

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR :
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

Question 1

1	Correct	(2)
2	Correct	(2)
3	Incorrect	(2)
4	Incorrect	(2)
5	Correct	(2)
6	Incorrect	(2)
7	Correct	(2)
8	Incorrect	(2)
9	Correct	(2)
10	Correct	(2)
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)
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)
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation • Vocational training • Safe custody of prisoners 	(1) (1) (1)
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act itself • Unlawfulness • Guilt • Punishment 	(1) (1) (1) (1)
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Courts • Prisons 	(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)
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catatonic schizophrenic • Paranoid schizophrenic 	(1) (1)

Question 2

- 2.1
- Give extent of crime (2)
 - Show fluctuation crime (2)
 - Make comparisons possible (2)
 - Provide information on the criminal (2)
 - Provide information on the distribution of crime (2)
 - Inform public about the crime (2)
- 2.2
- Infancy (0-2) (1)
 - Toddler stage (2-5) (1)
 - Childhood (6-12) (1)
 - Puberty (13-16) (1)
 - Adoloscence (17-21) (1)
 - Adulthood (22-60) (1)
 - Old age (60 +) (1)
- 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 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 contact drugs and alcohol (1)
 - Changes in school, failure, truancy and misbehaviour (1)
- 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)

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)
- 3.2
- Contravention of a prohibition (3)
 - Ignoring a command (3)
 - If action have certain negative consequences (3)
- 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)
- 3.4
- Retribution (1)
 - Expiation (1)
 - Deterrence (1)
 - Protection (1)
 - Rehabilitation (1)
- 3.5
- Occasional drinkers (1)
 - Social drinkers (1)
 - Excessive drinkers (1)
 - Compulsive drinkers (1)
- 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)
- 4.2 **Criminal gang**

- Involved in theft-profitable to offender (2)
- Adults may be instigators. (1)
- Treated with respect (1)

Conflict gang

- Involved in violence, fighting and gang wars (2)
- Lower socio-economic communities (1)
- Violence to gain status (1)

The retreatist gang

- Unable to function other gangs (2)
- Drugs common (1)
- Main aims to gain drugs (1)

- 4.3
- Gambling (2)
 - Loan sharking (2)
 - Drug dealing (2)
 - Theft (2)
 - Prostitution (2)
 - Bribery and corruption (2)

- 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)

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)

- 5.2 **Personal injury**
- Self injury (1)
 - Degeneration health and personality (2)
 - Bitterness (2)

Experience of punishment

- 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

- Labelled as criminal by society (1)
- Poor self-concept (1)
- Recidivism may occur (1)
- Persist criminal behaviour (1)

Immorality

- Become part of immoral life due to excessive drinking, drugs, crime (2)
- Imprisonment may cause love affairs or homosexuality (2)

Stigma of crime

- Justice system causes stigma (1)
- Stumbling block in reintegration (1)
- Blames society (1)
- Fall back crime (1)

- 5.3
- 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)

- 5.4
- Socio-economic reasons (1)
 - Urbanisation (1)
 - Poor discipline (1)
 - Aggression and emotions (1)
 - Minder komplekse omgewing (1)
 - Relief frustration (1)
 - Overcome feelings of inadequacy (1)
 - Feeling of power (1)
 - Achieve success (1)

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

Question 6

- 6.1
- Sexually mature, but mentally and spiritually immature - uncontrollability (2)
 - Physically 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)
 - Over sexed girl easily seduced (2)
- 6.2 Financial neglect**
- Family suffer financial problems (1)
 - Drop in income (1)
 - Mother compelled to work (1)
 - Children deprived food and clothes (1)
- Educational neglect**
- Children no proper restraint, due to father 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)
- 6.4**
- Minimum security (2)
 - Medium security (2)
 - Maximum security (2)
- 6.5 The individual himself**
- Degeneration of whole personality (1)
 - Harms skills (1)
 - Absences from work (1)
- Family**
- Financial problems (1)
 - Mother must work (1)

- Lead to divorce (1)

Community

- Give rise to irresponsible conduct (1)
- Road accidents (1)
- Sexual diseases (1)

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)
 - konflikt (1)
- May lead to crime (1)

Aggression

- Reactions towards
 - passion (1)
 - aggression (1)
 - violence (1)
 - frustration (1)
- May lead to crime

Depression

- Feeling 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 looked well 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)
- Intervention methods (1)
- Agreement reward or punishment (1)
 - Behaviour can be identified (1)
- 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)
- 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)
 - Afwesigheid van bewese angsebaseerde afwykings en psigotiese simptome of verstandelike vertraging (1)
 - Ondoeltreffende insig (1)

