

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY SG

QUESTION 1

- | | | |
|------|---|--------------------------|
| 1.1 | Correct | (2) |
| 1.2 | Correct | (2) |
| 1.3 | Incorrect | (2) |
| 1.4 | Incorrect | (2) |
| 1.5 | Correct | (2) |
| 1.6 | Incorrect | (2) |
| 1.7 | Correct | (2) |
| 1.8 | Incorrect | (2) |
| 1.9 | Correct | (2) |
| 1.10 | Correct | (2) |
| 1.11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of internal security• Maintenance of law and order• Investigation of crime• Prevention of crime | (1)
(1)
(1)
(1) |
| 1.12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To accord justice• Punish the guilty• Safeguard innocent people• Satisfy society's sense of justice | (1)
(1)
(1)
(1) |
| 1.13 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rehabilitation• Vocational training• Safe custody of prisoners | (1)
(1)
(1) |

1.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act itself • Unlawfulness • Guilt • Punishment 	(1) (1) (1) (1)
1.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Courts • Prisons 	(1) (1) (1)
1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim surveys • Self-report studies 	(1)
1.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The choice of occupation • Relationship with parents • Peer group membership • Romantic attachments • Abuse of alcohol and drugs 	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
1.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum prisons • Medium prisons • Maximum prisons 	(1) (1) (1)
1.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catatonic schizophrenic • Paranoid schizophrenic 	(1) (1)
		[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extent of crime • Show fluctuations in crime • Make comparisons possible • Provide information on the criminal • Provide information on the distribution of crime • Inform public about the crime 	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
		[12]
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infancy (0-2 years)) • Toddler stage (2-5 years) • Childhood (6-12 years) • Puberty (13-16 years) • Adolescence (17-21 years) • Adulthood (22-60 years) • Old age (60 years +) 	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
		[7]

2.3	Physical and mental adequacy	(1)
	• Parents must be in good physical health and mentally matured	(1)
	• Good vocational training, dependability and sense of responsibility	(1)
	The marital bond	(1)
	• Should be intact	(1)
	• Both living fills child with security	(1)
	• Parent should be model for child	(1)
	Security	(1)
	• Children must feel safe	(1)
	• Receive love	(1)
	• Home is place of safety	(1)
	Religious and cultural adequacy	(1)
	• Important aspect human life	(1)
	• Responsibility to teach children basic principles of religion	(1)
	• Teach norms and values	(1)
	• Must predict culture	(1)
	Migratory family	(1)
	• Means never possessing a home and no respect for other people's property	(2)
	• Brings children into contact with drugs and alcohol	(1)
	• Changes in school, failure, truancy and misbehaviour	(1)
		[21]
2.4		
	• Provocation and alcohol	(2)
	• Was victim himself	(2)
	• Way of solving problems	(2)
	• Subculture of violence	(2)
	• Violent and aggressive behaviour is learned	(2)
		[10]
		[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1		
	• Not all crimes are reported	(2)
	• Statistics are expressed in relation to the total population	(2)
	• Relationship between crimes and criminals are ignored	(3)
	• Statistics cannot always be compared, e.g. between countries or generations	(2)
	• Crimes are often decriminalised – this makes comparisons impossible	(3)
	• The number of crimes does not always correspond with the number of criminals	(2)
	• Criminals provide wrong information	(2)
		[16]

- 3.2
- Contravention of a prohibition (3)
 - Ignoring a command (3)
 - If actions have certain negative consequences (3)
- [9]**
- 3.3
- Income tax evasion (2)
 - Bribery (2)
 - Fraud (2)
 - Employer theft (2)
 - Computer crime (2)
 - Crime committed by government officials in the public service (2)
 - Advertising fraud (2)
 - All crimes that abuse confidentiality (2)
- [16]**
- 3.4
- Retribution (1)
 - Expiation (1)
 - Deterrence (1)
 - Protection (1)
 - Rehabilitation (1)
- [5]**
- 3.5
- Occasional drinkers (1)
 - Social drinkers (1)
 - Excessive drinkers (1)
 - Compulsive drinkers (1)
- [4]**
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1
- Physical changes (2)
 - Mental changes (2)
 - Sexual maturity (2)
 - Experimenting with alcohol and drugs (2)
 - Hero worship and daydreaming (2)
 - Testing of norms and values (2)
 - Developing of own attitude (2)
 - Changes, conflicts and problems may lead to delinquency (2)
 - Premature and delayed puberty may cause problems (2)
 - Poor self-concept may cause identity crisis (2)
- [20]**

