee continue to steal from their employer, once off or should they continue to steal, once they have already started. • Desistance is the decision whether or not to stop criminal behaviour all together. • For example, an offender may decide to stop stealing from their employer. • Each of these stages need to be studied separately because they are influenced by different variables. • For example, initiation stage is influenced by background factors and habituation and desistance are influenced by current life circumstances. • The final proposition states that even decision involves a sequence of choices at each stage of the criminal act. • For example, the preparation of the criminal act, selecting a target, the commission of the act, the escape and the aftermath.
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Question 5

Discuss the importance of criminal family studies to criminology (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 33-34
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal family studies originate in the work of Dugdale • He traced a New York, Juke family (comprising of 709 members) which are known for criminality, prostitution and poverty • All three of these factors are related and run in the family. • Goddard then traced to the Kallikak family to 480 family members and a large number of them were criminals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Dugdale and Goddard observed social and inherited criminal characteristics as the cause of crime with emphasis on the link between criminality and feeble-mindedness • Goring construct a study with 3000 prisoners and a control group of non-offenders. • The prisoners were found inferior to the control group in terms of physical size & mental ability • In addition, there is a strong association between criminality of children and father and between brothers. • It was also found that children separated from their parents due to imprisonment were more likely to become prisoners. • Goring therefore claimed that the primary source of criminal behaviour is inherited and recommended that the people with these characteristics should not be allowed to have children. • A number of studies show that parental criminality does have an influence on criminal behaviour. • West and Farrington conducted a longitudinal study consisting for 100 males from the age of 8 until they were 30-year old. • The boys where interviewed repeatedly & their school and police records evaluated. • The study concluded that the number of offending youth had criminal fathers. • Current researchers are looking at a more indirect connection between genetics and criminal behaviour. • For example, a genetic predisposition to alcoholism can increase the likelihood of criminal behaviour.
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Question 6

Describe the assumptions of the Positivist school (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp.26-27
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bartollas, White and Haines highlight the assumption of positivist school • Criminal behaviour can be explained through the character and personal background of the offender • Positivist focus on the nature and characteristic of the offender, rather than the criminal act • For example, positivist look at family environment of an offender • The existence of scientific determinism is a critical assumption of positivism • Crime is determined prior to causes • Rational choice is rejected by Positivists • Crime is determined by other causes and do not just happen • They therefore reject the thought that an offender is reasonable, exercises free will and is capable of choice • An offender's activities and behaviour are shaped by forces and factors outside their control • For example, positivist look if an offender suffer from mental illness that may cause them to commit crime. • Offenders are seen differently to non-offender • Positivist determine that physical make up, psychological impulses or social environment are the factors that make offender different.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders where scientifically studies and all the above factors lead a criminal to criminal behaviour can be diagnosed, classified and treated • For example, an offender can be analysis by a psychologies to determine what cause them to offend • Each individual is different and therefore treatment should be individualised • To determine the appropriate sentencing (i.e. the amount of time an offender should spent in custody), the offender need to be diagnoses and classification and then type of treatment should be considered rather than the nature of the crime. • Court report need to be taken into account, all the factors including aggravating & mitigating factors, personal history, mental state, motive, modus operandi and precipitating and situational factors.
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October-November 2016 Exam – Unique number 498248

SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark reading sheet provided)

Question 1

Edwin Lemert's interactionist approach assumes that individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been ____.

- 1) stigmatised as deviant by society as a whole
- 2) labelled, especially by those important to them
- 3) influenced by criminal peers to commit crime
- 4) publicly ostracised and punished for being deviant

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 123
Reasoning:	“Individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been labelled, especially if the labelling is done by people important to the individual.”

Question 2

Which utopian thinker's work on conflict as an inherent part of capitalism gave rise to the formulation of communist ideals?

- 1) William Chambliss
- 2) Richard Quinney
- 3) Karl Marx
- 4) William Bonger

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 132
Reasoning:	“Radical criminology, which came to the fore in the 1970s, originated in the works of 19th century social utopian thinkers, and in particular in the works of Karl Marx. Marx's works on conflict as an inherent part of capitalism gave rise to the formulation of communist ideals (Schmalleger, 1996:316).”

Question 3

An outstanding limitation of the classical theorists is the fact that they completely ignored

- 1) the role of feeble-mindedness
- 2) individual Immaturity
- 3) the differences between individuals
- 4) individual responsibility

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 8
Reasoning:	"In fact, the classical theorists had completely ignored differences between individuals."

Question 4

According to the routine activities theory the suitability of a target is dependent on four criteria. These include ____.

- 1) opportunity, value, visibility and accessibility
- 2) easy access, visibility, inertia and removal
- 3) visibility, value, guardianship and removal
- 4) value, inertia, visibility and accessibility

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 13
Reasoning:	"Suitability of target is dependent on four criteria which Felson (Newburn, 2007:289) summarises by using the acronym VIVA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Value: calculated from the subjective rational perspective of the offender, what is the target worth?• Inertia: the extent to which the article or target can be realistically removed, taken, robbed or moved• Visibility: how visible the target is to the offender?• Accessibility: how easy it is to gain access to the target?"

Question 5

Garofalo describes a criminal as follows

- 1) a person who is self-absorbed
- 2) a person who is born bad
- 3) a person with an athletic and muscular build
- 4) a person who lacks concern for others

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 31
Reasoning:	"The criminal, in Garofalo's terms, was someone who lacked a concern for others and in this, and possibly in other ways, may be considered developmentally deficient (Newburn, 2007:126)."

Question 6

The rational choice perspective proposes that crime is not simply due to underlying motivations or predispositions, it also involves___.

- 1) crimes as deliberate acts
- 2) a sequence of choice
- 3) weighing up risks and rewards
- 4) a series of steps or events

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 15
Reasoning:	"However, in the end, crime is not simply due to underlying motivations or predispositions, it also involves a sequence of choices that must be made if these motivations are to result in an actual criminal act (Lilly et al, 2007:276)."

Question 7

Akers reformulated Sutherland's theory of differential association. Which one of the following elements represents the core of Akers' theory?

- 1) imitation
- 2) differential reinforcement
- 3) definitions
- 4) differential association

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 104
Reasoning:	"Akers (Vold et al, 2002:173) identified four key elements which form part of the complex learning process that influences human behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• differential association• definitions• differential reinforcement• imitation The most important source of social learning, according to Akers, is differential association."

Question 8

Due to the positivist school's emphasis on deterministic causes of crime it failed to take into account___.

- 1) the offender as an individual
- 2) empirical research
- 3) human decision making.
- 4) mitigating factors

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 27-28
Reasoning:	"The positivist school's emphasis on deterministic causes of crime suggests that people are passive and controlled. It further indicates that criminal behaviour is, in

	fact, imposed on people by biological and environmental conditions (Moyer, 2001:30). The problem with this viewpoint, according to Newburn (2007:128), is that it fails to take account of human decision-making, rationality and choice.”
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Question 9

Name the two major elements of Hirschi’s social bonding theory that are concerned with human nature.

- 1) regulation, controlled behaviour
- 2) society's rules, regulations
- 3) self-preservation, reward
- 4) a person's bonds; moral order

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 108
Reasoning:	“Self-preservation and reward are the major concerns of human nature, which means that human behaviour tends to be self-centred.”

Question 10

The sociobiological view is centred on the interaction between ___ factors within an individual and the influence of the particular ___.

- 1) psychological, genetics
- 2) biological, environment
- 3) physiological, thought processes
- 4) sociological, environment

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 30
Reasoning:	“Sociobiology stresses the interaction between biological factors within an individual and the influence of the particular environment.”

Question 11

Structure theories have two interrelated subgroups

- 1) Social disorganisation and strain
- 2) Differential association and strain
- 3) Social disorganisation and control
- 4) Differential association and learning

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 61
Reasoning:	“We can identify two branches of structure theories. We can also refer to these branches as two independent, but interrelated, subgroups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social disorganisation (also known as ecological theory) • Strain (also known as anomie theory)”

Question 12

The victimised actor model is built on two theoretical foundations

- 1) Equality and inequality
- 2) Sociology and environment
- 3) Power and control
- 4) Labelling and conflict

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 118
Reasoning:	"The victimised actor model's two theoretical foundations are labelling and conflict."

Question 13

Social ecology refers to a type of research that examines the following:

- 1) Geographical areas, strain, irregularities within society and patterns of anomie
- 2) Social disorganisation, irregularities within the social system and shortcomings in society
- 3) Geographical areas, area concentrations, regularities and patterns of social life
- 4) Social disorganisation, area concentrations, regularities and patterns of social life

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 61
Reasoning:	"The term ``social ecology'' refers to a type of research that examines the following (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:315): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• various geographical areas within cities, communities, and neighbourhoods• the area concentrations, regularities, and patterns of social life in fields such as work/leisure, health/sickness, and conformity/deviance"

Question 14

Merton's theory of anomie was developed mainly to explain ____.

- 1) property crimes committed by the lower classes
- 2) origins of people's motivation to commit crime
- 3) causes of crime among the white-collar crimes
- 4) concentration of crime among the lower classes

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 84
Reasoning:	"Merton's theory of anomie is a broad explanation in that it can be applied to a wide range of deviant and criminal activities. That said, the theory was developed mainly to explain one specific phenomenon: the concentration of crime among the lower classes."

Question 15

Becker's typology of deviants describes the pure deviant as someone who ____.

- 1) is falsely accused as being deviant

- 2) is experiencing a negative self-image due to being labelled
- 3) contravenes social norms
- 4) engages in norm-breaking behaviour

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 125
Reasoning:	“The pure deviant engages in norm-breaking behaviour which is regarded as such by society (e.g. the burglar who is caught red-handed, followed by arrest, a hearing and conviction). Such a person gets what he or she deserves.”

Question 16

Which central attributes of the classical and neoclassical schools were proposed by Burke (2005)?

- 1) Offenders are different from non-offenders, use of non-scientific methodology, free will
- 2) Doctrine of free will, use of non-scientific methodology, punishment should fit the crime
- 3) Punishment should fit the offender, use of non-scientific methodology, offenders are not different to non-offenders
- 4) Doctrine of free will, offenders are different to non-offenders, punishment should fit the crime

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 9
Reasoning:	<p>“Burke (2005:28±29) identifies the following central attributes of the classical and neoclassical schools, which laid down the foundations of the rational actor model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fundamental concentration on the criminal law and the legal definition of crime. • The central concept that the punishment should fit the crime rather than the offender. • The doctrine of free will, according to which all people are free to choose their actions. From this perspective, it is assumed that there is nothing “different” or “special” about offenders that differentiate them from other people. • The use of non-scientific methodology coupled with a lack of empirical research.”

Question 17

Which group of theories believe that various forms of misconduct for example, drug abuse and truancy are attractive to nearly all teenagers?

- 1) social theories
- 2) control theories
- 3) learning theories
- 4) bonding theories

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Reasoning:	“Unlike learning theories, control theories are based on the view that various forms of misconduct, such as drug abuse and truancy, are attractive to virtually all teenagers.”

Question 18

When learning criminal behaviour, acquiring the techniques associated with specific crimes are important as well as the presence of the necessary ____.

- 1) motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude
- 2) communication, motives, drives and attitude
- 3) interaction, drives, rationalisation and attitude
- 4) motives, drives, processes and rationalisation

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 99
Reasoning:	“When criminal behaviour is learnt, this learning process includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• learning the techniques needed to commit specific crimes (which may be simple or complex)• the presence of the necessary motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude”

Question 19

Electroencephalograph (EEG) readings tend to show ____ in the brain of an aggressive offender.

- 1) neurological impairment
- 2) abnormal electrical activity
- 3) urge-control mechanisms
- 4) poor attention span

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 39
Reasoning:	“Howitt (2002:7) indicates that EEG readings tend to show higher rates of abnormal electrical activity in the brains of aggressive/violent offenders than other offenders and non-offender control groups.”

Question 20

Criminal family studies have their origin in the work of?

- 1) Goddard
- 2) Goring
- 3) Dugdale
- 4) Bohman

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 33
Reasoning:	“Criminal family studies have their origins in the work of Dugdale (1877), who traced 709 members of the Juke family.”

Question 21

According to proposition seven (7) of Sutherland's differential association theory, which four variations are applicable?

- 1) exposure, duration, identification and intensity
- 2) frequency, duration, priority and intensity
- 3) attachment, duration, priority and identification
- 4) priority, intensity, exposure and identification

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 101
Reasoning:	“Proposition 7: Differential association varies in respect of frequency, duration, priority and intensity.”

Question 22

Routine activities theory suggests that for crime to occur, three factors must be present:

- 1) a motivated offender, a suitable victim and beneficial risks
- 2) a motivated offender, a suitable victim and accessibility
- 3) a motivated offender, a suitable victim and the absence of a capable guardian
- 4) a motivated offender, a suitable victim and the intention to benefit from the crime

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 3
Reasoning:	“ROUTINE ACTIVITIES THEORY is theory (associated primarily with Marcus Felson) which suggests that for crime to occur three factors must be present, namely a motivated offender; a suitable victim; and the absence of capable guardians (Newburn, 2007:952).”

Question 23

Which defence mechanism can be utilised by the offender to explain instances of child and spousal abuse?

- 1) repression
- 2) displacement
- 3) rationalisation
- 4) regression

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 45
Reasoning:	“Displacement is another defence mechanism that can help to explain some instances of child or spouse abuse.”

Question 24

Social process theories assert that a person who engages in misconduct and crime is someone whose ___ and ___ are out of line with conventional society.

- 1) interactions, behaviour
- 2) relationships, behaviour
- 3) personality, behaviour
- 4) personality, social processes

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 93
Reasoning:	“According to social process theory, a person who engages in misconduct and crime is someone whose personality and behaviour (which are shaped by key social relationships and social processes) are out of line with conventional society.”

Question 25

High lead ingestion is related to lower IQ scores, a factor that can be linked to?

- 1) neurological impairment
- 2) aggressive behaviour
- 3) visual perception problems
- 4) poor attention span

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 38
Reasoning:	“High lead ingestion is related to lower IQ scores, a factor also linked to aggressive behaviour (Siegel, 2004:144).”

SECTION B Answer THREE questions ONE 25 mark question; ONE 15 mark question; and ONE 10 mark question

Question 1

Evidence to support the supposition that criminality is inherited in the same way as physical characteristics has been obtained from three sources. Discuss these three sources in detail (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 33-35
Summary:	<p>a. Criminal family studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal family studies have their origins in the work of Dugdale (1877), who traced 709 members of the Juke family. This New York family were infamous for criminality, prostitution and apparent poverty. Dugdale (Williams, 2004:131) postulated that all three abovementioned factors were related and were fixed, so that criminality would always run in the family. • Goddard (1914) subsequently traced 480 members of the Kallikak family and found a large number of them to have been criminals. • Interestingly, while both Dugdale and Goddard had observed social as well as inherited criminal characteristics as causes of crime, both researchers emphasised the link between criminality and feeblemindedness (Burke, 2005:8). • Goring (1913), a student of Lombroso's (Jones, 2001:340-341), conducted a more sophisticated study. This study included 3 000 prisoners (all of whom had a history of long and frequent sentences) and a control group of non-offenders that consisted of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates, hospital patients and soldiers. The prisoners were found to be inferior to the control group in terms of physical size and mental ability; moreover, strong associations were found between the criminality of children and their parents and between brothers. It was also found that children who were separated from their parents at an early age because the parents had been imprisoned were more likely to become offenders compared with other

children (i.e. those who were not separated from their parents for this reason). In other words, contact with a criminal parent did not seem to be a significant factor associated with criminal conduct. Goring (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:46) therefore claimed that the primary source of criminal behaviour is inherited characteristics rather than environmental factors. In order to reduce crime, Goring (Burke, 2005:71) recommended that people with such characteristics should not be allowed to have children.

- Modern biosocial theorists are still interested in the role of genetics. A number of studies have found that parental criminality does have a powerful influence on criminal behaviour. Some of the most important data on parental criminality were obtained by West and Farrington (Siegel, 2004:148) as part of a long-term youth survey. This research followed a group of about 1 000 males from the time they were eight years old until they were in their thirties. The boys in the study were repeatedly interviewed and their school and police records evaluated. The data indicated that a significant number of offending youths had criminal fathers.
- However, there is no certainty about the nature and causal relationship between parental and child offending, but evidence indicates that at least part of the association is genetic (Siegel, 2004:148). At present, researchers look to more indirect connections between genetic make-up and criminal behaviour. Research by Bohman (1978), for example, suggested a genetic predisposition to alcoholism which, in turn, increases the likelihood of criminal behaviour (Newburn, 2007:138).

b. Twin studies

- A distinction must be made between identical and non-identical twins. Identical twins are the result of a single egg and single sperm and are therefore genetically identical, while non-identical twins are born from two eggs simultaneously fertilised by two sperm. Non-identical twins share only 50 per cent of their genes and are no more similar than ordinary brothers and sisters (Bartollas, 2006:81).
- Researchers argued that, if identical twins act in identical ways, their behaviours could be the result of identical inheritance, but any difference in behaviour would have to be the result of environment.
- Research on twins generated more information on possible genetic influences than did family studies. During the 1920s Johannes Lange, a German physician, conducted the first systematic twin investigation. He traced 30 pairs of twins of which at least one member was a confirmed criminal. From the investigation group of 30, 13 pairs were identical twins and 17 pairs were non-identical twins. Lange (Williams, 2004:133) found that, in 10 of the 13 pairs of identical twins, both members were offenders, whereas this was the case with only two pairs of non-identical twins. He attributed the differences between identical and non-identical twins to genetic factors.
- Christiansen (1968) (Newburn, 2007:13) examined official registers to discover how many of 6 000 pairs of twins born in Denmark between 1881 and 1910 had acquired a criminal record. He found if one male identical twin was convicted of a criminal offence, the likelihood that the other twin would also be convicted was 3,8 per cent.
- The principal difficulty with this research method is that the similar behaviour on the part of the identical twins may be due to the similarity of environmental experience just as much as their identical heredity make up.

	<p>There is no certain way of separating environment and heredity as contributing factors to crime (Vold, Bernard & Snipes, 2002:41). However, studies of twins who were reared apart indicated that antisocial behaviour can be inherited. Walters (Vold et al, 2002:41±42) analysed 14 twin studies published from 1930 to 1984 and concluded that these studies show evidence of a hereditary basis of criminality.</p> <p>c. Adoption studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of adopted children - where contact with a criminal parent has obviously been limited - any association between criminal behaviour can be attributed to inherited characteristics with a greater degree of certainty. Hutchings and Mednick (1977) (Burke, 2005:60) carried out a study of male adoptees born in Copenhagen between 1927 and 1941. They found that 48 per cent of young males with a criminal record and 37,7 per cent with a record of minor offences had a birth father with a criminal record. The study discovered that an adoptee was more likely to have a record where both the birth and adoptive father had previous convictions. After replicating the research in a wider study in 1984, with similar results, Hutchings and Mednick concluded that there was an inherited characteristic element transmitted from the criminal parents to their children that increased the likelihood of the children becoming involved in criminal behaviour (Burke, 2005:60±61; Williams, 2004:13). • Although the evidence from adoption studies appears to suggest a genetic involvement in criminal behaviour, environmental factors also have an influence. • Jones (2001:350) points out that, nowadays, efforts are made to place adopted children in settings where no real change in environment may occur. Rhee and Waldman (Jones, 2001:351) conducted an analysis of twin and adoption studies. They concluded that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influences in antisocial behaviour. Whatever the influence of genes, therefore, it appears that the environment cannot be ignored. It is possible that genetic make-up provides individuals with particular predispositions, but that these only become realities under particular social/environmental circumstances. • Thus, what is inherited is not a tendency to commit criminal acts as such, but rather a predisposition to develop certain aspects of the personality, some of which may be linked to criminal behaviour.
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Question 2

Social control theory is of the opinion that people commit crime when the forces that bind them to society are weakened or broken. Critically explain Hirschi's social bonding theory (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 108-110
Summary:	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of social control all rely on social factors to explain how people are restrained from acting in ways that harm others (Williams & McShane, 2004:195). Social control theories specifically attribute delinquency and crime to social variables such as family structure, education and peer groups. • Strain and differential association presuppose that the environment within which a person develops creates both the motivation and the opportunity to commit crime. Social control theory rejects this assumption and regards crime as a

morally neutral concept. It assumes that people are, by nature, inclined to break the law. The motivation for crime forms part of human nature, and all individuals will commit crime if left to their own devices. For this reason, people need to be controlled and the restraining forces of society need to be examined.

- Although there are differences regarding the way in which social control theories explain criminal behaviour, they all share the following basic thinking:
 - Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society.
 - It is necessary to explain why people obey rules (and not why they break them).
 - The essential component of all social control theories is, in short, their attempts to identify those factors that prevent people from engaging in delinquency and crime.

Assumptions

- Hirschi (Bartollas, 2006:147) ascribes delinquent behaviour to the quality of the bond an individual has with society; Hirschi states that "delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken".
- Williams and McShane (2004:202) identify the following as the main assumptions of Hirschi's theory:
 - Self-preservation and reward are the major concerns of human nature, which means that human behaviour tends to be self-centred.
 - Given the above argument, human behaviour has to be controlled and regulated for the benefit of everybody.
 - Society's rules and regulations constitute the moral order.
 - A person bonds with the moral order of society initially by way of socialisation (as a child) and later by means of social institutions.
 - The bond formed with the moral order consists of elements that maintain and reinforce conformity (obedience to the law).
 - The elements of the bond are identified as:
 - ± attachment to significant others (e.g. parents and peers) and institutions (e.g. church and school)
 - ± commitment to or investment in conventional society (e.g. respect for and obedience to the rules and laws of society)
 - ± involvement in conventional activities (e.g. participation in sport)
 - ± belief in society's values (ability to distinguish between right and wrong)

. All these elements are present to varying degrees. If the elements become weaker or absent, individuals feel they have greater freedom to pursue their own interests by means of delinquency and crime.

Question 3

Discuss how Cohen and Felson's Routine Activities theory led to policy recommendations to limit criminal opportunities (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 12-14
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The routine activities theory was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. • Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime. These theorists contend that there has been a marked increase in the availability of crime targets (coupled with the absence of capable guardians) in the modern world as a result of an overall change in our "routine activities" - that is, how normal people live their lives in terms of work, home life, child rearing, education, and leisure. When people are at home they function as guardians of their own property. • But the routine activities of modern life have led to the dispersion of activities away from the family and household and homes are increasingly left unattended during the day. This means that many households no longer have capable guardians for extended and fairly predictable periods of time; as a result, they have become "candidates" for burglary. In addition, there has been a large increase in portable goods, goods which are therefore attractive targets to thieves (e.g. electronic goods). • As people spent more time at large in society ± going to and from work, school and leisure activities - they were likely to come into contact with motivated offenders in circumstances where there was inadequate guardianship. The opportunity for robbery and assault thus increased. The focus on opportunity suggests a pragmatic approach to preventing crime: decrease opportunities for offending, and crime will be reduced. • Advice to reduce crime opportunities often leads to a focus on aspects of the environment that are most easily altered, such as whether a house has a burglar alarm and whether a shop minimises the amount of money in its cash registers (Lilly et al, 2007:267). • Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) believe that most violent and property crimes involve direct contact between the offender and the target. They propose that, for a personal or property crime to occur, there must be at the same time and place a perpetrator, a victim, and/or an object of property. The crime event is also more likely to occur if there are other persons or circumstances in the locality that encourage it to happen. • Cohen and Felson (Burke, 2005:46) have taken these basic elements of time, place, objects and persons to develop a routine activity theory. • These elements that increase or decrease the likelihood that persons will be victims of personal (direct contact) or property crime are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The availability of suitable targets in the form of a person or property, such as homes containing easily saleable goods. Suitability of target is dependent on four criteria which Felson (Newburn, 2007:289) summarises by using the acronym VIVA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Value: calculated from the subjective rational perspective of the offender, what is the target worth? ▪ Inertia: the extent to which the article or target can be realistically removed, taken, robbed or moved ▪ Visibility: how visible the target is to the offender? ▪ Accessibility: how easy it is to gain access to the target? ○ The absence of capable guardians, such as police, homeowners, neighbours, friends, and relatives.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The presence of motivated offenders, such as young males, drug users and unemployed adults. ● Thus, the likelihood of a crime taking place increases when there is one or more persons who are motivated to commit a crime; a suitable target or potential victim; and an absence of formal or informal guardians who might deter the potential offender (Burke, 2005:46). ● For example, young women who drink excessively in bars may elevate their risk of date rape because they are perceived as easy targets; furthermore, their attackers can rationalise the attack because they view intoxication as a sign of immorality.
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Question 4

Describe Merton's five reactions to crime in an anomic society (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 82-83
Summary:	<p>When a society finds itself in a state of anomie, a number of reactions or modes of adaptation are possible. Each of these adaptations is a way of coping with the balance (or imbalance) between goals and means (Siegel & Senna, 2000:146-147).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conformity is the most common reaction, even in societies characterised by anomie. This means that both the cultural goals and the institutionalised means of achieving them are accepted. People simply accept the status quo and continue their pursuit of success within the constraints of the conventional (accepted) means available. In Merton's (Williams, 2004:308) view, this approach (conformity) works because most people fall into this category - which means that society remains basically stable. ● Innovation is the most common deviant reaction. In an anomic society, innovators (deviants) get the opportunity to act. These people pursue society's goals, but do not attach any value to the rules or accepted means, simply because society as a whole is unaware of any rules. The overriding principle is that the end justifies the means. Scarce goods such as money and jewellery may be obtained, for example, by stealing. It is interesting to note that, as far as the potential offender is concerned, innovation may be a more effective means of achieving success than conformity. Instead of saving money in the bank and earning interest, for example, robbing the bank is much quicker and enables one to obtain large amounts of money at once. It is in this category that Merton (Williams, 2004:309) includes most of the individuals who make up the crime statistics. This is why Merton saw innovation as particularly common among the lower classes: they are stigmatised anyway owing to their low skill levels, low pay and greater vulnerability to unemployment. Their reaction tends to be to commit crimes against property (e.g. theft and burglary) and get involved in organised crime (where the sole end is financial gain). ● Ritualism involves the acceptance of institutionalised means and the rejection of cultural goals. Ritualists are usually not regarded as deviant. These people are no longer trying to get ahead, but are concentrating purely on keeping what they have obtained already - by rigidly following the rules and norms. Ritualists' jobs (and keeping their jobs) are their security, and they do not try to use their jobs as a means to improve their positions (e.g. by working hard with a view to promotion). Ritualists include many lower

	<p>middle-class people who have abandoned any dreams of bettering their lot in life, but who still abide by the rules of society (Williams, 2004:309).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retreatism is an escapist reaction. Here, both the cultural goal of progress and the approved means are rejected. This category includes vagrants, drunkards, drug addicts and the mentally ill. Merton (Williams, 2004:309) felt that these people did not really belong to the society in which they lived. Retreatists might also include racial or religious minorities, particularly if these people are severely disadvantaged. Retreatists who are alcoholics and drug addicts may commit offences (either to fund their habit or while under the influence of alcohol or drugs). • Rebellion involves rejection of the system as such. Both the goals and the means are rejected and replaced by new ones. One example may be deliberately damaging property and a more extreme example may be a revolutionary who attempts to overthrow a government by force. In this category are street gang members, terrorists and/or freedom fighters. The rebellious reaction often involves destructive crimes, such as wilful damage to property and crimes of public disorder. It may even include murder, terrorist offences and, in fact, any crime designed to attack the basis of that society's culture (Williams, 2004:308).
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Question 5

Discuss the assumptions of the positivist school (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp.26-27
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bartollas, White and Haines highlight the assumption of positivist school • Criminal behaviour can be explained through the character and personal background of the offender • Positivist focus on the nature and characteristic of the offender, rather than the criminal act • For example, positivist look at family environment of an offender • The existence of scientific determinism is a critical assumption of positivism • Crime is determined prior to causes • Rational choice is rejected by Positivists • Crime is determined by other causes and do not just happen • They therefore reject the thought that an offender is reasonable, exercises free will and is capable of choice • An offender's activities and behaviour are shaped by forces and factors outside their control • For example, positivist look if an offender suffer from mental illness that may cause them to commit crime. • Offenders are seen differently to non-offender • Positivist determine that physical make up, psychological impulses or social environment are the factors that make offender different. • Offenders where scientifically studies and all the above factors lead a criminal to criminal behaviour can be diagnosed, classified and treated • For example, an offender can be analysis by a psychologies to determine what cause them to offend • Each individual is different and therefore treatment should be individualised • To determine the appropriate sentencing (i.e. the amount of time an offender should spent in custody), the offender need to be diagnoses and classification

	<p>and then type of treatment should be considered rather than the nature of the crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court report need to be taken into account, all the factors including aggravating & mitigating factors, personal history, mental state, motive, modus operandi and precipitating and situational factors.
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Question 6

Indicate how criminal behaviour is explained according to Eysenck's biosocial theory (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 35-36
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hans Eysenck's (1916-997) (Howitt, 2002:66-67) theory is regarded as a biosocial theory, since he believed that genetic factors contributed significantly to human behaviour, but only showed themselves under the influence of environmental or social factors. <p><u>a. Genetics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetics is an essential feature of Eysenck's theory. As far as crime is concerned, he was convinced that evidence from the study of twins brought up together and separately supported the hypothesis that there is a substantial inherited component to crime. He also placed importance on adoption studies. <p><u>b. Constitutional factors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eysenck (Howitt, 2002:67) argued that there are physical differences between criminals and non-criminals and he was particularly interested in the influence of body types, that is, the notion put forward by Sheldon. <p><u>c. Personality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eysenck (Williams, 2004:175±176; Joyce, 2006:11) identified two main components to a person's personality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extroversion, which runs from extroversion to introversion, and is often referred to as the E scale. Characteristics of extroversion are active, assertive, creative, care-free, dominant, lively, sensation-seeking and venturesome. ○ Neuroticism, which runs from neurotic or unstable to stable, and is often referred to as the N scale. Characteristics of neuroticism are anxious, depressed, emotional, guilt feelings, irrational, low self-esteem, moody, shy and tense (Howitt, 2002:68). • These two components are continuous and most people fall in the middle range. Eysenck (Williams, 2004:176) later introduced a third personality dimension which he called psychoticism (P scale). This dimension could well be referred to as a psychopathic dimension since it is generally evidenced by aggressive, cold and impersonal behaviour. Other characteristics of psychoticism are antisocial, creative, egocentric, impulsive, tough-minded and lacking empathy. The individual who is high on the psychoticism scale will tend to be solitary, uncaring, and cruel and will not fit in with others. Eysenck associates extremes of this dimension with criminality; the higher the P score, the higher the level of offending. <p><u>d. Environmental influences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eysenck argued (Howitt, 2002:68) that criminal behaviour is the result of a failure of socialisation; as a result of this failed socialisation, certain adult individuals possess significantly immature tendencies. These immature tendencies include being concerned solely for oneself and

	wanting immediate gratification for one's own needs. Introverts tend to learn quickly as a result of conditioning, whereas extraverts learn much more slowly. This slowness leads to poorer socialisation and hence to criminality. Such an argument explains why crime is characteristically the activity of younger people - they have not had the time to become completely socialised (Howitt, 2002:69).
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SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark reading sheet provided)

Question 1

The sociobiological view focusses on the interaction between ___ factors within an individual and the influence of the particular ___.