- 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 is role model (1)
 - Teacher involvement important (1)
 - Teacher must be in control classroom (1)
 - Teacher must control misconduct (1)
 - Children may be types as criminals (1)

- 8.3
 - Money lenders (1)
 - Medical profession (1)
 - Lawyers (1)

- 8.4 **Release on parole**
 - Depends behaviour prisoner (1)
 - Parole board will decide (1)
 - Aims (1)
 - successful reintegration (1)
 - prevent backfall (1)
 - protect society (1)
 - control and supervision (1)

- Day parole**
 - Facilitate reintegration process (1)
 - Slow reintegration (1)
 - Earn salary (1)
 - Occasional leave (1)
 - See family (1)
 - Categories (1)

- Amnesty**
 - Special release (1)
 - State President decide (1)
 - Categories (1)
 - Since 1993 (1)

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR :

INLEIDING TOT KRIMINOLOGIE

Vraag 1

1	Reg	(2)
2	Reg	(2)
3	Verkeerd	(2)
4	Verkeerd	(2)
5	Reg	(2)
6	Verkeerd	(2)
7	Reg	(2)
8	Verkeerd	(2)
9	Reg	(2)
10	Reg	(2)
11	• Verseker binnelandse veiligheid	(1)
	• Handhaaf wet en orde	(1)
	• Ondersoek misdaad	(1)
	• Voorkom misdaad	(1)
12	• Reg en geregtigheid te laat geskied	(1)
	• Skuldiges te straf	(1)
	• Onskuldiges te beskerm	(1)
	• Gemeenskap se eis vir geregtigheid te voldoen	(1)
13	• Rehabilitasie	(1)
	• Beroepsgerigte opleiding	(1)
	• Veilige aanhouding	(1)
14	• Handeling	(1)
	• Onwettig	(1)
	• Skuld	(1)
	• Straf	(1)
15	• Polisie	(1)
	• Howe	(1)
	• Gevangnisse	(1)
16	• Slagofferopnames	(1)
	• Selfaanmeldings	(1)
17	• 'n Beroepskeuse	(1)
	• Verhouding met ouers	(1)
	• Lidmaatskap van 'n groep	(1)
	• Romantiese verbintenisse	(1)
	• Alkohol- en dwelmmisbruik	(1)
18	• Katatoniese skisofrenie	(1)
	• Paranoïese skisofrenie	(1)

Vraag 2

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|
| 2.1 | • | Gee omvang misdaad | (2) |
| | • | Wys fluktuasie misdaad | (2) |
| | • | Maak vergelykings moontlik | (2) |
| | • | Inligting oor misdadiger | (2) |
| | • | Inligting verspreiding misdaad | (2) |
| | • | Lig publiek in misdaadprobleem | (2) |
| 2.2 | • | Babastadium (0-2 jaar) | (1) |
| | • | Kleuterstadium (2-5 jaar) | (1) |
| | • | Kinderstadium (6-12 jaar) | (1) |
| | • | Puberteit (13-16 jaar) | (1) |
| | • | Adolossensie (17-21 jaar) | (1) |
| | • | Volwassestadium (22-60 jaar) | (1) |
| | • | Bejaardestadium (60 jaar +) | (1) |
| 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) |
| 2.4 | • | Uittarting en alkohol | (2) |
| | • | Self slagoffer geweld | (2) |
| | • | Manier om probleem op te los | (2) |
| | • | Subkultuur van geweld | (2) |
| | • | Aanleer gewelddadige en aggressiewe gedragpatroon | (2) |

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)
- 3.2
- Wanneer optrede teenstrydig is wetgewing (3)
 - Wanneer wettige bevel/opdrag geïgnoreer word (3)
 - Indien handeling negatiewe gevolge het (3)
- 3.3
- Inkomstebelastingontduiking (2)
 - Omkoperij (2)
 - Bedrog (2)
 - Werkgewer diefstal (2)
 - Rekenaarmisdad (2)
 - Staatsamptenare in openbare dienste (2)
 - Advertensiebedrog (2)
 - Vertroulikheid skend (2)
- 3.4
- Vergelding (1)
 - Boetedoening (1)
 - Afskrikking (1)
 - Beskerming (1)
 - Rehabilitasie (1)
- 3.5
- Geleenthedsdrinkers (1)
 - Sosiale drinkers (1)
 - Buitensporige drinkers (1)
 - Kompulsiewe drinkers (1)
- Vraag 4**
- 4.1
- Fisiese veranderings (2)
 - Verstandelike veranderings (2)
 - Seksuele volgroeiheid (2)
 - Eksperimentering alkohol en dwelms (2)
 - Heldeverering en dagdromery (2)
 - Toetsnorme en waardes (2)
 - Ontwikkel eie houding (2)
 - Veranderings, konflikte en probleme kan lei tot misdaad (2)
 - Voortydige en vertraagde puberteit kan probleme veroorsaak (2)
 - Swak selfkonsep kan identiteitskrisis veroorsaak (2)
- 4.2 Kriminele bande
- Diefstal betrokke - kan profyt maak (2)