4.2	Criminal gang	
	• Involved in theft-profitable to offender	(2)
	• Adults may be instigators.	(1)
	• Treated with respect	(1)
		[4]
	Conflict gang	
	• Involved in violence, fighting and gang wars	(2)
	• Lower socio-economic communities	(1)
	• Violence to gain status	(1)
		[4]
	The retreatist gang	
	• Unable to function in other gangs	(2)
	• Drugs common	(1)
	• Main aims to gain drugs	(1)
		[4]
4.3		
	• Gambling	(2)
	• Loan sharking	(2)
	• Drug dealing	(2)
	• Theft	(2)
	• Prostitution	(2)
	• Bribery and corruption	(2)
		[12]
4.4		
	• Related to prostitution	(1)
	• Seduced by older men with money	(1)
	• Role of alcohol and night life	(1)
	• Sexual experience is adventure	(1)
	• Misconduct more obvious to authorities	(1)
	• Seduce boys and older men	(1)
		[6]
QUESTION 5		
5.1		
	• Many delinquents are physically underdeveloped	(2)
	• They have to endure ridicule and scorn	(2)
	• They have no physical strength for participating in sports and vocational occupations	(2)
	• Feelings of frustration, disappointment and inferiority – to compensate, they may turn to crime	(2)
		[8]
	Personal injury	
	• Self-injury	
	• Degeneration in health and personality	
	• Bitterness	(4)

Experience of punishment	(1)
• Can be positive or negative	(1)
• Positive – admit guilt	(1)
• Negative – never admits guilt	(1)
• Fall back into crime	(1)
Negative effect on self-concept	(1)
• Labelled as criminal by society	(1)
• Poor self-concept	(1)
• Recidivism may occur	(1)
• Persists with criminal behaviour	(1)
Immorality	(2)
• Become part of immoral life due to excessive drinking, drugs, crime	(2)
• Imprisonment may cause love affairs or homosexuality	(2)
Stigma of crime	(1)
• Justice system causes stigma	(1)
• Stumbling block in reintegration	(1)
• Blames society	(1)
• Falls back on crime	(1)
	[20]
5.3	(1)
• Greed	(1)
• Large profits and low risks	(1)
• Poor tracing and prevention	(1)
• Crimes not reported	(1)
• Computer technology	(1)
• Poor legislation	(1)
• Learning theory	(1)
• Anomie theory	(1)
• Rational choice	(1)
• Opportunity and knowledge	(1)
	[10]
5.4	(1)
• Socio-economic reasons	(1)
• Urbanisation	(1)
• Poor discipline	(1)
• Aggression and emotions	(1)
• Less complex environment	(1)
• Relieve frustration	(1)
• Overcome feelings of inadequacy	(1)
• Feeling of power	(1)
• Achieve success	(1)
	[9]

- 5.5
- The id (1)
 - The ego (1)
 - The superego (1)

[3]

[50]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1
- Sexually mature, but mentally and spiritually immature - uncontrollability (2)
 - Physical attributes attract attention of unscrupulous men – victim of seduction (2)
 - A girl may become a seductress (2)
 - Greater danger of falling into sexual misconduct for the mentally retarded girl (2)
 - Oversexed girl easily seduced (2)

[10]

- 6.2
- Financial neglect
- Family suffer financial problems (1)
 - Drop in income (1)
 - Mother compelled to work (1)
 - Children deprived of food and clothes (1)

Educational neglect

- Children no proper restraint, due to father's imprisonment and mother at work (1)
- Lead to antisocial conduct (1)
- No proper education (1)
- Leave school easy without proper education (1)

