

- ① Enlist the criminological perspectives. Briefly describe three criminological perspectives on the study of crime and criminal behavior. (2017)

1. INTRODUCTION

Crime and criminal behavior is described by the various criminological perspectives. These perspectives portray different psyches of offender regarding "why" and "when" they commit a particular crime or ~~or~~ show a ^{deviant} ~~criminal~~ behavior. Amongst them, classical thought, social process thought and social conflict perspective show significant ^{reasons} ~~importance~~ of the crime and criminal behavior.

2. LIST OF CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES:

- ↳ Following are the criminological perspectives
- 1- Classical or choice perspective (Situational forces)
 - 2- Biological or psychological perspective (Internal forces)
 - 3- Structural perspective (Ecological forces)
 - 4- Process perspective (Socialization forces)
 - 5- Conflict perspective (Economic and political forces)
 - 6- Developmental perspective (Multiple force: all above mentioned)

3. CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE STUDY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:

1) THE CLASSICAL PERSPECTIVE ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

- ↳ The classical school of thought has its roots

roots embedded in the "Rational choice theory."

As Rational choice theory was given by the Italian social thinker "Cesare Beccaria".

According to Cesare Beccaria,

- ✓ People choose all behaviors, including criminal behaviors.
- ✓ These choices are designed to bring them pleasure and avoid pain.
- ✓ Criminal choices can be controlled by the fear of punishment.
- ✓ The more severe, and swift and certain the punishment, the greater the ability to control the behavior.

1) THE CONCEPT OF RATIONAL CHOICE AND CRIME:

In the Rational choice theory "Jeremy Bentham" popularized the view of Cesare Beccaria.

According to him,

- ↳ People choose their actions on the basis of pleasure and avoid pain.
- ↳ Bentham was of the view that crime is enhanced by the promise of easy gain with low risk.

EVALUATE

(1) PEOPLE RATIONALLY THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES BEFORE COMMITTING CRIME:

- ↳ Risk evaluation includes:
 - ✓ What is the chance of getting caught.
 - ✓ How difficult will it be to commit a crime.

- ✓ Is the profit of committing crime is worth effort?
- ✓ Is the territory for committing a crime is safe or not etc.

1. (2) STRUCTURING CRIMINALITY:

- ↳ People who choose to commit a crime, do so by evaluating the significant financial reward.

FOR EXAMPLE:

The "Ivy League Hooker", a university teacher, with a master's degree from Yale & a doctorate degree in cultural anthropology became a "call girl" to meet her expenses.

1. (3) STRUCTURING CRIME:

Criminal decision making is not based only on assessment of personal needs, ~~but~~ and capabilities but also on a rational assessment of criminal event.

- ✓ The ~~to~~ evaluation about: what, when and where and whom to target for smoothly committing a crime.

(2) CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BOTH ARE RATIONAL:

1. THEFT IS RATIONAL:

While deciding to commit robbery, offenders evaluates that there will be a financial or material reward. Therefore, some thieves are situational

Thieves and others are professionals.

FOR EXAMPLE:

✓ Boosters, they are people who steal products with an intent to resale them.

2- USING DRUGS IS RATIONAL:

↳ People think that using drugs will provide them lot of fun, excitement and thrilling experiences. Also, ~~in there~~ is a huge money in selling drugs to people who are in dire need.

3- VIOLENCE IS RATIONAL:

Offender thinks that by creating violence during crime he/she can do anything.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Street robbers likely to choose vulnerable victim for the robbery where they easily create violence and mug them.

4- KILLING IS RATIONAL:

~~People~~ offender rationally commit crime and later on kill the victim, so that there could be no evidence left behind against the offender.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Serial killers ~~are~~ are rationally choose defenseless victims, who they murder after committing a crime.

2) SOCIAL PROCESS PERSPECTIVE ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:

↳ Social process theory suggest criminality is a function of socialization. According to this theory any person regardless of their gender, race and class can become a criminal.

