

## POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:

### INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY SG

905-2|1x2

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Marks : 100**

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer any SIX(6) questions
- Please write neatly and legibly

#### Question 1

1.1 What are the four concepts studied in the discipline of Criminology?

- Crime(1)
- Criminal(1)
- Victim(1)
- Administration of Justice(1)

1.2 List the following functions:

- **Functions of the police**
  1. Preservation of internal security(10)
  2. Maintenance of law and order(1)
  3. Investigation of crime(1)
  4. Prevention of crime(1)
- **Functions of the courts**
  1. To accord justice(1)
  2. Punish the guilty(1)
  3. Safeguard innocent people(1)
  4. Satisfy society's sense of justice(1)
- **Functions of correctional services.**
  1. Rehabilitation(1)
  2. Vocational training (1)
  3. Safe custody of prisoners(1)

1.3 What is the value of crime statistics?

- Give the extent of crime(1)
- Show fluctuation of crime(1)
- Make comparisons possible(1)
- Provide information on the criminal(1)
- Provide information on the distribution of crime(1)
- Inform the public about the crime problem(1)



1.4 Name the different phases of development.

- Infancy : 0-2 years(1)
- Toddler stage: 2-5 years(1)
- Childhood : 6-12 years(1)
- Puberty : 13-16 years (1)
- Adolescence: 17-21 years(1)
- Old age: 60 years and older (1)

1.5 Into which three parts does Freud divide the human psyche?

- The id (1)
- The ego (1)
- The superego(1)

1.6 Name the four most common crimes of violence.

- Murder(1)
- Assault(1)
- Rape(1)
- Robbery(1)

1.7 What are the five motives for punishment?

- Retribution(1)
- Expiation(1)
- Deterrence(1)
- Protection(1)
- Rehabilitation(1)

1.8 Name ten characteristics of a psychopath.

- Lack of emotional depth(1)
- Inability to enter into lasting interpersonal relationships(1)
- Absence of remorse and feelings of guilt(1)
- Irresponsibility(1)
- Impulsiveness(1)
- Pathological egocentricity(1)
- Pathological insincerity and unreliability(1)
- Inability to learn from previous experience(1)
- Excellent ability to manipulate(1)
- Inability to sustain any purposeful activity and live according to a plan(1)
- Low frustration tolerance and uncontrollable aggression(1)

## Question 2

2.1 Discuss the juridical elements of crime under the following headings



: | as a threat of punishment. Discuss these elements of the crime concept.

#### **The act**

- Human action(1)
- Controlled by human will(1)
- Voluntary action (1)
- It must be perceptible(1)
- Punishable by law(1)

#### **Unlawfulness**

- Conflicts with a legal norm(1)
- Conflicts with legal prohibition or degree(1)
- There may be circumstances which render the 'unlawful' act legally admissible(1)
- Example self-defense or act in an emergency(1)

#### **Guilt**

- Mental attitude to guilt of the person who commits the unlawful act(1)
- *Dolus*(intent) (1)
- *Culpa*(negligence) (1)
- Offender is accountable(1)
- Factors such as age are considered(1)

#### **Threat of punishment**

- Infliction by the state (1)
- On a convicted criminal(1)
- Any form of punishment(1)
- Can be punished under common or statutory law(1)

2.2 Write notes on the **three** types of gangs or subcultures that can be distinguished.

#### **1. The criminal gang (1)**

- Involve in theft(1)
- Adult criminals pass criminal techniques(1)

#### **2. The conflict gang (1)**

- Needless violence fighting and gang wars(1)
- Usually come from lower socio-economic communities(1)

#### **The retreatist gang (1)**

- Unable to function properly inside the other gangs(1)
- Drug abuse is common(1)

.3 Discuss the subculture theory of Albert Cohen.