- 1) psychological, genetics
- 2) biological; environment.
- 3) physiological; thought processes.
- 4) sociological, environment.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 30
Reasoning:	“Sociobiology stresses the interaction between biological factors within an individual and the influence of the particular environment.”

Question 2

Edwin Lemert's interactionist approach assumes that individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been ___.

- 1) stigmatised as deviant by society as a whole
- 2) labelled, especially by those important to them.
- 3) influenced by criminal peers to commit crime
- 4) publicly ostracised and punished for being deviant.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 123
Reasoning:	“The main assumptions of Lemert's theory are explained by Hunter and Dantzker (2002:111): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been labelled, especially if the labelling is done by people important to the individual. • Labelling creates a stigma and influences an individual's self-image. • Labelled individuals see themselves as deviant and will increasingly commit criminal behaviour.”

Question 3

Differential association varies in respect of ___.

- 1) exposure, duration, identification and intensity.

- 2) frequency, duration, priority and intensity.
- 3) attachment, duration, priority and identification
- 4) priority, intensity, exposure and identification.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 101
Reasoning:	"Differential association varies in respect of frequency, duration, priority and intensity."

Question 4

The term "social ecology" refers to a type of research that examines the following:

- 1) geographical areas, strain, Irregularities within society and patterns of anomie
- 2) Social disorganisation, irregularities within the social system and shortcomings in society
- 3) geographical areas, area concentrations, regularities and patterns of social life
- 4) social disorganisation; area concentrations, regularities and patterns of social life

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 61
Reasoning:	"The term "social ecology" refers to a type of research that examines the following (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:315): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • various geographical areas within cities, communities, and neighbourhoods • the area concentrations, regularities, and patterns of social life in fields such as work/leisure, health/sickness, and conformity/deviance"

Question 5

Chicago school theorists, Shaw and McKay (1921), believed that when growing up in a disorganised area, it is the combination of two factors that lures individual youngsters into crime.

- 1) a breakdown in social bonds; environmental influences
- 2) a weak social system; exposure to a criminal culture
- 3) a breakdown in control; exposure to a criminal culture
- 4) a weak social system; exposure criminal influences

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 74
Reasoning:	"In short, when growing up in a disorganised area, it is this combination of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a breakdown of control and (2) exposure to a criminal culture that lures individual youngsters into crime and, across all juveniles, creates high rates of delinquency."

Question 6

A very prominent limitation of classicism is the fact that they ignored ____.

- 1) the "feeble-minded" and insane.
- 2) factors such as poverty and immaturity.
- 3) differences between individuals

- 4) aggravating and mitigating factors.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 8
Reasoning:	"In fact, the classical theorists had completely ignored differences between individuals."

Question 7

The variables central to ecological theory which generate social disorganisation and in turn contributes to crime and misconduct are:

- 1) Socio-economic factors, social control and racial heterogeneity
- 2) poverty, mobility of residents and racial heterogeneity
- 3) Socio-economic factors, immobility of residents and lack of social support
- 4) poverty, mobility of residents and lack of social support

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 62
Reasoning:	"The three variables that are central to ecological theory are poverty, mobility of residents and racial heterogeneity."

Question 8

What will encapsulate the environmental forces that have a direct influence on human behaviour?

- 1) social structure
- 2) strain
- 3) anomie
- 4) social ecology

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 58
Reasoning:	"Social ecology encapsulates the environmental forces that have a direct influence on human behaviour (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23; Siegel, 2004:482)."

Question 9

The fundamental assumption shared by conflict theories is that ____.

- 1) societies are characterised by conflict and not by consensus.
- 2) conflict is the result of gaining and losing power in society.
- 3) power is used to establish and maintain consensus.
- 4) the most powerful groups in society control the law.

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 130
Reasoning:	"Conflict theories share one fundamental assumption, namely, that societies are characterised by conflict and not by consensus."

Question 10

When criminal behaviour is learnt, the learning process not only involves learning specific techniques but also necessitate the presence of ____.

- 1) motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude
- 2) communication, motives, drives and attitude
- 3) interaction, drives, rationalisation and attitude.
- 4) motives, drives, processes and rationalisation.

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 99
Reasoning:	<p>“When criminal behaviour is learnt, this learning process includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning the techniques needed to commit specific crimes (which may be simple or complex) • the presence of the necessary motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude”

Question 11

Which two subgroups form part of structure theories?

- 1) social disorganisation and strain
- 2) differential association and strain
- 3) social disorganisation and control
- 4) differential association and learning

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 61
Reasoning:	<p>“We can identify two branches of structure theories. We can also refer to these branches as two independent, but interrelated, subgroups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social disorganisation (also known as ecological theory) • Strain (also known as anomie theory)”

Question 12

Mechanical solidarity refers to:

- 1) group lifestyle and behaviour that are stable and predictable
- 2) pre-industrial societies where individuals share common experiences
- 3) a high degree of occupational specialisation
- 4) serious dilution of the power of informal community rules

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 57
Reasoning:	<p>“MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY is a form of social solidarity existing in small, isolated, pre-industrial societies in which individuals sharing common experiences and circumstances share values, unquestioned beliefs and strong emotional ties (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23; Siegel, 2004:478).”</p>

Question 13

Which concept is associated with social learning which states that behaviour is shaped by the consequences that follow the act?

- 1) classical conditions
- 2) psychological positivism
- 3) operant conditioning
- 4) sociological positivism

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 23
Reasoning:	“OPERANT CONDITIONING is associated with social learning theory which states that behaviour is shaped by the consequences that follow the act (Anderson, Dyson, Langsam & Brooks, 2007:156).”

Question 14

What will bound an individual to society only by his own consent?

- 1) criminal involvement
- 2) punishment
- 3) criminal event decisions
- 4) social contract

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 3
Reasoning:	“SOCIAL CONTRACT is when an individual is bound to society only by his or her own consent, and society is therefore responsible to him or her (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:29).”

Question 15

According to Hirschi's social bonding theory, which two factors are major concerns of human nature, also indicating that human behaviour tends to be self-centred?

- 1) regulation, controlled behaviour
- 2) society's rules, regulations
- 3) self-preservation; reward
- 4) a person's bonds; moral order

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 108
Reasoning:	“Self-preservation and reward are the major concerns of human nature, which means that human behaviour tends to be self-centred.”

Question 16

Social process theory is of the opinion that when a person engages in misconduct and crime, it refers to someone whose ___ and ___ are out of line with conventional society.

- 1) interactions, behaviour
- 2) relationships; behaviour
- 3) personality; behaviour
- 4) personality, social processes

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 93
Reasoning:	“According to social process theory, a person who engages in misconduct and crime is someone whose personality and behaviour (which are shaped by key social relationships and social processes) are out of line with conventional society.”

Question 17

The problem with the positivist school's emphasis on deterministic causes of crime, is that it fails to take into account ____.

- 1) the offender as an individual.
- 2) empirical research.
- 3) human decision making.
- 4) mitigating factors.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 27
Reasoning:	“The positivist school's emphasis on deterministic causes of crime suggests that people are passive and controlled. It further indicates that criminal behaviour is, in fact, imposed on people by biological and environmental conditions (Moyer, 2001:30). The problem with this viewpoint, according to Newburn (2007:128), is that it fails to take account of human decision-making,”

Question 18

____ refer(s) to shorter processes that use more limited information mainly relating to the immediate circumstances and situations.

- 1) Aggressive circumstances
- 2) Criminal involvement
- 3) Criminal event decisions
- 4) Mitigating circumstances

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 2
Reasoning:	“CRIMINAL EVENT DECISIONS are shorter processes that use more limited information that relates mainly to the immediate circumstances and situations (Cote, 2002:292).”

Question 19

Merton's theory of anomie was mainly developed to explain ____.

- 1) property crimes committed by the lower classes.
- 2) the origins of people's motivation to commit crime.
- 3) the causes of crime among the white-collar crimes.
- 4) the concentration of crime among the lower classes.

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 84

Reasoning:	“That said, the theory was developed mainly to explain one specific phenomenon: the concentration of crime among the lower classes.”
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Question 20

According to Durkheim, crime is functional in society. Crime's adaptive function is to ____.

- 1) maintain boundaries between media reports and conversations among people
- 2) help society to prepare for change and promote social solidarity.
- 3) introduce new ideas into society, thus preventing society from stagnating.
- 4) reaffirm the boundary between good and bad behaviour

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 80
Reasoning:	“Crime's adaptive function is to introduce new ideas into society, thereby preventing society from stagnating.”

Question 21

The central attributes of the classical and neoclassical schools relate to:

- 1) offenders are different from non-offenders; use of non-scientific methodology, free will
- 2) doctrine of free will; use of non-scientific methodology; punishment should fit the crime
- 3) punishment should fit the offender; use of non-scientific methodology, offenders are not different to non-offenders
- 4) doctrine of free will; offenders are different to non-offenders; punishment should fit the crime

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 9
Reasoning:	<p>“Burke (2005:28±29) identifies the following central attributes of the classical and neoclassical schools, which laid down the foundations of the rational actor model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fundamental concentration on the criminal law and the legal definition of crime. • The central concept that the punishment should fit the crime rather than the offender. • The doctrine of free will, according to which all people are free to choose their actions. From this perspective, it is assumed that there is nothing “different” or “special” about offenders that differentiate them from other people. • The use of non-scientific methodology coupled with a lack of empirical research.”

Question 22

Indicate which one of the following theories believe that various forms of misconduct, for example drug abuse and truancy, are attractive to nearly all teenagers?

- 1) social theories
- 2) control theories
- 3) learning theories

4) conflict theories

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Reasoning:	“Unlike learning theories, control theories are based on the view that various forms of misconduct, such as drug abuse and truancy, are attractive to virtually all teenagers.”

Question 23

The core element of Akers' theory is ____.

- 1) imitation.
- 2) differential reinforcement.
- 3) definitions
- 4) differential association.

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 104
Reasoning:	“Akers (Vold et al, 2002:173) identified four key elements which form part of the complex learning process that influences human behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• differential association• definitions• differential reinforcement• imitation The most important source of social learning, according to Akers, is differential association.”

Question 24

The rational choice perspective proposes that crime is not simply due to underlying motivations or predispositions. It also involves ____.

- 1) crimes as deliberate acts.
- 2) a sequence of choices
- 3) weighing up risks and rewards.
- 4) a series of steps or events.

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 15
Reasoning:	“However, in the end, crime is not simply due to underlying motivations or predispositions, it also involves a sequence of choices that must be made if these motivations are to result in an actual criminal act (Lilly et al, 2007:276).”

Question 25

Becker (1963) believes that the pure deviant ____.

- 1) is a person who is falsely accused as being deviant
- 2) experiences a negative self-image due to being labelled
- 3) is someone who contravenes social norms

4) engages in norm-breaking behaviour

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 125
Reasoning:	"The pure deviant engages in norm-breaking behaviour which is regarded as such by society (e.g. the burglar who is caught red-handed, followed by arrest, a hearing and conviction)."

SECTION B: Answer THREE questions ONE 25 mark question; ONE 15 mark question; and ONE 10 mark question

Question 1

Cornish and Clark (1986) have attempted to construct a more sophisticated approach to the decision to offend, which they have termed rational choice theory. Present a detailed discussion (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 15-18
Summary:	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornish and Clarke (Lilly et al, 2007:276) have attempted to construct a more sophisticated approach to the decision to offend, which they have termed "rational choice" theory. In their model of 1986, Cornish and Clarke assume that people are not "empty vessels" when they approach a situation in which a crime might be committed. They bring with them background factors that include many of the influences articulated by other theories of crime, such as temperament, intelligence, cognitive style, family upbringing, class origin, neighbourhood context, and gender. • These factors create criminal motivations - deep-rooted inclinations or dispositions to commit crime (Lilly et al, 2007:276). • From a rational choice perspective, the problem with other theories is that it is at this point that their analysis of crime ceases. However, in the end, crime is not simply due to underlying motivations or predispositions, it also involves a sequence of choices that must be made if these motivations are to result in an actual criminal act (Lilly et al, 2007:276). <p><u>Propositions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornish and Clarke (Newburn, 2007:281±282) summarise the basis of their rational choice perspective in the following six basic propositions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefiting the offender. ii. Offenders try to make the best decisions they can, given the risks and uncertainty involved. iii. Offender decision-making varies considerably according to the nature of the crime. iv. Decisions about becoming involved in particular kinds of crime ("involvement decisions") are quite different from those relating to the commission of a specific criminal act ("event decisions"). v. Involvement decisions comprise the following three stages (Newburn, 2007:283): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Initiation: whether the person is ready to begin committing crime in order to obtain what he or she wants. ○ Habituation: whether, having started offending, he or she should continue to do so. ○ Desistance: whether, at some stage, he or she ought to stop.

These stages must be studied separately, because they are influenced by quite different sets of variables. Background factors are likely to be the most important at the initiation stage and current life circumstances at the habituation stage and desistance stage.

- vi. Event decisions involve a sequence of choices made at each stage of the criminal act. For example, preparation (when to do the crime, i.e. reduce risks), target selection (which house to burgle), commission of the act, escape, and aftermath.

Bounded rationality

- Even in cases which, on the surface, may seem irrational (e.g. those where there is some pathological compulsion), there is still some degree of rationality involved, although it may be limited. Thus, for Cornish and Clarke (Newburn, 2007:282) behaviour is rational, but bounded.
- It is limited in its understanding of possibilities, potentials and consequences. Offenders are generally doing the best they can within the limits of time, resources, and information available to them. In other words, all offenders think before they act, even if this is only momentary and is based on some immediate assumptions and hoped-for benefits rather than any longer-term strategic thinking.

The choice process

- Offenders seek to benefit themselves by their criminal behaviour and this process involves the making of decisions and choices, however elementary these may be. This process exhibits a measure of rationality, although the process may be constrained by limitations of time and ability and the availability of relevant information. Cornish and Clarke (Cote, 2002:291) argue that the choice process occurs in two major stages.
 - Firstly, offenders must decide whether they are willing to become involved in crime to satisfy their needs (initial involvement stage). Whether or not they decide to become involved in crime is influenced mainly by their previous learning experiences, including any experiences with crime, contact with law enforcement, moral attitudes, self-perception, and the degree to which they can plan ahead. These learning factors are shaped by various background factors.
 - Secondly, once individuals decide to become involved in crime, they need to adopt a crime-specific focus. In other words, they need to decide what offence they will probably commit. This decision is heavily influenced by the individual's current situation. For example, the individual may badly need money and may be out with friends who suggest that they commit a crime. The individual must then select a target for the offence, such as a house to burgle and weigh the costs and benefits (e.g. is someone at home?).
- Crime, according to this perspective, is regarded as "deliberate"; it is never "senseless". In other words, the crime always has some anticipated or intended benefit for the offender. While, in the most obvious cases, the benefit may be some material reward, benefits may also include excitement, prestige, fun, sexual gratification, and defying or dominating others. A man might brutally beat his wife, not just because he is a violent thug, but also because this is the easiest way of making her do what he wants (Newburn, 2007:282).
- Decisions about committing an offence can be summarised as follows (Newburn, 2007:282; Lilly et al, 2007:277):
 - Offenders are rarely in possession of all the necessary facts about the risks, efforts and rewards of crime.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminal choices usually have to be made quickly ± and revised hastily. ○ Instead of planning their crimes down to the last detail, offenders might rely on a general approach that has worked before, and then improvise when they are confronted by unforeseen circumstances. ○ Once they have embarked on a crime, offenders tend to focus on the rewards of the crime rather than its risks; and, when considering risks, they focus on the immediate possibilities of being caught, rather than on the punishments they might receive.
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Question 2

Evidence to support the supposition that criminality is inherited in the same way as physical characteristics has been obtained from three sources. Provide a detailed discussion (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 33-35
Summary:	<p>a. Criminal family studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal family studies have their origins in the work of Dugdale (1877), who traced 709 members of the Juke family. This New York family were infamous for criminality, prostitution and apparent poverty. Dugdale (Williams, 2004:131) postulated that all three abovementioned factors were related and were fixed, so that criminality would always run in the family. • Goddard (1914) subsequently traced 480 members of the Kallikak family and found a large number of them to have been criminals. • Interestingly, while both Dugdale and Goddard had observed social as well as inherited criminal characteristics as causes of crime, both researchers emphasised the link between criminality and feeblemindedness (Burke, 2005:8). • Goring (1913), a student of Lombroso's (Jones, 2001:340-341), conducted a more sophisticated study. This study included 3 000 prisoners (all of whom had a history of long and frequent sentences) and a control group of non-offenders that consisted of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates, hospital patients and soldiers. The prisoners were found to be inferior to the control group in terms of physical size and mental ability; moreover, strong associations were found between the criminality of children and their parents and between brothers. It was also found that children who were separated from their parents at an early age because the parents had been imprisoned were more likely to become offenders compared with other children (i.e. those who were not separated from their parents for this reason). In other words, contact with a criminal parent did not seem to be a significant factor associated with criminal conduct. Goring (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:46) therefore claimed that the primary source of criminal behaviour is inherited characteristics rather than environmental factors. In order to reduce crime, Goring (Burke, 2005:71) recommended that people with such characteristics should not be allowed to have children. • Modern biosocial theorists are still interested in the role of genetics. A number of studies have found that parental criminality does have a powerful influence on criminal behaviour. Some of the most important data on parental criminality were obtained by West and Farrington (Siegel, 2004:148) as part of a long-term youth survey. This research followed a group of about 1 000 males from the time they were eight years old until they were in their thirties. The boys in the study were repeatedly interviewed and their school

and police records evaluated. The data indicated that a significant number of offending youths had criminal fathers.

- However, there is no certainty about the nature and causal relationship between parental and child offending, but evidence indicates that at least part of the association is genetic (Siegel, 2004:148). At present, researchers look to more indirect connections between genetic make-up and criminal behaviour. Research by Bohman (1978), for example, suggested a genetic predisposition to alcoholism which, in turn, increases the likelihood of criminal behaviour (Newburn, 2007:138).

b. Twin studies

- A distinction must be made between identical and non-identical twins. Identical twins are the result of a single egg and single sperm and are therefore genetically identical, while non-identical twins are born from two eggs simultaneously fertilised by two sperm. Non-identical twins share only 50 per cent of their genes and are no more similar than ordinary brothers and sisters (Bartollas, 2006:81).
- Researchers argued that, if identical twins act in identical ways, their behaviours could be the result of identical inheritance, but any difference in behaviour would have to be the result of environment.
- Research on twins generated more information on possible genetic influences than did family studies. During the 1920s Johannes Lange, a German physician, conducted the first systematic twin investigation. He traced 30 pairs of twins of which at least one member was a confirmed criminal. From the investigation group of 30, 13 pairs were identical twins and 17 pairs were non-identical twins. Lange (Williams, 2004:133) found that, in 10 of the 13 pairs of identical twins, both members were offenders, whereas this was the case with only two pairs of non-identical twins. He attributed the differences between identical and non-identical twins to genetic factors.
- Christiansen (1968) (Newburn, 2007:13) examined official registers to discover how many of 6 000 pairs of twins born in Denmark between 1881 and 1910 had acquired a criminal record. He found if one male identical twin was convicted of a criminal offence, the likelihood that the other twin would also be convicted was 3,8 per cent.
- The principal difficulty with this research method is that the similar behaviour on the part of the identical twins may be due to the similarity of environmental experience just as much as their identical heredity make up. There is no certain way of separating environment and heredity as contributing factors to crime (Vold, Bernard & Snipes, 2002:41). However, studies of twins who were reared apart indicated that antisocial behaviour can be inherited. Walters (Vold et al, 2002:41±42) analysed 14 twin studies published from 1930 to 1984 and concluded that these studies show evidence of a hereditary basis of criminality.

c. Adoption studies

- In the case of adopted children - where contact with a criminal parent has obviously been limited - any association between criminal behaviour can be attributed to inherited characteristics with a greater degree of certainty. Hutchings and Mednick (1977) (Burke, 2005:60) carried out a study of male adoptees born in Copenhagen between 1927 and 1941. They found that 48 per cent of young males with a criminal record and 37,7 per cent with a record of minor offences had a birth father with a criminal record. The study

	<p>discovered that an adoptee was more likely to have a record where both the birth and adoptive father had previous convictions. After replicating the research in a wider study in 1984, with similar results, Hutchings and Mednick concluded that there was an inherited characteristic element transmitted from the criminal parents to their children that increased the likelihood of the children becoming involved in criminal behaviour (Burke, 2005:60±61; Williams, 2004:13).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the evidence from adoption studies appears to suggest a genetic involvement in criminal behaviour, environmental factors also have an influence. • Jones (2001:350) points out that, nowadays, efforts are made to place adopted children in settings where no real change in environment may occur. Rhee and Waldman (Jones, 2001:351) conducted an analysis of twin and adoption studies. They concluded that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influences in antisocial behaviour. Whatever the influence of genes, therefore, it appears that the environment cannot be ignored. It is possible that genetic make-up provides individuals with particular predispositions, but that these only become realities under particular social/environmental circumstances. • Thus, what is inherited is not a tendency to commit criminal acts as such, but rather a predisposition to develop certain aspects of the personality, some of which may be linked to criminal behaviour.
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Question 3

Social learning theorists view violence as something learnt through a process called behaviour modelling. Discuss Badura's social learning theory (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 48-51
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social learning theory claims that behaviour is reinforced not only by rewards and punishments as in operant learning, but also by observing the behaviour of others - by using others as models (Jones, 2001:413). • Social learning theorists argue that people are not actually born with an inclination to act violently, but that they learn to be aggressive through their life experiences. People learn to act aggressively when, as children, they model their behaviour on the violent acts of adults. Later in life, these violent behaviour patterns persist in social relationships. For example, the boy who sees his father repeatedly strike his mother is likely to become a battering parent or husband (Siegel, 2004:136). • Social learning theorists view violence as something learnt through a process called behaviour modelling or imitation (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • In modern society, aggressive acts are usually modelled on three principle role models (Siegel, 2004:156; Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • Family members: Studies of family life show that children who use aggressive tactics have parents who use similar behaviours when dealing with others. If children grow up in a home where violence is a way of life, they will learn to believe that such behaviour is acceptable and rewarding. • Social learning theorists say that the following three factors may contribute to violent and/or aggressive behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An event that heightens arousal: such as a person frustrating or provoking another through physical assault or verbal abuse.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aggressive skills: learnt aggressive responses picked up from observing others, either in person or by watching TV or films. ○ Expected outcomes: the belief that aggression will somehow be rewarded. <p>Rewards may include the reduction of tension or anger, financial gain, building self-esteem, or being praised by others.</p>
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Question 4

Discuss how the three (3) segments of Becker’s social response approach can explain criminal behaviour (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 122-125
Summary:	<p>There are two variations of labelling theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the interactionist approach, which focuses on self-identification and deals with the thoughts of the deviant • the social response approach, which focuses on the identity of individuals as attributed to them by others and that deals with the opinions of others, especially the social agents of control. <p><u>Social response approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent statements on labelling show little interest in the causes of delinquency and crime. The attention is focused on the response to behaviour (the social response perspective), as highlighted by the contribution of Howard Becker. Becker's work <i>Outsiders: studies in the sociology of deviance</i> was published in 1963. In this work, Becker fully developed the labelling perspective. In <i>Outsiders</i> Becker describes the deviant subculture of jazz musicians and the process whereby an individual becomes a user of marijuana (dagga) (Tierney, 2006:142). • Becker's contribution can be divided into the following three segments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ labelling as a cause of crime ○ the process of labelling ○ the typology of deviants • Labelling as a cause of crime: In developing his labelling theory, Becker attempted to explain how some rules carry the force of legislation, while other rules carry less weight or apply only within the context of marginal subcultures (e.g. black people having to carry a pass book during the apartheid era). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Once a person has been labelled as deviant, opportunities for conforming (law-abiding) behaviour become limited. Instead, the behavioural opportunities that are available are largely deviant. Continued deviant behaviour is therefore not a matter of choice, but takes place because a person's choices have been limited by society. ○ Becoming a "successful" offender then requires techniques and the resources to carry out the deviant (criminal) act (e.g. knowing where to obtain drugs and how to smoke, sniff or inject such substances). ○ Labelling is a cause of crime because society regards the actions of the offender as deviant and this forces the offender further in the direction of continued crime. • The process of labelling: The primary focus of Becker's study was to explain how a person is labelled as an outsider. Deviant behaviour, according to Becker, is a social product created by society. Whether a juvenile is therefore

	<p>labelled as deviant will depend on the reaction of other people to the act, and not on the nature of the activity itself. Becker describes this process whereby a person acquires the label of deviance in a series of phases which culminate in the deviant behaviour achieving master status, a status which then becomes the most significant, both for the labelled person and for others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First phase: A person carries out a deviant action (even if not consciously). The offender may have no idea that others will regard the action as deviant. ○ Second phase: The person is caught, which puts him or her in a different light and others then attach a new status or label to the person. It is assumed that the particular person will continue with similar behaviour, simply because people expect offenders to commit other crimes as well. The stigma (negative label) thus becomes generalised. ○ Third phase: The deviant behaviour reaches master status. Regardless of other good qualities, the person is labelled as deviant and this carries the greater weight in the minds of others. This leads to the self-fulfilling prophecy (Reid, 2003:183): as a result of labelling, the person is forced to break ties with conventional (law-abiding) groups and to turn to illegal activities in order to make a living. Deviant behaviour is, therefore, the result of other people's reactions (Bartollas, 2006:170). ○ Final phase: The person joins an organised deviant group where each member learns to rationalise deviant (criminal) activities. They find reasons to continue such activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A typology of deviants: Becker (Williams & McShane, 2004:145) distinguishes three types of deviants, and this typology helps explain labelling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pure deviant engages in norm-breaking behaviour which is regarded as such by society (e.g. the burglar who is caught red-handed, followed by arrest, a hearing and conviction). Such a person gets what he or she deserves. ○ The falsely accused deviant is a person who is, in fact, innocent, but who may sometimes be imprisoned. The impact of conviction and prison experiences lead to a negative self-image. The life of a person who has been falsely accused changes just as dramatically as the life of the pure deviant, purely as a result of the process of labelling. ○ The secret deviant is a person who contravenes social norms, but his or her behaviour goes undetected. No negative reaction follows. This is the category that once again illustrates the power of social response, because there are no negative consequences (i.e. for the deviant).
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Question 5

Describe the assumptions of the classical school. (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 6-7
Summary:	Introduction

- Classical criminology is the study of crime with emphasis on free will and that an offender consciously weighs up the advantages and disadvantages of a crime
- The assumptions of classical school are human nature, concept of society or social order, cause of crime and implication of policy

Content:

Human nature

- People are self-interested, rational creatures and are able to make a personal choice and act in accordance with their personal choices
- In classical school of thought, emphasis is on that people are able to calculate what he or she want to do.
- Those who fail to make a rational choice – commit crime and are punished and sent to prison to develop rational thought in order to not commit crime
- Conformity results in reward and rebellion results in sanctions
- For example, if someone steals a car, they do it out of free will. They have rationally thought about the advantages and disadvantages of the crime. If they fail to make the rational choice, they will commit the crime. If they get caught they are punished and sent to prison to reform.

Concept of society or social order

- People are selfish being & following their own interest and if left to their own it will result in chaos and conflict.
- A social contract is put in place for social order
- As rational beings, people see the advantage of giving up part of their freedom by accepting a set of law to protect their life and property.
- A violation of the law is a violation of the social contract and therefore justifies the state to punish the offender.
- For example, people obey gun control laws because these laws are in place for their own wellbeing

Cause of crime

- People are rational creatures and make the decision to commit crime based on the pleasure of gain which outweighs the pain of punishment
- According to classical school of thought, people's behaviour is guided by Hedonism (the pain and pleasure principle)
- This means an offender weighs up the risk and the reward of committing a crime and decides to commit a crime based on a logical thought process
- For example, an offender decided to commit a robbery, he weights up the pleasure or gain of what stolen items may get with the punishment of being caught and going to prison.

