Criminology.

Q2. Define and discuss the concept of Crime in Criminology. How does crime differ from deviance, and why is the study of crime and its causes essential for understanding Social dynamics.

1. Introduction.

In our daily lives we experience and face expectations and rules, Some of these rules are codified in law and some of the expectations are codified in the social fabric of our society. But have we ever thought on what happens if we go against the social expectations or the rules of law, are we criminals or are we deviant? these concepts of crime and deviance create the essence of criminology where crime is studied through the lens of Consensus ~~con se so~~ or conflict. Then the types of crime are codified into mala in se or Mala Prohibitu. However the study of crime its causes — be that biological factors or sociological factors — helps us understand the social dynamics as we get to know the roots of crime, how to treat crime and lets us understand how crime and deviance is understood.

2. The Concept of Crime.

a. Defining Crime.

Crime is the violation of codified laws, enacted by the state and punishable by its designated sanctions. As according

Paul Tappan (1947) Crime is
66 an intentional violation of the criminal
law committed without defence or
excuse; and penalized by the state."
These laws look after the collective
good of the society and tries to
safe guard of the interests of citizens
and their legal rights.

b. Types of Crime in legal terms.

(i) Mala in se;
mala in se are the criminal acts
that are inherently wrong. These acts
are universally condemned regardless
of the cultural or time boundries.
for instance theft is condemned by everyone
around the globe as it is taking the
propely or belonging of someone without
compensating them.

(ii) Mala prohibita;
Mala prohibita are the acts that
are only wrong by the virtue of legal
perspective, showing social regulation
rather than universal moral principles.
For instance gambling is a crime in pakistan
but legal in las vagas showing the subjectivity
of crime to cultural and social perspectives.

C. Q02 The Consensus view of Crime
The Consesus view of crime, thinks of
Society as a cohesive unit held together
by Common moral fabric. This view

has been championed by Emile Durkheim and Talcott Persons according to whom the rule of law represents shared values and their violation warrents societal disapproval of legal and legal consequences. ~~Therefore~~ ~~any deviance if~~

d. **Conflict view**

Conflict view however. states that laws are the reflection of the societies dominal group. According to this ~~gro~~ view, championed by scholars like William Chambliss, power imbalance play a central role in defining crime. As the powerful dominating the law making process and criminalize only the acts that threaten existing power structure or the acts of committed by the poor. While the businesses and acts of the rich despite greater impact on society are not criminalized.

3. **The Concept of deviance.**

The word deviance means any act that goes ~~beyond~~ against the societal norms. and faces disapproval from the society. These societal norms encompase both the explicit rules and implicit understanding, vary considerably across culture and subcultures. While some form of deviance may be harmless and ~~not attract~~ ~~cri~~ not criminalized, other forms of deviance that pose threat to social order and cohesion may be criminalized. Some scholars also

argue that some sorts of deviance is also good for society as done by Kai Erikson in his book a study in sociology of deviance.

4. Crime and deviance; The difference.
The distinction between crime and deviance lies in legal dimensions. Crime breaches codified laws, while deviance transgress social norms. Not all deviant acts are crime and not all crimes are deviant. For instance Public nudity might be deviant in many cultures but is also not a crime in many crimes. On the other hand jaywalking is a minor crime but is not considered deviant. By identifying these differences we can understant the true meaning of Crime and deviance.

5. The study of Crime and its causes helps us understand the social dynamics.
a. ~~The cau studying of cau~~
a. Through studying of causes of crime, helps us Understant what social problems rises crime. When we study Crime and its causes we get to know how inequality, power dynamics, poverty and lack of opportunities influence indivicloal behavians. It is this influence on behavior that contribute to criminal activity and through these

Connections we get to know about the
Social dynamics.

eics.

a. Helps us understands Social order through
   Anomie.