- Based theory on Merton's anomie theory(1)



- Opinion that a deviant subculture develops because lower-class individuals rebel against the values and norms imposed by middle class culture(1)
- Leads to status frustration situation and gang formation(1)
- In the group criminal behavior is regarded with favour(1)
- Deliberately malicious actions are characteristic (1)

Based theory on following premises:

1. The class system (1)

- Believes that delinquent subcultures exist because youths grow up in certain class system(1)
- Lower-class working children have to contend with adaptation problems which they encounter in socially heterogeneous high schools(1)
- This may give rise to delinquency(1)

2. Status problems (1)

- Working-class children has to contend with problems which people in higher strata seldom have to face(1)
- Usually causes humiliation, shame and rejection(1)
- Turn to delinquent sub-culture(1)

3. Socialisation (1)

- Working-class children are not geared towards satisfying middle-class status criteria(1)
- Working-class children appear to be rough, undisciplined and lacking in ambition and drive(1)
- To escape they join subcultures(1)

4. Reaction to status frustration

- May choose one of three ways of dealing with status frustration:
  - May take up challenge and play middle-class status game(1)
  - Become involved in a delinquent subculture(1)
  - Escape both options and become the 'corner-boy' (1)

### Question 3

3.1 Discuss the consequences of crime for the criminal under the following headings:

- **Personal injury**
  1. Self injury through punishment(1)
  2. Degeneration in health and personality(1)
  3. Bitterness remains(1)
- **Experience of punishment**
  1. Positive or negative(1)
  2. Positively can reintegrate with society(1)
  3. Negatively can fall back into crime(1)
- **Negative effect on the self-concept**
  1. Labeled as a criminal by society(1)
  2. May lead to poor self concept(1)
  3. Recidivism may occur(1)
- **Immorality**



1. Related to excessive drinking , gambling and prostitution(1)
  2. ' Love affairs' between prisoners may occur(1)
  3. May become homosexual(1)
- **Stigma of crime**
    1. Stigma not easily erased(1)
    2. Stumbling block for admission back to society(1)
    3. Seeks revenge which may lead to further crime(1)

### 3.2 How would you say could the family play a role in the prevention of crime?

#### 1. Introduction

- Strongest factor in shaping human character(1)
- Child's earliest idea of right or wrong formed in family(1)
- Parents must have a sound upbringing too(1)
- Parents must set example to children(1)

#### 2. Food and clothing (1)

- Should be given adequate food and clothing(1)
- Hungry children to not perform up to standard(1)

#### 3. Sex education (1)

- Parents should educate children about sex(1)
- If not children pick up distorted information(1)

#### 4. Character formation(1)

- Mother must do utmost to be present at home(1)
- If not, it could lead to neglect(1)

#### 5. Religious education(1)

- Religious education very important(1)
- Parents responsibility to educate children(1)
- Teach children to distinguish between right and wrong(1)

#### 6. Improvement of family relations(1)

- Often unsatisfactory on account of parental laxity and poor supervision(1)
- Good crime prevention measure(1)
- Parents must be actively involved in education(1)
- Important role in the improvement of family relations(1)

#### 7. Intervention methods (1)

- Parents must monitor children's behavior(1)
- Can reach agreement on reward and punishment(1)
- Can prevent crime(1)

### Question 4

Write notes on crimes of violence under the following headings:

**The nature and extent of violent crimes**



- A violent crime can be described as any criminal action in which violence or the threat of violence is used(1)
- Murder is the intentional unlawful killing of a human being(4)
- Rape is the unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent(4)
- Assault is the unlawful ,intentional violence against the body of another(4)
- Robbery is the unlawful, intentional violent taking of another's movable property without consent of the owner(4)
- Any crime can become violent(1)

#### **The causes of violent crimes**

- Normally not professional criminals(1)
- Murderers normally first-time offenders, although they may have committed other crimes(2)
- Provocation and alcohol may play role in committing the crime(1)
- In most crimes of violence alcohol played a role(1)
- In family violence the offender has often been a victim of violent crime(1)
- Alcohol also play a role here(1)
- Certain communities see violence as way of solving problems(2)
- Not regarded as wrong(1)
- Offenders show no remorse(1)
- Sub-culture focus on violence(1)
- Violence becomes main theme and passed on from one generation to the next(1)
- In line with Sutherland's differential association(1)
- Link between crimes of violence and socio-economic status(1)

#### **The prevention of violent crimes**

- Fear of violent crimes necessitates change in lifestyle(1)
- Common change is to take steps concerning the protection of life and property(2)
- Implies installation alarms(1), security doors(1) and participation neighbourhood watch programmes(1)
- Identify potential violent offender very soon(1)
- Difficult since violent offenders seldom have history of violent acts(1)
- In family violence early intervention is necessary(1) because it is often repeated(1)
- Family violence often ends in assault(1) and murder(1)
- Alcohol plays role here(1)
- Knowledge of self defense important(1)
- Cant prevent it(1) but can prevent rape and injury(1)