Implication of policy

- Classical school of thought's solution is well defined crime, consistent application of the law and the criminal justice system must be predictable.
- The criminal Justice system should be subject to stick laws.
- All punishment should be known, fixed and sever enough to deter potential offenders.
- In sentencing the judge's discretion should be limited.
- For example, if two people commit the two separate house robberies both offenders should be punished the same way.

Question 6

According to social structure theorists, misconduct and crime are means of adapting to conditions which occur predominantly in a disadvantaged environment. Discuss the premises of structure theories (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 60-61
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structure theories represent the purest form of sociological explanation.• According to structure theories, crime is a product of defects in the social structure.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Social structure theories are macro-theories. These theories have been designed to account, in particular, for the higher incidence of crime among the less advantaged or lower-class members of society. The assumption is that areas in which large-scale poverty and social disorganisation occur will have a higher incidence of misconduct and crime.○ Crime is regarded as being largely a lower-class phenomenon which breeds criminal behaviour that begins in youth and continues into young adulthood (Siegel, 2004:80). Shortcomings in the social structure increase the likelihood of people in the lower social strata resorting to illegal actions. The assumption here is that there is a link between a person's socioeconomic situation and the likelihood of him or her resorting to misconduct and crime. Consequently, a person who is low on the social scale, and who has fewer economic resources at his or her disposal and more cultural barriers to overcome, will engage in misconduct and crime.○ Structural issues contribute to poverty, unemployment, poor education and racism, all of which are regarded as the root causes of high crime rates among members of socially deprived groups.○ Structure theorists are not concerned to find out why an individual commits crime. The argument is that misconduct and crime are functions of a person's position in the socioeconomic structure of that particular society. The focus, therefore, is on certain ecological areas that experience a high incidence of misconduct and crime.○ Social structure theories reflect a fundamental trust in the social system and assume that there is consensus among all people in society about the validity of laws, but that shortcomings in society must be pointed out and rectified (Brown et al, 200:263).

October-November 2017 Exam – Unique number 492927

SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark reading sheet provided)

Question 1

Jones (2001) is of the opinion that the main strength of Sutherland's differential association theory is that it showed that crime was not just a product of ___ but that it could occur in all settings.

- 1) learned behaviour
- 2) poverty
- 3) criminal attitudes
- 4) delinquency

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 102
Reasoning:	"The main strength of the theory of differential association, according to Jones (2001:147), is that it showed that crime was not just a product of poverty, but that it could occur in all settings, ranging from slum areas to large business operations."

Question 2

"Offenders are rarely in possession of all the necessary facts about the risks, efforts and rewards of crime" This statement refers to ____.

- 1) The stage of initiation
- 2) The decision to desist from crime
- 3) The stage of habituation
- 4) The decision to commit an offence

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 17
Reasoning:	<p>"Decisions about committing an offence can be summarised as follows (Newburn, 2007:282; Lilly et al, 2007:277):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders are rarely in possession of all the necessary facts about the risks, efforts and rewards of crime. • Criminal choices usually have to be made quickly ± and revised hastily. • Instead of planning their crimes down to the last detail, offenders might rely on a general approach that has worked before, and then improvise when they are confronted by unforeseen circumstances. • Once they have embarked on a crime, offenders tend to focus on the rewards of the crime rather than its risks; and, when considering risks, they focus on the immediate possibilities of being caught, rather than on the punishments they might receive."

Question 3

Explaining the existence of threatening impulses is called ____.

- 1) displacement
- 2) denial
- 3) determination
- 4) sublimation

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 22
Reasoning:	"DENIAL is simply discounting the existence of threatening impulses. For example, a person with homosexual tendencies may vehemently deny ever feeling any physical attraction to a person of the same sex (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82)."

Question 4

Mechanical solidarity refers to ____.

- 1) Group lifestyle and behaviour that is stable and predictable

- 2) Pre-Industrial societies where individuals share common experiences
- 3) A high degree of occupational specialisation
- 4) Serious dilution of the power of informal community rules

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 57
Reasoning:	“MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY is a form of social solidarity existing in small, isolated, pre-industrial societies in which individuals sharing common experiences and circumstances share values, unquestioned beliefs and strong emotional ties (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23; Siegel, 2004:478).”

Question 5

The emphasis of social-structure theories focus on ____.

- 1) social processes
- 2) social conditions
- 3) human interactions
- 4) human reactions

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 56
Reasoning:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-structure theories focus on social conditions, and, as the name implies, tend to be sociological in approach. • Social-process theories focus on the social processes and human interactions that influence crime. • Social-reaction theories may be subdivided into the labelling perspective and the conflict perspective.

Question 6

A person's lifestyle influences the opportunity for crime because it controls a person's ____.

- 1) decision-making process
- 2) exposure to crime
- 3) ability to be protected
- 4) participation in crime

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 15
Reasoning:	<p>“A person's lifestyle definitely influences the opportunity for crime because it controls a person's:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. proximity to criminals ii. the time he or she is exposed to criminals iii. attractiveness as a target iv. ability to be protected (Siegel, 2004:94)”

Question 7

Direct conditioning is also known as ____.

- 1) imitation
- 2) Rationalisation
- 3) Differential association
- 4) Differential reinforcement

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 89
Reasoning:	"DIFFERENTIAL REINFORCEMENT refers to behaviour that is reinforced by being either rewarded or punished in one's interactions with others. This is also called "direct conditioning" (Siegel, 2004:475)."

Question 8

Merton is of the opinion that two balancing elements influence an integrated society

- 1) cultural goals, objectives
- 2) approved methods, culture
- 3) social structure, culture
- 4) social means, objectives

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 81
Reasoning:	"According to Merton (Burke, 2005:100; Bartollas, 2006:115), an integrated society maintains a balance between the social structure (approved social means) and culture (approved goals)."

Question 9

Which theory proposes that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime?

- 1) Routine activities theory
- 2) social learning theory
- 3) social bonding theory
- 4) Rational choice theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 12
Reasoning:	"The routine activities theory was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime."

Question 10

According to Sutherland's theory, proposition 4 proposes that when criminal behaviour is learnt, the learning process has to include three (3) distinct features, namely ____.

- 1) Free will, rationalization and attitude
- 2) Motives, attitude and drives
- 3) Innovation, rationalisation and drives

- 4) interaction, motives and attitude

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 99
Reasoning:	<p>“Proposition 4: When criminal behaviour is learnt, this learning process includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning the techniques needed to commit specific crimes (which may be simple or complex) • the presence of the necessary motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude”

Question 11

According to Neo-classicists, which two specific factors will influence the offender to reform?

- 1) Free choice and feeble-mindedness
- 2) Rationality and competence
- 3) Crime and punishment
- 4) Past history and present situation

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 8
Reasoning:	<p>“According to neo-classicists, a person is still accountable for his or her actions, but with certain minor reservations - it is acknowledged that the offender's <i>past history</i> and <i>present situation</i> both influence the likelihood of reform (Joyce, 2006:4).”</p>

Question 12

Identify the concept that focuses mainly on overt behaviour, its observable antecedents and consequences, rather than upon internal processes

- 1) The cognitive perspective
- 2) The behavioural perspective
- 3) The predestined actor model
- 4) The rational actor model

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 22
Reasoning:	<p>“BEHAVIOURAL PERSPECTIVE focuses primarily on overt behaviour, its observable antecedents and consequences, rather than upon internal processes. Behaviourists stress social learning and behaviour modelling as the key to criminality (Coleman & Norris, 2002:52; Siegel, 2004:154).”</p>

Question 13

Durkheim believed that crime is a/an ____ in any society and is therefore ____.

- 1) acceptable behaviour, rational
- 2) complex structure, rational
- 3) normal phenomenon, functional
- 4) adaptive function, normal

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 108
Reasoning:	“Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society.”

Question 14

When a person converts unacceptable impulses by acting in a way that opposes them, it is referred to as ____.

- 1) Determinism
- 2) Sublimation
- 3) Repression
- 4) Displacement

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 23
Reasoning:	“SUBLIMATION is converting unacceptable impulses by acting in a way that opposes them. For example, a sexual interest in a married friend might take the appearance of strong dislike instead (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82).”

Question 15

Identify the statement which best represents the assumptions of the positivistic school of thought

- 1) Focus should be placed on the crime rather than the criminal
- 2) Offenders exercise free will and can therefore be scientifically studied
- 3) Offenders are untreatable and incapable of being rehabilitated
- 4) In favour of indeterminate sentences and the individualisation of offenders

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 26-27
Reasoning:	<p>“The basic assumptions of positivism are highlighted by Bartollas (2006:78) and White and Haines (2004:40±42):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the character and personal backgrounds of individuals that explain criminal behaviour. The focus of analysis is therefore on the nature and characteristics of the offender, rather than on the criminal act. (Option 2 is therefore incorrect) • A crucial assumption of positivism is the existence of scientific determinism. Crime, like any other phenomenon, is seen as determined by prior causes; it does not “just happen”. Because of this deterministic position, positivists reject the view that the individual is reasonable, exercises free will, and is capable of choice. Instead, individuals' activities and behaviour are primarily shaped by factors and forces outside their immediate control. Option 3 is therefore incorrect. • The offender is seen as fundamentally different from the non-offender. The task, then, is to identify the factors that have made the offender a different kind of person. In attempting to explain this difference, positivists concluded that offenders are driven into crime by something in their physical makeup, by their psychological impulses, or by the meanness and harshness of their social environment. Offenders

	<p>can be scientifically studied, and the factors leading to their criminality can be diagnosed, classified, and ultimately treated or dealt with in some way. It is the job of the "expert" to identify the specific conditions leading to criminality in any particular case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since there are differences between individual offenders, treatment itself must be individualised. (Option 4 is therefore incorrect) At an institutional level, this translates into arguments in favour of indeterminate sentences. (option 1 therefore correct) The length of time in custody should not depend solely on the nature of the criminal act committed, but must take into account the diagnosis and classification of the offender (e.g. is the person dangerous or not?), as well as the type of treatment appropriate to the specific individual."
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Question 16

Akers (1966) postulates that criminal behaviour will be repeated when ____.

- 1) social learning occurs in a process of differential association
- 2) negative reinforcers outweigh positive reinforcers
- 3) positive reinforcers outweigh negative reinforcers
- 4) behaviour is learned through Interacting with role models.

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 104
Reasoning:	"Behaviour will be repeated when the positive reinforcers outweigh the negative reinforcers."

Question 17

Which of the following reactions or modes of adaptations relate both to the most common reaction and to the most deviant reaction in an anomic society?

- 1) Innovation and retreatism
- 2) Conformity and rebellion
- 3) Conformity and innovation
- 4) Ritualism and rebellion

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 82
Reasoning:	"Conformity is the most common reaction, even in societies characterised by anomie. Innovation is the most common deviant reaction."

Question 18

The inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control refers to a specific theory.

- 1) Anomie theory
- 2) Differential association theory
- 3) Social bonding theory
- 4) Social disorganisation theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 69
Reasoning:	“Social disorganisation can be defined as the inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control (Bartollas, 2003:96).”

Question 19

Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime contains an essential feature

- 1) Adoption studies
- 2) Personality
- 3) Constitutional factors
- 4) Genetics

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 35
Reasoning:	“Genetics is an essential feature of Eysenck's theory.”

Question 20

Which option refers to one of the biosocial theory's core principles?

- 1) It only recognises genetics as the main contributing factor in human behaviour
- 2) All humans are born with equal potential to learn and achieve
- 3) Individual behaviour patterns are produced by genetic traits and the environment
- 4) Biosocial theorists believe that biology leads to crime

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 32
Reasoning:	“Biosocial theory has several core principles, as indicated by Siegel (2004:141): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It assumes that genetic makeup contributes significantly to human behaviour. (option 1 therefore incorrect) • It contends that not all humans are born with an equal potential to learn and achieve. (option 2 is therefore incorrect) • It argues that no two people are alike (with rare exceptions, such as identical twins). • It postulates that the combination of human genetic traits and the environment produces individual behaviour patterns. (option 3 therefore correct)”

Question 21

Escape and aftermath forms part of the sequence of choices with regard to event decisions. Which other choices are also included?

- 1) Preparation, target selection, commission of the act
- 2) Reducing the risks, preparation, commission of the act
- 3) Reducing the risks, target selection, when to commit the crime
- 4) Preparation, weighing up the risks, commission of the act

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
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Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 15-16
Reasoning:	<p>“Cornish and Clarke (Newburn, 2007:281±282) summarise the basis of their rational choice perspective in the following six basic propositions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefiting the offender. ii. Offenders try to make the best decisions they can, given the risks and uncertainty involved. iii. Offender decision-making varies considerably according to the nature of the crime. iv. Decisions about becoming involved in particular kinds of crime (“involvement decisions”) are quite different from those relating to the commission of a specific criminal act (“event decisions”). v. Involvement decisions comprise the following three stages (Newburn, 2007:283): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation: whether the person is ready to begin committing crime in order to obtain what he or she wants. • Habituation: whether, having started offending, he or she should continue to do so. • Desistance: whether, at some stage, he or she ought to stop. <p>These stages must be studied separately, because they are influenced by quite different sets of variables. Background factors are likely to be the most important at the initiation stage and current life circumstances at the habituation stage and desistance stage.</p> vi. Event decisions involve a sequence of choices made at each stage of the criminal act. For example, preparation (when to do the crime, i.e. reduce risks), target selection (which house to burgle), commission of the act, escape, and aftermath.”

Question 22

___ specifically refers to shorter processes that use more limited information which relate mainly to the immediate circumstances and situations

- 1) Aggravating circumstances
- 2) Criminal involvement
- 3) Mitigating circumstances
- 4) Criminal event decisions

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 2
Reasoning:	“CRIMINAL EVENT DECISIONS are shorter processes that use more limited information that relates mainly to the immediate circumstances and situations (Cote, 2002:292).”

Question 23

Kohlberg's following statement "people make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles" refers to ___.

- 1) cognitive perspective
- 2) pre-conventional stage

- 3) post-conventional stage
- 4) moral-thinking perspective

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 53
Reasoning:	“According to the Postconventional stage, people make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles; in other words, people make their moral decisions on the view of right and justice to which they personally subscribe.”

Question 24

The concept hedonism can be described as ___ whereby offenders calculate the risks and rewards of crime

- 1) an appropriate solution to crime
- 2) an applied legal code
- 3) a contract with the state
- 4) a pleasure-and-pain principle

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 7
Reasoning:	“Again, according to this school of thought, behaviour is guided by hedonism - a pain-and-pleasure principle - by which potential offenders calculate the risks and rewards involved in their actions.”

Question 25

Process theories focus on ___ as experienced by the offender rather than the ___.

- 1) social interactions, social structure
- 2) macro processes, micro processes
- 3) individual experiences, social experience
- 4) micro interactions, macro interactions

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 92
Reasoning:	“Social process theories attempt to explain how individuals (micro) become offenders. The focus is on social interactions or processes as experienced by the individual rather than the social structure (macro) (Williams & McShane, 2004:201).”

SECTION B: Answer THREE questions ONE 25 mark question; ONE 15 mark question; and ONE 10 mark question.

Question 1

Explain in detail how Lemert’s and Beckers's labelling perspective contribute to explaining criminal behaviour (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 122-125
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Summary:

There are two variations of labelling theory:

- the interactionist approach, which focuses on self-identification and deals with the thoughts of the deviant
- the social response approach, which focuses on the identity of individuals as attributed to them by others and that deals with the opinions of others, especially the social agents of control.

Interactionist approach.

- Lemert's theory can be described as the "model" of the interactionist approach.
- The main assumptions of Lemert's theory are explained by Hunter and Dantzker (2002:111):
 - Individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been labelled, especially if the labelling is done by people important to the individual.
 - Labelling creates a stigma and influences an individual's self-image.
 - Labelled individuals see themselves as deviant and will increasingly commit criminal behaviour.
- Lemert focused on the process that leads juveniles to describe themselves as delinquent. Lemert explained this phenomenon partly by referring to the juvenile's social class and interaction with the formal decision-making powers (e.g. the juvenile court). He was critical of rehabilitation - in his opinion, such attempts merely encourage recidivism.
- Lemert (White & Haines, 2004:86) developed the concepts of "primary deviance" and "secondary deviance".
 - Primary deviance refers to initial deviant behaviour. An example of this is a person who uses an opportunity to steal an item from a shop (without being caught) or who drives a car under the influence of alcohol (without being caught). These actions are regarded as wrong, but the person (offender) is not seen as a bad person or labelled as deviant by others because he or she has not been caught. Lemert does not attach much value to primary deviance, because the person's self-image is not damaged in the process. There is no change in identity, and deviance is seen as nothing more than a passing event.
 - Secondary deviance refers to the phase when a person's deviant behaviour is repeated regularly, is visible, and is the subject of social reaction (punitive measures). The offender is now stigmatised and labelled as a bad person. It is possible that the offender may act in a way that shows acceptance of the new deviant label (e.g. "thief" or "criminal").
- However, not all people who have been labelled, assume these roles. Some offenders resist labelling by denying or downplaying the seriousness of their actions (Walsh & Ellis, 2007:127).
- The labelling perspective emphasises the process of labelling and does not see deviance as a state of being, but as an outcome of social interaction.

Social response approach

- Recent statements on labelling show little interest in the causes of delinquency and crime. The attention is focused on the response to behaviour (the social response perspective), as highlighted by the contribution of Howard Becker. Becker's work *Outsiders: studies in the sociology of deviance* was published in 1963. In this work, Becker fully

developed the labelling perspective. In *Outsiders* Becker describes the deviant subculture of jazz musicians and the process whereby an individual becomes a user of marijuana (dagga) (Tierney, 2006:142).

- Becker's contribution can be divided into the following three segments:
 - labelling as a cause of crime
 - the process of labelling
 - the typology of deviants
- **Labelling as a cause of crime:** In developing his labelling theory, Becker attempted to explain how some rules carry the force of legislation, while other rules carry less weight or apply only within the context of marginal subcultures (e.g. black people having to carry a pass book during the apartheid era).
 - Once a person has been labelled as deviant, opportunities for conforming (law-abiding) behaviour become limited. Instead, the behavioural opportunities that are available are largely deviant. Continued deviant behaviour is therefore not a matter of choice, but takes place because a person's choices have been limited by society.
 - Becoming a "successful" offender then requires techniques and the resources to carry out the deviant (criminal) act (e.g. knowing where to obtain drugs and how to smoke, sniff or inject such substances).
 - Labelling is a cause of crime because society regards the actions of the offender as deviant and this forces the offender further in the direction of continued crime.
- **The process of labelling:** The primary focus of Becker's study was to explain how a person is labelled as an outsider. Deviant behaviour, according to Becker, is a social product created by society. Whether a juvenile is therefore labelled as deviant will depend on the reaction of other people to the act, and not on the nature of the activity itself. Becker describes this process whereby a person acquires the label of deviance in a series of phases which culminate in the deviant behaviour achieving master status, a status which then becomes the most significant, both for the labelled person and for others.
 - **First phase:** A person carries out a deviant action (even if not consciously). The offender may have no idea that others will regard the action as deviant.
 - **Second phase:** The person is caught, which puts him or her in a different light and others then attach a new status or label to the person. It is assumed that the particular person will continue with similar behaviour, simply because people expect offenders to commit other crimes as well. The stigma (negative label) thus becomes generalised.
 - **Third phase:** The deviant behaviour reaches master status. Regardless of other good qualities, the person is labelled as deviant and this carries the greater weight in the minds of others. This leads to the self-fulfilling prophecy (Reid, 2003:183): as a result of labelling, the person is forced to break ties with conventional (law-abiding) groups and to turn to illegal activities in order to make a living. Deviant behaviour is, therefore, the result of other people's reactions (Bartollas, 2006:170).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Final phase: The person joins an organised deviant group where each member learns to rationalise deviant (criminal) activities. They find reasons to continue such activities. ● A typology of deviants: Becker (Williams & McShane, 2004:145) distinguishes three types of deviants, and this typology helps explain labelling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The pure deviant engages in norm-breaking behaviour which is regarded as such by society (e.g. the burglar who is caught red-handed, followed by arrest, a hearing and conviction). Such a person gets what he or she deserves. ○ The falsely accused deviant is a person who is, in fact, innocent, but who may sometimes be imprisoned. The impact of conviction and prison experiences lead to a negative self-image. The life of a person who has been falsely accused changes just as dramatically as the life of the pure deviant, purely as a result of the process of labelling. ○ The secret deviant is a person who contravenes social norms, but his or her behaviour goes undetected. No negative reaction follows. This is the category that once again illustrates the power of social response, because there are no negative consequences (i.e. for the deviant).
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Question 2

Present a detailed discussion on Hirschi's social bonding theory that focuses on explaining delinquent behaviour (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 108-110
Summary:	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Theories of social control all rely on social factors to explain how people are restrained from acting in ways that harm others (Williams & McShane, 2004:195). Social control theories specifically attribute delinquency and crime to social variables such as family structure, education and peer groups. ● Strain and differential association presuppose that the environment within which a person develops creates both the motivation and the opportunity to commit crime. Social control theory rejects this assumption and regards crime as a morally neutral concept. It assumes that people are, by nature, inclined to break the law. The motivation for crime forms part of human nature, and all individuals will commit crime if left to their own devices. For this reason, people need to be controlled and the restraining forces of society need to be examined. ● Although there are differences regarding the way in which social control theories explain criminal behaviour, they all share the following basic thinking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society. ○ It is necessary to explain why people obey rules (and not why they break them). ○ The essential component of all social control theories is, in short, their attempts to identify those factors that prevent people from engaging in delinquency and crime.

	<p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hirschi (Bartollas, 2006:147) ascribes delinquent behaviour to the quality of the bond an individual has with society; Hirschi states that "delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken". • Williams and McShane (2004:202) identify the following as the main assumptions of Hirschi's theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Self-preservation and reward are the major concerns of human nature, which means that human behaviour tends to be self-centred. ○ Given the above argument, human behaviour has to be controlled and regulated for the benefit of everybody. ○ Society's rules and regulations constitute the moral order. ○ A person bonds with the moral order of society initially by way of socialisation (as a child) and later by means of social institutions. ○ The bond formed with the moral order consists of elements that maintain and reinforce conformity (obedience to the law). ○ The elements of the bond are identified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ attachment to significant others (e.g. parents and peers) and institutions (e.g. church and school) ▪ commitment to or investment in conventional society (e.g. respect for and obedience to the rules and laws of society) ▪ involvement in conventional activities (e.g. participation in sport) ▪ belief in society's values (ability to distinguish between right and wrong) <p>All these elements are present to varying degrees. If the elements become weaker or absent, individuals feel they have greater freedom to pursue their own interests by means of delinquency and crime.</p>
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Question 3

Write notes on the link between genetics and family crime studies (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 33-34
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal family studies originate in the work of Dugdale • He traced a New York, Juke family (comprising of 709 members) which are known for criminality, prostitution and poverty • All three of these factors are related and run in the family. • Goddard then traced to the Kallikak family to 480 family members and a large number of them were criminals • Both Dugdale and Goddard observed social and inherited criminal characteristics as the cause of crime with emphasis on the link between criminality and feeble-mindedness • Goring construct a study with 3000 prisoners and a control group of non-offenders. • The prisoners were found inferior to the control group in terms of physical size & mental ability • In addition, there is a strong association between criminality of children and father and between brothers. • It was also found that children separated from their parents due to imprisonment were more likely to become prisoners.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goring therefore claimed that the primary source of criminal behaviour is inherited and recommended that the people with these characteristics should not be allowed to have children. • A number of studies show that parental criminality does have an influence on criminal behaviour. • West and Farrington conducted a longitudinal study consisting for 100 males from the age of 8 until they were 30-year old. • The boys were interviewed repeatedly & their school and police records evaluated. • The study concluded that the number of offending youth had criminal fathers. • Current researchers are looking at a more indirect connection between genetics and criminal behaviour. • For example, a genetic predisposition to alcoholism can increase the likelihood of criminal behaviour.
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Question 4

Discuss Bandura's social learning theory of aggression and its importance to explain criminal behaviour (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 48-51
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social learning theory claims that behaviour is reinforced not only by rewards and punishments as in operant learning, but also by observing the behaviour of others - by using others as models (Jones, 2001:413). • Social learning theorists argue that people are not actually born with an inclination to act violently, but that they learn to be aggressive through their life experiences. People learn to act aggressively when, as children, they model their behaviour on the violent acts of adults. Later in life, these violent behaviour patterns persist in social relationships. For example, the boy who sees his father repeatedly strike his mother is likely to become a battering parent or husband (Siegel, 2004:136). • Social learning theorists view violence as something learnt through a process called behaviour modelling or imitation (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • In modern society, aggressive acts are usually modelled on three principle role models (Siegel, 2004:156; Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • Family members: Studies of family life show that children who use aggressive tactics have parents who use similar behaviours when dealing with others. If children grow up in a home where violence is a way of life, they will learn to believe that such behaviour is acceptable and rewarding. • Social learning theorists say that the following three factors may contribute to violent and/or aggressive behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An event that heightens arousal: such as a person frustrating or provoking another through physical assault or verbal abuse. ○ Aggressive skills: learnt aggressive responses picked up from observing others, either in person or by watching TV or films. ○ Expected outcomes: the belief that aggression will somehow be rewarded. <p>Rewards may include the reduction of tension or anger, financial gain, building self-esteem, or being praised by others.</p>

Question 5

Discuss how the social disorganisation theory as interpreted by Shaw & McKay can explain delinquent behaviour (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 70-71
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay (1942) set about statistically testing the assumption that crime was greater in disorganised areas than elsewhere in the city. They plotted data on where juvenile delinquents lived on a map of Chicago that had been divided into concentric zones, radiating from the city centre to the outer commuter zone (Coleman & Norris, 2000:56). • They focused, in particular, on one zone, the zone in transition, which is an area of a city characterised by low rents and deteriorating buildings adjacent to the city centre; in this zone there was a concentration of delinquents. This diverse and rapidly changing population, Shaw and McKay (in Coleman & Norris, 2000:57) argued, led to social disorganisation - an absence of stable or common standards and a breakdown in community institutions - and a resulting failure to effectively socialise or control children. • Shaw and McKay's findings (cited in Hayward, 2006:39; Coleman & Norris, 2000:56-57) were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delinquency rates were highest in run-down inner-city zones. ○ Delinquency rates declined progressively the further one moved out into the more prosperous suburbs. ○ The concentration of delinquents was found to persist over long periods of time, despite the fact that the composition of the population living in the area changed frequently over time (because it was the area where the various new immigrant groups tended to live until they could afford to move elsewhere). • These findings enabled Shaw and McKay to conclude that delinquency was the product of sociological factors within the transition zone rather than individual pathology or any inherent ethnic characteristics. Their conclusion did much to dispel earlier criminological theories, which located the root cause of crime as being within the individual. • Shaw and McKay (in Hayward, 2006:39) went on to claim that socially disorganised neighbourhoods perpetuate a situation in which delinquent behaviour patterns are culturally transmitted. Delinquent traditions are established and passed on in play groups and gangs.

Question 6

According to social structure theorists, misconduct and crime are means of adapting to conditions which occur predominantly in a disadvantaged environment. Discuss the premises of structure theories (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 60-61
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure theories represent the purest form of sociological explanation. • According to structure theories, crime is a product of defects in the social structure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social structure theories are macro-theories. These theories have been designed to account, in particular, for the higher incidence of crime among the less advantaged or lower-class members of society. The assumption is that areas in which large-scale poverty and social

	<p>disorganisation occur will have a higher incidence of misconduct and crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crime is regarded as being largely a lower-class phenomenon which breeds criminal behaviour that begins in youth and continues into young adulthood (Siegel, 2004:80). Shortcomings in the social structure increase the likelihood of people in the lower social strata resorting to illegal actions. The assumption here is that there is a link between a person's socioeconomic situation and the likelihood of him or her resorting to misconduct and crime. Consequently, a person who is low on the social scale, and who has fewer economic resources at his or her disposal and more cultural barriers to overcome, will engage in misconduct and crime. ○ Structural issues contribute to poverty, unemployment, poor education and racism, all of which are regarded as the root causes of high crime rates among members of socially deprived groups. ○ Structure theorists are not concerned to find out why an individual commits crime. The argument is that misconduct and crime are functions of a person's position in the socioeconomic structure of that particular society. The focus, therefore, is on certain ecological areas that experience a high incidence of misconduct and crime. ○ Social structure theories reflect a fundamental trust in the social system and assume that there is consensus among all people in society about the validity of laws, but that shortcomings in society must be pointed out and rectified (Brown et al, 200:263).
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May-June 2018 Exam – Unique number 495559

SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark-reading sheet provided)

Question 1

In 1921, Burgess proposed that which one of the following factors contribute to social disorganisation?

1. Weakened inner city zones and absence of common standards
2. Weakened family structure and communal ties
3. Weakened community ties and a changing population
4. Weakened sociological factors and high crime rates

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide pg. 70
Reasoning:	“Burgess (in Burke, 2005:97) observed that these social patterns weakened family and communal ties and resulted in social disorganisation.”

Question 2

According to Becker (1963), deviant behaviour is a social product created by ____.