↳ ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIALIZATION ARE:

- ✓ Family relations
- ✓ Educational experiences
- ✓ Peer relations
- ✓ Institutional involvement and belief.

2(a) SOCIAL PROCESS INCLUDE THREE PERSPECTIVES

- (1) Social learning theory.
- (2) Social control theory.
- (3) Social Reaction theory.

1) SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY:

Social learning theorists believed that crime is a product of learning. It is learned the same way as one learns to drive a car, or learn to read and write.

FOR EXAMPLE:

- ✓ Robbers learn who to use a car, or unlock the door of car that does not belong to him.

1) Social learning theories include three forms of learning

1) Differential association theory:

↳ According to "Edwin H. Sutherland" criminality is a function of socialization process, it is learned with the interaction with other people.

2) Differential reinforcement theory:

↳ According to Ronald Akers, the process of learning both deviant and conventional behavior happens through reinforcement of positive or negative stimuli.

3) Neutralization theory:

↳ According to David Matza and Gresham Sykes: criminality is a process of learning by neutralizing the criminal acts with the conventional behaviors.

2) SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY:

Social control theory maintains the view that everyone ^{have} potential to do crime, whoever sees opportunity commits crime, by his/her conscience allow them to do so.

↳ HIRSCHI'S SOCIAL BOND THEORY argues that criminality occurs due to weakening ties with the society, family, belief system and future goals.

3) SOCIAL REACTION THEORY:

According to "Howard Becker" crime is defined

by the social audience. Social groups label certain deviance by labelling people that ultimately lead them to commit crime.

For Example:

✓ Crime such as rape, murder, and assault are only bad because people label them as such.

(3) THE CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME AND BEHAVIOR:

(1) KARL MARX THOUGHT AND VISION ON CRIME:

↳ According to Karl Marx Economic structures of Society control the human relations.

According to Marx, the capitalist society (Bourgeoisie) who control all the forces of production and provide lower wages to working class (Proletariats). ~~It~~ creates a sense of strain among the working class. This ultimately leads poor people to commit crime so that they would achieve what others have through the negative means.

(2) THE CONTRIBUTION OF "WILLEM BONGER"

↳ According to Willem Bongers, society is divided into "Haves and Haves not" and laws are only there to defend the upper class people. Therefore, proletariats, who are deprived of the materials that are monopolised by Bourgeoisie, are likely to violate the law to get what they want.

According to Bongers, "Crime and Poverty

are associated with the unequal distribution of wealth."

2) CONTRIBUTION OF "RALF DAHRENDORF"

- ↳ According to "Ralf Dahrendorf" Society is organised into two groups.
 - 1) One who possess actual authority for social domination.
 - 2) One who lacks authority and are dominated.
- ↳ According to him power is associated with seats - those who have power will get benefits in society and those who are dominated by them will ultimately commit crime to display deviance from them.

3) CONTRIBUTION OF "GEORGE VOLD"

- ↳ According to George Vold, laws are created to protect the politically oriented groups and to hamper the interest of other opposition groups.
 - * Vold is of the view that, criminal acts are result of forces struggling to control society.

4. CONCLUSION:

In the light of above mentioned perspectives and theories, various prominent reasons and through processes are described that show why an offender commit crime or show a deviant behavior. Hence, through the study of these perspectives authorities can effectively minimize the rate of crime.

① Travis Hirschi argued that crime results, when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken. Discuss in detail what this theory of social bonding explains about crime (2019)

(1) INTRODUCTION

Travis Hirschi's social bond theory explains how social bonds play a crucial part in restraining an individual from criminal behavior. He in his theory suggests that individuals who have strong bonds with the society, peer & family are less likely to commit crime than those who weakened ties. Although, some studies show there are some lacking in his theory but still, number of researches show empirical support to "Hirschi's social bond theory."

(2) TRAVIS HIRSCHI'S SOCIAL BOND THEORY:

Travis Hirschi's social bond theory has its roots embedded in the "social control theory," which maintains that all people have the potential to violate the and modern society presents many opportunities for illegal activities. Similarly, due to social control, people have a moral sense that makes a person incapable of hurting others, or social norms.