#### **Question 5**

Discuss the classification of criminals under the following headings:

- Various classification models
- A comprehensive legal classification



### **Various classification models**

- Lombroso's classification(1)
  - 1 Born criminals(1)
  - 2 Insane criminals(1)
  - 3 Criminaloids(1)
- Abrahamsen's types of criminals(1)
  1. Acute criminal(1)
  2. Chronic offenders(1)
- Schafer's classification(1)
  1. Occasional criminals(1)
  2. Professional criminals(1)
  3. Abnormal criminals(1)
  4. Habitual criminals(1)
  5. Convictional criminals(1)
- Vetter and Silverman's classification(1)
  1. Opportunistic criminals(1)
  2. Occupational criminals(1)
  3. Professional criminals(1)

### **A comprehensive legal classification**

- Incidental criminals(1)
  1. Commit crime by chance or accidentally as result of negligence(1)
  2. Responsible for deeds(1)
  3. E g medical practitioner who gives wrong prescription(1)
  4. No intention(1)
- Criminals by passion(1)
  1. Commits crime in flare of temper or hatred(1)
  2. Amount of provocation(1)
  3. E g a man who finds his wife and lover in bed(1)
- Criminal by opportunity(1)
  1. Law-abiding and never guilty of another crime(1)
  2. Not planned(1)
  3. Criminal is tempted to commit crime(1)
- The habitual criminal(1)
  1. Court must declare criminal as habitual criminal(1)
  2. May also commit crime in order to survive(1)
  3. E g alcoholics and vagabonds and tramps(1)
- The professional criminal(1)
  1. Crime is a profession(1)
  2. Professional thief(1)
  3. The blackmailer(1)
- The criminal operating in a gang(1)
  1. Organised in a gang(1)
  2. The large gang(1)
  3. Small gang(1)
- The white-collar criminal(1)
  1. Moneylending(1)



2. Medical profession(1)
3. Legal profession(1)
- The recidivist(1)
  1. Repeatedly commits crime(1)
  2. Labelled for ten years(1)
  3. No S A standard to classification(1)

### Question 6

The officials of the court perform an important function and they are responsible for the smooth running of the court proceedings. Analyse the role of the presiding officer and the public prosecutor in the running of the court proceedings.

#### The presiding officer

- Judge(High Court) (1) and magistrate (Lower Court) (1)
- Judge appointed State President(1)
- Magistrate Minister of Justice(10)
- Oath on appointment(1),without fear(1)favour(1) or prejudice(1)
- Control of matters in court(1)
- If matters are not regulated by law, they are within his jurisdiction(1)
- Court must function orderly(1)
- Personality (1) plays important role as well as interpretation(1)and verdict(1)
- Main characteristics:
- Integrity(1)
- Righteousness(1)and impartiality(1)
- Dignity(1)
- Sound judgment(1)
- Sound working relationship with all in court (1) they include
- Legal practitioners(1)
- Public prosecutor(1)
- Accused(1)
- Witness(1)
- Public(10)

#### Public prosecutor

- Appointed by attorney-general(1),for specific area(1). to conduct prosecutions(1)on behalf of state(1)
- Characteristics are:
- Office is impersonal(1) and public(10)
- Acts in interests of society(1)when threatened by crime(10)
- Prosecutes law violators(1)
- Thorough knowledge of law(1)
- Dignity(1) without showing emotion(1)



- Consider all relevant facts(1)
- Must not push conviction(1)
- Responsibilities:
- Prepare charge sheet(1)
- Ensure that witnesses(1) and accused are present(1)
- Convey charge to accused(1)
- Address court(1) before evidence is led(1)
- Show previous convictions(1)
- Convince court of guilt of accused(1)
- In the case of innocence must not feel as been defeated(1)

### Question 7

7.1 Penal institutions are normally classified into three types.

Write on notes on each of these institutions

#### Minimum security prisons (1)

- Characterised absence normal precautionary methods(1)
- Aim not to prevent escapes(1)
- Offenders responsibility is relied upon(1)

#### Medium security prisons (1)

- Higher degree of security(1)
- Presence of armed security personnel(1)