- 1) Interactionism
- 2) Society
- 3) Labelling

4) Determinism

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 124
Reasoning:	"The primary focus of Becker's study was to explain how a person is labelled as an outsider. Deviant behaviour, according to Becker, is a social product created by society. Whether a juvenile is therefore labelled as deviant will depend on the reaction of other people to the act, and not on the nature of the activity itself."

Question 3

The behavioural perspective offers explanations as to how individuals learn by association. Which explanation uses rewards and punishment to reinforce or curtail certain behaviours?

- 1) Operant conditioning
- 2) Social learning
- 3) Classical conditioning
- 4) Operant learning

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide pg. 48
Reasoning:	"Operant learning uses rewards and punishment to reinforce or curtail certain behaviours."

Question 4

Lumpenproletariat represents the ___ class.

- 1) power
- 2) prestigious
- 3) working
- 4) criminal

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 120
Reasoning:	"LUMPENPROLETARIAT is the lower classes; the criminal class (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:566)."

Question 5

The positivist school focuses on the nature and characteristics of the ___.

- 1) Criminal event
- 2) Individual offender
- 3) criminal behaviour
- 4) situational factors

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 26
Reasoning:	"The basic assumptions of positivism are highlighted by Bartollas (2006:78) and White and Haines (2004:40-42):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the character and personal backgrounds of individuals that explain criminal behaviour. The focus of analysis is therefore on the nature and characteristics of the offender, rather than on the criminal act... “
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Question 6

The main strength of the differential association theory is that it shows that crime is not just a product of ___ but that it can occur in all settings.

- 1) learned behaviour
- 2) poverty
- 3) criminal attitudes
- 4) delinquency

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 102
Reasoning:	“The main strength of the theory of differential association, according to Jones (2001:147), is that it showed that crime was not just a product of poverty, but that it could occur in all settings, ranging from slum areas to large business operations.”

Question 7

Durkheim (1897) believed that crime is a/an ___ in any society and is therefore ___.

- 1) complex structure, rational
- 2) abnormal phenomenon, rational
- 3) normal phenomenon, functional
- 4) adaptive function, normal

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 108
Reasoning:	“Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society.”

Question 8

Identify which two researchers showed that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influences in antisocial behaviour

- 1) Christiansen and Lange
- 2) West and Farrington
- 3) Rhee and Waldman
- 4) Hutchings and Medwick

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 35
Reasoning:	“Rhee and Waldman (Jones, 2001:351) conducted an analysis of twin and adoption studies. They concluded that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influences in antisocial behaviour.”

Question 9

Neo-classicists emphasise that a person is still accountable for his or her actions, but with minor reservations. Indicate which two (2) specific factors will influence an offender to reform

- 1) Free choice and feeble-mindedness
- 2) Rationality and competence
- 3) Crime and punishment
- 4) Past history and present situation

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 8
Reasoning:	"According to neo-classicists, a person is still accountable for his or her actions, but with certain minor reservations - it is acknowledged that the offender's past history and present situation both influence the likelihood of reform (Joyce, 2006:4)."

Question 10

Disregarding the existence of threatening impulses is called ____.

- 1) displacement
- 2) denial
- 3) determination
- 4) sublimation

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 22
Reasoning:	"DENIAL is simply discounting the existence of threatening impulses. For example, a person with homosexual tendencies may vehemently deny ever feeling any physical attraction to a person of the same sex (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82)."

Question 11

Indicate which factor is associated with social learning, and further states that behaviour is shaped by the consequence that follows the act.

- 1) Classical school
- 2) Psychological positivism
- 3) Operant conditioning
- 4) Sociological positivism

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 23
Reasoning:	"OPERANT CONDITIONING is associated with social learning theory which states that behaviour is shaped by the consequences that follow the act (Anderson, Dyson, Langsam & Brooks, 2007:156)."

Question 12

What are Lilly et al (2007) referring to when stating that there is danger in rational choice theory?

- 1) Factors influencing offenders' decision to break the law are ignored
- 2) Offenders will be treated as being solely rational decision-makers
- 3) Criminal justice policies only focus on making crime a costly decision
- 4) Offenders' social context is not taken into consideration

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 18
Reasoning:	"The danger in rational choice theory, however, is that offenders will be treated as though they were only rational decisionmakers."

Question 13

The Enlightenment philosophers worked towards ___ the inhumane criminal justice system

- 1) protecting
- 2) reforming
- 3) debating
- 4) encouraging

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 6
Reasoning:	"Some of these Enlightenment thinkers turned their attention to the nature of the criminal law and punishment, and put forward radical ideas for its reform. In short, they opposed the unpredictable, discriminatory, inhumane and ineffective criminal justice systems of their day."

Question 14

Which one of the following factors is an essential feature of Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime?

- 1) Adoption studies
- 2) Personality
- 3) Constitutional factors
- 4) Genetics

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 35
Reasoning:	"Genetics is an essential feature of Eysenck's theory."

Question 15

Merton (1938) suggests that an integrated society maintains a balance between which two elements?

- 1) Approved methods, culture
- 2) Social structure, culture
- 3) Cultural goals, objectives
- 4) Social means, objectives

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 81

Reasoning:	“According to Merton (Burke, 2005:100; Bartollas, 2006:115), an integrated society maintains a balance between the social structure (approved social means) and culture (approved goals).”
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Question 16

In relation to society's reaction to anomie, which of the following modes of adaptation relates, first of all, to the most common reaction, and secondly to the most deviant reaction of anomie?

- 1) Conformity and rebellion
- 2) Innovation and retreatism
- 3) Conformity and innovation
- 4) Ritualism and rebellion

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 82
Reasoning:	“Conformity is the most common reaction, even in societies characterised by anomie” “Innovation is the most common deviant reaction.”

Question 17

Select an appropriate description for rebellion as one of the reactions to anomie.

- 1) Blocked economic opportunities
- 2) Overthrowing the government
- 3) Unauthorised squatting
- 4) Economic disparities

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 83
Reasoning:	“Rebellion involves rejection of the system as such. Both the goals and the means are rejected and replaced by new ones. One example may be deliberately damaging property and a more extreme example may be a revolutionary who attempts to overthrow a government by force. In this category are street gang members, terrorists and/or freedom fighters. The rebellious reaction often involves destructive crimes, such as wilful damage to property and crimes of public disorder. It may even include murder, terrorist offences and, in fact, any crime designed to attack the basis of that society's culture (Williams, 2004:308).”

Question 18

Which specific theory contends that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a greater number of opportunities to commit crime?

- 1) Rational choice theory
- 2) Routine activities theory
- 3) Social learning theory
- 4) Social bonding theory

Answer:	The correct answer is 2
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Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg.12
Reasoning:	"The routine activities theory was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime."

Question 19

Edwin Lemert, the interactionist, indicates that primary deviance refers to ____ while secondary deviance refers to ____.

- 1) Initial deviant behaviour, repeated deviant behaviour
- 2) commission of the crime, visible criminal behaviour
- 3) Initial deviant behaviour, stigmatisation of the person
- 4) opportunity to commit crime, labelling the individual

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 120
Reasoning:	<p>"Primary deviance refers to initial deviant behaviour. An example of this is a person who uses an opportunity to steal an item from a shop (without being caught) or who drives a car under the influence of alcohol (without being caught). These actions are regarded as wrong, but the person (offender) is not seen as a bad person or labelled as deviant by others because he or she has not been caught. Lemert does not attach much value to primary deviance, because the person's self-image is not damaged in the process. There is no change in identity, and deviance is seen as nothing more than a passing event.</p> <p>Secondary deviance refers to the phase when a person's deviant behaviour is repeated regularly, is visible, and is the subject of social reaction (punitive measures). The offender is now stigmatised and labelled as a bad person. It is possible that the offender may act in a way that shows acceptance of the new deviant label (e.g. ``thief" or ``criminal")."</p> <p>Option 1 is discarded as an option, as, while it is not incorrect, Lemert focussed on the effect on the person's identity, rather than mere observable behaviour.</p>

Question 20

Various theories have attempted to link neurophysiological factors with crime, but they remain ____.

- 1) Unscientific
- 2) Contaminated
- 3) Unrealistic
- 4) Unsubstantiated

Answer:	The correct answer is 4
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 39
Reasoning:	"While numerous attempts have tried to link neurophysiological factors with crime, the majority of these theories remain unsubstantiated."

Question 21

Who is the person responsible for diminishing the popularity of biological and psychological explanations of crime?

- 1) Hirschi
- 2) Beccaria
- 3) Sutherland
- 4) Lombroso

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 98
Reasoning:	“Sutherland's theory was responsible for the diminishing popularity of biological and psychological explanations of crime in that it argued that crime was the result of environmental influences on people who are biologically and psychologically normal.”

Question 22

The routine activity theory argues that a person's lifestyle influences the opportunity for crime because it controls a person's ____.

- 1) Decision-making process
- 2) Exposure to crime
- 3) Ability to be protected
- 4) Participation

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 15
Reasoning:	“A person's lifestyle definitely influences the opportunity for crime because it controls a person's: (i) proximity to criminals (ii) the time he or she is exposed to criminals (iii) attractiveness as a target (iv) ability to be protected (Siegel, 2004:94)”

Question 23

Psychodynamic theories observe the ____.

- 1) learning and cognitive processes that lead to criminal behaviour
- 2) thought processes of the individual and how it influences behaviour
- 3) unconscious behaviours that are believed to cause criminal behaviour
- 4) belief that thought and emotions are causes of criminal behaviour

Answer:	The correct answer is 3
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 44
Reasoning:	“Psychological theories have been generally classified as falling into one of three categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychodynamic or psychoanalytic • Behaviour • Cognitive ”

	<p>Psychodynamic theories examine unconscious behaviours that are believed to cause criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Behavioural theories examine the learning processes that led to criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Cognitive theories look at how thought processes' (e.g. thinking and moral judgment) influence one's behaviour (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:67)."</p>
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Question 24

Which theory fits the following description? The inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control.

- 1) Social disorganisation
- 2) Anomie
- 3) Differential association
- 4) Social bonding

Answer:	The correct answer is 1
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 69
Reasoning:	"Social disorganisation can be defined as the inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control (Bartollas, 2003:96)."

Question 25

Which one of the following can be regarded as a core principle of the biosocial theory?

- 1) It only recognises genetics as the main contributing factor in human behaviour
- 2) All humans are born with equal potential to learn and achieve
- 3) Individual behaviour patterns are produced by genetic traits and the environment
- 4) Biosocial theorists believe that biology leads to crime

Answer:	The correct answer is
Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 32
Reasoning:	<p>"Biosocial theory has several core principles, as indicated by Siegel (2004:141):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It assumes that genetic makeup contributes significantly to human behaviour. • It contends that not all humans are born with an equal potential to learn and achieve. Option 2 is incorrect • It argues that no two people are alike (with rare exceptions, such as identical twins). • It postulates that the combination of human genetic traits and the environment produces individual behaviour patterns." Option 3 is correct and option 1 is incorrect.

SECTION B. Answer THREE questions ONE 25 mark question, ONE 15 mark question; and ONE 10 mark question

Question 1

Present a detailed discussion of the radical conflict perspective as well as its contribution to criminology (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 135-137
Summary:	<p>Conflict and scarce resources (money, power and influence/status) are prominent issues in the assumptions of those who support the conflict perspective. Competition for power and money increases the incidence of relative deprivation. The positions and possessions of others are coveted, and this encourages crime (which may be the only way of obtaining scarce resources).</p> <p>For Marx, power was centred round those who controlled labour. His identification of two social classes within a capitalist society oversimplified the social situation and completely disregarded intellectual ability and the significance of individual input.</p> <p>Bonger applied Marx's contributions to capitalist societies in order to explain crime. No provision was made for the presence of a middle class, and the causes of crime were attributed solely to the exploitation of workers by the ruling class.</p> <p>Chambliss failed to recognise the fact that societies have divergent values and norms.</p> <p>The influence of Marx is strong in Chambliss's thought because he is so thoroughly convinced that those with economic and political power (the bourgeoisie) will eventually be forced to surrender to a socialist dispensation - and crime will then decrease.</p> <p>Quinney built upon the arguments of Chambliss. His explanation of crime, however, was also class-bound in that he regarded crime among the lower classes as simply a matter of survival.</p> <p>Both Chambliss and Quinney saw a socialist dispensation as the solution to crime, which implies that both men realised that a revolution would be impractical. The recommendations of contemporary radicalists for improvements within the current dispensation which deal with bail, penalties, imprisonment and employment are more realistic, and these strategies can also be identified in South African criminological studies today. Radicalists do not recognise the consensus in society's condemnation of crime, a condemnation that is currently true of South Africa. The causes of crime are portrayed simplistically and no recognition is given to the multiplicity of factors that account for the complex nature of crime.</p> <p><u>Radical criminology and policy implications</u></p> <p>Contemporary writers of radical criminology point out that Marxist criminology has been rejected as a utopian view which had no applicable policy implications other than revolution. Furthermore, revolution is regarded as an extremely impractical approach to the crime problem. The current approach of radicalists is to consider what may be done within the context of the existing system. The focus falls on a gradual transition to socialism and socialist government activities. Attention is paid to a more equitable application of bail conditions, abolition of compulsory penalties, prosecution of corporate crime, improved employment opportunities, and promotion of community alternatives to imprisonment. Other strategies that are receiving attention include programmes aimed at reducing overcrowding in prisons, attempts to highlight injustices within the current system, eliminating racism and other forms of inequality in dealing with both victims and offenders, as well as greater equity in the criminal justice system. These strategies are applied to bring about a more equitable judicial system which will be closer to the radical ideal. Such strategies are also being promoted in South Africa at present, although there are those who contend that victims' rights are being neglected in the process. Radicalists themselves, however, do not expect large-scale changes in the near future.</p>

	<p>According to them, the criminal justice system has failed as an agent of social change because the system is aimed at the individual and not at social recovery (remedial). In fact, efforts should be aimed at creating economic equality or more employment opportunities.</p> <p>Radical criminology has been criticised for almost exclusively emphasising methods of social change at the expense of developing a carefully thought-out theory. There is also the point that radicalists ignore the public consensus that crime is undesirable. The fact is that crime is an activity that is condemned by everybody, which is why criminal activities must be controlled. If criminal activities were the true expressions of the sentiments of those who have been denied their civil rights, why does public opinion not support at least some of these criminal activities? Even drug dealing, which is a type of crime that provides an alternative means of wealth to those who have been denied their civil rights, is condemned by members of the working-class community.</p> <p>Radicalists confuse personal politics and social reality. Political convictions influence their view of criminology as a whole, and in the process they lose their objectivity. Toby (Schmalleger, 1996:323), for example, states that Marxist and radical theorists build on the tradition of sentimentality towards those who violate social rules. How effective is such sentimentality, given that more colour televisions and cars are being stolen than basic necessities (e.g. food and blankets)?</p> <p>Radicalists furthermore deny the multiplicity of problems that contribute to the problem of crime. Society simply does not consist of only two social classes. As Mannheim (Schmalleger, 1996:323) points out, the development of semi-skilled workers, together with highly schooled workers, creates multiple classes and a more even distribution of the available wealth in society, and this necessarily reduces the likelihood of a revolution.</p> <p>Marxism lost considerable prestige, of course, when the former Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.</p>
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Question 2

Present a detailed discussion of Hirschi s social bonding theory that focuses on explaining delinquent behaviour (25)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 108-110
Summary:	<p><i>Introduction</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of social control all rely on social factors to explain how people are restrained from acting in ways that harm others (Williams & McShane, 2004:195). Social control theories specifically attribute delinquency and crime to social variables such as family structure, education and peer groups. • Strain and differential association presuppose that the environment within which a person develops creates both the motivation and the opportunity to commit crime. Social control theory rejects this assumption and regards crime as a morally neutral concept. It assumes that people are, by nature, inclined to break the law. The motivation for crime forms part of human nature, and all individuals will commit crime if left to their own devices. For this reason, people need to be controlled and the restraining forces of society need to be examined.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although there are differences regarding the way in which social control theories explain criminal behaviour, they all share the following basic thinking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society. ○ It is necessary to explain why people obey rules (and not why they break them). ○ The essential component of all social control theories is, in short, their attempts to identify those factors that prevent people from engaging in delinquency and crime. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hirschi (Bartollas, 2006:147) ascribes delinquent behaviour to the quality of the bond an individual has with society; Hirschi states that "delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken". • Williams and McShane (2004:202) identify the following as the main assumptions of Hirschi's theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Self-preservation and reward are the major concerns of human nature, which means that human behaviour tends to be self-centred. ○ Given the above argument, human behaviour has to be controlled and regulated for the benefit of everybody. ○ Society's rules and regulations constitute the moral order. ○ A person bonds with the moral order of society initially by way of socialisation (as a child) and later by means of social institutions. ○ The bond formed with the moral order consists of elements that maintain and reinforce conformity (obedience to the law). ○ The elements of the bond are identified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ attachment to significant others (e.g. parents and peers) and institutions (e.g. church and school) ▪ commitment to or investment in conventional society (e.g. respect for and obedience to the rules and laws of society) ▪ involvement in conventional activities (e.g. participation in sport) ▪ belief in society's values (ability to distinguish between right and wrong) <p>All these elements are present to varying degrees. If the elements become weaker or absent, individuals feel they have greater freedom to pursue their own interests by means of delinquency and crime.</p>
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Question 3

Discuss how the three (3) segments of Becker's response approach can explain criminal behaviour (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 124-125
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Becker's contribution can be divided into the following three segments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ labelling as a cause of crime ○ the process of labelling ○ the typology of deviants

- Labelling as a cause of crime: In developing his labelling theory, Becker attempted to explain how some rules carry the force of legislation, while other rules carry less weight or apply only within the context of marginal subcultures (e.g. black people having to carry a pass book during the apartheid era).
 - Once a person has been labelled as deviant, opportunities for conforming (law-abiding) behaviour become limited. Instead, the behavioural opportunities that are available are largely deviant.
 - Continued deviant behaviour is therefore not a matter of choice, but takes place because a person's choices have been limited by society.
 - Becoming a "successful" offender then requires techniques and the resources to carry out the deviant (criminal) act (e.g. knowing where to obtain drugs and how to smoke, sniff or inject such substances).
 - Labelling is a cause of crime because society regards the actions of the offender as deviant and this forces the offender further in the direction of continued crime.
- The process of labelling: The primary focus of Becker's study was to explain how a person is labelled as an outsider. Deviant behaviour, according to Becker, is a social product created by society. Whether a juvenile is therefore labelled as deviant will depend on the reaction of other people to the act, and not on the nature of the activity itself. Becker describes this process whereby a person acquires the label of deviance in a series of phases which culminate in the deviant behaviour achieving master status, a status which then becomes the most significant, both for the labelled person and for others.
 - First phase: A person carries out a deviant action (even if not consciously). The offender may have no idea that others will regard the action as deviant.
 - Second phase: The person is caught, which puts him or her in a different light and others then attach a new status or label to the person. It is assumed that the particular person will continue with similar behaviour, simply because people expect offenders to commit other crimes as well. The stigma (negative label) thus becomes generalised.
 - Third phase: The deviant behaviour reaches master status. Regardless of other good qualities, the person is labelled as deviant and this carries the greater weight in the minds of others. This leads to the self-fulfilling prophecy (Reid, 2003:183): as a result of labelling, the person is forced to break ties with conventional (law-abiding) groups and to turn to illegal activities in order to make a living. Deviant behaviour is, therefore, the result of other people's reactions (Bartollas, 2006:170).
 - Final phase: The person joins an organised deviant group where each member learns to rationalise deviant (criminal) activities. They find reasons to continue such activities.
- A typology of deviants: Becker (Williams & McShane, 2004:145) distinguishes three types of deviants, and this typology helps explain labelling:
 - The pure deviant engages in norm-breaking behaviour which is regarded as such by society (e.g. the burglar who is caught red-handed, followed by arrest, a hearing and conviction). Such a person gets what he or she deserves.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The falsely accused deviant is a person who is, in fact, innocent, but who may sometimes be imprisoned. The impact of conviction and prison experiences lead to a negative self-image. The life of a person who has been falsely accused changes just as dramatically as the life of the pure deviant, purely as a result of the process of labelling. ○ The secret deviant is a person who contravenes social norms, but his or her behaviour goes undetected. No negative reaction follows. This is the category that once again illustrates the power of social response, because there are no negative consequences (i.e. for the deviant).
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Question 4

Indicate how certain neurophysiological factors can contribute to criminal behaviour (15)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 39
Summary:	<p>Neurophysiology is the study of brain activity. There are numerous ways to measure neurological functioning, including memorisation and visual awareness tests, and verbal IQ tests. These tests have been found to distinguish offenders from noncriminal control groups (Siegel, 2004:144). Traditionally, the most important measure of neurophysiological function is the electroencephalograph (EEG). An EEG records the electric impulses given off by the brain and can detect abnormalities in brain wave patterns. Howitt (2002:7) indicates that EEG readings tend to show higher rates of abnormal electrical activity in the brains of aggressive/violent offenders than other offenders and non-offender control groups. There appears to be some definite link between crime, particularly theft and persistent violence, and EEG ratings. The exact relationship is not yet fully understood, but because testing for EEG ratings is generally taken after crime has been committed, it is always possible that slow EEG activity may be the consequence of criminal activity or a consequence of the operation of the criminal justice system, rather than the cause of crime (Williams, 2004:158).</p> <p>Minimum brain dysfunction (MBD) is a neurological impairment that should be noted in any criminological study. MBD is said to cause an imbalance in the urge-control mechanism, dyslexia (reading problems), visual perception problems, hyperactivity, poor attention span, and/or explosive behaviour. Some studies have found that up to 60 per cent of offenders exhibit some brain dysfunction when subject to psychological tests (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:8).</p> <p>Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has also been linked to neurological factors. ADHD is most often found in children who exhibit poor school performance, bullying, stubbornness, and lack of response to discipline (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002: 8). An interesting study by Farrington and others was completed in 1990; Farrington and his colleagues analysed a longitudinal study of males who were tested at fixed intervals between the ages of eight and 21. The data included information not only on their ADHD, but also on their conduct problems at home and school, their home background, and official and self-reports of delinquency. Farrington and his associates (Williams, 2004:159) concluded that, although attention deficit problems and conduct problems are linked to criminality, the causal relationship between these problems and criminality differ, and are not necessarily wholly biological. There may be a link, but its causal relationship is not understood, since it is very heavily influenced by social and environmental conditions.</p> <p>While numerous attempts have tried to link neurophysiological factors with crime, the majority of these theories remain unsubstantiated.</p>

Question 5

Discuss how the social disorganisation theory, as interpreted by Shaw and McKay, can explain delinquent behaviour (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 70-71
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay (1942) set about statistically testing the assumption that crime was greater in disorganised areas than elsewhere in the city. They plotted data on where juvenile delinquents lived on a map of Chicago that had been divided into concentric zones, radiating from the city centre to the outer commuter zone (Coleman & Norris, 2000:56).• They focused, in particular, on one zone, the zone in transition, which is an area of a city characterised by low rents and deteriorating buildings adjacent to the city centre; in this zone there was a concentration of delinquents. This diverse and rapidly changing population, Shaw and McKay (in Coleman & Norris, 2000:57) argued, led to social disorganisation - an absence of stable or common standards and a breakdown in community institutions - and a resulting failure to effectively socialise or control children.• Shaw and McKay's findings (cited in Hayward, 2006:39; Coleman & Norris, 2000:56-57) were as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Delinquency rates were highest in run-down inner-city zones.○ Delinquency rates declined progressively the further one moved out into the more prosperous suburbs.○ The concentration of delinquents was found to persist over long periods of time, despite the fact that the composition of the population living in the area changed frequently over time (because it was the area where the various new immigrant groups tended to live until they could afford to move elsewhere).• These findings enabled Shaw and McKay to conclude that delinquency was the product of sociological factors within the transition zone rather than individual pathology or any inherent ethnic characteristics. Their conclusion did much to dispel earlier criminological theories, which located the root cause of crime as being within the individual.• Shaw and McKay (in Hayward, 2006:39) went on to claim that socially disorganised neighbourhoods perpetuate a situation in which delinquent behaviour patterns are culturally transmitted. Delinquent traditions are established and passed on in play groups and gangs.

Question 6

Briefly discuss the assumptions of the positivist school (10)

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 26-27
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bartollas, White and Haines highlight the assumption of positivist school• Criminal behaviour can be explained through the character and personal background of the offender• Positivist focus on the nature and characteristic of the offender, rather than the criminal act• For example, positivist look at family environment of an offender

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of scientific determinism is a critical assumption of positivism • Crime is determined prior to causes • Rational choice is rejected by Positivists • Crime is determined by other causes and do not just happen • They therefore reject the thought that an offender is reasonable, exercises free will and is capable of choice • An offender's activities and behaviour are shaped by forces and factors outside their control • For example, positivist look if an offender suffer from mental illness that may cause them to commit crime. • Offenders are seen differently to non-offender • Positivist determine that physical make up, psychological impulses or social environment are the factors that make offender different. • Offenders where scientifically studies and all the above factors lead a criminal to criminal behaviour can be diagnosed, classified and treated • For example, an offender can be analysis by a psychologies to determine what cause them to offend • Each individual is different and therefore treatment should be individualised • To determine the appropriate sentencing (i.e. the amount of time an offender should spent in custody), the offender need to be diagnoses and classification and then type of treatment should be considered rather than the nature of the crime. • Court report need to be taken into account, all the factors including aggravating & mitigating factors, personal history, mental state, motive, modus operandi and precipitating and situational factors.
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Self-assessment questions

The classical school: the offender as calculator

1. What are the assumptions of the classical school? [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 6-7
Summary:	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical criminology is the study of crime with emphasis on free will and that an offender consciously weighs up the advantages and disadvantages of a crime • The assumptions of classical school are human nature, concept of society or social order, cause of crime and implication of policy <p>Content:</p> <p>Human nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are self-interested, rational creatures and are able to make a personal choice and act in accordance with their personal choices • In classical school of thought, emphasis is ion that people are able to calculate what he or she want to do. • Those who fail to make a rational choice – commit crime and are punished and sent to prison to develop rational thought in order to not commit crime • Conformity results in reward and rebellion results in sanctions • For example, if someone steals a car, they do it out of free will. They have rationally thought about the advantages and disadvantages of the crime. If

	<p>they fail to make the rational choice, they will commit the crime. If they get caught they are punished and sent to prison to reform.</p> <p>Concept of society or social order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are selfish being & following their own interest and if left to their own it will result in chaos and conflict. • A social contract is put in place for social order • As rational beings, people see the advantage of giving up part of their freedom by accepting a set of law to protect their life and property. • A violation of the law is a violation of the social contract and therefore justifies the state to punish the offender. • For example, people obey gun control laws because these laws are in place for their own wellbeing <p>Cause of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are rational creatures and make the decision to commit crime based on the pleasure of gain which outweighs the pain of punishment • According to classical school of thought, people's behaviour is guided by Hedonism (the pain and pleasure principle) • This means an offender weighs up the risk and the reward of committing a crime and decides to commit a crime based on a logical thought process • For example, an offender decided to commit a robbery, he weights up the pleasure or gain of what stolen items may get with the punishment of being caught and going to prison. <p>Implication of policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical school of thought's solution is well defined crime, consistent application of the law and the criminal justice system must be predictable. • The criminal Justice system should be subject to stick laws. • All punishment should be known, fixed and sever enough to deter potential offenders. • In sentencing the judge's discretion should be limited. • For example, if two people commit the two separate house robberies both offenders should be punished the same way.
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2. Write notes on the limitations of classicism. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 8-9
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of classical criminology during the eighth century quickly revealed flaws in the idea of identical punishment for identical crimes, and in the concepts of free will and rationality. • Social theorists discovered that aggravating or mitigating circumstances sometimes meant that similar crimes differed in significant ways. Also, while the concept of free will was not abandoned, people recognised that there were sometimes circumstances in which freedom of choice was limited. • Likewise, under certain conditions, people did not always act rationally. Rationality might be constrained by factors such as poverty, insanity or immaturity. • In fact, the classical theorists had completely ignored differences between individuals. First offenders and repeat offenders were treated exactly alike, solely on the basis of the particular act that had been committed. Children, the "feeble-minded" and the insane were all treated as if they were fully rational and competent (Burke, 2005:27).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All this quickly led classical criminologists to revise their ideas. The changes in classical criminology resulting from these realisations developed into what became known as neoclassical criminology (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:3). • According to neoclassicists, a person is still accountable for his or her actions, but with certain minor reservations ± it is acknowledged that the offender's past history and present situation both influence the likelihood of reform (Joyce, 2006:4). • Ordinary sane adults were still considered fully responsible for their actions, and all equally capable of either criminal or law-abiding behaviour. It was now recognised, however, that children (and in some circumstances the elderly) were less capable of exercising free choice and were therefore less responsible for their actions. The insane and "feeble-minded" might be even less responsible. It was these revisions to the penal code that admitted into the courts for the first time non-legal "experts" including doctors, psychiatrists and, later, social workers. They were gradually introduced into the criminal justice system in order to identify the impact of individual biological, psychological and social differences. • The purpose of this intervention was to determine the extent to which offenders were responsible for their actions. The outcome was that sentences became more individualised, depending on the perceived degree of responsibility on the part of the offender and on whether there were mitigating circumstances (Burke, 2005:28). • Burke (2005:28-29) identifies the following central attributes of the classical and neoclassical schools, which laid down the foundations of the rational actor model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A fundamental concentration on the criminal law and the legal definition of crime. ○ The central concept that the punishment should fit the crime rather than the offender. ○ The doctrine of free will, according to which all people are free to choose their actions. From this perspective, it is assumed that there is nothing "different" or "special" about offenders that differentiate them from other people. ○ The use of non-scientific methodology coupled with a lack of empirical research. • In other words, the classical and neoclassical schools created an administrative and legal criminology that was more concerned with the uniformity of laws and punishment - neither school really tried to explain criminal behaviour.
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3. List the central attributes identified by Burke (2005) that laid down the foundations of the rational actor model of crime. [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 9
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burke (2005:28-29) identifies the following central attributes of the classical and neoclassical schools, which laid down the foundations of the rational actor model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A fundamental concentration on the criminal law and the legal definition of crime. ○ The central concept that the punishment should fit the crime rather than the offender.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The doctrine of free will, according to which all people are free to choose their actions. From this perspective, it is assumed that there is nothing "different" or "special" about offenders that differentiate them from other people. ○ The use of non-scientific methodology coupled with a lack of empirical research.
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Contemporary rational choice theories

1. Define the concept "routine activities" and give examples. [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 12
Summary:	"Routine activities" is how normal people live their lives in terms of work, home life, child rearing, education, and leisure. When people are at home they function as guardians of their own property. But the routine activities of modern life have led to the dispersion of activities away from the family and household and homes are increasingly left unattended during the day. This means that many households no longer have capable guardians for extended and fairly predictable periods of time; as a result, they have become "candidates" for burglary.

