

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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LLB EXAMINATION

for External Students

PARTS I AND II EXAMINATIONS (Scheme A)
THIRD AND FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATIONS (Scheme B)
GRADUATE ENTRY LEVEL II (Route A)
GRADUATE ENTRY THIRD YEAR (Route B)

BSc DEGREES

for External Students

MANAGEMENT WITH LAW, LAW WITH MANAGEMENT, ACCOUNTING
WITH LAW AND LAW WITH ACCOUNTING FOR STUDENTS IN THE
EXTERNAL PROGRAMME

Criminology

Wednesday 3 June 2009 : 2.30 - 5.45 pm

Candidates will have **fifteen minutes** during which they may read the paper and make rough notes **ONLY** in their answer books. They then have the remaining **THREE HOURS** in which to answer the questions.

Candidates should answer **FOUR** of the following **EIGHT** questions.

Candidates should answer all parts of a question unless otherwise stated.

1. Evaluate retributive, deterrent and rehabilitative approaches to dealing with offending. Should a coherent system of responding to offending be underpinned by one approach, or is a mixture required?

2. 'We cannot imagine a functioning society without crime. Such a society would be pathological; some crime is healthy, it is a question of how much and what kind.'

Discuss.

3. 'Policing, properly conceived, is an issue of the social health of the society. Thinking of policing in terms of a public force enforcing law and order minimises the task and puts an unjustified burden on that force.'

Discuss.

4. 'The study of terrorism or genocide, and responses to it, belong to politics or history. It is not properly part of criminology and criminology would lose coherence if it studied them.'

Discuss.

5. EITHER

(a) 'Lies, damned lies, and statistics.' Discuss whether this is an apt summary of positivist criminology.

OR

(b) 'For all the alternative insights of labelling theory or radical criminology, mainstream criminology remains positivistic. The explanation must lie in the political appeal of positivism rather than its scientific merit.'

Discuss.

6. 'The main insights of feminist criminology have been about the nature of criminological theory, rather than explaining the differential offending rates between men and women.'

Discuss.

7. EITHER

(a) Explain the concept of anomie and evaluate its use in criminology.

OR

(b) 'For all the effort devoted to studying it, the relationship between crime and the city has not been satisfactorily analysed.'

Discuss.

8. What makes for the continuing appeal of the classical perspective in criminology?

END OF PAPER