

20



*(University of Choice)*

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
MAIN**

**FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF CRIMINOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE: SCR 202**

**COURSE TITLE: PUNISHMENT, JUSTICE AND REFORM**

**DATE: 29/4/2022**

**TIME: 8.00-10.00AM**

---

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

ANSWER QUESTION ONE PLUS ANY OTHER TWO

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating



### **QUESTION ONE**

- a. While using relevant examples, discuss the assertion that one of the salient aims of imprisonment is rehabilitation of offenders (20 marks)
- b. With reference to a relevant criminology theory, argue for the notion that imprisonment reinforces criminal behaviour (10 Marks)

### **QUESTION TWO**

The therapeutic jurisprudence is an interdisciplinary perspective that looks at the law itself as a potential therapeutic agent. Discuss. (20 marks)

### **QUESTION THREE**

Two of the most common political and ethical motivations for formal punishment are utilitarianism and retributivism. Argue for the above statement with particular focus on the sociologies of punishment. (20 marks)

### **QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Interrogate the limitation of rights and freedoms of arrested persons with particular focus on the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 relating to fundamental rights and freedoms that cannot be limited by law. (12 Marks)
- b) Explain four principles underpinning sentencing in Kenya (8 Marks)

### **QUESTION FIVE**

The Kenyan correctional service has undergone numerous reforms over the past 20 years, all aimed at improving the well-being of offenders, particularly those held in custody. Discuss this statement while giving relevant examples to support your views. (20 marks)