2. Give a short overview of the routine activity theory. [20]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 12-14
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The routine activities theory was developed by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson. • Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) argue that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime. These theorists contend that there has been a marked increase in the availability of crime targets (coupled with the absence of capable guardians) in the modern world as a result of an overall change in our "routine activities" - that is, how normal people live their lives in terms of work, home life, child rearing, education, and leisure. • When people are at home they function as guardians of their own property. But the routine activities of modern life have led to the dispersion of activities away from the family and household and homes are increasingly left unattended during the day. • This means that many households no longer have capable guardians for extended and fairly predictable periods of time; as a result, they have become "candidates" for burglary. In addition, there has been a large increase in portable goods, goods which are therefore attractive targets to thieves (e.g. electronic goods). • As people spent more time at large in society ± going to and from work, school and leisure activities - they were likely to come into contact with motivated offenders in circumstances where there was inadequate guardianship. • The opportunity for robbery and assault thus increased. • The focus on opportunity suggests a pragmatic approach to preventing crime: decrease opportunities for offending, and crime will be reduced. • Advice to reduce crime opportunities often leads to a focus on aspects of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the environment that are most easily altered, such as whether a house has a burglar alarm and whether a shop minimises the amount of money in its cash registers (Lilly et al, 2007:267). • Cohen and Felson (Vold et al, 2002:205) believe that most violent and property crimes involve direct contact between the offender and the target. • They propose that, for a personal or property crime to occur, there must be at the same time and place a perpetrator, a victim, and/or an object of property. • The crime event is also more likely to occur if there are other persons or circumstances in the locality that encourage it to happen. • Cohen and Felson (Burke, 2005:46) have taken these basic elements of time, place, objects and persons to develop a routine activity theory. • These elements that increase or decrease the likelihood that persons will be victims of personal (direct contact) or property crime are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The availability of suitable targets in the form of a person or property, such as homes containing easily saleable goods. Suitability of target is dependent on four criteria which Felson (Newburn, 2007:289) summarises by using the acronym VIVA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value: calculated from the subjective rational perspective of the offender, what is the target worth? ❖ Inertia: the extent to which the article or target can be realistically removed, taken, robbed or moved ❖ Visibility: how visible the target is to the offender? ❖ Accessibility: how easy it is to gain access to the target? ○ The absence of capable guardians, such as police, homeowners, neighbours, friends, and relatives. ○ The presence of motivated offenders, such as young males, drug users and unemployed adults. • Thus, the likelihood of a crime taking place increases when there is one or more persons who are motivated to commit a crime; a suitable target or potential victim; and an absence of formal or informal guardians who might deter the potential offender (Burke, 2005:46). • For example, young women who drink excessively in bars may elevate their risk of date rape because they are perceived as easy targets; furthermore, their attackers can rationalise the attack because they view intoxication as a sign of immorality.
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3. Cornish and Clarke have attempted to construct a more sophisticated approach to the decision to offend. Discuss their rational choice theory in detail. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 15-16
Summary:	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corninsh & Clark attempt to construct a theory to explain the approach to decide to offend • Termed the Rational Choice Theory • They attempted to summarise the Rational Choice perspective in six basic propositions <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first proposition is that crime is a deliberate act, with the intention of benefitting the offender.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, the criminal has rationally thought about monetary gain from stealing. • The second proposition says that the offender makes the best decision, given the risks and uncertainty involved. • There are other factors that the offenders can't plan such robbing a shop while a police officer is there shopping. • The third proposition states that a decision is made based on the nature of the crime. • For example, different decisions are made for car theft compare to murdering a person. • The fourth proposition states that becoming involved in crime (is known as involvement) is different to actual commission of the criminal act (known as event decision) • The fifth proposition states that the involvement decision has three stages: Initiation, habituation & desistance. • Initiation is whether a person is ready to commit a crime to get what they want. • For example, an offender would steal a car because he wants a car. • Habituation is whether a person should continue to offend once they have already started. • For example, should an employee continue to steal from their employer, once off or should they continue to steal, once they have already started. • Desistance is the decision whether or not to stop criminal behaviour all together. • For example, an offender may decide to stop stealing from their employer. • Each of these stages need to be studied separately because they are influenced by different variables. • For example, initiation stage is influenced by background factors and habituation and desistance are influenced by current life circumstances. • The final proposition states that even decision involves a sequence of choices at each stage of the criminal act. • For example, the preparation of the criminal act, selecting a target, the commission of the act, the escape and the aftermath.
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The positivist school: the offender as predestined actor

1. Outline the assumptions of the positivist school. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp.26-27
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bartollas, White and Haines highlight the assumption of positivist school • Criminal behaviour can be explained through the character and personal background of the offender • Positivist focus on the nature and characteristic of the offender, rather than the criminal act • For example, positivist look at family environment of an offender • The existence of scientific determinism is a critical assumption of positivism • Crime is determined prior to causes • Rational choice is rejected by Positivists • Crime is determined by other causes and do not just happen • They therefore reject the thought that an offender is reasonable, exercises free will and is capable of choice • An offender's activities and behaviour are shaped by forces and factors outside their control

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, positivist look if an offender suffer from mental illness that may cause them to commit crime. • Offenders are seen differently to non-offender • Positivist determine that physical make up, psychological impulses or social environment are the factors that make offender different. • Offenders where scientifically studies and all the above factors lead a criminal to criminal behaviour can be diagnosed, classified and treated • For example, an offender can be analysis by a psychologies to determine what cause them to offend • Each individual is different and therefore treatment should be individualised • To determine the appropriate sentencing (i.e. the amount of time an offender should spent in custody), the offender need to be diagnoses and classification and then type of treatment should be considered rather than the nature of the crime. • Court report need to be taken into account, all the factors including aggravating & mitigating factors, personal history, mental state, motive, modus operandi and precipitating and situational factors.
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Biological positivism

1. Write short notes on biological positivism. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 30
Summary:	<p>The belief that criminality has a biological basis is by no means new. Bartollas (2006:78-80) identifies two periods during which biological positivism became prominent in criminological studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The first period was dominated by the debate about whether human behaviour was a product of nature (inborn traits such as genes) or nurture (acquired traits such as environmental factors). Behaviour was primarily attributed to inherited predispositions and genetic influences were given as the reason for a variety of complex human behaviours. ○ The second period is referred to as "contemporary biological positivism" or "sociobiology". Sociobiology stresses the interaction between biological factors within an individual and the influence of the particular environment. <p>The foundations of biological positivism can be located primarily in the work of Lombroso, Ferri and Garofalo. These early and highly influential biological criminologists - or the Italian School as they are collectively known - argued that criminology should focus primarily on the scientific study of criminals and criminal behaviour (Burke, 2005). Biological theories of crime were the dominant approaches at the turn of the 20th century.</p>

2. Write notes on Lombroso's belief that it is possible to identify offenders by their biology. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 30-32
Summary:	<p>Cesare Lombroso (Joyce, 2006:6; Cote, 2002:36) developed the belief that it was possible to identify offenders by their biology. He studied the cadavers of executed criminals in an effort to determine whether law violators were physically different from conventional people (Siegel, 2004:7).</p> <p>Lombroso came to two main conclusions:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminals were genetic throwbacks or atavistic. They were primitive people in a modern era. ○ Criminals could be identified by their physical features. Lombroso's studies of executed criminals led him to assert that the "criminal type" could be identified by distinguishing physical features (such as the shape of the skull or facial characteristics, for example large jaws and cheekbones, fleshy lips or a receding chin) which he referred to as "stigmata". Many of these characteristics were inherited, and reflected a biological inferiority which, in turn, meant that the person had a propensity for committing crime. These physical traits were frequently reinforced by other non-hereditary features such as tattoos (Joyce, 2006:6). <p>Lombroso's conclusions were compatible with the view that criminals were "born bad".</p> <p>In his later writings Lombroso modified his "born bad" stance by including factors outside the individual (e.g. climate or education) as explanations of criminal behaviour (Joyce, 2006:6). Even during his own lifetime, Lombroso's ideas declined substantially in influence, although he has been referred to as "the father of modern criminology" (Newburn, 2007:122). Although Lombroso's theory of the atavistic criminal has not stood the test of scientific investigation, Bartollas (2006:79) points out that Lombroso made two significant contributions to the study of criminal behaviour, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lombroso provided the impetus for criminologists to study the individual offender rather than the crimes committed by the person. ○ His manner of studying the offender by involving control groups and his desire to have his theories tested impartially influenced the development of the scientific method. Lombroso established the basis for a positivistic school of criminological study and, with it, the requirements for a scientific foundation of our knowledge of criminal behaviour.
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3. Sheldon (1949) linked crime to a specific body type. Write short notes on his theory. [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 32
Summary:	<p>Researcher William Sheldon (1949) (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:50) maintained that elements of three basic body types could be found in all people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ endomorphs are heavy persons with short arms and legs; they tend to be relaxed and extraverted and relatively non-criminal. ○ Mesomorphs are athletic and muscular; they tend to be aggressive and are particularly likely to commit violent crimes and other crimes requiring strength and speed. ○ Ectomorphs are thin, introverted, and overly sensitive. <p>In a study comparing young male offenders with a control group of students, Sheldon (Williams, 2004:131) concluded that most offenders tended towards mesomorphy.</p>

4. Give background information on the various biosocial theories. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 32-33
Summary:	A recent interest in biological theories has developed, but these new approaches distinguish themselves from earlier approaches in a number of ways:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Firstly, the most recent biological theorists, known as biosocial theorists, focus on a vast spectrum of biological factors, including genetic inheritance, environmental factors (i.e. head injuries and toxins such as lead poisoning), and reproductive factors. ○ Secondly, biosocial theorists do not claim that biology leads to crime. Instead, they assert that biological factors influence crime by shaping the development of particular traits that are more conducive to crime than others. ○ Finally, biosocial theorists recognise the importance of the social environment in relation to individual development. They maintain that the social environment shapes the development of certain traits and determines whether these traits will lead to crime (Cote, 2002:36). In short, biosocial theorists believe that physical, environmental, and social conditions work "in concert" to produce human behaviour. <p>Biosocial theory has several core principles, as indicated by Siegel (2004:141):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It assumes that genetic makeup contributes significantly to human behaviour. ○ It contends that not all humans are born with an equal potential to learn and achieve. ○ It argues that no two people are alike (with rare exceptions, such as identical twins). ○ It postulates that the combination of human genetic traits and the environment produces individual behaviour patterns. <p>Biosocial perspectives on criminality can be categorised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genetic ○ Biochemical ○ Neurophysiological
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5. Genetic factors refer to criminal family studies, twin studies and adoption studies. Write notes that emphasise the importance of each factor. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 33-35
Summary:	<p>a. Criminal family studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criminal family studies have their origins in the work of Dugdale (1877), who traced 709 members of the Juke family. This New York family were infamous for criminality, prostitution and apparent poverty. Dugdale (Williams, 2004:131) postulated that all three abovementioned factors were related and were fixed, so that criminality would always run in the family. ● Goddard (1914) subsequently traced 480 members of the Kallikak family and found a large number of them to have been criminals. ● Interestingly, while both Dugdale and Goddard had observed social as well as inherited criminal characteristics as causes of crime, both researchers emphasised the link between criminality and feeblemindedness (Burke, 2005:8). ● Goring (1913), a student of Lombroso's (Jones, 2001:340-341), conducted a more sophisticated study. This study included 3 000 prisoners (all of whom had a history of long and frequent sentences) and a control group of non-offenders that consisted of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates, hospital patients and soldiers. The prisoners were found to be inferior to the control group in terms of physical size and mental ability; moreover, strong associations were found between the criminality of children and their

parents and between brothers. It was also found that children who were separated from their parents at an early age because the parents had been imprisoned were more likely to become offenders compared with other children (i.e. those who were not separated from their parents for this reason). In other words, contact with a criminal parent did not seem to be a significant factor associated with criminal conduct. Goring (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:46) therefore claimed that the primary source of criminal behaviour is inherited characteristics rather than environmental factors. In order to reduce crime, Goring (Burke, 2005:71) recommended that people with such characteristics should not be allowed to have children.

- Modern biosocial theorists are still interested in the role of genetics. A number of studies have found that parental criminality does have a powerful influence on criminal behaviour. Some of the most important data on parental criminality were obtained by West and Farrington (Siegel, 2004:148) as part of a long-term youth survey. This research followed a group of about 1 000 males from the time they were eight years old until they were in their thirties. The boys in the study were repeatedly interviewed and their school and police records evaluated. The data indicated that a significant number of offending youths had criminal fathers.
- However, there is no certainty about the nature and causal relationship between parental and child offending, but evidence indicates that at least part of the association is genetic (Siegel, 2004:148). At present, researchers look to more indirect connections between genetic make-up and criminal behaviour. Research by Bohman (1978), for example, suggested a genetic predisposition to alcoholism which, in turn, increases the likelihood of criminal behaviour (Newburn, 2007:138).

b. Twin studies

- A distinction must be made between identical and non-identical twins. Identical twins are the result of a single egg and single sperm and are therefore genetically identical, while non-identical twins are born from two eggs simultaneously fertilised by two sperm. Non-identical twins share only 50 per cent of their genes and are no more similar than ordinary brothers and sisters (Bartollas, 2006:81).
- Researchers argued that, if identical twins act in identical ways, their behaviours could be the result of identical inheritance, but any difference in behaviour would have to be the result of environment.
- Research on twins generated more information on possible genetic influences than did family studies. During the 1920s Johannes Lange, a German physician, conducted the first systematic twin investigation. He traced 30 pairs of twins of which at least one member was a confirmed criminal. From the investigation group of 30, 13 pairs were identical twins and 17 pairs were non-identical twins. Lange (Williams, 2004:133) found that, in 10 of the 13 pairs of identical twins, both members were offenders, whereas this was the case with only two pairs of non-identical twins. He attributed the differences between identical and non-identical twins to genetic factors.
- Christiansen (1968) (Newburn, 2007:13) examined official registers to discover how many of 6 000 pairs of twins born in Denmark between 1881 and 1910 had acquired a criminal record. He found if one male identical twin was convicted of a criminal offence, the likelihood that the other twin would also be convicted was 3,8 per cent.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principal difficulty with this research method is that the similar behaviour on the part of the identical twins may be due to the similarity of environmental experience just as much as their identical heredity make up. There is no certain way of separating environment and heredity as contributing factors to crime (Vold, Bernard & Snipes, 2002:41). However, studies of twins who were reared apart indicated that antisocial behaviour can be inherited. Walters (Vold et al, 2002:41±42) analysed 14 twin studies published from 1930 to 1984 and concluded that these studies show evidence of a hereditary basis of criminality. <p>c. Adoption studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of adopted children - where contact with a criminal parent has obviously been limited - any association between criminal behaviour can be attributed to inherited characteristics with a greater degree of certainty. Hutchings and Mednick (1977) (Burke, 2005:60) carried out a study of male adoptees born in Copenhagen between 1927 and 1941. They found that 48 per cent of young males with a criminal record and 37,7 per cent with a record of minor offences had a birth father with a criminal record. The study discovered that an adoptee was more likely to have a record where both the birth and adoptive father had previous convictions. After replicating the research in a wider study in 1984, with similar results, Hutchings and Mednick concluded that there was an inherited characteristic element transmitted from the criminal parents to their children that increased the likelihood of the children becoming involved in criminal behaviour (Burke, 2005:60±61; Williams, 2004:13). Although the evidence from adoption studies appears to suggest a genetic involvement in criminal behaviour, environmental factors also have an influence. Jones (2001:350) points out that, nowadays, efforts are made to place adopted children in settings where no real change in environment may occur. Rhee and Waldman (Jones, 2001:351) conducted an analysis of twin and adoption studies. They concluded that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influences in antisocial behaviour. Whatever the influence of genes, therefore, it appears that the environment cannot be ignored. It is possible that genetic make-up provides individuals with particular predispositions, but that these only become realities under particular social/environmental circumstances. Thus, what is inherited is not a tendency to commit criminal acts as such, but rather a predisposition to develop certain aspects of the personality, some of which may be linked to criminal behaviour.
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6. Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime paid attention to genetic factors and the influence of environmental factors. Write notes indicating the importance of these factors. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 35-36
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hans Eysenck's (1916-997) (Howitt, 2002:66-67) theory is regarded as a biosocial theory, since he believed that genetic factors contributed significantly to human behaviour, but only showed themselves under the influence of environmental or social factors. <p><u>a. Genetics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetics is an essential feature of Eysenck's theory. As far as crime is concerned, he was convinced that evidence from the study of twins brought

	<p>up together and separately supported the hypothesis that there is a substantial inherited component to crime. He also placed importance on adoption studies.</p> <p>b. Constitutional factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eysenck (Howitt, 2002:67) argued that there are physical differences between criminals and non-criminals and he was particularly interested in the influence of body types, that is, the notion put forward by Sheldon. <p>c. Personality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eysenck (Williams, 2004:175±176; Joyce, 2006:11) identified two main components to a person's personality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extroversion, which runs from extroversion to introversion, and is often referred to as the E scale. Characteristics of extroversion are active, assertive, creative, care-free, dominant, lively, sensation-seeking and venturesome. Neuroticism, which runs from neurotic or unstable to stable, and is often referred to as the N scale. Characteristics of neuroticism are anxious, depressed, emotional, guilt feelings, irrational, low self-esteem, moody, shy and tense (Howitt, 2002:68). These two components are continuous and most people fall in the middle range. Eysenck (Williams, 2004:176) later introduced a third personality dimension which he called psychoticism (P scale). This dimension could well be referred to as a psychopathic dimension since it is generally evidenced by aggressive, cold and impersonal behaviour. Other characteristics of psychoticism are antisocial, creative, egocentric, impulsive, tough-minded and lacking empathy. The individual who is high on the psychoticism scale will tend to be solitary, uncaring, and cruel and will not fit in with others. Eysenck associates extremes of this dimension with criminality; the higher the P score, the higher the level of offending. <p>d. Environmental influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eysenck argued (Howitt, 2002:68) that criminal behaviour is the result of a failure of socialisation; as a result of this failed socialisation, certain adult individuals possess significantly immature tendencies. These immature tendencies include being concerned solely for oneself and wanting immediate gratification for one's own needs. Introverts tend to learn quickly as a result of conditioning, whereas extraverts learn much more slowly. This slowness leads to poorer socialisation and hence to criminality. Such an argument explains why crime is characteristically the activity of younger people - they have not had the time to become completely socialised (Howitt, 2002:69).
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7. Biochemical factors can be used to explain criminal behaviour. Write short notes on the role of nutrition, hormones and the environment in criminal behaviour. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 37-38
Summary:	<p>There are various identifiable categories of biochemical explanations for criminal behaviour; of these various theories, those that focus on nutrition (diet), hormones and environmental contaminants are the most prominent.</p> <p>a. Nutrition diet</p> <p>Since the 19th century, there have been suggestions that a tendency to antisocial behaviour can result from a biochemical imbalance arising from nutrition. Biocriminologists maintain that minimum levels of vitamins and minerals are needed</p>

for normal brain functioning and growth, especially in the early years of life. If people with normal needs do not receive appropriate nutrition, they will inevitably suffer from vitamin deficiency. People with vitamin deficiency tend to manifest a number of physical, mental, and behavioural problems, including lower intelligence test scores. More recent studies have revealed that an insufficiency of certain chemicals and minerals, including sodium, potassium, and calcium, can lead to depression, cognitive problems, memory loss and abnormal sexual activity (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:6). Recent years have seen increasing interest in nutrition, and its potential impact on crime. In particular, prisons (where it is possible, within limits, to both control and change diet, and to observe behaviour) provide an interesting location for research in this area. Various studies have found correlations between nutrition and antisocial or aggressive behaviour; the most commonly studied substances are sugar and cholesterol consumption and lead toxicity (Vold et al, 2002:1).

Research in the 1980s showed that low blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia), which is partly caused by an excessive sugar intake, to be common in habitually violent offenders. The main symptoms of hypoglycaemia are emotional instability, nervousness, mental confusion, general physical weakness, delirium and violence (Williams, 2004:14). Virkkunen (1987) (Burke, 2005:67) has linked hypoglycaemia with antisocial activities such as truancy, low verbal IQ, tattooing and stealing from home during childhood. Hypoglycaemia has also been linked with alcohol abuse. If alcohol is drunk regularly and in large quantities, the ethanol produced can induce hypoglycaemia and increase aggression.

Research has also indicated that there is a link between blood cholesterol and violent behaviour. However, the methodological shortcomings of these studies on sugar and cholesterol make it difficult to conclude that causal relationships exist.

Exposure to lead in diet and the environment has been shown to negatively affect brain functioning, bring about learning disabilities and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children, and may increase the risk of antisocial behaviour (Vold et al, 2002:1).

Food allergies and food additives have been associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder whilst a deficiency of vitamin B complex is linked with aggression and erratic behaviour (Newburn, 2007:143).

In the Mauritius Child Health Project, Raine and associates (2003) (Jones, 2006:360) found that children who were assigned to an "enrichment programme" between the ages of three and five were less likely to have behaved antisocially and committed an offence at twenty-three than members of a control group who had not been part of the programme. In addition to physical exercise and special educational activities, the children on the programme were given a particularly nutritious diet.

b. Hormones

Some criminologists link criminal behaviour to hormonal imbalances in the body, arguing that the male sex hormone, testosterone, accounts for aggressive behaviour. Several studies, such as that by Dabbs and Morris (1990), have found that male adolescents and adults with records of violent and other crimes have higher testosterone levels than males without criminal records (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002: 8). The relevance of these findings, however, is uncertain because a causal link between hormones and male criminal behaviour has not been established (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:69).

Although most research on hormones and crime has focused on males, some work has examined the role hormones play in female crime, especially in connection with the menstrual cycle. Biological changes after ovulation have been linked to irritability and aggression. The strength of this linkage has not been established, but at least a

	<p>small percentage of women are susceptible to cyclical hormone changes that result in an increase in hostility (Vold et al, 2002:46).</p> <p>c. Environmental contaminants</p> <p>Pollution or environmental contaminants are believed to contribute to criminal behaviour. Substances such as lead, copper and inorganic gases such as chlorine have been linked to emotional and behavioural disorders. Lead poisoning has also been found to contribute to hyperactivity in children and to antisocial behaviour (Siegel, 2004:144). Deborah Denno (1993) (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:7) investigated the behaviour of more than 900 African American youths and found that lead poisoning was one of the most significant predictors of male delinquency and persistent adult criminality.</p> <p>High lead ingestion is related to lower IQ scores, a factor also linked to aggressive behaviour (Siegel, 2004:144).</p>
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8. How can certain neurophysiological factors distinguish offenders from non-offenders? [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 39
Summary:	<p>Neurophysiology is the study of brain activity. There are numerous ways to measure neurological functioning, including memorisation and visual awareness tests, and verbal IQ tests. These tests have been found to distinguish offenders from noncriminal control groups (Siegel, 2004:144). Traditionally, the most important measure of neurophysiological function is the electroencephalograph (EEG). An EEG records the electric impulses given off by the brain and can detect abnormalities in brain wave patterns. Howitt (2002:7) indicates that EEG readings tend to show higher rates of abnormal electrical activity in the brains of aggressive/violent offenders than other offenders and non-offender control groups. There appears to be some definite link between crime, particularly theft and persistent violence, and EEG ratings. The exact relationship is not yet fully understood, but because testing for EEG ratings is generally taken after crime has been committed, it is always possible that slow EEG activity may be the consequence of criminal activity or a consequence of the operation of the criminal justice system, rather than the cause of crime (Williams, 2004:158).</p> <p>Minimum brain dysfunction (MBD) is a neurological impairment that should be noted in any criminological study. MBD is said to cause an imbalance in the urge-control mechanism, dyslexia (reading problems), visual perception problems, hyperactivity, poor attention span, and/or explosive behaviour. Some studies have found that up to 60 per cent of offenders exhibit some brain dysfunction when subject to psychological tests (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:8).</p> <p>Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has also been linked to neurological factors. ADHD is most often found in children who exhibit poor school performance, bullying, stubbornness, and lack of response to discipline (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002: 8). An interesting study by Farrington and others was completed in 1990; Farrington and his colleagues analysed a longitudinal study of males who were tested at fixed intervals between the ages of eight and 21. The data included information not only on their ADHD, but also on their conduct problems at home and school, their home background, and official and self-reports of delinquency. Farrington and his associates (Williams, 2004:159) concluded that, although attention deficit problems and conduct problems are linked to criminality, the causal relationship between these problems and criminality differ, and are not necessarily wholly biological. There may be a link, but its causal relationship is not understood, since it is very heavily influenced by social and environmental conditions.</p>

	While numerous attempts have tried to link neurophysiological factors with crime, the majority of these theories remain unsubstantiated.
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Psychological positivism

1. Give an overview of Freud's theory of psychoanalysis. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 44-46
Summary:	<p>The psychodynamic perspective is based on the belief that thought and emotions are significant causes of behaviour. In other words, the basic cause of criminal behaviour is "seated within" the individual. Considerable emphasis is placed on early childhood because early life experiences have a significant influence on the child's future behaviour.</p> <p>Psychodynamic or psychoanalytic psychology was originated by Viennese psychiatrist Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) and has since remained a prominent school within psychological theory (Siegel, 2004:154). Although Freud wrote little on crime as such, his theories about the development of the personality have been used by some of his followers to explain how and why individuals engage in antisocial or criminal acts. The psychoanalytic theories of Freud and his colleagues introduced the concept of the unconscious, and emphasised the fact that all human behaviour is motivated and deliberate (Reid, 2006:102).</p> <p><u>The Freudian personality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Freud's best-known contribution to psychology is his emphasis on the unconscious and the part the unconscious plays in people's mental functioning (Jones, 2001:400). In his analysis of the personality, Freud Siegel (2004:154) holds that the human personality contains a three-part structure. Freud started from the position that individuals are biologically provided with specific pleasure-seeking and destructive tendencies. These basic drives or instincts, such as to eat, to avoid pain and obtain sexual pleasure, derive from the unconscious part of the mind and are expressed in an energy which Freud referred to as the identity (Jones, 2006:400). The identity requires instant gratification without concern for the rights of others and is only subject to the pleasure principle (Siegel, 2004:154). The libido, for example, is the sex drive. An uncontrolled libido will result in rape and other deviant behaviours (Brown, Esbensen & Geis, 2001:269). ○ The second structure is the ego, which develops early in life, when a child begins to learn that his or her wishes cannot be instantly gratified. The ego is the conscious state of the personality, and operates on the reality principle, which orientates the person toward the real world in which he or she lives (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:69). The ego takes into account the practical and the conventional according to prevailing social norms. The ego has the task of balancing the demands of the identity against the inhibitions imposed by the third structure of the personality - the superego – in the individual's response to external influences (Burke, 2005:74-75). ○ The superego is the force of self-criticism and conscience. It is the moral aspect of our personalities and we use the superego to judge our own

	<p>and other people's behaviour (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:69). The superego is divided into two parts: conscience and ego-ideal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conscience tells us what is right and wrong. It forces the ego to control the identity and directs the individual towards morally acceptable and responsible behaviour ego-ideal, which may not be pleasurable (Siegel, 2004:154). <p>Freud Cassel and Bernstein (2007:81) believed that the identity, the ego and the superego are constantly at odds with one another, and thus create struggles known as intra-psychic conflict. Freud, Brown et al (2001:270) contended that conflict, particularly during childhood, needs to be resolved appropriately. Unresolved conflicts will increase the likelihood of problem behaviour in later years. Because many of these conflicts involve a person's most threatening memories, thoughts, and impulses, they are usually kept out of consciousness by what Freud called defence mechanisms. Defence mechanisms can be adaptive in that they help people to function in society, but if people rely too heavily on them, they may lead to certain problems. These problems can range from seemingly irrational symptoms of anxiety, worry, and guilt to substance abuse and interpersonal conflict, physical dysfunctions, and even severe mental disorders. Indeed, Freud believed that the type, number, and intensity of intra-psychic conflicts and the defence mechanisms required to deal with them shaped the personality and, in extreme cases, led to mental disorders (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:81).</p> <p>Criminals, for example, may rely solely on repression or denial to hold sexual and aggressive impulses at bay until they "explode" (i.e. when they are triggered by certain events or situations). Displacement is another defence mechanism that can help to explain some instances of child or spouse abuse. The abuser may be too afraid to direct anger toward a boss or other authority figure and may instead turn on a helpless child or submissive spouse. An abused spouse, in turn, may not be able to respond appropriately to the abuser's aggression and may "take it out" on the child (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:83).</p> <p>Although Freud did not actually address the psychodynamic roots of criminal behaviour, he believed that many criminals are driven by the unconscious desire to be punished by society for behaviours that preceded their crimes, so that guilt comes not as the result of criminal behaviour, but as its unconscious cause (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:83). According to Freud (Brown et al, 2001:269±270), sublimation is a healthy response to guilt. In such instances, the individual channels his or her drives into socially approved activities.</p>
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2. Explain the difference between classical and operant conditioning. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 47-48
Summary:	<p>Classical conditioning</p> <p>Knowing that dogs salivate when given meat, Pavlov (1849±1936) (Jones, 2001:411), gave meat to dogs accompanied by another stimulus, the ringing of a bell. After a while, he simply rang the bell without presenting the food, but the dogs still salivated.</p> <p>Pavlov who was a Russian physiologist (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:71) concluded that the dogs' salivation was an automatic response and that they could, therefore, be conditioned to respond to other stimuli. Pavlov's theory about conditioning became known as classical conditioning; classical conditioning refers to the process by which a learnt reaction becomes automatic and internalised. Pavlov's finding was significant because it demonstrated that criminal behaviour could be modified by manipulating</p>

