

**Department of Justice, Law and Society**  
**Master's Comprehensive Examination**  
**Justice and Public Policy**  
**Fall, 2012**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer any **two** of the following four questions. Include in your answers references to the relevant literature, case law, and/or other sources. Label each answer by number. Please begin each answer on a new page. Remember to write your 4-digit ID number on all pages.

1. Over the past two decades, much has been learned about how to improve the crime control capacity of police in democratic societies. Please draw on this research evidence to answer the following question. What does research suggest about the efficacy of routine patrol, community policing, hot spots policing, and problem-oriented policing?
2. Describe the various "pains of imprisonment" examined in the body of research on the psychological and other effects of imprisonment. How does stress shape the prison experience? Does suffering in prison influence the prospects for rehabilitation in contemporary prisons?
3. Discuss how the police subculture could either be beneficial or a hindrance to the implementation and operation of community policing within a department. Alternatively, discuss how the correctional officer subculture can either be beneficial or a hindrance to correctional programs offered in prison. Be sure to cite the relevant literature.
4. Select any two major theories of crime and present and discuss their major elements. Based upon the theories, what policy implications emerge from them. That is, what policy programs would/could be instituted to reduce crime if the theories are correct about what causes crime? Be sure to cite the relevant literature.

**Department of Justice, Law and Society**  
**Master's Comprehensive Examination**  
**Terrorism Concentration**  
**Fall, 2012**

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer any **two** of the following four questions. Include in your answers references to the relevant literature, case law, and/or other sources. Label each answer by number. Please begin each answer on a new page. Remember to write your 4-digit ID number on all pages.

1. How is terrorism like crime? How does it differ? Should we employ similar strategies to address both social problems?
2. The 9/11 Commission Report asked what caused the 9/11 attacks and what can be done to prevent future such attacks. Do you agree with its assessment? What do you see as the greatest strengths of the report? What do you see as its greatest shortcomings? Do you think that national intelligence should be more centralized or more decentralized? Why?
3. How has terrorism been defined? How might different definitions of terrorism alter responses to questions about how to prevent terrorism and how to respond to it when acts are not prevented? Might some federal, state or local agencies or non-governmental organizations have reason to prefer some definitions of terrorism over others? Be sure to give at least one example.
4. Case studies of extremist groups include ideologies on both the left and the right and by cause: political, social, economic, ethnic, and so on. What do these groups have in common? Are the differences significant for policy purposes? If so, how? What distinguishes the extremist leader from a terrorist leader? What are the policy implications of the distinction(s)?

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1. What do scholars refer to when they say law "behaves"? Using at least three different theoretical traditions, please explain whether this is possible.
2. From the Second World War to the 1970s, American courts led what has been described as a "rights revolution" that focused on strengthening the guarantees of individual rights and liberties. This revolution in American jurisprudence was mirrored on the international level in the explosive growth of human rights and NGOs promoting them. However, while this 'revolution' was strongly identified with liberalism, it met increasing skepticism and even harsh criticism from a new generation of scholars associated with feminist jurisprudence, critical legal studies and critical race studies. For this question, please delineate the key points in the critiques of rights that these three movements developed. Evaluate the merits and weaknesses of their critiques.
3. What do Hobbes and Locke think are the obligations of a citizen to obey the law? In what ways, if any, are their positions on this question similar or dissimilar? Do these theorists take a position on the related question of whether there is ever a duty to disobey civil magistrates? If so, how do they address this question?
4. The main substantive problem which is at the root of Durkheim's "The Division of Labor" stems from an apparent moral ambiguity concerning the relationship between the individual and society in the contemporary world. Compare Durkheim's approach to this problem with that of Marx in "On the Jewish Question" and Weber in "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism"? How do their research strategies and foci for exploring this problem differ? What are the strengths and weaknesses of their approaches? How do they see this problem connected with the rise of capitalism and industrialization?