Social neglect

- Humiliated by society (1)
- Develop anti-social conduct (1)
- Children roam streets (1)
- Create opportunity for crime (1)

Moral neglect

- Wife can start affair (1)
- Lead to prostitution (1)
- Lead to divorce (1)
- Among children – sexual misconduct (1)

- 6.3
- Occasional criminals (2)
 - Professional criminals (2)
 - Abnormal criminals (2)
 - Habitual criminals (2)
 - Convictional criminals (2)

[10]

6.4	• Minimum security	(2)
	• Medium security	(2)
	• Maximum security	(2)
6.5	The individual himself	(1)
	• Degeneration of whole personality	(1)
	• Harms skills	(1)
	• Absences from work	(1)
	Family	(1)
	• Financial problems	(1)
	• Mother must work	(1)
	• Lead to divorce	(1)
	Community	(1)
	• Give rise to irresponsible conduct	(1)
	• Road accidents	(1)
	• Sexual diseases	(1)
		[50]

QUESTION 7

7.1	Self-concept	
	• Sees himself	(1)
	• Certain label	(1)
	• Constant criticism may lead to crime	(1)
	• May develop self-concept	(1)
	• Cause crime	(1)
	Stress	
	• Includes situations	
	– pressure	(1)
	– frustration	(1)
	– anxiety	(1)
	– conflict	(1)
	• May lead to crime	(1)
	Aggression	
	• Reactions towards	
	– passion	(1)
	– aggression	(1)
	– violence	(1)
	– frustration	(1)
	• May lead to crime	(1)

Depression

- Feeling of misery (1)
- Symptoms:
 - lack of appetite (1)
 - weight loss (1)
 - loss of interests (1)
- May lead to crime (1)

7.2

- Family shapes human character (1)
- Child earliest source of education (1)
- Food and clothing (1)
- Must be well looked after (1)
- Lead to crime (1)
- Sex education (1)
- Parents must educate (1)
- If not, incorrect information (1)
- Character formation (1)
- Without parents, problems (1)
- Neglect may lead to crime (1)
- Religious education (1)
- Parents' responsibility (1)
- No substitute parents (1)
- Improve family structure (1)
- Deterioration lead to crime (1)
- Healthy family relations (1)

Methods of intervention (1)

- Correspondence between crime and punishment (1)
 - Can identify behavioural problems in this way (1)
- [20]**

7.3

- House arrest (1)
 - Employment (1)
 - Victim compensation (1)
 - Community service (1)
 - Specialised programmes (1)
 - No alcohol (1)
 - No drugs (1)
 - Visit probation offices (2)
 - Once per month (1)
- [10]**
[50]

QUESTION 8

- 8.1
- Lack of emotional depth (1)
 - Inability to enter into lasting interpersonal relationships (1)
 - Absence of remorse and feelings of guilt (1)
 - Irresponsibility (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 to live according to a plan (1)
 - Low frustration tolerance and uncontrollable aggression (1)
 - Absence of proven anxiety-based deviations and psychotic symptoms or mental retardation (1)
 - Ineffectual insight (1)
- [12]**
- 8.2
- Curricula should stimulate child (1)
 - Will find a job (1)
 - Less frustration and misconduct (1)
 - Teachers must be well trained (1)
 - Teachers must guide learners (1)
 - Interest child (1)
 - Identify juvenile delinquents (1)
 - Must prevent misconduct (1)
 - Refer to psychologists and social workers (1)
 - Teacher in role model (1)
 - Teacher involvement important (1)
 - Teacher must be in control in the classroom (1)
 - Teacher must control misconduct (1)
 - Children may be types as criminals (1)
- [15]**
- 8.3
- Moneylenders (2)
 - Medical profession (2)
 - Lawyers (2)
- [6]**
- 8.4 Release on parole
- Depends behaviour prisoner (1)
 - Parole board will decide (1)
 - Aims (1)
 - successful reintegration (1)
 - prevent back fall (1)
 - protect society (1)
 - control and supervision (1)
- [7]**

Day parole

- Facilitate reintegration process (1)
 - Slow reintegration (1)
 - Earn salary (1)
 - Occasional leave (1)
 - See family (1)
 - Categories (1)
- [6]**