	<p>associations with external changes in the environment. According to classical conditioning theory, the subject is passive and learns what to expect from the environment (Jones, 2001:412). The feeling of fear is an example of a response which often results from conditioned responses to pain felt early in life. As far as crime and punishment are concerned, however, classical conditioning is of little significance, since punishment by the criminal justice system does not immediately follow the criminal act.</p> <p><u>Operant conditioning</u></p> <p>A more refined version of behavioural conditioning is operant conditioning. Inoperant conditioning the subject is active and learns how to get what it wants from the environment. Operant conditioning is associated with John B Watson (1878-1958) and BF Skinner (1904±1990) and continues to be the dominant behavioural theory in psychology (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:71). Skinner, Cassel and Bernstein (2007:87) emphasised three elements in operant learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Antecedent conditions (the things that precede or trigger behaviours) ▪ The behaviour itself ▪ The consequences of the behaviour <p>There may be many triggers for a given behaviour and Skinner stressed that, to change behaviour, one may have to change the antecedent conditions that trigger the behaviour. Skinner's significant contribution was to cultivate the notion of learning through the consequences of behaviour. A behaviour that produces consequences that the individual finds rewarding and increases the frequency of that behaviour is said to be reinforced. A behaviour that produces consequences that the individual finds unpleasant and that therefore decreases the frequency of this behaviour is said to be punished. The process of learning through consequences is referred to as operant (or instrumental) conditioning (Hollin, 2001:47).</p> <p>In operant conditioning, behaviour is understood in terms of an interaction between the person and the environment. The environment and the person influence each other. Environmental forces are many and diverse, for example political, educational, economic and legal systems; the media; words and actions of friends and parents. Operant learning uses rewards and punishment to reinforce or curtail certain behaviours. In other words, operant conditioning is another method of learning by association. As far as its relevance to criminal behaviour is concerned, the argument is that a person engages in criminal activities as a result of associations with the criminal act. For example, an adolescent who steals something because of the taunts of his or her friends will eventually steal without being taunted.</p> <p>Clarence Ray Jeffery (1965) suggested that criminal behaviour is operant behaviour which is reinforced by the changes it produces in the environment. Offences against property are positively reinforced by the material gain of the items; offences against the person are negatively reinforced by the removal of an enemy. Criminal behaviour is thus largely determined by an absence of aversive consequences (Jones, 2001:413).</p>
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3. Why is social learning theory important to criminology? Give background information and discuss Bandura's social learning theory of aggression. Your answer must include practical examples. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 48-51
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social learning theory claims that behaviour is reinforced not only by rewards and punishments as in operant learning, but also by observing the behaviour of others - by using others as models (Jones, 2001:413).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social learning theorists argue that people are not actually born with an inclination to act violently, but that they learn to be aggressive through their life experiences. People learn to act aggressively when, as children, they model their behaviour on the violent acts of adults. Later in life, these violent behaviour patterns persist in social relationships. For example, the boy who sees his father repeatedly strike his mother is likely to become a battering parent or husband (Siegel, 2004:136). • Social learning theorists view violence as something learnt through a process called behaviour modelling or imitation (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • In modern society, aggressive acts are usually modelled on three principle role models (Siegel, 2004:156; Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:72). • Family members: Studies of family life show that children who use aggressive tactics have parents who use similar behaviours when dealing with others. If children grow up in a home where violence is a way of life, they will learn to believe that such behaviour is acceptable and rewarding. • Social learning theorists say that the following three factors may contribute to violent and/or aggressive behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An event that heightens arousal: such as a person frustrating or provoking another through physical assault or verbal abuse. ○ Aggressive skills: learnt aggressive responses picked up from observing others, either in person or by watching TV or films. ○ Expected outcomes: the belief that aggression will somehow be rewarded. <p>Rewards may include the reduction of tension or anger, financial gain, building self-esteem, or being praised by others.</p>
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4. Discuss Kohlberg's three stages in the development of moral thinking and decision-making. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 52-53
Summary:	<p>Kohlberg (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:90) argued that there are three stages in the development of moral thinking and decision-making, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preconventional ▪ Conventional ▪ Postconventional <p>a. Preconventional stage During this stage, decisions about right and wrong are based on the threat of punishment. For instance, a child may refrain from taking money from his or her mother's purse because if the child is caught, the behaviour will be punished. Similarly, an adult may resist the temptation to exceed the speed limit for fear of being caught or fined.</p> <p>b. Conventional stage People see certain behaviours as right or wrong depending on whether prevailing conventions, in the form of laws, say they are right or wrong.</p> <p>c. Postconventional stage People make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles; in other words, people make their moral decisions on the view of right and justice to which they personally subscribe.</p> <p>Kohlberg and Siegel (2004:157) classified people according to the stage on this continuum at which their moral development ceases. Kohlberg and his associates conducted studies that showed criminals to be significantly lower in their moral development compared with non-criminals with the same social background.</p>

	<p>The development of moral reasoning does not take place in a vacuum. It depends on what is learnt at home, from peers, and from society as a whole. To develop law-abiding tendencies, children need to see patterns of moral behaviour in parents and peers that is at least at the conventional stage.</p> <p>Recent research indicates that the decision not to commit crimes may be influenced by one's stage of moral development. People at the lowest levels report that they are deterred from crime simply because of their fear of punishment. Those in the middle consider the reactions of family and friends. Those at the highest stages refrain from crime because they believe in the concept of a duty to others and universal rights (Siegel, 2004:160).</p> <p>Moral development theory suggests that people who obey the law simply to avoid punishment or have outlooks mainly characterised by self-interest are more likely to commit crimes than those who view the law as something that benefits everybody. Those at higher stages of moral reasoning tend to sympathise with the rights of others and are associated with conventional behaviours such as honesty, generosity, and nonviolence (Siegel, 2004:160).</p>
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Social positivism: Structure theories

1. "Social disorganisation theory studies the incidence of crime in terms of the ecological features of the environment." Explain this statement. [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 62
Summary:	<p>The three variables that are central to ecological theory are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ poverty, ▪ mobility of residents and ▪ racial heterogeneity. <p>These independent variables generate social disorganisation which, in turn, contributes to crime and misconduct. These theories attempt to explain why crime rates are high in areas characterised by urban decay. In such environments, there is a high turnover of residents, large-scale unemployment, and a large number of broken and troubled families (who frequently require welfare intervention). Such a socially disorganised environment obviously does not provide essential services such as proper education, healthcare and housing. This means that the key social control agents in society can no longer function properly.</p>

2. "The focus of strain theory is on the feelings of anger and frustration as a result of blocked objectives." Explain this statement. [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 62-63
Summary:	<p>Strain theory supports the view that disorganised urban slum areas are the source of crime. According to this theory, the societal structure exerts the greatest pressure on the lower class, which is why these theorists explain crime as a lower-class phenomenon. They concentrate on those elements within lower-class structures from which antisocial patterns of behaviour emerge.</p> <p>Strain is also associated with distorted aspirations, unrealistic objectives and materialism (Brown et al, 2001:263; 295). According to these theorists, crime is the consequence of the frustration and anger that people experience as a result of their inability to achieve social and financial success by legal means. Stress, frustration or strain caused by unfulfilled aspirations increase the likelihood that norms will be contravened. In short, certain groups commit crime to relieve the</p>

	<p>strain associated with failure. The key objectives of strain theory are therefore to identify the sources that cause strain and the way in which people adapt to this strain. It is assumed that most people share similar values and goals, but that a person's ability to achieve these goals is determined by his or her socioeconomic position. In middle- and upper-class communities, strain does not occur because educational opportunities and status careers are readily accessible. In lower-class areas, strain occurs because young people do not have access to any legitimate means of success. As a result of these obstacles, people may resort to deviant (illegal) means to achieve their goals, or they may reject socially accepted objectives and replace them with objectives of their own.</p>
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3. Social ecology and strain theory, as branches of structural theory, regard crime as a lower-class phenomenon. Describe this viewpoint in full. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 61-63
Summary:	<p><u>Ecological theory</u> Ecology studies the relationship between the organism and its environment. Social ecology is the study of peoples and institutions in relation to the environment (Williams, 2004:270). The term "social ecology" refers to a type of research that examines the following (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:315):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ various geographical areas within cities, communities, and neighbourhoods ▪ the area concentrations, regularities, and patterns of social life in fields such as work/leisure, health/sickness, and conformity/deviance <p>The three variables that are central to ecological theory are poverty, mobility of residents and racial heterogeneity. These independent variables generate social disorganisation which, in turn, contributes to crime and misconduct. These theories attempt to explain why crime rates are high in areas characterised by urban decay. In such environments, there is a high turnover of residents, large-scale unemployment, and a large number of broken and troubled families (who frequently require welfare intervention). Such a socially disorganised environment obviously does not provide essential services such as proper education, healthcare and housing. This means that the key social control agents in society can no longer function properly. It is important that the community has the means to control crime itself. Social organisation is maintained when a group is committed to certain social rules, but when this commitment diminishes and breaks down (e.g. when a significant number of people leave the community and/or the community's composition changes frequently), social control obviously declines (Barlow, 1996:446). The popularity of the theory of social ecology waned as support for strain and control theories increased. At present there has been a revival of interest in social ecology theory as part of a fresh attempt to understand the causes of misconduct and crime. Today greater use is made of more complex statistical models to determine the influence of urban ecological conditions on crime patterns. Criminologists now include new techniques, such as data from self-reports and victimisation studies. Research has shown that the social context of an environment has a significant influence on the incidence of misconduct and crime. Densely populated urban environments that show signs of decay perpetuate social disorder which, in turn, weakens residents' ties with both their primary groups (family and peer groups) and the community. There is a lack of social support, and it is social support that integrates and involves the community in conventional social institutions such as the school, religious activities and family. Instead of a sense of community, there is a</p>

	<p>feeling of alienation, which means that residents become psychologically distanced from the surrounding community. Furthermore, the general sense of anonymity makes people more susceptible to criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Strain theory</p> <p>Strain theory supports the view that disorganised urban slum areas are the source of crime. According to this theory, the societal structure exerts the greatest pressure on the lower class, which is why these theorists explain crime as a lower-class phenomenon. They concentrate on those elements within lower-class structures from which antisocial patterns of behaviour emerge.</p> <p>Strain is also associated with distorted aspirations, unrealistic objectives and materialism (Brown et al, 2001:263; 295). According to these theorists, crime is the consequence of the frustration and anger that people experience as a result of their inability to achieve social and financial success by legal means. Stress, frustration or strain caused by unfulfilled aspirations increase the likelihood that norms will be contravened. In short, certain groups commit crime to relieve the strain associated with failure. The key objectives of strain theory are therefore to identify the sources that cause strain and the way in which people adapt to this strain. It is assumed that most people share similar values and goals, but that a person's ability to achieve these goals is determined by his or her socioeconomic position. In middle- and upper-class communities, strain does not occur because educational opportunities and status careers are readily accessible. In lower-class areas, strain occurs because young people do not have access to any legitimate means of success. As a result of these obstacles, people may resort to deviant (illegal) means to achieve their goals, or they may reject socially accepted objectives and replace them with objectives of their own.</p> <p>Strain theory emerged during the early 1960s as the dominant explanation of crime (Lilly et al, 2007:64). Although its emphasis on crime as a lower-class phenomenon has been widely criticised, the strain perspective does contribute to our search for an explanation of crime.</p>
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Social disorganisation theory

1. List the differences between social organisation and social disorganisation. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 68-69
Summary:	<p><u>Social organisation</u></p> <p>To understand social disorganisation, one should first have a clear understanding of social organisation. Social organisation occurs when people's behaviour is guided by uniform norms and expectations. People in all societies depend on each other to survive and achieve their goals. People also develop social organisation to regulate their own behaviour and the behaviour of others. This gives rise to reciprocal expectations between people as they become increasingly dependent on one another. In other words, in societies characterised by social organisation, people learn what to expect from themselves, what to expect from others and what others can expect from them. Cultural traditions, customs and a system of rules and regulations are thus developed, and these guide people in their various actions and activities. Society's laws, which are codified rules of culture, determine which forms of social behaviour are desirable and which are not. In short, a society is organised according to behavioural patterns that contribute to human survival and that encourage compliance with socially and culturally prescribed values.</p> <p><u>Social disorganisation</u></p> <p>Social disorganisation can be defined as the inability of a community structure to</p>

	<p>realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control (Bartollas, 2003:96). Social disorganisation theory suggests that macro-social forces (e.g. migration, segregation, structural transformation of the economy and housing discrimination) interact with community-level factors (concentrated poverty, family disruption, residential turnover) to impede social organisation. The concept of social disorganisation is based on three variables: poverty, residential mobility, and racial heterogeneity (Jones, 2001:129). Poor communities result in social disorganisation because they do not have adequate resources to deal with their problems. The high level of mobility among residents causes anonymity and makes it all but impossible to engender any sense of community. The decline of social control through the absence of common values allows a pattern of delinquent behaviour to develop, which tends to be handed down from one generation to the next through the process of cultural transmission. Urban crime, therefore, is portrayed as resulting from the failure of the inner city environment to encourage true integration and a sense of community for its different cultures (Jones, 2001:129).</p> <p>Not only does social disorganisation lead to the breakdown of informal social control in communities and families, but it also weakens the capacity of a community to protect itself from crime. Survey findings suggest that poor and socially disorganised communities are increasingly resorting to social isolation as a means of protecting themselves against crime. Evidence is accumulating both in South Africa and abroad that social disorganisation is not only strongly associated with high rates of crime and violence, but also has a major impact on the effectiveness of crime prevention at community level (Emmett, 2001:4).</p>
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2. Write notes on the social disorganisation theory as interpreted by Shaw and McKay.(10)

Refer:	
Summary:	<p>Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay (1942) set about statistically testing the assumption that crime was greater in disorganised areas than elsewhere in the city. They plotted data on where juvenile delinquents lived on a map of Chicago that had been divided into concentric zones, radiating from the city centre to the outer commuter zone (Coleman & Norris, 2000:56). They focused, in particular, on one zone, the zone in transition, which is an area of a city characterised by low rents and deteriorating buildings adjacent to the city centre; in this zone there was a concentration of delinquents. This diverse and rapidly changing population, Shaw and McKay (in Coleman & Norris, 2000:57) argued, led to social disorganisation ± an absence of stable or common standards and a breakdown in community institutions ± and a resulting failure to effectively socialise or control children.</p> <p>Shaw and McKay's findings (cited in Hayward, 2006:39; Coleman & Norris, 2000:56± 57) were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delinquency rates were highest in run-down inner-city zones. • Delinquency rates declined progressively the further one moved out into the more prosperous suburbs. • The concentration of delinquents was found to persist over long periods of time, despite the fact that the composition of the population living in the area changed frequently over time (because it was the area where the various new immigrant groups tended to live until they could afford to move elsewhere). <p>These findings enabled Shaw and McKay to conclude that delinquency was the product of sociological factors within the transition zone rather than individual pathology or any inherent ethnic characteristics. Their conclusion did much to dispel</p>

	earlier criminological theories, which located the root cause of crime as being within the individual. Shaw and McKay (in Hayward, 2006:39) went on to claim that socially disorganised neighbourhoods perpetuate a situation in which delinquent behaviour patterns are culturally transmitted. Delinquent traditions are established and passed on in play groups and gangs.
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Structure Theories and Anomie and strain

1. Briefly discuss the six premises of structural theory. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 60-61
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure theories represent the purest form of sociological explanation. According to structure theories, crime is a product of defects in the social structure. • Social structure theories are macro-theories. These theories have been designed to account, in particular, for the higher incidence of crime among the less advantaged or lower-class members of society. The assumption is that areas in which large-scale poverty and social disorganisation occur will have a higher incidence of misconduct and crime. • Crime is regarded as being largely a lower-class phenomenon which breeds criminal behaviour that begins in youth and continues into young adulthood (Siegel, 2004:80). Shortcomings in the social structure increase the likelihood of people in the lower social strata resorting to illegal actions. The assumption here is that there is a link between a person's socioeconomic situation and the likelihood of him or her resorting to misconduct and crime. Consequently, a person who is low on the social scale, and who has fewer economic resources at his or her disposal and more cultural barriers to overcome, will engage in misconduct and crime. • Structural issues contribute to poverty, unemployment, poor education and racism, all of which are regarded as the root causes of high crime rates among members of socially deprived groups. • Structure theorists are not concerned to find out why an individual commits crime. The argument is that misconduct and crime are functions of a person's position in the socioeconomic structure of that particular society. The focus, therefore, is on certain ecological areas that experience a high incidence of misconduct and crime. • Social structure theories reflect a fundamental trust in the social system and assume that there is consensus among all people in society about the validity of laws, but that shortcomings in society must be pointed out and rectified (Brown et al, 200:263).

2. Identify and briefly discuss the two branches of structural theory. [4]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 61-63
Summary:	<p>We can identify two branches of structure theories. We can also refer to these branches as two independent, but interrelated, subgroups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social disorganisation (also known as ecological theory) • Strain (also known as anomie theory) <p>Strain theories regard crime as the result of shortcomings in the social structure, and ecological or disorganisation theories analyse the social and economic conditions in the environment. These two subgroups of theories are closely related and, to a large extent, overlap, but there are differences between them, which is why we shall</p>

analyse each one separately.

Ecological theory

Ecology studies the relationship between the organism and its environment. Social ecology is the study of peoples and institutions in relation to the environment (Williams, 2004:270).

The term "social ecology" refers to a type of research that examines the following (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:315):

- various geographical areas within cities, communities, and neighbourhoods
- the area concentrations, regularities, and patterns of social life in fields such as work/leisure, health/sickness, and conformity/deviance

The three variables that are central to ecological theory are poverty, mobility of residents and racial heterogeneity. These independent variables generate social disorganisation which, in turn, contributes to crime and misconduct. These theories attempt to explain why crime rates are high in areas characterised by urban decay. In such environments, there is a high turnover of residents, large-scale unemployment, and a large number of broken and troubled families (who frequently require welfare intervention). Such a socially disorganised environment obviously does not provide essential services such as proper education, healthcare and housing. This means that the key social control agents in society can no longer function properly.

It is important that the community has the means to control crime itself. Social organisation is maintained when a group is committed to certain social rules, but when this commitment diminishes and breaks down (e.g. when a significant number of people leave the community and/or the community's composition changes frequently), social control obviously declines (Barlow, 1996:446).

The popularity of the theory of social ecology waned as support for strain and control theories increased. At present there has been a revival of interest in social ecology theory as part of a fresh attempt to understand the causes of misconduct and crime. Today greater use is made of more complex statistical models to determine the influence of urban ecological conditions on crime patterns. Criminologists now include new techniques, such as data from self-reports and victimisation studies. Research has shown that the social context of an environment has a significant influence on the incidence of misconduct and crime. Densely populated urban environments that show signs of decay perpetuate social disorder which, in turn, weakens residents' ties with both their primary groups (family and peer groups) and the community. There is a lack of social support, and it is social support that integrates and involves the community in conventional social institutions such as the school, religious activities and family. Instead of a sense of community, there is a feeling of alienation, which means that residents become psychologically distanced from the surrounding community. Furthermore, the general sense of anonymity makes people more susceptible to criminal behaviour.

Strain theory

Strain theory supports the view that disorganised urban slum areas are the source of crime. According to this theory, the societal structure exerts the greatest pressure on the lower class, which is why these theorists explain crime as a lower-class phenomenon. They concentrate on those elements within lower-class structures from which antisocial patterns of behaviour emerge.

Strain is also associated with distorted aspirations, unrealistic objectives and materialism (Brown et al, 2001:263; 295). According to these theorists, crime is the consequence of the frustration and anger that people experience as a result of their inability to achieve social and financial success by legal means. Stress, frustration or strain caused by unfulfilled aspirations increase the likelihood that

	<p>norms will be contravened. In short, certain groups commit crime to relieve the strain associated with failure. The key objectives of strain theory are therefore to identify the sources that cause strain and the way in which people adapt to this strain. It is assumed that most people share similar values and goals, but that a person's ability to achieve these goals is determined by his or her socioeconomic position. In middle- and upper-class communities, strain does not occur because educational opportunities and status careers are readily accessible. In lower-class areas, strain occurs because young people do not have access to any legitimate means of success. As a result of these obstacles, people may resort to deviant (illegal) means to achieve their goals, or they may reject socially accepted objectives and replace them with objectives of their own.</p> <p>Strain theory emerged during the early 1960s as the dominant explanation of crime (Lilly et al, 2007:64). Although its emphasis on crime as a lower-class phenomenon has been widely criticised, the strain perspective does contribute to our search for an explanation of crime.</p>
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3. Name the three independent variables that are central to the ecological theory. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 62
Summary:	<p>The three variables that are central to ecological theory are poverty, mobility of residents and racial heterogeneity. These independent variables generate social disorganisation which, in turn, contributes to crime and misconduct. These theories attempt to explain why crime rates are high in areas characterised by urban decay. In such environments, there is a high turnover of residents, large-scale unemployment, and a large number of broken and troubled families (who frequently require welfare intervention). Such a socially disorganised environment obviously does not provide essential services such as proper education, healthcare and housing. This means that the key social control agents in society can no longer function properly.</p>

4. Critically discuss the work of the Chicago School regarding the study of crime. [20]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 69-70
Summary:	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In its attempts to explain why crime seemed endemic to certain neighbourhoods or localities, the Chicago School of Sociology focused on the environment. • Starting from the assumption that the environment influences the way that the poor in society behave, the Chicago School focused on the urban situation. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tierney (2006:90) highlights the assumptions of the Chicago School as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crime and crime rates were viewed as social phenomena and could not be explained in terms of the individual's biology or psychology. ○ Crime was linked to social disorganisation, by which they meant that family and community-based bonds had been weakened. Low levels of social integration were associated with high levels of crime. ○ It was the social life of certain neighbourhoods that was seen as pathological, and not the people living in these neighbourhoods.

	<p>Criminal behaviour was regarded as a normal response to an abnormal situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There should be government intervention to improve the basis of social organisation in the city's criminal neighbourhoods. ● The starting point for the Chicago School was Robert Park's theory of human ecology. ● Park argued that the development of urban areas was shaped by certain patterns of social process. Different kinds of human beings share the same environment and are dependent on each other. The urban environment can therefore be examined in a scientific way, through the careful and detailed observation of social life in different parts of the city. ● Ernest Burgess (1928) produced a model of the city that provided a framework for understanding the social roots of crime. ● He argued that, as cities expand in size, the development is patterned socially; cities grow in a series of concentric zones or rings. ● Burgess (in Burke, 2005:97) outlined five different zones and claimed that a competitive process decided how people were distributed spatially among these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ commercial enterprises were located in the central business district in close proximity to the transport systems; ○ the most expensive residential areas were in the outer zones, away from the bustle of the city centre, ○ the pollution of the factories and the homes of the poor. ● It was the "zone in transition" ± containing rows of deteriorating houses and often built in the shadow of ageing factories - that was the particular focus of Burgess's study. ● The outward expansion of the business district led to the constant displacement of residents. As the least desirable living area, this zone of transition was the focus for the influx of immigrants who were too poor to reside elsewhere. ● Burgess (in Burke, 2005:97) observed that these social patterns weakened family and communal ties and resulted in social disorganisation. Social disorganisation was therefore presented as the primary explanation of criminal behaviour.
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5. Why does Durkheim believe that crime is functional in a society? Explain the various functions that crime fulfils (according to Durkheim). [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 80
Summary:	<p>b. Crime is functional</p> <p>Crime is functional in a society because, according to Durkheim, it forms the basis of social change. Crime often highlights those aspects and processes that need to be changed. In South Africa, the high incidence of crime has made it necessary to identify priority crimes, and a national crime prevention strategy has been established to address the problem. Crime, in fact, helps society prepare for change. Durkheim (Tierney, 2006:87) argues that crime is functionally useful; it helps to maintain a healthy society. Crime fulfils an adaptive function and a boundary maintenance function.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adaptive function: Crime's adaptive function is to introduce new ideas into society, thereby preventing society from stagnating.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary maintenance function: Media reports and conversations between people lead to the criminal event being inserted into people's lives and this, in turn, functions to reaffirm the boundary between good and bad behaviour. The collective nature of the responses to the criminal event in fact promotes social solidarity.
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6. Discuss the adaptations and reactions to anomie in a society. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 82-83
Summary:	<p>When a society finds itself in a state of anomie, a number of reactions or modes of adaptation are possible. Each of these adaptations is a way of coping with the balance (or imbalance) between goals and means (Siegel & Senna, 2000:146-147).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conformity is the most common reaction, even in societies characterised by anomie. This means that both the cultural goals and the institutionalised means of achieving them are accepted. People simply accept the status quo and continue their pursuit of success within the constraints of the conventional (accepted) means available. In Merton's (Williams, 2004:308) view, this approach (conformity) works because most people fall into this category - which means that society remains basically stable. • Innovation is the most common deviant reaction. In an anomic society, innovators (deviants) get the opportunity to act. These people pursue society's goals, but do not attach any value to the rules or accepted means, simply because society as a whole is unaware of any rules. The overriding principle is that the end justifies the means. Scarce goods such as money and jewellery may be obtained, for example, by stealing. It is interesting to note that, as far as the potential offender is concerned, innovation may be a more effective means of achieving success than conformity. Instead of saving money in the bank and earning interest, for example, robbing the bank is much quicker and enables one to obtain large amounts of money at once. It is in this category that Merton (Williams, 2004:309) includes most of the individuals who make up the crime statistics. This is why Merton saw innovation as particularly common among the lower classes: they are stigmatised anyway owing to their low skill levels, low pay and greater vulnerability to unemployment. Their reaction tends to be to commit crimes against property (e.g. theft and burglary) and get involved in organised crime (where the sole end is financial gain). • Ritualism involves the acceptance of institutionalised means and the rejection of cultural goals. Ritualists are usually not regarded as deviant. These people are no longer trying to get ahead, but are concentrating purely on keeping what they have obtained already - by rigidly following the rules and norms. Ritualists' jobs (and keeping their jobs) are their security, and they do not try to use their jobs as a means to improve their positions (e.g. by working hard with a view to promotion). Ritualists include many lower middle-class people who have abandoned any dreams of bettering their lot in life, but who still abide by the rules of society (Williams, 2004:309). • Retreatism is an escapist reaction. Here, both the cultural goal of progress and the approved means are rejected. This category includes vagrants, drunkards, drug addicts and the mentally ill. Merton (Williams, 2004:309) felt that these people did not really belong to the society in which they lived. Retreatists might also include racial or religious minorities, particularly if these people are severely disadvantaged. Retreatists who are alcoholics and

	<p>drug addicts may commit offences (either to fund their habit or while under the influence of alcohol or drugs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebellion involves rejection of the system as such. Both the goals and the means are rejected and replaced by new ones. One example may be deliberately damaging property and a more extreme example may be a revolutionary who attempts to overthrow a government by force. In this category are street gang members, terrorists and/or freedom fighters. The rebellious reaction often involves destructive crimes, such as wilful damage to property and crimes of public disorder. It may even include murder, terrorist offences and, in fact, any crime designed to attack the basis of that society's culture (Williams, 2004:308).
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Social positivism: Process theories

1. "The study of the individual's interactions brings a micro theory orientation to process theories." Explain this statement. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 92-93
Summary:	<p>Social process theories attempt to explain how individuals (micro) become offenders. The focus is on social interactions or processes as experienced by the individual rather than the social structure (macro) (Williams & McShane, 2004:201).</p> <p>According to social process theory, a person who engages in misconduct and crime is someone whose personality and behaviour (which are shaped by key social relationships and social processes) are out of line with conventional society. Process theorists focus, in particular, on the social interactions of individuals with intimate groups such as the family and the peer group. It is these interactions, they claim, that are the key to explaining criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Special attention is paid to the family as the primary socialising agent. Where parental care is inadequate, absent or destructive, the child's development (i.e. towards emotional maturity) will be hampered. Although there is some debate about which elements of the parent-child relationship are the most important, there is general consensus that family relationships have a crucial influence on antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>The influence of peer group relationships is also considered to be important. Young people who form close relationships with peer group members may end up acquiring undesirable attitudes. The young person may adopt the techniques and attitudes of a group that favours drug use, that engages in various criminal offences and that is prepared to use violence to attain its ends. Associating with such a group will obviously alienate the young person from his or her more conventional friends and institutions.</p> <p>Misconduct and crime are also linked to factors such as underachievement at school and inadequate educational facilities. This, in turn, contributes to conflict which leads to the alienation of the person from a conventional social institution such as the school. The young person then develops a poor self-image and displays little interest in following a law-abiding lifestyle (Brown et al, 1998:301).</p>