   Through studying crime within the frame
   work of anomie helps us comprehend
   disruption in societal order. As Emile
   Durkheim argued that certain level of
   crime is normal and even necessary
   as it delinates the boundaries of
   acceptable behavior. Excessive crime, however,
   reflects a breakdown in social integration
   or regulation, indicating a state of
   anomi!

b. Study of crime reveals Power structure
   Critical criminology examine the relationship
   between crime, power and social inequalities.
   It exposes how definitions of crime and
   the enforcement of laws are influenced
   by power structure within society. By
   scrutinizing these power structures,
   Critical criminology sheds light on how
   laws are shaped, implemented, and enforced,
   revealing systemic injustices within society.

c. Provides Insights into Human Behavior
   Studying crime offers insights into human
   behavior, motivations, and responses to societal
   pressures. The Differential association theory
   suggests that criminal behavior is learned through

interaction. While the labelling theory
explores how societal reactions and
label impact individual's identities and
behaviors. Understanding these perspectives
not only enriches our comprehension
of crime but also informs policies
and interventions aimed at addressing
societal issues and reducing criminal
behavior.

6. Conclusion.

The study of crime and deviance
unveils a complex interplay between
societal norms, power structure, and individual
behaviors. Crime beyond legal definitions,
exposes disruptions in social order,
while critical perspective reveal
inequality within the legal systems.
And other biological themes provide an
insights cast into human behavior. Understanding
these dynamics is crucial as it offers path
towards equitable policies and interventions,
fostering a fairer and more informed
society.

Q. Explore the principles of social learning theory in criminology, focusing on differential association and social learning. Discuss how these theories explain the acquisition of criminal behavior through interactions with others and exposure to criminal values.

1. Introduction

In Criminology, it is believed by some theorists that criminal behavior is learned through iteractions ~~and~~ with criminals and exposure to criminal values within the society. The first theorys ~~mainly emphase~~ that vouches for acquisition of criminal behavior is the social learning theory, This theory bases the acquisition of criminal behavior on the principle of imitation, reinforcement and modeling. ~~An~~ furthermore the differential Association theory also supports the commets that criminal behavior is learned. Overall both the theories explain the acquistion of criminal behavior through interactions with others and exposure to criminal values.

2. The Social learning Theory and it's principles.

a. Social learning theory.

The Social learning theory developed by Albert Bandura, emphasses the role of observational learning, imitation and modeling in the acquisition of behaviors, including criminal ones. It suggests that individuals lear by observing others and the consequences

of their actions. This theory is based on the following principles.

b. Imitation

The first principle underscores the idea that individuals imitate behaviors they observe in others. Criminal behavior is acquired through imitation of models, whether real or portrayed in media, who engage in such activities.

c. Reinforcement

The second principle of the theory highlights the role of reinforcement in shaping behaviors. Positive reinforcement, such as rewards, or negative reinforcement, like avoidance of punishment, influences the likelihood of an individual repeating criminal behaviors.

d. Modelling

The third principle emphasizes the importance of role models. Individuals are more likely to adopt criminal behaviors if they have models who are rewarded for such actions or if the consequences are not severe.

3. Differential Association Theory.

Developed by Edwin Sutherland, Differential Association Theory expands on social learning by focusing on the context of association. It suggests that criminal behavior is learned through interaction with others who provides favarable definations to violation of law.

4. How Criminal behavior is acquired according to learning and differential association.

a. Criminal behavior is learned through Imitation and modeling.

Individuals acquire criminal behavior by Imitating and modeling the actions of others in their social enviornment. If they observe positive outcomes or rewards associated with criminal acts, they are more likely to replicate those behaviors.

b. Reinforcement influences the likelihood of criminal behavior.

The principle of social learning theory posit that reinforcement, whether positive or negative, influences the likelihood of criminal behavior repetition. If criminals acts lead to rewards or the avoidance of punishment, individuals are motivated to continue engaging in such behavior.

C. Differential Association emphasizing the frequency of interaction for behavior adophation

differential association theory emphasizes that the content and frequency of interactions with others contribute to the acquisition of criminal behavior. If individuals are exposed to more definations favorable to law violation than to conformity, they are likely to adopt criminal values and behaviors.

5. Conclusion

Social learning and Differential association theory provide valuable insights into the acquisition of criminal behavior. By focusing on the principles of imitation, reinforcement, modelling and the context of association, these theories underscore the importance of social interactions and exposure to criminal values in shaping individuals criminal behaviors. Understanding these principles is crucial for developing effective interventions and prevention strategies in criminology.