Amnesty

- Special release (1)
 - State President decides (1)
 - Categories (1)
 - Since 1993 (1)
- (4)
[50]

TOTAL: 300

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

INLEIDING TOT KRIMINOLOGIE SG

VRAAG 1

1.1	Reg	(2)
1.2	Reg	(2)
1.3	Verkeerd	(2)
1.4	Verkeerd	(2)
1.5	Reg	(2)
1.6	Verkeerd	(2)
1.7	Reg	(2)
1.8	Verkeerd	(2)
1.9	Reg	(2)
1.10	Reg	(2)
1.11		
	• Verseker binnelandse veiligheid	(1)
	• Handhaaf wet en orde	(1)
	• Onderzoek misdaad	(1)
	• Voorkom misdaad	(1)
1.12		
	• Reg en geregtigheid te laat geskied	(1)
	• Skuldiges te straf	(1)
	• Onskuldiges te beskerm	(1)
	• Aan gemeenskap se eis vir geregtigheid te voldoen	(1)
1.13		(1)
	• Rehabilitasie	(1)
	• Beroepsgerigte opleiding	(1)
	• Veilige aanhouding	(1)

1.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handeling • Onwettig • Skuld • Straf 	(1) (1) (1) (1)
1.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polisie • Howe • Gevangenis 	(1) (1) (1)
1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slagofferopnames • Selfaanmeldings 	(1)
1.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'n Beroepskeuse • Verhouding met ouers • Lidmaatskap van 'n groep • Romantiese verbintenis • Alkohol- en dwelmmisbruik 	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
1.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum tronk • Medium tronk • Maksimum tronk 	(1) (1) (1)
1.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katatoniese skisofrenie • Paranoïese skisofrenie 	(1) (1)
		[50]

VRAAG 2

2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gee omvang misdaad • Wys fluktuasie misdaad • Maak vergelykings moontlik • Inligting oor misdadiger • Inligting verspreiding misdaad • Lig publiek in misdaadprobleem 	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
		[12]
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babastadium (0-2 jaar) • Kleuterstadium (2-5 jaar) • Kinderstadium (6-12 jaar) • Puberteit (13-16 jaar) • Adolessensie (17-21 jaar) • Volwassestadium (22-60 jaar) • Bejaardestadium (60 jaar +) 	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
		[7]

2.3	Fisiese en verstandelike toereikendheid	(1)
	• Ouers moet goeie gesondheid en verstandelike volwassenheid geniet	(1)
	• Goeie beroepsvoorligting; betroubaarheid en verantwoordelikheid	(1)
	Die huwelik	(1)
	• In wese bestaan	(1)
	• Albei leef gee aan kind sekuriteit	(1)
	• Moet model kind wees	(1)
	Veiligheid	(1)
	• Kinders moet veilig voel	(1)
	• Moet liefde ontvang	(1)
	• Huis is plek van veiligheid	(1)
	Godsdienstige en kulturele genoegsaamheid	(1)
	• Belangrike aspek menslike bestaan	(1)
	• Ouers moet basiese beginsels kinders oordra	(1)
	• Normes en waardes aanleer	(1)
	• Moet kultuur bewaar	(1)
	Rondtrekkende familie	(1)
	• Beteken nooit huis te besit en geen respek ander se eiendom	(2)
	• Bring kinders in aanraking dwelms en alkohol	(1)
	• Verandering skool, druipe en stokkiesdraai	(1)
		[21]
2.4		
	• Uittarting en alkohol	(2)
	• Self slagoffer geweld	(2)
	• Manier om probleem op te los	(2)
	• Subkultuur en geweld	(2)
	• Aanleer gewelddadige en aggressiewe gedragpatroon	(2)
		[10]
		[50]
VRAAG 3		
3.1		
	• Nie alle misdade aangemeld	(2)
	• Uitgedruk in verhouding tot algemene bevolking	(2)
	• Verhouding misdaad en misdadigers geïgnoreer	(3)
	• Nie altyd vergelyk word nie	(2)
	• Misdaad word dikwels gedekriminaliseer – vergelyk moeilik	(3)
	• Misdade korrespondeer nie altyd misdadigers nie	(2)
	• Misdadigers voorsien verkeerde inligting	(2)
		[16]