#### Maximum security prisons

- Physical security very important(1)
- Planning and construction focus on security(1)
- Try to prevent escapes(1)

7.2 Discuss parole under the following headings:

#### The objectives of the parole system

- Successful reintegration under supervision(1)
- Prevent relapse into crime(1)
- Protect community through control(1)

#### Conditions to which a parolee must adhere

- Depend risk profile(1) and aimed at protection community(1)
- Conditions depend on individual and range from maximum to minimum(1)
- Non-compliance may lead to;
- Warning(10)
- Adjustment conditions(1)
- Stringent monitoring(1)
- Arrest and detention for 72 hours(10)
- Full or partial revocation(1)

#### Day parole

- Introduced to facilitate reintegration process(1)



- Systematic integration(1)
- Considered as occasional leave(1)
- Categorised following manners:
- Category A : Good prognoses(1)
- Category B : Resettlement problems(1)
- Category C : Experience adaptation and reintegration problems(1)
- Category D: Doubtful prognoses and pose high security risk(1)

### 7.3 What do you understand under each of the following?

#### **Correctional supervision**

- Sentence by the court(1)
- Imprisonment can be converted into correctional supervision(1)
- Condition of postponement or suspension of sentence(1)
- Good alternative imprisonment(1)

#### **House arrest**

- Period and conditions vary(1)
- Flexible to permit offender to retain employment(2)
- Expected risk is of determining importance(1)

#### **Victim compensation**

- Court may order compensation by offender to victim(2)
- Failure is breach of conditions(2)

#### **Community service**

- Render fixed number of hours of free community service(2)
- Be in the interest of community at large(2)

#### **Amnesty.**

- Special release by order State President(2)
- Since 1993 numerous amnesties granted(2)

### **Question 8**

Discuss the abuse of alcohol under the following headings:

#### **The causes of alcohol abuse**

- Ancient custom and people are aware of the harmful effects(2)
- Factors that may lead to alcoholism:
- Tension(1)
- Frustration(1)
- Distorted outlook on life(1)
- Fear of living(1) When drink, forget problems(1)
- Morbidity(1)
- Unfavourable housing(1)
- Poor conditions(10)
- Family violence(1)



- Onvermoë om enige doelgerigte aktiwiteit te volvoer en volgens plan te leef (1)
- Lae frustrasiedrempel en onbeheerbare aggressie (1)
- Afwesigheid van bewese angsgebaseerde afwykings en psigotiese simptome of verstandelike vertraging (1)
- Ondoeltreffende insig (1)

## Vraag 2

2.1 Bespreek die juridiese elemente van die misdadbegrip onder die volgende opskrifte:

### Die handeling

- Menslike optrede(1)
- Vrywillige optrede(1)
- Konkrete handeling(1)
- Dit moet waarneembaar wees(1)
- Gevolge is strafbaar deur die reg (1)

### Onwettige optrede

- Teenstrydig met norme(1)
- Teenstrydig met regsvoorskrifte(1)
- Uitsonderings wat onwettige handeling juridies toelaatbaar maak(1)
- Byvoorbeeld selfverdediging en noodgeval (2)

### Skuld

- Geestesingesteldheid teenoor skuld van persoon wat daad pleeg(1)
- *Dolus* (doelbewuste optrede) (1)
- *Culpa* (nalatige optrede) (1)
- Oortreder is verantwoordelik vir eie dade (1)
- Bepaalde faktore ,bv ouderdom word in ag geneem (1)

### Straf

- Deur die staat toegepas(1)
- Oortreder kan gestraf word onder gemenerereg en geskrewe reg (2)
- Op 'n skuldige oortreder(1)
- Enige vorm van straf bv boete (1)

2.2 Skryf aantekeninge oor die drie tipes bendes of subkulture wat onderskei kan word.

#### 1. Die kriminele bende(1)

- By diefstal betrokke (1)
- Volwassenes dra tegnieke oor (1)



## 2. Die konflik bende (1)

- Geweld, bakleiery en oorlog tussen bendes(1)
- Kom uit laer sosio-ekonomiese groepe(1)

## 3. Bendes wat hulself afsonder (1)

- Kan nie funksioneer in gewone bendes nie (1)
- Dwelingebruik is algemeen (1)