↳ Travis Hirschi in his "social bond theory" ^{links} suggests that criminality occurs due to weakening ties with society. Similarly, it will stop when will be bind to the society, ^{that is} known as "social bond."

1. SOCIAL CONTROL INHIBITS PEOPLE FROM COMMITTING CRIME:

Hirschi assumed that all individuals are potential law violators, but they are kept under control because ~~they~~ the illegal behavior will damage their relationships in the society. ~~to~~ Similarly, when there's an absence of social control in the society, people feel free to commit whatever crime they want.

2. ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL BOND:

↳ According to Hirschi, a person maintains his/her social bond in the society into four following elements.

- (1) Attachment
- (2) Commitment
- (3) Involvement
- (4) Belief.

2(a) ATTACHMENT:

In the social bond, individuals have emotional yet strong attachment with their family, friends, and community. & Such attachment helps an individual to perform positively in the society by restraining him/herself from committing crime or deviant behavior.

For example:

If a person is attached to his family

or has a close relationships with his/hers loved ones, he/she ~~to~~ will try his/hers best not committ any act that would led down his/hers self-widage or his family's.

(b) COMMITMENT:

According to Hirschi, when individuals have their ~~of~~ set future goals or Commitment, he will completely focus on his ~~committms~~ goals to achieve them. This way, he might not want want to engage in any of such activities that would hampes his future Commitment.

For example:

If an individual want secure a government job in near future, he will do his level best to keep his record clean.

This is how Commitment stop a person from ~~to~~ behaving in an downward manner.

(c) INVOLVEMENT:

As activities like sports, team work, school activities, community work etc, they are all better for physical and mental other, but other than this, ~~the~~ such activities make a person very productive. According to Travis Hirschi those people who are involved in community organisation, religious groups or social clubs, etc, have little time left for engaging themselves in illegal activities.

For example:

A scholar who is involved in religious groups, will have strong moral sense that

will keep him busy in community work and will refrain him from the deviant activities that are unacceptable in the society

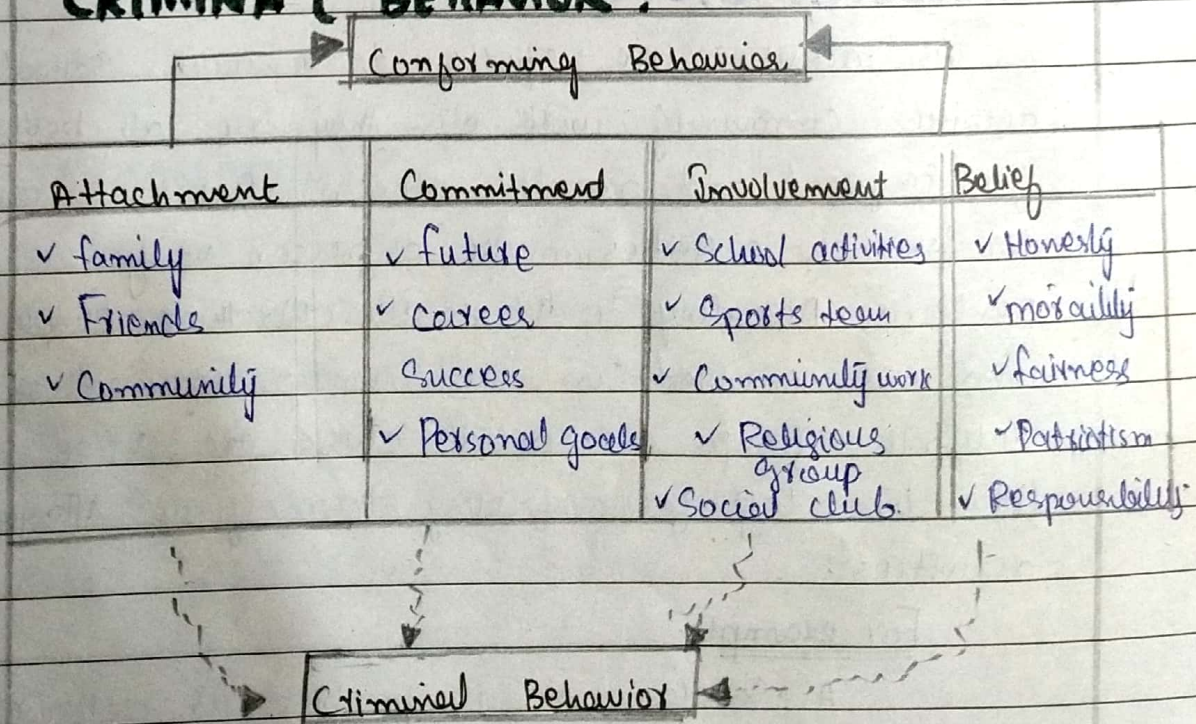
4. BELIEF:

According to Travis Hirschi, a person who has strong belief in honesty, morality, fairness, patriotism and responsibility will have a strong bond with the society. Further, this bond such faith will help him to remove deviant behaviour from his surrounded people.

For Example:

A soldier or a civilian who is very patriotic, will never think about committing such crime that would ruin his/her country's or community's image.

(3) INDIVIDUAL WHO HAVE WEAKENED TIES WITH SOCIETY WILL HAVE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:



According to this diagram, Hirschi tried to portray that:

- ✓ If individuals have strong social bond then they will have conforming behaviour that refrains one from deviant acts.
- ✓ If individuals will have weakened bonds with society then they will surely have criminal behaviour. It is because they will care less about the society.

(b) TESTING OF HIRSCHI'S SOCIAL BOND THEORY:

(a) EMPIRICAL STUDIES SHOW POSITIVE SUPPORT TO THIS THEORY:

The empirical studies show a strong support for the Hirschi's social bond theory.

- ↳ Studies state that youth who are attached to their parents, peer groups, or social communities are less likely to commit crime.

(b) SOCIAL BONDS REFRAIN AN INDIVIDUAL FROM UNCONVENTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Youth who are involved in sports activities, religious community, social clubs, & team work refrain themselves from deviant behaviour such as smoking, drinking to maintain their self-image.

(c) YOUTH INVOLVED IN UNCONVENTIONAL ACTS USUALLY ARE LOOSE BONDS WITH PEERS, SOCIETY AND FAMILY:

- Some of the researches suggest that youth who have weakened bond, either with family, peers, or society, are more likely to engage in delinquent activities that are considered usually crime in the society.

(6) CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

There ~~are~~ is a significant empirical support to Hirschi's work but there are some questions raised by some of the critics, ~~and that criticism~~

(a) SOME DELINQUENT HAVE BROKEN RELATIONSHIP WITH FAMILY, BUT CLOSE BOND WITH PEER:

Hirschi says that delinquents are detached from the family social bond of family, like their bond to family and friends have been broken. Some critics say that some delinquents have broken relationship with family but close relationship with delinquent peers.

(b) NOT ALL ELEMENTS OF THE BOND ARE EQUAL:

Critics are of the view that adolescents whose reports show high level of involvement but

they still engage in criminal activities. According to them, as kids who are more involved in the activities outside of home, will have greater opportunity to commit a crime. It is because, due to their stay of outside of home, parental control weakens over them.

C
(6)

DEVIANT PEERS AND PARENTS:

Hirschi was of the view that any sort of attachment will hamper an individual from committing a crime. But really? is this a case? Researches show that deviant peers and deviant family members influences kids more and enforce them and escalate criminal behaviour in children.

(07) CONCLUSION:

Undoubtedly, the views of the Hirschi's social bond theory show that people who have close social bond with their peer groups, families and social communities are involved in productive activities. Similarly, due to this, ~~the~~ such individuals are less likely to commit crime, compare to those who have weakened bond with the society. Although, some criticism may need further to be addressed by the research, but still numerous empirical studies support Travis Hirschi's social bond theory.