- Volwassenes sit dikwels agter misdaad. (1)
- Word dikwels met respek bejeen (1)

Konflikbende

- Betrokke geweld, bakleiery en bendeoorloë (2)
- Laer sosio-ekonomiese gemeenskappe (1)
- Gebruik geweld status te verkry (1)

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)

- 4.3
- Dobbelary (2)
 - Woekery (2)
 - Dwelmhandel (2)
 - Diefstal (2)
 - Prostitusie (2)
 - Omkopery en korrupsie (2)

- 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)

Vraag 5

- 5.1
- Baie misdadigers is onderonwikkeld (2)
 - Verduur spot en minagting (2)
 - Geen fisiese krag om aan sport deel te neem of sekere beroepe te beoefen nie (2)
 - Gevoelens prestasie; teleurstelling en minderwaardigheid (2)

- 5.2 Persoonlike skade
- Selfskade (1)
 - Kan agteruitgang in gesondheid en persoonlikheid beteken (2)
 - Bitterheid (2)

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 redeloos (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)
- 5.3
- gieriggheid (1)
 - groot profyt teen lae risiko (1)
 - ondoeltreffende naspsoring en voorkoming (1)
 - misdade word nie aangemeld nie (1)
 - rekenaartegnologie (1)
 - onvoldoende wetgewing (1)
 - leerteorie (1)
 - anomieteorie (1)
 - rasionele keuse (1)
 - geleentheid en kennis (1)
- 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)
- 5.5
- Die id (1)
 - Die ego (1)
 - Die superego (1)
- Vraag 6**
- 6.1
- Seksueel volwasse, maar verstandelik onvolwasse (2)
 - Onbeheerbaarheid (2)
 - Kenmerke trek aandag gewentenlose mans (2)
 - Slagoffers verleiding (1)

- Meisie word verleier (1)
 - Gevaar verstandelike meisies (2)
- 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 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 afskeiding (1)
 - Onder kinders kan seksuele wangedrag voorkom (1)
- 6.3
- Geleentheids misdadiger (2)
 - Professionele misdadiger (2)
 - Abnormale misdadiger (2)
 - Gewoonte misdadiger (2)
 - Veroordeelde misdadiger (2)
- 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)

Vraag 7

7.1 Selfkonsep

- Wyse waarop persoon self sien (1)
- Slegte etiket - slegte self beeld (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

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 voorsien worde (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 leie to skade mbt vorming karakter (1)
 - Godsdienstige opvoeding (1)
 - Ouers se plig oor te dra (1)
 - Geen organisasie is plaasvervanger gesin (1)
 - Verbetering gesinsverhoudings (1)
 - Verhouding verslag as gevolg van spanning ouers en kinders (1)
 - Ouerbeheer van deurslaggewende belang (1)
- Ingrypingsmetodes (1)**
- Ooreenkoms straf en beloning (1)
 - Kan so gedragsprobleme identifiseer (1)
- 7.3**
- Huisarres (1)
 - Werkverskaffing (1)
 - Slagofffer kompensasie (1)
 - Gemeenskapsdiens (1)
 - Gespesialiseerde programme (1)
 - Nie toelaat alkohol te koop (1)
 - Geen dwelms gebruik (1)
 - Gereeld maatskaplike proefbeampte besoek (2)
 - een maal per maand (1)
- 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)
- 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 maatskaplikes	(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)
8.3	• Geldskieters	(1)
	• In mediese beroep	(1)
	• Regsprofessie	(1)
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)
	Dagparool	
	• Vergemaklik herstelproses	(1)
	• Geleidelike integrasie	(1)
	• Salaris te verdien	(1)
	• Geleentheidsverlof	(1)
	• Kan gesin sien	(1)
	• Verskillende kategorieë	(1)
	Amnestie	
	• Spesiale vrylating	(1)
	• Staatspresident besluit	(1)
	• Verskillende kategorieë vrygelaat	(1)
	• Sedert 1993 verskeie amnesties	(1)