### 2.3 Bespreek die subkultuurteorie van Albert Cohen.

- Baseer teorie op Merton se Anomie (1)
- Opinie gehuldig dat afwykende subkultuur ontwikkel omdat laer -klas rebelleer teen die waardes en norme wat deur middelklas gestel word(1)
- Lei tot status-frustrasie situasie wat bendes tot gevolg het(1)
- Binne so groep word kriminele gedrag gunstig beskou(1)
- Kwaadwillige handeling wat krimineel is is kenmerkend(1)

Baseer teorie op die volgende veronderstellings:

#### 1. Die klasesisteem (1)

- Glo misdadige subkultuur bestaan omdat jeugdiges binne sekere klasesisteem opgroei(1)
- Laerklas werkende kinders moet vrede maak met aanpassingsprobleme en middelklasstandaarde wat hulle in heterogene skole teëkom(1)
- Gee aanleiding tot misdaad(1)

#### 2. Statusprobleme(1)

- Werkersklaskind moet vrede maak met sy omgewing(1)
- Veroorsaak gewoonlik vernedering, skande en verwerping(1)
- Wend hulle tot misdaad(1)

#### 3. Sosialisering(1)

- Werkersklaskinders nie op die bevrediging van middelklas status criteria gerig nie (1)
- Blyk dat werkersklaskinders rof, ongedissiplineerd is met gebrek aan aambisie (1)
- Om te ontsnap het hulle ondersteuning nodig en vorm dus groepe (subkultuur)(1)

#### 4. Reaksie op status frustrasie(1)

- Drie maniere om kies om statusfrustrasie te deel:
- Uitdaging aanvaar en middelklas statusspeletjie speel(1)
- Betrokke raak misdadige subkultuur(1)
- Beide opsies en die sg. 'hoek-seun' reaksie kies(1)



### Vraag 3

3.1 Bespreek die gevolge van misdaad vir die misdadiger onder die volgende opskrifte:

- **Persoonlike skade**
  1. Selfskade(1)
  2. Agteruitgang gesondheid, persoonlikheid en verstandelike vermoë asook morele en godsdienstige lewe (3)
  3. Bitterheid bly oor(1)
- **Belewing van straf**
  1. Kan positief of negatief wees(1)
  2. Positief deur skuld erken en reageer op rehabilitasie programme(2)
  3. Negatief deur nie skuld te erken en ander blameer vir toestand(2)
- **Negatiewe effek op die selfbeeld**
  1. Word as misdadiger deur samelewing geëtiketeer.(1)
  2. Lei tot swak selfbeeld (1)
  3. Residivisme kan voorkom (1)
  4. Negatiewe selfbeeld gee aanleiding tot verdere misdaad na straf uitgedien is (2)
- **Sedeloosheid**
  1. As oorsake van misdaad verband hou met dwelms en prostitusie kan sedeloosheid ontstaan (2)
  2. In gevangenis afgesonder van teenoorgestelde geslag, wat kan lei tot liefdesverhoudings (2)
  3. Kan homoseksueel word (1)
- **Die stigma van misdaad**
  1. Na misdaad gepleeg is en skuldigbevinding kleef stigma aan oortreder(1)
  2. Stigma struikelblok in ordelike herintegrasie in gemeenskap (1)
  3. Oortreder blameer gemeenskap en wil wraak neem (1)
  4. Verval weer in misdaad en vernietig self (2)

3.2 Watter rol kan die familie speel in die voorkoming van misdaad?

#### 1. Inleiding

- Familie sterkste faktor in vorming mens(1)
  - Kind se eerste opvoeders is familie (1)
  - Ouers moet ook goed opgevoed wees om leiding te gee (1)
  - Ouers moet voorbeeld wees vir kinders (1)
2. Kos en klere (1)
- Kind moet van kos en klere voorsien word (1)
  - Honger kinders presteer swak (1)