2. "The key argument of learning theories is that crime is the product of certain learning processes." Briefly explain this statement. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Summary:	Learning theorists believe that poverty and social class are not sufficient, by

	<p>themselves, to explain crime and misconduct. They emphasise that the norms, values and behaviour associated with criminal activities need to be learnt. Young offenders have to learn how to become criminals (e.g. they need to learn the techniques used to steal a car) and how to handle the consequences of their actions (e.g. shame and guilt). The values, norms and motives associated with committing criminal acts are learnt via interaction with significant others, such as family members or peer group members.</p> <p>At present learning theories play a prominent role in the study of misconduct and crime. The learning principle has a significant influence on policy (e.g. advertisements pointing out the danger of drugs).</p>
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3. "Control theories explain why most people are law abiding." What does this statement mean? [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Summary:	<p>Unlike learning theories, control theories are based on the view that various forms of misconduct, such as drug abuse and truancy, are attractive to virtually all teenagers. Such actions represent the exciting and adventurous behaviour portrayed in the mass media. So, the question should be: why do some young people refrain from misconduct, obey conventional rules and finally become law-abiding adults? In other words, conformity itself needs explanation - it should not be assumed. Social control theorists in effect ask, "Why don't we all break the law?" (Coleman & Norris, 2002:67). According to control theorists, the answer to this question should be sought in young people's ties to conventional groups, individuals and institutions and, in particular, in the strength of these ties. Those who have a close relationship with their parents, family and teachers and who maintain a positive self-image will be able to resist the temptations of misconduct. Offences which lead to punishment and incarceration mean that the person will obviously lose his or her good standing in the community. People are law-abiding because they are controlled or constrained in some way.</p>

4. Learning theory and control theory are important branches of social process theories. Describe both theories in detail. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning theorists believe that poverty and social class are not sufficient, by themselves, to explain crime and misconduct. They emphasise that the norms, values and behaviour associated with criminal activities need to be learnt. Young offenders have to learn how to become criminals (e.g. they need to learn the techniques used to steal a car) and how to handle the consequences of their actions (e.g. shame and guilt). The values, norms and motives associated with committing criminal acts are learnt via interaction with significant others, such as family members or peer group members. At present learning theories play a prominent role in the study of misconduct and crime. The learning principle has a significant influence on policy (e.g. advertisements pointing out the danger of drugs). • Unlike learning theories, control theories are based on the view that various forms of misconduct, such as drug abuse and truancy, are attractive to virtually all teenagers. Such actions represent the exciting and adventurous behaviour portrayed in the mass media. So, the question should be: why do

	<p>some young people refrain from misconduct, obey conventional rules and finally become law-abiding adults? In other words, conformity itself needs explanation - it should not be assumed. Social control theorists in effect ask, "Why don't we all break the law?" (Coleman & Norris, 2002:67). According to control theorists, the answer to this question should be sought in young people's ties to conventional groups, individuals and institutions and, in particular, in the strength of these ties. Those who have a close relationship with their parents, family and teachers and who maintain a positive self-image will be able to resist the temptations of misconduct. Offences which lead to punishment and incarceration mean that the person will obviously lose his or her good standing in the community. People are law-abiding because they are controlled or constrained in some way.</p>
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Sutherland's theory of differential association

1. "Acquiring the disposition needed to commit crime is more important than learning the techniques used in committing crime." Analyse this statement in terms of Sutherland's nine propositions. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 98-102
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sutherland maintained that criminal behaviour was learnt through social interactions. • To describe this learning process, he developed the concept of differential association. The fundamental principles of differential association have been set out in nine propositions that explain the process whereby a person becomes involved in crime <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Criminal behaviour is learnt</u> The basic argument of differential association is that, like all forms of behaviour, criminal behaviour is learnt from other people. This eliminates the roles of heredity, human nature and innovation as causes of deviant behaviour. These individuals may come from good homes, where social norms and values are accepted and followed - but it is the behaviour learnt from deviant friends that has an overriding influence. 2. <u>Criminal behaviour is learned through interaction with other people by means of a process of communication.</u> 3. <u>The learning process takes place mainly within intimate personal groups.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents' influence in the process of education during which language, habits and customs are acquired is accepted as a given. • As a child gets older, the behaviour initially shaped by the parents comes increasingly under the influence of peers, which is why parents are often concerned about their children's choice of friends. • In Sutherland's theory, the influence of the media on the learning process is regarded as minimal. One should nevertheless bear in mind that the nature of the media has changed considerably since Sutherland's theory was first formulated (1939). Modern technology has given us a media that is considerably more attention-grabbing, dynamic and enticing. 4. <u>When criminal behaviour is learnt, this learning process includes the following:</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning the techniques needed to commit specific crimes (which may be simple or complex) • the presence of the necessary motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude <p>5. <u>The specific direction of motives and drives is learnt from definitions of the legal codes as favourable or unfavourable.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dominance of either the criminal or the conventional influences in a person's life will determine whether the particular person will regard crime as an acceptable way of life. • The definition that is favourable or unfavourable (i.e. towards breaking the law) provides the key to differential association, because it is this definition that determines an individual's values or mindset. • Even in the parental home, children learn definitions that favour breaking the law. Examples are parents regularly committing traffic violations, bringing home office supplies such as paper and pens, or discussing possible ways of evading tax. • The transfer of values, no matter how positive the intention, may lead to the development of a negative definition. • An otherwise law-abiding parent who says that it is acceptable to steal to feed your children probably regards it as an argument that will reinforce a sense of commitment to the family ("I will do anything for my children, even steal"). On the other hand, a parent who has violated the law and who has been to prison, for example, may make his or her children aware that theft is wrong. In both these instances, the child receives conflicting definitions or messages. <p>6. <u>A person engages in delinquency or crime when the preponderance of definitions is in favour of breaking the law.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the influence of definitions favouring crime carries more weight than the influence of definitions that discourage breaking the law, this preponderance will encourage the learning of criminal behaviour. • A school pupil or student who associates regularly with friends who abuse drugs may also eventually learn to smoke dagga or use other drugs. <p>7. <u>Differential association varies in respect of frequency, duration, priority and intensity.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all associations carry the same weight. Sutherland's theory makes provision for variation in frequency, duration, priority and intensity. • Frequency refers to how often a person is exposed to favourable definitions of crime, and duration relates to the time spent in each such exposure. • Priority specifies the phase during which certain associations begin (e.g. definitions absorbed during childhood have a greater impact than definitions learnt later in life). • Intensity reflects the degree of identification with certain associations. The more a child identifies with a person (admiring such a person), the more weight will be attached to the definitions provided by that person.
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	<p>8. <u>The process of learning criminal behaviour by means of association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all the mechanisms that apply in any learning process.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognition, conation and affectation, are the three mechanisms of learning. • Cognition forms the information control centre where all incoming stimuli are processed. Cognition stores our thoughts and experiences. • The function of conation within the learning process is the "performance guiding factor." Conation establishes the pace at which we perform a learning task and the autonomy we exercise when learning. Some people will be slow to respond and first think a matter over and consider the options. Others respond more quickly. Conation also consists of our skills of fluidity, dexterity, mobility and coordination. • Affectation runs concurrently with the interaction of cognition and conation in the learning process. Affectation is made up of feelings, emotional responses and values. <p>9. <u>Although criminal behaviour is an expression of general needs and values, the offence is not explained by such needs and values, because noncriminal behaviour is an expression of the same needs and values.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last two propositions illustrate the link with general learning principles. Both propositions emphasise the fact that criminal behaviour is learnt in the same way as any other behaviour, and that both types of behaviour are the product of similar needs and values. • It is therefore meaningless, for example, to explain theft in terms of the desire for a high income, because many law-abiding people would also like a high income.
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2. Evaluate the contribution of Sutherland's theory of differential association to the study of criminology. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg.102
Summary:	<p>Vold et al (2002:175) claim that Sutherland's legacy to criminology is not his theory of learning as such, but his argument that criminal behaviour is normal learnt behaviour.</p> <p>The adequacy of Sutherland's argument can only be assessed in the context of general theories and research about human learning. The main strength of the theory of differential association, according to Jones (2001:147), is that it showed that crime was not just a product of poverty, but that it could occur in all settings, ranging from slum areas to large business operations.</p> <p>A valid criticism is the argument that differential association alone is not sufficient to explain crime. If this were the case, one could expect officials of correctional services, for example, to become criminals because of their constant and continued association with prisoners. Moreover, if Sutherland's theory is valid, people who may have been wrongfully punished will turn to crime as soon as they are released from prison. In fact, there is no evidence that either of these scenarios actually happens.</p> <p>Schmallegger's (1996:245) criticism is that differential association does not really make provision for freedom of choice in individual circumstances. There are people who are surrounded by those intent on following a criminal career who nevertheless succeed in upholding noncriminal (law-abiding) values.</p>

	<p>Another criticism is that the theory cannot be tested empirically. Concepts such as definitions and associations are vague and, as a result, researchers attach their own interpretations to these concepts. The theory has also been criticised as being too wide, for although it attempts to explain all forms of crime, the theory does not succeed in explaining any specific offence.</p> <p>Despite this criticism, a number of researchers have tested the principles of Sutherland's theory. Haynie (Jones, 2001:149) discovered that the proportion of delinquent friends in a person's network had a strong positive effect on the person's subsequent delinquency ± indeed, stronger than the absolute level of the friend's delinquency. Hochsetter and others (Jones, 2001:149) found that friends' attitudes and behaviour were significant factors in a person's offending, irrespective of the person's own attitudes, or whether the friends were present when the offence occurred. These research findings therefore partially support Sutherland's theory, because there is no doubt that peers play a crucial role in delinquency; however, it is questionable whether disposition can be transferred from one person to another.</p>
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3. Analyse the elements of Akers' social learning theory. [10]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 104-105
Summary:	<p>Akers (Vold et al, 2002:173) identified four key elements which form part of the complex learning process that influences human behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differential association • definitions • differential reinforcement • imitation <p>The most important source of social learning, according to Akers, is differential association. This refers to the patterns of interactions with others who are the source of definitions that either encourage or discourage violating the law.</p> <p>The definitions themselves, according to Akers, reflect the meanings one attaches to one's behaviour. Definitions refer to a person's disposition, to his or her experiences of life, and to the principles of right and wrong. These definitions are influenced by religion and other moral values and norms and by the individual's own opinions on various matters. A person who smokes dagga, for example, may be fully aware that it is illegal to do so, but may also feel that what he or she does is perfectly acceptable because he or she is harming no one by smoking dagga.</p> <p>Differential reinforcement is the element that represents the core of Akers' theory (Binder et al, 2001:181) and refers to the real or expected results of a specific action. The original feeling of wellbeing that often accompanies drug use is a reward and a positive reinforcement for continuing to use drugs. The opposite is also true. If the experience is unpleasant, however, the reinforcement will be negative and will discourage further experimentation with drugs.</p> <p>Imitation involves observing what others do and may occur outside the learning process. A role model's behaviour determines how first-time offenders, in particular, will behave.</p> <p>Akers also proposed a specific sequence of events during which criminal behaviour is learnt. Social learning occurs first in a process of differential association. The person interacts and identifies with groups that provide models for social reinforcements and behaviour. The individual learns definitions of behaviour through imitation within these groups; these definitions are reinforced by the group and serve as reinforcers for the person's behaviour (Reid, 2003:167). Firstly, there is an association with members of the peer group who advocate or tolerate crime, when definitions</p>

	<p>that favour law-breaking are learnt. This behaviour is strengthened by others (e.g. gang members) who support or defend criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Behaviour will be repeated when the positive reinforcers outweigh the negative reinforcers. This includes taking account of all the positive results of crime. These include external gains (e.g. financial and material gains) and the less obvious reinforcement from peer groups (e.g. either some concrete reward by participating in the crime or enhanced status within the gang). Positive reinforcers also include internal gains, such as feelings of power or autonomy (Williams, 2004:254). Negative reinforcers are also important. Examples of external negative reinforcers may be the possibility of arrest, loss of liberty, fear of injuring someone or oneself, or fear of being ostracised by family and friends (Williams, 2004:254).</p>
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Hirschi's social bonding theory

1. Name and discuss the two main branches of social process theory. [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 94
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning theorists believe that poverty and social class are not sufficient, by themselves, to explain crime and misconduct. They emphasise that the norms, values and behaviour associated with criminal activities need to be learnt. Young offenders have to learn how to become criminals (e.g. they need to learn the techniques used to steal a car) and how to handle the consequences of their actions (e.g. shame and guilt). The values, norms and motives associated with committing criminal acts are learnt via interaction with significant others, such as family members or peer group members. At present learning theories play a prominent role in the study of misconduct and crime. The learning principle has a significant influence on policy (e.g. advertisements pointing out the danger of drugs). • Unlike learning theories, control theories are based on the view that various forms of misconduct, such as drug abuse and truancy, are attractive to virtually all teenagers. Such actions represent the exciting and adventurous behaviour portrayed in the mass media. So, the question should be: why do some young people refrain from misconduct, obey conventional rules and finally become law-abiding adults? In other words, conformity itself needs explanation - it should not be assumed. Social control theorists in effect ask, "Why don't we all break the law?" (Coleman & Norris, 2002:67). According to control theorists, the answer to this question should be sought in young people's ties to conventional groups, individuals and institutions and, in particular, in the strength of these ties. Those who have a close relationship with their parents, family and teachers and who maintain a positive self-image will be able to resist the temptations of misconduct. Offences which lead to punishment and incarceration mean that the person will obviously lose his or her good standing in the community. People are law-abiding because they are controlled or constrained in some way.

2. Discuss the nine propositions within the theory of differential association. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 98-102
Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sutherland maintained that criminal behaviour was learnt through social interactions. • To describe this learning process, he developed the concept of differential

association. The fundamental principles of differential association have been set out in nine propositions that explain the process whereby a person becomes involved in crime

10. Criminal behaviour is learnt

The basic argument of differential association is that, like all forms of behaviour, criminal behaviour is learnt from other people. This eliminates the roles of heredity, human nature and innovation as causes of deviant behaviour. These individuals may come from good homes, where social norms and values are accepted and followed - but it is the behaviour learnt from deviant friends that has an overriding influence.

11. Criminal behaviour is learned through interaction with other people by means of a process of communication.

12. The learning process takes place mainly within intimate personal groups.

- Parents' influence in the process of education during which language, habits and customs are acquired is accepted as a given.
- As a child gets older, the behaviour initially shaped by the parents comes increasingly under the influence of peers, which is why parents are often concerned about their children's choice of friends.
- In Sutherland's theory, the influence of the media on the learning process is regarded as minimal. One should nevertheless bear in mind that the nature of the media has changed considerably since Sutherland's theory was first formulated (1939). Modern technology has given us a media that is considerably more attention-grabbing, dynamic and enticing.

13. When criminal behaviour is learnt, this learning process includes the following:

- learning the techniques needed to commit specific crimes (which may be simple or complex)
- the presence of the necessary motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude

14. The specific direction of motives and drives is learnt from definitions of the legal codes as favourable or unfavourable.

- The dominance of either the criminal or the conventional influences in a person's life will determine whether the particular person will regard crime as an acceptable way of life.
- The definition that is favourable or unfavourable (i.e. towards breaking the law) provides the key to differential association, because it is this definition that determines an individual's values or mindset.
- Even in the parental home, children learn definitions that favour breaking the law. Examples are parents regularly committing traffic violations, bringing home office supplies such as paper and pens, or discussing possible ways of evading tax.
- The transfer of values, no matter how positive the intention, may lead to the development of a negative definition.
- An otherwise law-abiding parent who says that it is acceptable to steal to feed your children probably regards it as an argument that will reinforce a sense of commitment to the family ("I will do anything for my children, even steal").

On the other hand, a parent who has violated the law and who has been to prison, for example, may make his or her children aware that theft is wrong. In both these instances, the child receives conflicting definitions or messages.

15. A person engages in delinquency or crime when the preponderance of definitions is in favour of breaking the law.

- When the influence of definitions favouring crime carries more weight than the influence of definitions that discourage breaking the law, this preponderance will encourage the learning of criminal behaviour.
- A school pupil or student who associates regularly with friends who abuse drugs may also eventually learn to smoke dagga or use other drugs.

16. Differential association varies in respect of frequency, duration, priority and intensity.

- Not all associations carry the same weight. Sutherland's theory makes provision for variation in frequency, duration, priority and intensity.
- Frequency refers to how often a person is exposed to favourable definitions of crime, and duration relates to the time spent in each such exposure.
- Priority specifies the phase during which certain associations begin (e.g. definitions absorbed during childhood have a greater impact than definitions learnt later in life).
- Intensity reflects the degree of identification with certain associations. The more a child identifies with a person (admiring such a person), the more weight will be attached to the definitions provided by that person.

17. The process of learning criminal behaviour by means of association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all the mechanisms that apply in any learning process.

- Cognition, conation and affectation, are the three mechanisms of learning.
- Cognition forms the information control centre where all incoming stimuli are processed. Cognition stores our thoughts and experiences.
- The function of conation within the learning process is the "performance guiding factor." Conation establishes the pace at which we perform a learning task and the autonomy we exercise when learning. Some people will be slow to respond and first think a matter over and consider the options. Others respond more quickly. Conation also consists of our skills of fluidity, dexterity, mobility and coordination.
- Affectation runs concurrently with the interaction of cognition and conation in the learning process. Affectation is made up of feelings, emotional responses and values.

18. Although criminal behaviour is an expression of general needs and values, the offence is not explained by such needs and values, because noncriminal behaviour is an expression of the same needs and values.

- The last two propositions illustrate the link with general learning principles. Both propositions emphasise the fact that criminal

	<p>behaviour is learnt in the same way as any other behaviour, and that both types of behaviour are the product of similar needs and values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is therefore meaningless, for example, to explain theft in terms of the desire for a high income, because many law-abiding people would also like a high income.
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3. Distinguish between the theory of differential association and differential reinforcement. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 98/103-104
Summary:	<p>Sutherland maintained that criminal behaviour was learnt through social interactions.</p> <p>To describe this learning process, he developed the concept of differential association. The fundamental principles of differential association have been set out in nine propositions that explain the process whereby a person becomes involved in crime (Siegel & Senna, 2000:168-170; Bartollas, 2006:136-138; Reid, 2003:162-163). Various attempts have been made to reformulate Sutherland's theory of differential association, but the most significant of these reformulations was Akers' social learning theory, also known as differential reinforcement (1977).</p> <p>Akers (in Brown et al, 2001:312) argues that both law-abiding behaviour and criminal behaviour can be explained by means of his social learning theory.</p> <p>Akers (Vold et al, 2002:173) identified four key elements which form part of the complex learning process that influences human behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differential association • definitions • differential reinforcement • imitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The most important source of social learning, according to Akers, is differential association. This refers to the patterns of interactions with others who are the source of definitions that either encourage or discourage violating the law. ○ Differential reinforcement is the element that represents the core of Akers' theory (Binder et al, 2001:181) and refers to the real or expected results of a specific action. The original feeling of wellbeing that often accompanies drug use is a reward and a positive reinforcement for continuing to use drugs. The opposite is also true. If the experience is unpleasant, however, the reinforcement will be negative and will discourage further experimentation with drugs.

4. Explain shared basic thinking within social control theories. [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pg. 108
Summary:	<p>Although there are differences regarding the way in which social control theories explain criminal behaviour, they all share the following basic thinking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delinquency and crime are unavoidable. Hirschi (Jones, 2001:288), who was a major proponent of control theory, did not view crime as the expression of free will, but simply as normal behaviour. This argument is a reflection of Durkheim's influence, who regarded crime as a normal phenomenon in any society. ○ It is necessary to explain why people obey rules (and not why they break them).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The essential component of all social control theories is, in short, their attempts to identify those factors that prevent people from engaging in delinquency and crime.
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5. What are the main assumptions of Hirschi's social bonding theory? [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 108-109
Summary:	<p>Williams and McShane (2004:202) identify the following as the main assumptions of Hirschi's theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Self-preservation and reward are the major concerns of human nature, which means that human behaviour tends to be self-centred. ○ Given the above argument, human behaviour has to be controlled and regulated for the benefit of everybody. ○ Society's rules and regulations constitute the moral order. ○ A person bonds with the moral order of society initially by way of socialisation (as a child) and later by means of social institutions. ○ The bond formed with the moral order consists of elements that maintain and reinforce conformity (obedience to the law). ○ The elements of the bond are identified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● attachment to significant others (e.g. parents and peers) and institutions (e.g. church and school) ● commitment to or investment in conventional society (e.g. respect for and obedience to the rules and laws of society) ● involvement in conventional activities (e.g. participation in sport) ● belief in society's values (ability to distinguish between right and wrong) ○ All these elements are present to varying degrees. If the elements become weaker or absent, individuals feel they have greater freedom to pursue their own interests by means of delinquency and crime.

6. Briefly discuss the four dimensions of the social bond. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 109-110
Summary:	<p>Hirschi (in Binder, Geis & Bruce, 2001:182±183; Shoemaker, 2000:168) identifies four dimensions or elements of the social bond, namely attachment, involvement, commitment and belief.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Attachment is the most important element because it enjoys the most attention in Hirschi's theory. A young person's degree of attachment to significant others (e.g. parents, friends and role models) or to institutions (e.g. school or a club) may inhibit deviant behaviour. A test of conformity is to ask juveniles whether it matters what their parents think of them. Attachment is important in creating conformity, even when others are delinquent (e.g. parents who have committed crimes for which they have been convicted). Hirschi mentions the psychopath as an example of a person whose attachment to society is virtually non-existent. The attachment of other relatively "normal" individuals to society weakens when they become alienated from other people as a result of interpersonal conflict. Such conflict, according to Hirschi (Schmallegger, 1996:261), can create strong feelings of hostility, which explains the aggressiveness of those whose attachment to others has disintegrated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commitment represents a person's existing investment in conventional society. Examples of commitment are the number of years that a young person has spent (and progressed) at school, having a good reputation among his or her friends, or establishing a business. People with commitments simply have more to lose if they are apprehended for criminal actions. When considering crime or delinquent behaviour, a person also has to take the costs and consequences of such behaviour into account. A university student, for example, will have invested a great deal of time and energy (and money) in a career, and being arrested for an offence represents the potential loss of such investment. For Hirschi, commitment is pure common sense, because abiding by the rules of society helps one retain or enhance one's status in society. Hirschi assumes that society is organised in such a way that the interests of the majority will be at risk if they commit crime. In South Africa, with its social problems of unemployment, housing shortages and cultural conflict, this commitment does not exist, which explains our high crime rate. ○ Involvement refers to the amount of activity, time and energy available for conventional or unconventional behaviour. Those who are most involved in conventional activities (participating in sport and participating in religious activities) simply have less time to become involved in delinquent behaviour and crime. Participation in recreational activities, for example, increases people's level of conformity. Hirschi agrees with the old saying that "the devil makes work for idle hands". ○ Belief, in Hirschi's theory, refers to the recognition that society's rules are legitimate. A person with this belief respects society's rules and norms and feels morally obliged to obey them. The more a person believes in behaving properly, the more likely it is that such a person will conform (be law-abiding). Control theory assumes the presence of a communal value system within a society or group. A person who disobeys the rules or departs from social norms by committing crime may well accept those rules and realise that his or her behaviour is wrong. However, he or she has no respect for the rules and simply does not care. The existence or acceptance of the rules is therefore not in question, but the necessary attitude of respect is. <p>These four elements all influence the bond between the individual and society. Hirschi believes that the question criminologists should ask is: To what extent does this bond have to weaken before delinquent behaviour and crime will be committed? If any of the four bonds weaken or disintegrate, the freedom to commit crime increases.</p>
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The victimised actor model

1. Evaluate the contributions of Lemert and Becker as exponents of the labelling perspective. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 122-125
Summary:	<p>There are two variations of labelling theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the interactionist approach, which focuses on self-identification and deals with the thoughts of the deviant • the social response approach, which focuses on the identity of individuals as attributed to them by others and that deals with the opinions of others, especially the social agents of control. <p><u>Interactionist approach.</u></p>

- Lemert's theory can be described as the "model" of the interactionist approach.
- The main assumptions of Lemert's theory are explained by Hunter and Dantzker (2002:111):
 - Individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been labelled, especially if the labelling is done by people important to the individual.
 - Labelling creates a stigma and influences an individual's self-image.
 - Labelled individuals see themselves as deviant and will increasingly commit criminal behaviour.
- Lemert focused on the process that leads juveniles to describe themselves as delinquent. Lemert explained this phenomenon partly by referring to the juvenile's social class and interaction with the formal decision-making powers (e.g. the juvenile court). He was critical of rehabilitation - in his opinion, such attempts merely encourage recidivism.
- Lemert (White & Haines, 2004:86) developed the concepts of "primary deviance" and "secondary deviance".
 - Primary deviance refers to initial deviant behaviour. An example of this is a person who uses an opportunity to steal an item from a shop (without being caught) or who drives a car under the influence of alcohol (without being caught). These actions are regarded as wrong, but the person (offender) is not seen as a bad person or labelled as deviant by others because he or she has not been caught. Lemert does not attach much value to primary deviance, because the person's self-image is not damaged in the process. There is no change in identity, and deviance is seen as nothing more than a passing event.
 - Secondary deviance refers to the phase when a person's deviant behaviour is repeated regularly, is visible, and is the subject of social reaction (punitive measures). The offender is now stigmatised and labelled as a bad person. It is possible that the offender may act in a way that shows acceptance of the new deviant label (e.g. "thief" or "criminal").
- However, not all people who have been labelled, assume these roles. Some offenders resist labelling by denying or downplaying the seriousness of their actions (Walsh & Ellis, 2007:127).
- The labelling perspective emphasises the process of labelling and does not see deviance as a state of being, but as an outcome of social interaction.

Social response approach

- Recent statements on labelling show little interest in the causes of delinquency and crime. The attention is focused on the response to behaviour (the social response perspective), as highlighted by the contribution of Howard Becker. Becker's work *Outsiders: studies in the sociology of deviance* was published in 1963. In this work, Becker fully developed the labelling perspective. In *Outsiders* Becker describes the deviant subculture of jazz musicians and the process whereby an individual becomes a user of marijuana (dagga) (Tierney, 2006:142).
- Becker's contribution can be divided into the following three segments:
 - labelling as a cause of crime
 - the process of labelling
 - the typology of deviants

- **Labelling as a cause of crime:** In developing his labelling theory, Becker attempted to explain how some rules carry the force of legislation, while other rules carry less weight or apply only within the context of marginal subcultures (e.g. black people having to carry a pass book during the apartheid era).
 - Once a person has been labelled as deviant, opportunities for conforming (law-abiding) behaviour become limited. Instead, the behavioural opportunities that are available are largely deviant. Continued deviant behaviour is therefore not a matter of choice, but takes place because a person's choices have been limited by society.
 - Becoming a "successful" offender then requires techniques and the resources to carry out the deviant (criminal) act (e.g. knowing where to obtain drugs and how to smoke, sniff or inject such substances).
 - Labelling is a cause of crime because society regards the actions of the offender as deviant and this forces the offender further in the direction of continued crime.
- **The process of labelling:** The primary focus of Becker's study was to explain how a person is labelled as an outsider. Deviant behaviour, according to Becker, is a social product created by society. Whether a juvenile is therefore labelled as deviant will depend on the reaction of other people to the act, and not on the nature of the activity itself. Becker describes this process whereby a person acquires the label of deviance in a series of phases which culminate in the deviant behaviour achieving master status, a status which then becomes the most significant, both for the labelled person and for others.
 - **First phase:** A person carries out a deviant action (even if not consciously). The offender may have no idea that others will regard the action as deviant.
 - **Second phase:** The person is caught, which puts him or her in a different light and others then attach a new status or label to the person. It is assumed that the particular person will continue with similar behaviour, simply because people expect offenders to commit other crimes as well. The stigma (negative label) thus becomes generalised.
 - **Third phase:** The deviant behaviour reaches master status. Regardless of other good qualities, the person is labelled as deviant and this carries the greater weight in the minds of others. This leads to the self-fulfilling prophecy (Reid, 2003:183): as a result of labelling, the person is forced to break ties with conventional (law-abiding) groups and to turn to illegal activities in order to make a living. Deviant behaviour is, therefore, the result of other people's reactions (Bartollas, 2006:170).
 - **Final phase:** The person joins an organised deviant group where each member learns to rationalise deviant (criminal) activities. They find reasons to continue such activities.
- **A typology of deviants:** Becker (Williams & McShane, 2004:145) distinguishes three types of deviants, and this typology helps explain labelling:
 - The pure deviant engages in norm-breaking behaviour which is regarded as such by society (e.g. the burglar who is caught red-

	<p>handed, followed by arrest, a hearing and conviction). Such a person gets what he or she deserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The falsely accused deviant is a person who is, in fact, innocent, but who may sometimes be imprisoned. The impact of conviction and prison experiences lead to a negative self-image. The life of a person who has been falsely accused changes just as dramatically as the life of the pure deviant, purely as a result of the process of labelling. ○ The secret deviant is a person who contravenes social norms, but his or her behaviour goes undetected. No negative reaction follows. This is the category that once again illustrates the power of social response, because there are no negative consequences (i.e. for the deviant).
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2. Why is the labelling perspective important to criminological thought? [5]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 123-124
Summary:	<p><u>Social response approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent statements on labelling show little interest in the causes of delinquency and crime. The attention is focused on the response to behaviour (the social response perspective), as highlighted by the contribution of Howard Becker. Becker's work <i>Outsiders: studies in the sociology of deviance</i> was published in 1963. In this work, Becker fully developed the labelling perspective. In <i>Outsiders</i> Becker describes the deviant subculture of jazz musicians and the process whereby an individual becomes a user of marijuana (dagga) (Tierney, 2006:142). • Becker's contribution can be divided into the following three segments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ labelling as a cause of crime ○ the process of labelling ○ the typology of deviants • Labelling as a cause of crime: In developing his labelling theory, Becker attempted to explain how some rules carry the force of legislation, while other rules carry less weight or apply only within the context of marginal subcultures (e.g. black people having to carry a pass book during the apartheid era). • Once a person has been labelled as deviant, opportunities for conforming (law-abiding) behaviour become limited. Instead, the behavioural opportunities that are available are largely deviant. Continued deviant behaviour is therefore not a matter of choice, but takes place because a person's choices have been limited by society. • Becoming a "successful" offender then requires techniques and the resources to carry out the deviant (criminal) act (e.g. knowing where to obtain drugs and how to smoke, sniff or inject such substances). • Labelling is a cause of crime because society regards the actions of the offender as deviant and this forces the offender further in the direction of continued crime.