3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanneer optrede teenstrydig is wetgewing • Wanneer wettige bevel/opdrag geïgnoreer word • Indien handeling negatiewe gevolge het 	(3) (3) (3) [9]
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inkomstebelastingontduiking • Omkoperij • Bedrog • Werkgewer diefstal • Rekenaarmisdaad • Staatsamptenare in openbare dienste • Advertensiebedrog • Vertroulikheid skend 	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) [16]
3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vergelding • Boetedoening • Afskrikking • Beskerming • Rehabilitasie 	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) [5]
3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geleenthedsdrinkers • Sosiale drinkers • Buitensporige drinkers • Kompulsiewe drinkers 	(1) (1) (1) (1) [4]
		[50]

VRAAG 4

4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisiese veranderings • Verstandelike veranderings • Seksuele volgroeiheid • Eksperimentering alkohol en dwelms • Heldeverering en dagdromery • Toets norme en waardes • Ontwikkel eie houding • Veranderings, konflikte en probleme kan lei tot misdaad • Voortydige en vertraagde puberteit kan probleme veroorsaak • Swak selfkonsep kan identiteitskrisis veroorsaak 	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) [20]
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- 4.2 Kriminele bende
- Diefstal betrokke – oortreder kan voordeel trek (2)
 - Volwassenes sit dikwels agter misdaad. (1)
 - Word dikwels met respek bejeen (1)
- [4]**
- Konflikbende
- Betrokke geweld, bakleiery en bendeoorloë (2)
 - Laer sosio-ekonomiese gemeenskappe (1)
 - Gebruik geweld om status te verkry (1)
- [4]**
- Bendes wat hulself afsonder
- Nie in staat om aan ander bende te behoort nie. (2)
 - Dwelms algemeen (1)
 - Hoofdoel is om dwelms te bekom (1)
- [4]**
- 4.3
- Dobbelary (2)
 - Woekery (2)
 - Dwelmhandel (2)
 - Diefstal (2)
 - Prostitusie (2)
 - Omkoperij en korrupsie (2)
- [12]**
- 4.4
- Nou verwant aan prostitusie (1)
 - Word deur ouer mans geld verlei (1)
 - Alkohol en naglewe speel 'n rol (1)
 - Seksuele ondervinding is avontuur (1)
 - Wangedrag is meer opvallend (1)
 - Lok opsetlik mans en seuns uit (1)
- [6]**

VRAAG 5

- 5.1
- Baie misdadigers is fisies onderontwikkeld (2)
 - Verduur spot en minagting (2)
 - Geen fisiese krag om aan sport deel te neem of sekere beroepe te beoefen nie (2)
 - Gevoelens van frustrasie; teleurstelling en minderwaardigheid – om te kompenseer kan hulle misdadigers word. (2)
- [8]**
- Persoonlike skade
- Selfskade
 - Kan agteruitgang in gesondheid en persoonlikheid beteken
 - Bitterheid (4)

Belewing straf

- Positief en negatief wees (1)
- Positief – skuld erken (1)
- Negatief – nie skuld erken (1)
- Val weer terug misdaad (1)

Negatiewe effek op selfbeeld

- Word as misdadiger gemeenskap geëtiketteer (1)
- Swak selfbeeld (1)
- Residivisme kan voorkom (1)
- Volhard misdadige gedrag (1)

Sedeloosheid

- As gevolg van dwelms, misdaad en alkohol word mense sedeloos (2)
- Gevangeneskap lei tot liefdesverhoudings wat weer aanleiding kan gee tot homoseksualiteit (2)

Stigma van misdaad

- Regsplegingsproses veroorsaak stigma aan misdadiger (1)
- Maak herinskakeling moeilik (1)
- Blameer gemeenskap (1)
- Verval terug misdaad (1)

[20]