3. Seksvoorligting (1)
  - Ouers moet kinders opvoed rondom seks.
  - Indien nie kry kinders verwronge idee
4. Vorming van karakter (1)
  - Moeder moet poog om by die huis te wees vir opvoeding (1)
  - Indien nie lei dit tot verwaarlosing (1)
5. Godsdienstige opvoeding (1)
  - Geestelike opvoeding is baie belangrik(1)
  - Ouers se plig om dit oor te dra(1)
  - Moet geleer word om tussen reg en verkeerd te onderskei(1)
6. Verbetering van gesinsverhoudings(1)
  - Swak ouerlike toesig lei tot 'n slegte verhouding tussen ouer en kind (1)
  - Belangrik as 'n misdaadvoorkomingsmaatreël(1)
  - Ouers moet aktief betrokke wees by opvoeding(1)
  - Gee aanleiding tot verbetering gesinsverhoudings (1)
7. Ingrypingsmetodes(1)
  - Ouers moet leer om gedrag te monitor(1)
  - Kan ooreenkom oor straf en beloning(1)
  - So kan misdaad voorkom word(1)

#### Vraag 4

Skryf aantekeninge oor geweldsmisdade onder die volgende opskrifte

:

##### Die aard en omvang van geweldsmisdade

- 'n Geweldsmisdad kan omskryf word as enige kriminele aksie waar geweld teenwoordig is (1)
- Algemeenste geweldsmisdade is :
- **Moord** is die opsetlike, wederegtelike dood van 'n menslike lewe (4)
- **Aanranding** is opsetlike, wederegtelike, regstreekse of onregstreekse toevoeging van geweld op 'n ander persoon (4)
- **Verkragting** is die onregmatige seksuele omgang (penetrasie) met 'n vrou. met die gebruik van geweld en soder toestemming (4)
- **Roof** is die opsetlike, wederegtelike geweldadige wegneem en toeëiening van 'n persoon se roerende besittings sonder toestemming (4)
- Enige tipe misdaad kan geweldadig word (1)

##### Die oorsake van geweldsmisdade

- Geweldenaar gewoonlik nie professionele krimineel nie (1)
- Moordenaars is gewoonlik eerste oortreders, kan wel ander misdade gepleeg



- **Schafer se klassifikasie(1)**
  1. Geleentheidsmisdadiger(1)
  2. Professionele misdadiger(1)
  3. Abnormale misdadiger(1)
  4. Gewoontemisdadiger(1)
  5. Veroordeelde misdadiger(1)
- **Vetter en Silverman se klassifikasie(1)**
  1. Opportunistiese misdadiger(1)
  2. Beroepsmisdadiger(1)
  3. Professionele misdadiger(1)

### **Omvattende juridiese klassifikasie**

- **Toevallige misdadiger(1)**
  1. Pleeg misdaad nie met opset(1)
  2. Verantwoordelik vir daad(1)
  3. Mediese praktisyn(1)
  4. Geen bedoeling om misdaad te pleeg(1)
- **Misdadiger weens toorn(1)**
  1. Pleeg misdaad deur passie of toorn of haat(1)
  2. Provokasie teenwoordig(1)
  3. Bv man betrap vrou met ander man in bed(1)
- **Misdadiger deur omstandighede(1)**
  1. Wetsgehoorsaam en nog nie voorheen misdaad gepleeg(1)
  2. Nie beplan(1)
  3. Misdadiger word uitgelok om misdaad te pleeg(1)
- **Gewoontemisdadiger(1)**
  1. Hof moet bepaal of persoon gewoontemisdadiger is(1)
  2. Pleeg misdaad om te oorleef(1)
  3. Bv boemelaars en alkoholiste(1)
- **Professionele misdadiger(1)**
  1. Misdaad is profesie(1)
  2. Professionele dief(1)
  3. Die afperser(1)
- **Bendemisdadiger(1)**
  1. Organiseer in bende(1)
  2. Groot bende (1)
  3. Klein bende(1)



- **Witboordjiemisdadiger(1)**

1. Geldskierter(1)
2. Mediese professie(1)
3. Regsprofessie

- **Die residivis(1)**

1. Pleeg by herhaling misdaad(1)
2. Vir tien jaar geag(1)
3. Geen S A verwysing tans(1)

## **Vraag 6**

Die beamptes van die hof vervul 'n belangrike funksie en hulle is verantwoordelik vir die gladde verloop van die hofverrigtinge. Analiseer die rol van die voorsittende beampte en die staatsaanklaer in die hofproses