The conflict perspective

1. "Scarce resources and underlying group conflict figure prominently in the assumptions of conflict theory." Explain this statement. [15]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 136-137
Summary:	<p>Conflict and scarce resources (money, power and influence/status) are prominent issues in the assumptions of those who support the conflict perspective. Competition for power and money increases the incidence of relative deprivation. The positions and possessions of others are coveted, and this encourages crime (which may be the only way of obtaining scarce resources).</p> <p>For Marx, power was centred round those who controlled labour. His identification of two social classes within a capitalist society oversimplified the social situation and completely disregarded intellectual ability and the significance of individual input. Bonger applied Marx's contributions to capitalist societies in order to explain crime. No provision was made for the presence of a middle class, and the causes of crime were attributed solely to the exploitation of workers by the ruling class.</p> <p>Chambliss failed to recognise the fact that societies have divergent values and norms. The influence of Marx is strong in Chambliss's thought because he is so thoroughly convinced that those with economic and political power (the bourgeoisie) will eventually be forced to surrender to a socialist dispensation ± and crime will then decrease.</p> <p>Quinney built upon the arguments of Chambliss. His explanation of crime, however, was also class-bound in that he regarded crime among the lower classes as simply a matter of survival.</p> <p>Both Chambliss and Quinney saw a socialist dispensation as the solution to crime, which implies that both men realised that a revolution would be impractical. The recommendations of contemporary radicalists for improvements within the current dispensation which deal with bail, penalties, imprisonment and employment are more realistic, and these strategies can also be identified in South African criminological studies today. Radicalists do not recognise the consensus in society's condemnation of crime, a condemnation that is currently true of South Africa. The causes of crime are portrayed simplistically and no recognition is given to the multiplicity of factors that account for the complex nature of crime.</p>

2. Explain how the influence of Marxism is reflected in the contributions of Bonger and Chambliss. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 132-134
Summary:	<p>According to Marx (in Brown et al, 1998:222) the economic means of production (the way in which people develop and produce material goods) is the core of any society, since it determines the nature of people's social, political and spiritual existence. The economic structure of society moulds and shapes human consciousness (what we think and believe). However, there are contradictions within the system. A capitalist society, for Marx, is one in which property and wealth become progressively concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. Society polarises into two groups (or classes) whose interests are fundamentally in opposition. Eventually, the contradictions of capitalism will become so serious that, following revolution, it will be replaced by a whole new social system ± communism (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:302).</p> <p>Marx identified two fundamental social classes within any capitalist society, namely the proletariat (the ``have-nots'') and the bourgeoisie (the ``haves''). The proletariat represent the masses, who have less education and no power. The proletariat may also be referred to as the working class, while the bourgeoisie are the capitalists who are the wealthy owners of the means of production (e.g. factories, businesses and other elements of the organisational infrastructure of society). The proletariat owns</p>

no capital or means of production and earns money by working. The bourgeoisie, on the other hand, are the capitalist class whose members are locked, by virtue of their privileged position in society, in an ongoing class struggle with the proletariat. Marx regarded this struggle between the two classes as unavoidable and believed that the natural outcome of this struggle would be the overthrow of the capitalist social order and the birth of a truly classless (or communist) society.

The ruling class controls production and therefore also controls labour. The workers are therefore pawns in the game of competition and profit maximisation. The bourgeoisie necessarily exploit the workers. In Marx's critical thought it is important that he did not separate people from society. People were a social product and therefore cannot be studied in isolation from society.

Marx did not say much about crime as such, but Willem Bongers, a Dutch criminologist, attempted to apply a number of Marx's arguments to crime in capitalist societies. In his work *Criminality and economic conditions* (1916), Bongers remarks that capitalist societies appear to have more crime than other types of societies and that crime rates increased as capitalism developed. Bongers (Vold et al, 2002:253) argued that the capitalist economic system encouraged everybody to be greedy and selfish and to pursue their own benefits without regard for the welfare of their fellow human beings. Crime is concentrated in the lower classes because the justice system criminalises the greed of the poor while it allows legal opportunities for the rich to pursue their selfish desires. The emphasis is on maximisation of profits and competition, while social relations are class structured. As a result, capitalist societies encourage intraclass and interclass conflict as individuals strive to survive and flourish.

Interclass conflict, however, is biased because those who own and control the means of production are in the position to exploit and coerce the less advantaged.

Bongers argued that a socialist society would ultimately eliminate crime because it would encourage a concern for the welfare of society as a whole and would remove the legal bias that favours the rich.

Criminal legislation is seen as an instrument of coercion and is used by the ruling class to protect their position and interests. Behaviour which threatens the interests of the ruling class is designated as criminal. Egoistic inclinations weaken internal control.

Both the bourgeoisie and the proletariat become susceptible to crime.

The working class is further demoralised because they are exploited by the ruling class - long hours of work, monotonous work, poor housing conditions and absolute poverty.

Although a lot of crime is the result of poverty, it is not wealth as such which is meaningful, but how wealth is distributed in society. It is precisely the proportional distribution of wealth which is primarily responsible for crimes such as theft, burglaries and robbery.

According to Bongers, economic conditions promote egoism, together with a system where the creation and enforcement of laws are controlled by the capitalist class.

These circumstances account for the following (Barlow, 1993:511):

- higher crime rates in capitalist societies than in other societies
- crime rates that increase with industrialisation
- the working-class character of official crime, as reflected in crime statistics.

Today, radical criminologists are considerably more sophisticated than their Marxist precursors. Current radical criminologists believe that the cause of crime can be found in those social conditions that empower the affluent the politically organised.

Social class is a central theme within the radical conflict perspective.

	<p><u>Chambliss</u></p> <p>Chambliss's work, <i>Law, order and power</i>, was published in 1971. This work represents a bridge between the earlier conflict theorists (conservatives or traditionalists) and the more radical approach of the Marxists. The emphasis is on social class, class interests and class conflict. The more economically stratified a society becomes, the more necessary it becomes for the dominant groups in society to enforce the behavioural norms that guarantee their supremacy.</p> <p>Lilly et al (2007:164±165) explained the five propositions of Chambliss's argument as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's life situations influence their values and norms. Complex societies are composed of groups with different life situations. • Complex societies are therefore composed of divergent and conflicting sets of norms. • The normative systems of different groups are not equally represented in the law. • The stronger a group's economic or political position, the greater the likelihood that such a group's views will be reflected in the law. <p>Chambliss also believed that it would be more probable for offenders from the middle and upper classes to escape detention and punishment by the criminal justice system. The reason for this is not that these offenders are cleverer or better able to disguise their crimes, but that it suits the law to ignore those offenders who may cause difficulties for others in the middle and upper class. Prosecuting offenders from the lower class, on the other hand, will lead to the community praising the law for taking action.</p> <p>Since the publication of that work in 1971, Chambliss has become more obviously Marxist orientated. He even uses Marxist terminology and asserts that the more industrialised a society becomes, the greater the gap between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Criminal law will expand in an attempt to force the proletariat to surrender. Socialist societies, according to Chambliss, should have a lower crime rate because the class struggle in such societies will not be as intense and this should reduce the power of those forces that lead to crime and the functioning of crime. Chambliss established the intellectual base for radical criminology, but it is Quinney's contribution that clarified the position of the radicalists.</p>
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3. Both Chambliss and Quinney saw the solution to the crime problem as being in the establishment of a socialist dispensation. Evaluate this argument from the viewpoint of contemporary radicalism. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 134-136
Summary:	<p>William Chambliss and Richard Quinney are two well-known exponents of the radical conflict perspective.</p> <p><u>William Chambliss</u></p> <p>Chambliss's work, <i>Law, order and power</i>, was published in 1971. This work represents a bridge between the earlier conflict theorists (conservatives or traditionalists) and the more radical approach of the Marxists. The emphasis is on social class, class interests and class conflict. The more economically stratified a society becomes, the more necessary it becomes for the dominant groups in society to enforce the behavioural norms that guarantee their supremacy.</p> <p>Lilly et al (2007:164-165) explained the five propositions of Chambliss's argument as follows:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's life situations influence their values and norms. Complex societies are composed of groups with different life situations. • Complex societies are therefore composed of divergent and conflicting sets of norms. • The normative systems of different groups are not equally represented in the law. • The stronger a group's economic or political position, the greater the likelihood that such a group's views will be reflected in the law. <p>Chambliss also believed that it would be more probable for offenders from the middle and upper classes to escape detention and punishment by the criminal justice system. The reason for this is not that these offenders are cleverer or better able to disguise their crimes, but that it suits the law to ignore those offenders who may cause difficulties for others in the middle and upper class. Prosecuting offenders from the lower class, on the other hand, will lead to the community praising the law for taking action.</p> <p>Since the publication of that work in 1971, Chambliss has become more obviously Marxist orientated. He even uses Marxist terminology and asserts that the more industrialised a society becomes, the greater the gap between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Criminal law will expand in an attempt to force the proletariat to surrender. Socialist societies, according to Chambliss, should have a lower crime rate because the class struggle in such societies will not be as intense and this should reduce the power of those forces that lead to crime and the functioning of crime. Chambliss established the intellectual base for radical criminology, but it is Quinney's contribution that clarified the position of the radicalists.</p> <p><u>Richard Quinney</u></p> <p>In order to gain a better understanding of crime, Quinney formulated the following six propositions (Williams 2004:405):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Societies such as America (and South Africa?) are based on an advanced capitalist economy. • The state is organised to serve the interests of the dominant economic class, namely, the capitalist ruling class. • Criminal law is an instrument of the state and the ruling class aimed at maintaining the existing social and economic order. • Crime control in a capitalist society is brought about by means of a variety of institutions and agencies established and administered by government elite. This elite represents the interests of the ruling class and its aim is to establish internal order. • The subservient classes are oppressed in whatever way necessary, but especially by means of coercion and the sheer power of the legal system. • Only the collapse of capitalist society and the creation of a new society based on socialist principles will provide a solution to the problem of crime. <p>Later on, Quinney argued in his work <i>Class, state and crime</i> (1980) that virtually all crime committed by members of lower classes is essential for the survival of individual members of those classes. Quinney came to the conclusion that crime is unavoidable under capitalist conditions, because crime is the reaction to the material conditions of life. Permanent unemployment and the acceptance of such conditions may lead to a lifestyle where crime is an appropriate response. (Unemployment is a very real and intractable problem in South Africa, of course.)</p>
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4. Evaluate the contribution of the radical conflict perspective to criminology. [25]

Refer:	CMY3701 Study Guide, pp. 135-137
Summary:	<p>Conflict and scarce resources (money, power and influence/status) are prominent issues in the assumptions of those who support the conflict perspective. Competition for power and money increases the incidence of relative deprivation. The positions and possessions of others are coveted, and this encourages crime (which may be the only way of obtaining scarce resources).</p> <p>For Marx, power was centred round those who controlled labour. His identification of two social classes within a capitalist society oversimplified the social situation and completely disregarded intellectual ability and the significance of individual input. Bonger applied Marx's contributions to capitalist societies in order to explain crime. No provision was made for the presence of a middle class, and the causes of crime were attributed solely to the exploitation of workers by the ruling class.</p> <p>Chambliss failed to recognise the fact that societies have divergent values and norms. The influence of Marx is strong in Chambliss's thought because he is so thoroughly convinced that those with economic and political power (the bourgeoisie) will eventually be forced to surrender to a socialist dispensation ± and crime will then decrease.</p> <p>Quinney built upon the arguments of Chambliss. His explanation of crime, however, was also class-bound in that he regarded crime among the lower classes as simply a matter of survival.</p> <p>Both Chambliss and Quinney saw a socialist dispensation as the solution to crime, which implies that both men realised that a revolution would be impractical. The recommendations of contemporary radicalists for improvements within the current dispensation which deal with bail, penalties, imprisonment and employment are more realistic, and these strategies can also be identified in South African criminological studies today. Radicalists do not recognise the consensus in society's condemnation of crime, a condemnation that is currently true of South Africa. The causes of crime are portrayed simplistically and no recognition is given to the multiplicity of factors that account for the complex nature of crime.</p> <p>Radical criminology and policy implications</p> <p>Contemporary writers of radical criminology point out that Marxist criminology has been rejected as a utopian view which had no applicable policy implications other than revolution. Furthermore, revolution is regarded as an extremely impractical approach to the crime problem. The current approach of radicalists is to consider what may be done within the context of the existing system. The focus falls on a gradual transition to socialism and socialist government activities. Attention is paid to a more equitable application of bail conditions, abolition of compulsory penalties, prosecution of corporate crime, improved employment opportunities, and promotion of community alternatives to imprisonment. Other strategies that are receiving attention include programmes aimed at reducing overcrowding in prisons, attempts to highlight injustices within the current system, eliminating racism and other forms of inequality in dealing with both victims and offenders, as well as greater equity in the criminal justice system. These strategies are applied to bring about a more equitable judicial system which will be closer to the radical ideal. Such strategies are also being promoted in South Africa at present, although there are those who contend that victims' rights are being neglected in the process.</p> <p>Radicalists themselves, however, do not expect large-scale changes in the near future.</p> <p>According to them, the criminal justice system has failed as an agent of social change because the system is aimed at the individual and not at social recovery (remedial). In fact, efforts should be aimed at creating economic equality or more employment</p>

	<p>opportunities.</p> <p>Radical criminology has been criticised for almost exclusively emphasising methods of social change at the expense of developing a carefully thought-out theory. There is also the point that radicalists ignore the public consensus that crime is undesirable. The fact is that crime is an activity that is condemned by everybody, which is why criminal activities must be controlled. If criminal activities were the true expressions of the sentiments of those who have been denied their civil rights, why does public opinion not support at least some of these criminal activities? Even drug dealing, which is a type of crime that provides an alternative means of wealth to those who have been denied their civil rights, is condemned by members of the working-class community.</p> <p>Radicalists confuse personal politics and social reality. Political convictions influence their view of criminology as a whole, and in the process they lose their objectivity. Toby (Schmalleger, 1996:323), for example, states that Marxist and radical theorists build on the tradition of sentimentality towards those who violate social rules. How effective is such sentimentality, given that more colour televisions and cars are being stolen than basic necessities (e.g. food and blankets)?</p> <p>Radicalists furthermore deny the multiplicity of problems that contribute to the problem of crime. Society simply does not consist of only two social classes. As Mannheim (Schmalleger, 1996:323) points out, the development of semi-skilled workers, together with highly schooled workers, creates multiple classes and a more even distribution of the available wealth in society, and this necessarily reduces the likelihood of a revolution.</p> <p>Marxism lost considerable prestige, of course, when the former Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.</p>
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Key Concepts

THE RATIONAL ACTOR MODEL

- **AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES** are those circumstances that cause the offender to be punished more severely than they would normally be for a specific crime. For example, conviction for the rape of a child would warrant a more serious punishment than rape of an adult, because society views a child as more vulnerable and helpless (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:3±32).
- **CLASSICAL CRIMINOLOGY** as an approach to studying crime emphasises the importance of free will and views a criminal act as one that had been consciously carried out by its perpetrator; the perpetrator has rationally weighed up the advantages and disadvantages of undertaking the action. The main focus of classicist criminology is on the operation of the criminal justice system. Classicists believe that, if this system operated in a consistent and predictable fashion, it would eliminate crime (because those who committed crime knew that they would not get away with it (Joyce, 2006:557)).
- **CRIMINAL EVENT DECISIONS** are shorter processes that use more limited information that relates mainly to the immediate circumstances and situations (Cote, 2002:292).
- **CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT** refers to the processes through which individuals initially choose to become involved in particular forms of crime, to continue on this path, and then, later to desist from crime (Cote, 2002:29).
- **LIMITED OR BOUNDED RATIONALITY** is a term used to indicate that even though individuals may make poor decisions, often based on incomplete or simply inadequate information, they are nonetheless rational actors (Newburn, 2007:949).

- **MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES** are those circumstances that would result in a more lenient sentence that would normally be imposed for a similar crime. A first-time offender would normally receive a lighter sentence than someone with a long criminal history (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:32).
- **NEO-CLASSICAL SCHOOL** is a body of theory that contends that scientific criminology (positivism), with its belief in rehabilitation, is invalid. According to this school of thought, society should return to the principles of classical criminology and should deal with crime by concentrating on the administration of justice and the punishment of offenders (Empey, Stafford & Hay, 1999:418).
- **ROUTINE ACTIVITIES THEORY** is theory (associated primarily with Marcus Felson) which suggests that for crime to occur three factors must be present, namely a motivated offender; a suitable victim; and the absence of capable guardians (Newburn, 2007:952).
- **RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY** is a theory which emphasises the importance of rationality in human action, even if this is limited (bounded). It emphasises the decision-making processes involved in the choices made by offenders (Newburn, 2007:95).
- **SOCIAL CONTRACT** is when an individual is bound to society only by his or her own consent, and society is therefore responsible to him or her (Hunter & Dantzker, 2002:29).

THE PREDESTINED ACTOR MODEL

- **BEHAVIOURAL PERSPECTIVE** focuses primarily on overt behaviour, its observable antecedents and consequences, rather than upon internal processes. Behaviourists stress social learning and behaviour modelling as the key to criminality (Coleman & Norris, 2002:52; Siegel, 2004:154).
- **BIOLOGICAL POSITIVISM** claims that human beings commit crime because of factors internal to the physical body over which they have little or no control (Burke, 2005:281).
- **CLASSICAL CONDITIONING** is a learned response to a stimulus (Reid, 2003:106).
- **COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE** is explicitly concerned with mental processes, such as perception, memory, decision-making and problem-solving (Coleman & Norris, 2000:32). Cognitive theorists, therefore, analyse human perception and how it affects behaviour (Siegel, 2004:154).
- **CONDITIONING** is the process by which associations are learnt between our actions and the consequences of our actions (Howitt, 2002:69).
- **DENIAL** is simply discounting the existence of threatening impulses. For example, a person with homosexual tendencies may vehemently deny ever feeling any physical attraction to a person of the same sex (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82).
- **DETERMINISM** means that factors outside the individual's control (be they biological, psychological, sociological, or some combination) push that individual into criminal behaviour. From this perspective, crime does not result from choice, or rational decision-making, but from sheer force of circumstance (Tierney, 2006:54).
- **DISPLACEMENT** is deflecting an impulse from its original target to a less threatening one. Anger at one's boss may be expressed through hostility to a shop assistant, a family member, or even the dog (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82).
- **OPERANT CONDITIONING** is associated with social learning theory which states that behaviour is shaped by the consequences that follow the act (Anderson, Dyson, Langsam & Brooks, 2007:156).

- **PERSONALITY** is a term used to describe an individual's temperamental and emotional attributes that are relatively consistent and that will influence his or her behaviour (Jones, 2001:398).
- **PHRENOLOGY** theory of behaviour is based on the belief that the exterior of the skull corresponds to the interior and to the brain's conformation. Phrenologists claim that a propensity towards certain types of behaviour may be discovered by examining the bumps on the head (Reid, 2003:88).
- **POSITIVIST CRIMINOLOGY** is an approach to the study of crime that adopts a deterministic approach; in other words, offenders are regarded as being propelled into committing criminal acts by forces (biological, psychological, or sociological) over which they have no control. Common to all forms of positivist criminology is the belief that society is based on consensual values and offenders should be treated rather than punished for their actions. Positivists also insist that theories that purport to explain the "why?" of crime should be based on scientific analysis (Joyce, 2006:562).
- **PSYCHODYNAMIC or PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE** takes the view that people have a complex inner mental life, much of which takes place at an unconscious level, and which holds the key to understanding behaviour. For example, dreams and emotional problems can have deeper meanings which can be uncovered by the analyst (Coleman & Norris, 2000:32). Psychoanalysts focus on early childhood experience and its effect on personality (Siegel, 2004:154).
- **PSYCHOLOGICAL POSITIVISM** focuses on the mind of the criminal. These theorists view crime as an action that is symptomatic of internal neurological disorders or deeply hidden personality disturbances within an individual. Psychological positivism includes the study of individual characteristics, which include personality, reasoning, thought, intelligence, learning, perception, imagination, memory and creativity (Joyce, 2006:10).
- **REPRESSION** means unconsciously "pushing under" threatening memories, urges, or ideas from conscious awareness. A person may experience memory loss in the case of highly traumatic events (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82).
- **SOCIOLOGICAL POSITIVISM** is a theoretical approach within criminology that emphasises the social determinants of behaviour (e.g. the effects of wealth and social class), and that pays little regard to individual decision-making or choice (Newburn, 2007:953).
- **SUBLIMATION** is converting unacceptable impulses by acting in a way that opposes them. For example, a sexual interest in a married friend might take the appearance of strong dislike instead (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:82).

SOCIAL POSITIVISM: STRUCTURE THEORIES - GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- **ANOMIE** is a term meaning "lacking in rules" or "normlessness" used by Durkheim to describe a condition of normative deregulation in society (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:22).
- **ANOMIE THEORIES:** There are two variants: the first (developed by Emile Durkheim) claims that anomie is a condition of normlessness experienced by individuals during periods of rapid socioeconomic change, that is, when previous forms of control and restraint have broken down; the second (developed by Robert Merton) claims that individuals use alternative means - including criminal activities - to gain access to socially created needs that they cannot obtain through legitimate behaviour (Burke, 2005:28).
- **CARTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY** is an approach that uses the social statistics that started becoming available in Europe in the early ninth century: these statistics provided important demographic information on the population, including density, gender,

religious affiliations, and wealth. Many of the relationships between crime and social phenomena identified then still serve as a basis for criminology today (Siegel, 2004:472).

- **CHICAGO SCHOOL** is a group of urban sociologists who studied the relationship between environmental conditions and crime (Siegel, 2004:472).
- **CULTURAL TRANSMISSION** is the concept that conduct norms are passed down from one generation to the next so that they become stable within the boundaries of a culture. Cultural transmission guarantees that group lifestyle and behaviour are stable and predictable (Siegel, 2004:474).
- **CULTURALLY DEFINED GOALS** refer to the set of purposes and interests a culture defines as legitimate for individuals, in Robert Merton's version of strain theory (Bartollas, 2006:538).
- **INSTITUTIONALISED MEANS** refer to culturally sanctioned methods of attaining individual goals in Robert Merton's theory (Bartollas, 2006:540).
- **MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY** is a form of social solidarity existing in small, isolated, pre-industrial societies in which individuals sharing common experiences and circumstances share values, unquestioned beliefs and strong emotional ties (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23; Siegel, 2004:478).
- **MODES OF ADAPTATION** is Robert Merton's concept of how people adapt to the alleged disjunction between cultural goals and the structural barriers that hinder the attainment of these goals. Methods of attaining cultural goals include conformity, ritualism, innovation, retreatism and rebellion (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23).
- **ORGANIC SOLIDARITY** is a form of social solidarity characteristic of modern societies, in which there is a high degree of occupational specialisation and a weak normative consensus (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23).
- **SOCIAL DISORGANISATION** is the central concept of the Chicago School of Social Ecology. The term refers to the breakdown or serious dilution of the power of informal community rules to regulate conduct in poor neighbourhoods (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23).
- **SOCIAL DISORGANISATION THEORY** is a branch of social structure theory developed by Shaw and McKay that focuses on the breakdown of institutions such as the family and the school, coupled with high unemployment in inner-city neighbourhoods (Siegel, 2004:482; Bartollas, 2006:543).
- **SOCIAL ECOLOGY** is the term used by the Chicago School to describe the interrelationships of human beings and the communities in which they live. Social ecology encapsulates the environmental forces that have a direct influence on human behaviour (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23; Siegel, 2004:482).
- **SOCIAL STRUCTURE** refers to how society is organised by social institutions – the family and educational, religious, economic, and political institutions - and stratified on the basis of various roles and statuses (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:23).
- **SOCIAL STRUCTURE THEORY** refers to the view that disadvantaged economic class position is a primary cause of crime (Siegel, 2004:482).
- **STRAIN** is the emotional turmoil and conflict caused when people believe they cannot achieve their desires and goals through legitimate means. Members of the lower-class will feel strain because they are denied access to adequate educational opportunities and social support (Siegel, 2004:482).
- **STRAIN THEORISTS** refer to criminologists who view crime as a direct result of lower-class frustration and anger (Siegel, 2004:482).

- **STRAIN THEORY** is a branch of social structure theory that claims that the pressure that the social structure exerts on people who cannot attain the cultural goal of success will encourage them to engage in nonconforming behaviour (Bartollas, 2006:544).

SOCIAL POSITIVISM: PROCESS THEORIES

- **ATTACHMENT** is one of the four social bonds in social bonding theory. The emotional component of conformity refers to one's attachment to others and to social institutions (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:56).
- **BELIEF**, in social control theory, is one of the four social bonds. It refers to the ready acceptance of the correctness of pro-social values and attitudes (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:561).
- **COMMITMENT** is one of the four social bonds in social bonding theory. Commitment refers to the rational component of conformity, and refers to a lifestyle in which one has invested considerable time and energy in the pursuit of a lawful career (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:562).
- **DEFINITIONS** is a term used by Edwin Sutherland to refer to the meanings that our experiences have for us, our attitudes, values, and habitual ways of viewing the world (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:563).
- **DEVIANCE** refers to actions committed by individuals that society condemns, but which are not actually illegal. Those who engage in such activities may well encounter hostility from their fellow citizens (Joyce, 2006:559). Beirne and Messerschmidt(2006:482) define deviance as any social behaviour or social characteristic that departs from the conventional norms and standards of a community or society and for which the deviant is sanctioned.
- **DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION** is a theory that attempts to explain both the process by which a person learns to engage in crime and the content of what is learned. According to Sutherland, differential association refers to the principle that criminal acts are related to an individual's frequent or constant exposure to antisocial attitudes and values (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:482; Siegel, 2004:414±415).
- **DIFFERENTIAL REINFORCEMENT** refers to behaviour that is reinforced by being either rewarded or punished in one's interactions with others. This is also called "direct conditioning" (Siegel, 2004:475).
- **DIFFERENTIAL REINFORCEMENT THEORY** is an attempt to explain crime as a type of learned behaviour. First proposed by Ronard Akers in collaboration with Robert Burgess in 1966, it is a version of the social learning view that employs both differential association concepts and elements of psychological learning theory (Siegel, 2004:475).
- **INVOLVEMENT**, in social control theory, is one of the four social bonds. It refers to a pattern of involvement in conventional activities that prevents one from becoming involved in criminal activities (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:566).
- **LEARNING** is a change in pre-existing behaviour or mental processes that occurs as a result of experience (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:293).
- **REINFORCEMENT** is a key concept in social learning theory, which states that crime is largely a response to reinforcing stimuli. If individuals are rewarded for committing crimes, they are more likely to commit them again (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:488).
- **SOCIAL BOND** is the tie that a person has to the institutions and processes of society. According to Hirschi, elements of the social bond include commitment, attachment, involvement, and belief (Siegel, 2004:482).

- **SOCIAL BONDING THEORY** is a social control theory focusing on a person's bonds to others (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:571).
- **SOCIAL CONTROL** refers to any action on the part of others, deliberate or not, that facilitates conformity to social rules (Walsh & Hemmens, 2008:571).
- **SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY** is the view that people commit crime when the forces that bind them to society are weakened or broken (Siegel, 2004:482; Bartollas, 2006:543). Theorists maintain that human beings must be held in check or somehow be controlled if delinquent tendencies are to be repressed (Bartollas, 2006:537).
- **SOCIAL LEARNING** refers to learning by watching other people, called models, and vicariously experiencing the consequences of their behaviour (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007:295).
- **SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY** is the theory that holds that social behaviour is a cognitive process in which personality and social environment are involved in a continuous process of reciprocal interaction (Beirne & Messerschmidt, 2006:489). Human behaviour is modelled by the individual observing human social interactions, either directly (from contact with social intimates) or indirectly (from the media). People copy interactions that are rewarded and avoid those that result in punishment (Siegel, 2004:482).
- **SOCIAL PROCESS THEORY** holds the view that criminality is a function of people's interactions with various organisations, institutions, and social processes (Siegel, 2004:482). Theorists examine the interactions between individuals and the environments that encourage these individuals to become involved in delinquent behaviour (Bartollas, 2006:543).