5.3

- Gierigheid (1)
- Groot profyt teen lae risiko (1)
- Ondoeltreffende nasporing en voorkoming (1)
- Misdade word nie aangemeld nie (1)
- Rekenaartegnologie (1)
- Onvoldoende wetgewing (1)
- Leerteorie (1)
- Anomieteorie (1)
- Rationele keuse (1)
- Geleentheid en kennis (1)

[10]

5.4

- Sosioekonomiese redes (1)
- Verstedeliking (1)
- Swak dissipline (1)
- Uiting te gee aggressiewe en vyandige emosies (1)
- Minder komplekse omgewing (1)
- Verligting van frustrasies (1)
- Gevoel ontoereikendheid te oorkom (1)
- Gevoel van mag (1)
- Sukses te behaal (1)

[9]

- 5.5
- Die id (1)
 - Die ego (1)
 - Die superego (1)

[3]

[50]

VRAAG 6

- 6.1
- Seksueel volwasse, maar verstandelik onvolwasse-onbeheerbaarheid (2)
 - Fisiese kenmerke trek aandag gewetenlose mans – slagoffer verleiding (2)
 - 'n Meisie word 'n verleidster (2)
 - Verstandelike gestremde meisies groter gevaar seksuele wangedrag (2)
 - Oorseksuele meisie maklik verlei (2)

[10]

- 6.2 Finansiële verwaarlosing
- Gesin ervaar finansiële verwaarlosing (1)
 - Afname inkomste (1)
 - Moeder verplig om te werk (1)
 - Kinders weerhou kos en klere (1)

Opvoedkundige verwaarlosing

- Kinders sonder behoorlike toesig as gevolg van pa in gevangenis en ma werk (1)
- Kan lei tot antisosiale neigings (1)
- Geen goeie opvoeding (1)
- Geneig skool te verlaat sonder kwalifikasies (1)

Maatskaplike verwaarlosing

- Deur gemeenskap gespot (1)
- Ontwikkel antisosiale neigings (1)
- Kinders soek toevlug op straat (1)
- Gee aanleiding misdaad (1)

Morele versuim

- Met man in gevangenis kan vrou verhouding aanknoop (1)
- Kan lei tot prostitusie (1)
- Kan lei tot egskeiding (1)
- Onder kinders kan seksuele wangedrag voorkom (1)

- 6.3
- Geleentheidsmisdadiger (2)
 - Professionele misdadiger (2)
 - Abnormale misdadiger (2)
 - Gewoontemisdadiger (2)
 - Veroordeelde misdadiger (2)

[10]

6.4	• Minimum sekuriteit	(2)
	• Medium sekuriteit	(2)
	• Maksimum sekuriteit	(2)
6.5	Die individu self	(1)
	• Aftakeling hele persoonlikheid	(1)
	• Belemmer vaardighede	(1)
	• Periodieke afwesigheid werk	(1)
	Gesin en naasbestaandes	(1)
	• Finansiële verknorsing	(1)
	• Moeder moet gaan werk	(1)
	• Lei tot egskeiding	(1)
	Die gemeenskap	(1)
	• Gee aanleiding onverantwoordelikhede	(1)
	• Bydraende faktor padongelukke	(1)
	• Geslagsiektes	(1)
		[50]

VRAAG 7

7.1	Selfkonsep	
	• Wyse waarop persoon self sien	(1)
	• Slegte etiket – slegte selfbeeld	(1)
	• Aanhoudende kritiek kan lei tot misdaad	(1)
	• Selfkonsep kan ontwikkel as gevolg van etiket	(1)
	• Gee aanleiding misdaad	(1)
	Stres	
	• Sluit situasies in	
	– druk	(1)
	– frustrasie	(1)
	– angs	(1)
	– konflik	(1)
	• Gee aanleiding misdaad	(1)
	Aggressie	
	• Kragtige reaksie met betrekking tot	
	– passie	(1)
	– woede	(1)
	– vyandigheid	(1)
	– frustrasie	(1)
	• Gee aanleiding tot misdaad	(1)

Depressie

- Gevoel ongelukkigheid (1)
- Simptome soos:
 - gebrek eetlus (1)
 - gewigsverlies (1)
 - gebrek belangstelling (1)
- Kan lei tot misdaad (1)