### **Die voorsittende beampte**

- Regter (Hoë-hof) (1) en Landdros(Laerhof) (1)
- Regter Staatspresident aangestel (1)
- Landdros Minister van Justisie aangestel (1)
- Lê met aanstelling eed af(1), sonder vrees (1), voorkeur (1) of vooroordeel (1)
- In beheer prosedures in hofsaal (1)
- Sake buite prosedures, val binne jurisdiksie (1)
- Hof moet ordelik geskied (1)
- Behalwe opleiding speel persoonlikheid belangrike rol (1) in interpretasie (1) en uitspraak (1)
- Moet oor bepaalde eienskappe beskik(1) :
- Integriteit (1)
- Regverdigheid (1) en onpartydigheid (1)
- Gesonde oordeel (1)
- Moet gesonde werksverhouding hê met almal in hofproses (1), soos:
- Regspraktisyns (1)
- Aanklaers (1)
- Beskuldigde(1)
- Getuie (1)
- Publiek (1)

### **Publieke Aanklaer**

- Word deur Prokureur-Generaal (1) vir 'n spesifieke area (1) aangestel om kriminele vervolgings (1) namens die staat in te stel(1)
- Aspekte van posisie hou volgende in :
- Amp is onpersoonlik (1) en openbaar (1)
- Tree op in belang gemeenskap(1) wanneer belange deur misdaad bedreig word (1)



- Vervolg persone wat wet oortree (1)
- Moet kennis van die reg hê(1)
- Moet waardig wees (1) en geen emosie toon nie (1)
- Moet alle relevante feite oorweeg(1)
- Moet nie oorhaastig skuldigbevinding druk nie (1)
- Moet die volgende doen :
- 'n Klagstaat voorsien (1)
- Verseker dat getuies (1) en aangeklaagde teenwoordig is (1)
- Klag aan beskuldigde voorlê(1)
- Hof toespreek (1) voor getuienis gelewer word (1)
- Wys op vorige oortredings (1)
- Moet hof oortuig van skuld van aangeklaagde (1)
- Ingeval onskuld moet aanklaer dit nie beleef as persoonlike mislukking (1)
- Moet volharding (1) en selfvertroue aandie dag lê(1)

## Vraag 7

7.1 Gevangenis word gewoonlik in drie kategorieë verdeel.  
Skryf aantekeninge oor elk van die inrigtings

### Minimum sekuriteitsgevangenis(1)

- Gekenmerk deur afwesigheid gewone voorsorgmaatreëls (1)
- Oogmerk nie om ontsnapping te voorkom nie (1)
- Word op gevangene se verantwoordelikeheidsin vertrou (1)

### Medium-sekuriteitsgevangenis (1)

- Groter mate sekuriteit gehandhaaf(1)
- Sluit gewapende sekuriteitspersoneel in(1)

### Maksimum-sekuriteitsgevangenis(1)

- Fisiese sekuriteit die mees prominente eienskap(1)
- Beplanning en konstruksie fokus op sekuriteit(2)
- Probeer ontsnapping tot minimum beperk(1)

7.2 Bespreek parool onder die volgende opskrifte:

### Die doelwitte van die paroolstelsel

- Suksesvolle herinskakeling in gemeenskap onder toesig (1)
- Voorkoming van terugval in misdaad (1)
- Beskerming gemeenskap deur beheer en toesig (2)

### Voorwaardes waaraan 'n geparoleerde moet voldoen

- Hang af van risikoprofiel en gerig op beskerming van gemeenskap (2)
- Voorwaardes hang af van individu en wissel minimum tot maksimum (1)
- Nie nakoming gee aanleiding tot :
- Waarskuwing (1)
- Aanpassing voorwaardes (1)



- Strenger kontrole (1)
- Arrestasie en aanhouding maksimum periode 72 uur (1)
- Volle of gedeeltelike herroeping parool (1)

#### **Dagparool.**

- Ingestel om herstelproses te vergemaklik (1)
- Bied geleentheid tot geleidelike integrasie, bv kan nog salaris verdien (1)
- Kan ook as 'n tipe geleentheidsverlof gesien word (1)
- Word in vier kategorieë ingedeel :
- Kategorie A - Goie prognose, maar kwalifiseer nie vir parool na tydperk nie(1)
- Kategorie B – Het hervestigingsprobleme (1)
- Kategorie C – Ervaar aanpassings en sosialiseringprobleme (1)
- Kategorie D – Twyfelagtige prognose met hoë sekuriteitsrisiko (1)