Q Discuss the fundamental postulates of Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association theory with examples. (2019)

(1) INTRODUCTION:

Edwin Sutherland in his "theory of differential association" discussed that criminality is learned through the process of socialisation. He explained this his theory by giving nine fundamental postulates. Such as, criminal behavior is learned through interactions with others, ~~to~~ the techniques that are used in deviance are learned from intimate groups or others that influence their behavior. According to him, desires ^{behind} motivation ~~for~~ criminal behavior, criminal behaviors are same. As, ~~for~~ such motives, desires are met by unconventional means, therefore are considered as illegal acts.

(2) POSTULATES OF EDWIN SUTHERLAND'S DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY:

- Edwin H. Sutherland, a social learning theorist believed that criminality is a function of socialisation process. Sutherland proposed Differential Association Theory in 1939. This theory explains that people learn to become offenders from their environment. Through interaction with other people, individuals learn the values, attitudes, methods and motives for criminal behavior.

(3) NINE POSTULATES OF EDWIN SUTHERLAND'S DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY:

1) CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED:

- ↳ According to Edwin Sutherland, criminal behavior is learned. It is not inherited. ~~Therefore,~~ a p the same way one learns to read and write, is the same way ~~too~~ one learns the criminal behavior.

FOR EXAMPLE: #01

(a) ✓ If a person does not ~~or~~ know how to unlock ~~so~~ the car that does not belong to him with an intention to steal it, he would never steal it. For robbing/stealing a car he must have to learn the techniques of 'how to unlock a car'.

#02 (b) Similarly, a person who never ever have used the drugs might fear from using it from the first time. Unless, he learns how to used it properly.

Therefore, the person who is not already trained in crime does not invent criminal behaviors.

2) CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED IN INTERACTION WITH OTHER PERSONS IN A PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION:

- ↳ Criminal behavior is learned by interacting with other people in a process of communication. This communication is verbal but in many cases it includes gestures as well.

For Example:

An individual who witnesses someone they respect committing a crime, who is then positively reinforced for that crime, is then more likely to commit a crime themselves.

(3) LEARNING OCCURS WITHIN INMATE GROUPS:

- ↳ The principle part of learning a criminal behaviour occurs within inmate groups. This shows that impersonal communication, such as watching movie, or reading a news paper play relatively an unimportant part in committing a criminal behaviour.

For Example:

Children who grow up watching their parent drinking an alcohol, consider that drinking an alcohol is beneficial both socially and physically.

(4) PERCEPTION OF LEGAL CODE INFLUENCES MOTIVE AND DRIVES:

- ↳ The specific direction of the motives and drives is learned from definition of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable. Keeping law situation in my people disguise their criminal or deviant behavior as legal. This way perception of legal codes sometime motivate their behavior.

For example:

"The second amendment to the US Constitution" gives Americans the right to bear arms. Therefore, people who kill other others ~~in~~ disguise their illegal behavior, ~~in the form~~ by saying that they kill other in "self defense".

5. CRIMINAL TECHNIQUES ARE LEARNED:

- ↳ When criminal behavior is learned, the learning techniques include:
 - ① techniques of ~~learning~~ ^{committing} crime the crime, which sometimes are very simple.
 - ② ~~Techniques of crime that are sometimes very~~ like, shop-lifting, etc. Further, other techniques of learning crime includes, specific direction of motives, drives, rationalisation, and attitudes.

For Example:

1- ✓ man learns the proper way of shop-lifting so that he/she won't be caught ~~neig~~ neither by some's eyes or camera's eyes.

2- ✓ man learns that, to sell drugs, he first has to make his "friends addict" and by making the habitual of drugs, selling drugs on the desired prices.

6- A PERSON BECOMES CRIMINAL WHEN PERCEIVING THE CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATING THE LAW AS FAVORABLE:

- ↳ A person becomes delinquent because of an excessive of definitions favorable to violation of law or

over definitions unfavorable to violation of law. This is the principle of differential association. If a delinquent knew that he will be protected even by the laws even after committing crime. Therefore ~~child~~ people ^{include} ~~use~~ children more often in their criminal activities.

