



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY LEADERSHIP**

JANUARY-APRIL 2024 TRIMESTER

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COURSE CODE: BCSL 411

**COURSE TITLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND
LEADERSHIP**

EXAM DATE: WEDNESDAY 2024

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TIME: 8AM-11AM

INSTRUCTIONS

- a) Read the instructions and questions carefully before you write the answers.
- b) Answer any TWO questions
- c) ALL PAC University's examination rules and regulations apply

Question 1

- a) Although *mala inse* crimes have tended to remain the same, *mala prohibita* crimes have greatly increased in the past twenty years. Critically, explain five reasons for this development (10marks).
- b) Citing examples, describe five reasons for dark figures of crimes in developing countries like Kenya (10marks).

Question 2

- a) With reference to the *shakahola* religious cult, describe any five permitted defenses the accused persons may use to show they were not responsible for the offence (10marks).
- b) Citing examples, explain any five significance of community corrections and rehabilitation in the management and control of crimes in society (10marks).

Question 3

- a) With examples, explain five roles of incarceration centers in correcting and rehabilitating habitual offenders (10marks).
- b) Citing any five examples, describe offender assessment and case management processes of offender rehabilitation. (10marks).

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

January-April 2024

BCSL 411: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

Marking scheme

QUESTION 1

- a) **Although mala in se crimes have tended to remain the same, mala prohibita crimes have greatly increased in the past twenty years. Critically, explain five reasons for this development (10marks).**

Mal in se crime is crime every where, mala prohibita crimes are jurisdiction specific

This comes about because of the following;

- *Changes in laws and regulations*
- *Technological advancement creating an opportunity for crime*
- *Change in social norms and culture*
- *Globalization*
- *Social and economic reasons/factors*
- *Law enforcement priorities*
- *Corruption in the criminal justice system*
- *Social inequalities*
- *Accessibility of available opportunities to commit crimes*
- *Unavailability of capable guardians to discourage offending behavior*

(Any five points (1mark) and a relevant example (1marks)=10marks)

- b) **Citing examples, describe five reasons for dark figures of crimes in developing countries like Kenya (10marks).**

A dark figure of crime is a crime not reported to the criminal justice system due to various reasons such as;

- *Fear of secondary victimization*
- *Lack of trust in the CJS*
- *Underreporting*
- *Lack of awareness i.e. self-blaming for the offence*
- *Informal resolution i.e. in sex offences especially involving a relative*
- *Systemic barriers*
- *Complexity of criminal behavior*
- *Fear of reprisal*

(Any five points (1mark) and a relevant example (1marks)=10marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) **With reference to the shakahola religious cult, describe any five permitted defenses the accused persons may use to show they were not responsible for the offence (10marks).**

- *Insanity defense*
- *Justifiable Homicide*

- *Self defense*
- *Defense of others*
- *Alibi*
- *Duress/coercion*
- *Accidents/misadventure*

(Any five points (1mark) and a relevant example (1marks)=10marks)

b) Citing examples, explain any five significance of community corrections and rehabilitation in the management and control of crimes in society (10marks).

- *Reducing recidivism*
- *Cost-effectiveness*
- *Promoting public safety*
- *Restorative justice i.e. restitution*
- *Humanitarian approach in addressing offending behaviors*
- *Offenders are able to provide for their families as they serve a sentence*
- *Ease of re-integration*
- *Social bonds kept intact/ no social bonds are Broken*

(Any five points (1mark) and a relevant example (1marks)=10marks).

QUESTION 3

a) With examples, explain five roles of incarceration centers in correcting and rehabilitating habitual offenders (10marks).

- *Punishment and deterrence*
- *Public safety and security*
- *Behavioral modification*
- *The offender becomes more accountable and takes responsibility of their criminal behavior*
- *Ease re-entry/re-intergration*
- *They incapacitate offenders from injuring the general public*
- *They enhance probability of reformation through life skills*

(Any five points (1mark) and a relevant example (1marks)=10marks).

b) Citing any five examples, describe offender assessment and case management processes of offender rehabilitation. (10marks).

- ✓ *offender assessment and case management processes are essential for identifying and addressing the individual needs and risk factors of offenders, guiding their rehabilitation efforts, and promoting successful reintegration into society.*
- ✓ *Effective assessment and case management contribute to reducing recidivism, enhancing public safety, and supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.*

During offender assessment, the following has to be put into consideration;

- *Initial screening to identify potential risk factors.*
- *Comprehensive assessment by traioned personnel to identify the underlying causes of offending behavior.*

- *Risk and need assessment of the offender to discourage recidivism.*

During case management the following is of significance to the offender;

- *Individualized case plans*
- *Collaborative approaches between different stakeholders*
- *Monitoring and supervision*
- *Crisis intervention and support*
- *Transition and after-care plans*

(Any five points (1mark) and a relevant example (1marks)=10marks).