

동국대학교 일반대학원

2020년도 후기 입학시험 문제지

수험번호 :

성명 :

과정	박사과정	학과	경찰행정학과	과목구분	공통	시험시간	50분
시험과목명	전공영어			비고			

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1. To many students, criminal justice practitioners, and other people, theory has a bad name. In their mind, the word theory means an irrelevant antonym of fact. Facts are real, whereas theories seem to involve no more than impractical mental gymnastics. Theories are just fanciful ideas that have little to do with that truly motivates real people. This is a mistaken image of theory in social science in general and criminology in particular. Theory, if developed properly, is about real situations, feelings, experience, and human behavior. An effective theory helps us to make sense of facts that we already know and can be tested against new facts. Theories are tentative answers to the commonly asked questions about events and behavior. Why? By what process? How does it work?

2. Criminological theories are abstract, but they entail more than ivory-tower or armchair speculations. They are parts of broader social science endeavor to explain human behavior and society. Understanding why people conform to or deviate from social and legal norms is an integral part of a liberal education. Moreover, such understanding is vital for those who plan to pursue specialized careers in the law or criminal justice. Virtually every policy or action taken regarding crime is based on some underlying theory or theories of crime. It is essential, therefore, to comprehend and evaluate the major theories of criminology, not only for the academic or research criminologist, but also for the educated citizen and the legal or criminal justice professional.

3. Edwin H. Sutherland(1947) defined criminology as the study of the entire process of law making, law breaking, and law enforcing. This definition provides us with a starting point for classifying criminological theories. One such major type of theory addresses the first and third parts of this process: the making and enforcing of the law. Theories of this kind attempt to account for why we have the laws we have and why the criminal justice system operates the way it does. Another major type of theory explains law breaking. Such

theories account for criminal and delinquent behavior. They are usually extended to explain any deviant behavior that violates social norms, whether or not such behavior also violates the law. There are not as many different theories of the first kind (theories of law and criminal justice) as there are of the second kind (theories of criminal and deviant behavior). Therefore, although both are important, more attention will be paid here to the second type of theory. Conflict, labeling, Marxist, and feminist theories are examples of theories that attempt to shed light on both criminal behavior and the law.

4. Theories can also be concrete or abstract. Theories about rain tend to be concrete, even if complex. Theories about simple behaviors such as throwing a ball through a window also tend to be concrete. Abstract theories, however, are difficult to tie directly to reality. For instance, Einstein's theory of relativity is an abstract concept. We have difficulty in directly testing the concept that time gets slower the faster one travels, and certainly we cannot test velocities beyond the speed of light. Similarly, theories about the effect of social structure on crime rates are abstract. Social structure is an invented concept (we doubt that you have ever seen a social structure), and crime rates are a mathematical concept derived from dividing the number of crimes by some population size. The most important thing about theories is that we need them to live. True, we don't really need a theory of relativity, or a theory of criminal behavior, to get along in life. But we do need the many theories we have learned about our environment. Imagine what life would be like if you could never generalize about things, if every time you saw a cloud you had to get wet to conclude that it was going to rain. And suppose you could not assume that a door represents a way to enter a building. Theories, then, are really generalizations of a sort; they explain how two or more events are related to each other and the conditions under which the relationship takes place. For example, the statement that seat belts

reduce deaths in automobile accidents expresses a relationship between two events. The seat belts alone will not reduce deaths, however. There must be a condition that they be worn (we could also add that the seat belts have to be installed properly, work correctly, etc.)

5. Scientific theories are one kind of natural explanation. In general, scientific theories make statements about the relationships between observable phenomena. For example, some scientific theories in criminology make statements about the relationship between the certainty or severity of criminal punishments and the volume of criminal behaviors in society. Other scientific theories make statements about the relationship between biological, psychological, or social characteristics of individuals and the likelihood that those individuals will engage in criminal behaviors. Still other scientific theories make statements about the relationship between the social characteristics of individuals and the likelihood that those individuals will be defined and processed as criminals by the criminal justice system. All these characteristics can be observed, and so all these theories are scientific. Because they make statements about the relationships among observable phenomena, a key characteristic of scientific theory is that they can be falsified. The process of attempting to falsify a scientific theory involves systematically observing the relationships described in the theory and then comparing those observations to arguments of the theory itself. This process is called research: That is the assertions of the theory are tested against the observed world of the facts. If the observations are inconsistent with the assertions of the theory, then the theory is falsified. If the observations are consistent with the assertions of the theory, then the theory becomes more credible, but it is not proved; there are always alternative theories that might also explain the same observed relationships.

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시험과목명	경찰학			비고			

- 범죄예방근거모델론은 소개하시오. 그리고 슬관합리성 실험결과에 시사점은 반영하시오 (2차 예방론은 중심어로).

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1) 사회학습 이론과 사회통제이론을
비교하여 설명하시오. (50점)

2) 청소년 성매매의 실태와
대책에 관해 논하시오. (50점)

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