#### **7.3 Wat verstaan u onder elk van die volgende?**

##### **Korrektiewe toesig**

- Is 'n vonnis wat deur die hof opgelê kan word (1)
- Gevangenisstraf kan omskep word in korrektiewe toesig (1)
- Kan voorwaarde wees vir uitstel of opskorting van vonnis (1)
- Goeie alternatief vir gevangenisstraf (1)

##### **Huisarres**

- Tydperk en voorwaardes wissel (1)
- Voorwaardes plooibaar sodat oortreder werk kan behou of met buite betrokkenheid kan voortgaan (2)
- Die verwagte risiko is die deurslaggewende beloning (1)

##### **Slagoffer kompensasie**

- Hof kan gelas dat slagoffer gekompenseer word deur die oortreder(2)
- Versuim kom neer op verbreking van voorwaardes(2)

##### **Gemeenskapsdiens**

- Vasgestelde aantal ure van gratis gemeenskapsdiens in vrye tyd (2)
- Diens moet tot voordeel van breë gemeenskap wees (2)

##### **Amnestie**

- Spesiale vrylating op bevel Staatspresident (2)
- Sedert 1993 is verskeie amnesties toegepas (2)



## Vraag 8

Bespreek die misbruik van alkohol onder die volgende opskrifte:

### Die oorsake van alkoholmisbruik

- Antieke gebruik al weet mense die gevolge (2)
- Faktore wat aanleiding gee tot alkoholisme is :
- Spanning (1)
- Frustrasie (1)
- Verwronde lewensuitkyk (1)
- Vrees vir lewe (1)
- Wanneer drink vergeet probleme (1)
- Word morbied(1)
- Swak behuising (1)
- Armoede(1)
- Gesinsgeweld (1)
- Gebrek werksbevreeding (1)
- Lei nie noodwendig tot misdaad (1)

### Die gevolge van alkoholmisbruik

- Heelwat gevolge wat vele mense beïnvloed:
- *Individu self (1)*
- Aftakeling persoonlikheid (1)
- Verval moreel en fisies (1)
- Afwesigheid van werk (1)
- *Gesin en naasbestaandes (1)*
- Finansiële verknorsing (1)
- Moeder moet gaan werk as gevolg van vader se probleem(1)
- Kan lei tot egskeiding en misdadigheid (1)
- *Die gemeenskap (1)*
- Gee aanleiding tot aanranding en vandalisme (1)
- Verorsaak geestelike afwykings (1)
- Hoë koste verbode aan probleem (1)

### Die verband tussen alkohol en misdaad

- Verhouding is wederkerig (1)
- Drank mag faktor van misdaad wees en misdaad kan lei tot drank (1)
- Drankwetgewing gee aanleiding tot velerlei wetgewing wat dit beperk (1)
- Wetgewing beïnvloed gebruiker dat hy/sy oortree(1)
- Verbind op twee maniere met misdaad – direk en indirek:
- *Direkte verband(1)*
- Meeste misdade en veral geweldsmisdade word onder invloed alkohol gepleeg (1)
- Bekendste is aanranding, moord en verkragting(1)
- Drank gee waagmoed om die misdade te pleeg (1)



- *Indirekte verband(1)*
- Kan lei tot kinderverwaarlosing, mishandeling en onsedelikheid (1)
- Rusies en aanranding tussen ouers vind plaas (1)
- Gevolge sleg vir kinders (1)

**Die bekamping van alkoholisme.**

- Vele alkoholiste reeds gerehabiliteer (1)
- Dit bly dus moeite werd om euwel te beveg (1)
- Gerehabiliteerde kan weer eer vir self en gemeenskap verdien (1)
- Gerehabiliteerde kan help met rehabilitasie van ander (1)
- Organisasies wat help met rehabilitasie :
- *Alkoholite Anoniem (1)*
- Vrywillige organisasie(1)
- Lede was almal verslaafdes(1)
- Program is die 'twaalf stappe'
- *Die Kerk (1)*
- Speel belangrike rol in behandeling en voorkoming (1)
- Kerk sien dit as siekte (1)
- *Die Staat (1)*
- *Staat is bewus van verliese deur die probleem (1)*
- *Ondersteun pogings om dit te voorkom en skep rehabilitasie inrigtings(1)*

**Maak seker dat u ses (6) vrae beantwoord het**