For Example:

1# "Juvenile justice system Act, 2010"

Says that, child will get the bail even whether he/she has committed a "bailable or non-bailable" offense. This further encourage children to do more deviant activities.

2# ↳ Further, Drug dealers include children for their criminal activities, because they know children can easily get away with the laws.

7 DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATIONS MAY VARY IN FREQUENCY, DURATION, PRIORITY, AND INTENSITY;

↳ Whether a person learns to obey the law or to disregard it, is influenced by the quality of social interactions. Those of lasting duration have greater influence, than those ~~those~~ are brief. Similarly, frequent contacts have greater effect than ~~some~~ contacts. "Sutherland" did not clarify what he meant by priority but "Cressey" did. According to Cressey, ^{age} of children when they ~~are~~ first encounter ^{definition of} to criminality. Cressey interpreted ^{refers} the term that, contacts made early in life have far reaching influence, than those contacts

that one made later in life. Further, intensity, is generally interpreted as how much close one individual is to his/her friends and family defines the intensity of their behaviour on him/her.

For Example:

The influence of father, mother or a trusted friend influences more person's behavior than the effect of those who are socially distant figures.

Q- THE PROCESS OF LEARNING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BY ASSOCIATION WITH CRIMINAL AND ANTI-CRIMINAL PATTERNS INVOLVES ALL OF THE MECHANISMS INVOLVED ANY OF THE LEARNING PROCESS.

- ↳ This suggests that learning criminal behaviour patterns is similar to learning nearly all other patterns and is not a matter of mere imitation.

FOR EXAMPLE:

↳ Just like process of education, one first goes to college then learn everything, step by step to up. Similarly, offender first see the criminal behaviour, he gets influence by it. Then he joins the deviant peers/community who follow that actual behaviour. By all learning all the behaviour he then become ready for committing crime. It's not just a matter of imitation of certain behaviour.

Criminal behavior and non-criminal behavior express the same needs & values. Date _____

9- CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS AN EXPRESSION OF GENERAL NEEDS AND VALUES, BUT IT IS NOT EXCUSED BY THOSE GENERAL NEEDS AND VALUES BECAUSE NONCRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS ALSO AN EXPRESSION OF THOSE SAME NEEDS AND VALUES:

- ↳ This principle suggests that the motives for criminal behavior cannot logically be the same as those for conventional behavior. Both criminal and non-criminal behavior express the same needs and desires values.

FOR EXAMPLE:

According to Sutherland, just like conventional people have desire to accumulate money, social status, and have a good family, etc; so do the criminal. Criminal also commit crime for the same needs but due to choosing deviant means, their behavior is considered as illegal.

4. CRITICAL EVALUATION:

- 1- Sutherland suggests that "criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other person in a process of communication". Although, to some extent this is true, but only when the person him/herself is inclined towards such behavior. It does not happen only by interaction with the person in a process of communication. ~~For example~~ Critics argued that why not everyone in heavy and

prolong contact with criminals become criminal.

For Example:

Correctional officers, in prisons & police officers, they come into contact with more criminal association than non-criminal ones. How do they escape from learning to law-violators themselves.

2- Sutherland suggest that criminal behavior ~~and~~ techniques are learned.... within intimate groups..

etc. Critics argue that, it is true that criminal behavior and techniques are learned, but why they are actually learned ^{why these behaviors are developed} isn't clearly described by him. Similarly, Imitation or modeling serves social learning theory as one useful way to explain the development of certain kinds of behavior.

"Albert Bandura and Walter" showed that personality traits such as aggression or delinquency can be learned through watching others or seeing that kinds of "rewards and punishment" they receive for it.