7.2

- Gesin is sterkste band in karaktervorming (1)
- Kind se eerste opvoeders is ouers (1)
- Kos en klere (1)
- Moet goed versorg word (1)
- Kan lei tot misdaad en swak gesondheid (1)
- Seksvoorligting (1)
- Ouers kinders volledig inlig (1)
- Versuim kry kinders wanvoorstelling (1)
- Vorming karakter (1)
- Ouer afwesigheid van lei tot probleme (1)
- Verwaarlosing kan lei tot skade m.b.t. vorming van karakter (1)
- Godsdienstige opvoeding (1)
- Ouers se plig oor te dra (1)
- Geen organisasie is plaasvervanger gesin (1)
- Verbetering gesinsverhoudings (1)
- Verhouding versleg as gevolg van spanning ouers en kinders (1)
- Ouerbeheer van deurslaggewende belang (1)

Ingrypingsmetodes (1)

- Ooreenkoms straf en beloning (1)
 - Kan op hierdie manier gedragsprobleme identifiseer (1)
- [20]**

7.3

- Huisarres (1)
- Werkverskaffing (1)
- Slagoffer kompensasie (1)
- Gemeenskapsdiens (1)
- Gespesialiseerde programme (1)
- Nie toelaat alkohol te koop (1)
- Geen dwelms gebruik (1)
- Gereeld maatskaplike proefbeampste besoek (2)
- Een maal per maand (1)

[10]
[50]

VRAAG 8

- 8.1
- Gebrek aan emosionele diepte (1)
 - Onvermoë om langdurige verhoudings aan te gaan (1)
 - Afwesigheid van berou en skuldgevoelens (1)
 - Onverantwoordelikheid (1)
 - Patologiese egosentrisiteit (1)
 - Patologiese onopregtheid en onbetroubaarheid (1)
 - Onvermoë om uit vorige ondervinding te leer (1)
 - Uitstekende vermoë om te manipuleer (1)
 - Onvermoë om enige doelgerigte aktiwiteit te volvoer en volgens 'n plan te lewe (1)
 - Lae frustrasiedrempel en onbeheerbare aggressie (1)
 - Afwesigheid van bewese angsgebaseerde afwykings en psigotiese simptome of verstandelike vertraging (1)
 - Ondoeltreffende insig (1)
- [12]**
- 8.2
- Kurrikulum behoort kinders te stimuleer (1)
 - Sal werk vind (1)
 - Minder frustrasie en wangedrag (1)
 - Onderwysers moet bekwaam wees (1)
 - Kan leiding gee (1)
 - Belangstelling hê skool en kind (1)
 - Identifiseer jeugmisdadigers (1)
 - Onderwysers moet bekwaam wees om wangedrag te voorkom (1)
 - Verwys na sielkundiges of maatskaplike werkers (1)
 - Onderwyser is rolmodel (1)
 - Onderwyser se benadering belangrik (1)
 - Onderwyser moet klas goed hanteer (1)
 - Onderwyser moet wangedrag beheer (1)
 - Kinders kan etikette van misdadigers ontvang (1)
- [15]**
- 8.3
- Geldskieters (2)
 - In mediese beroep (2)
 - Regsprofessie (2)
- [6]**
- 8.4 Vrylating op parool
- Hang af gedrag oortreder (1)
 - Paroolraad besluit oor parool (1)
 - Doelstellings (1)
 - suksesvolle herintegrasie (1)
 - voorkom terugval (1)
 - beskerming gemeenskap (1)
 - beheer en toesig (1)
- [7]**

Dagparool

- Vergemaklik herstelproses (1)
 - Geleidelike integrasie (1)
 - Salaris te verdien (1)
 - Geleentheidsverlof (1)
 - Kan gesin sien (1)
 - Verskillende kategorieë (1)
- [6]**

Amnestie

- Spesiale vrylating (1)
 - Staatspresident besluit (1)
 - Verskillende kategorieë vrygelaat (1)
 - Sedert 1993 verskeie amnesties (1)
- (4)
[50]

TOTAAL: 300