5. CONCLUSION:

The theory of differential association discuss various aspects that how criminal behavior is learned. ~~It~~ ^{Sutherland} has describe it very well - that criminal behavior is learn with intimate group, family through the process of socialisation. Other than this he also ~~discuss~~ ^{behind learning such} described that motives, desires & rationality behavior are same as conventional.

Due to such motives are achieved by non-conventional method these pores are considered as learned criminal behavior.

Q Critically analyze the biological theories of criminality. (2021)

1. INTRODUCTION

As compared to other social sciences, criminology is relatively a new ^{present} field of study. Although crime had always been in the society, but biological theories explain criminality is present among the individual. Theories like Lombroso's atavistic anomalies, Sheldon's body types theory, XYY and inheritance school of thought ~~suggest~~ ^{explains} that criminal behaviour through the biological lens. Contrary to this, other theories like biosocial and environmental theory suggest that social, cultural, economical, psychological and environmental factors influence's one's behaviour to criminality. ~~not~~

2. BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY:

Biological theories ~~are~~ came as a critique of classical of thought that describes that people commit crime due to their rational choice. Contrary to this, biological theorists are of the view that people commit crime because it is determined by the factors that are beyond individual's control. Further biological theories explain that crime is a form of illness caused by "pathological factors".

According to them, bad behaviour is a sick behaviour. How can ~~you~~ one blame someone for being sick?

For Example:

- ✓ Can you expect efficiency from an ill person?
- ✓ Can you expect from an ill person to run a marathon? Obviously, No!

Therefore, according to biological theories of crime humans are controlled by different "biological factors" ~~that~~ that lead them to ~~commit~~ behavior in a deviant manner. So, as reason behind such deviant behavior is biological, hence, its treatment should also be biological.

- ↳ Biological theories can be classified into three:
- (1) Lombroso's Theory.
 - (2) Sheldon's Theory.
 - (3) XY : The Super-male Theory.

(a) EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY AND THE BIOLOGICAL CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:

(1) PHYSIOGAMY:

a physiognomist.

The earliest biological positivist, "J.K. Lavater" was ^{He was} of the view that facial features determine the criminal behavior. His theory was based on phisic pearson's facial features. According to him facial features reveal a person's natural disposition. For his assumption, he studied - the shapes of ears, nose, and eyes as well as distances among them.

In the physical appearance's study, phrenologist further contributed their idea to expand this concept.

2) PHRENOLOGY:

Phrenologists, such as "Franz Joseph Gall" studied the shape of the skull and bumps on head to determine whether physical attributes were linked to criminal behavior.

According to "Franz Joseph Gall and Johann K Spurzheim", the brain is the organ of the mind. It has thirty different areas that control human behavior. The more active an organ is, the larger its size is. They concluded that, ~~the~~ external cranial characteristics dictate which brain part controls which activity.

3) PSYCHOPATHY:

By the early nineteenth century, criminal behavior was ^{started to} viewed ~~as~~ through the lens of abnormalities in the human mind. One of the famous psychiatrist, Philippe Pinel argues that "some people behave abnormally even without being mentally ill". This condition today is referred as "psychopathy". Later on, Sigmund Freud came up with this theory of conscious and subconscious mind that further interpret deviant behavior due to psychopathy.

↳ Similarly, the main biological theories explaining criminal behavior are discussed as under:

3) CESARE LOMBROSO'S THEORY:

Biological theory was put forward by an Italian Scientist "Cesare Lombroso". He argued that some people are "born criminal", to which he called "Atavistic". Lombroso believed that born criminals are biologically different from the non-criminal people. Similarly he argued that individuals have mental and physical inferiority which causes an inability to learn and follow the rules. Therefore, he also believed that criminality is "inherited".

To prove his ^{stance} ~~logic~~, Lombroso presented a long list of physical characteristics that can be used to identify criminals.

1) CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL BY LOMBROSO:

- ✓ Asymmetry of the face or head
- ✓ Large monkey like ears.
- ✓ Large lips
- ✓ Twisted nose
- ✓ Excessive cheek bones
- ✓ long arms
- ✓ Excessive skin wrinkles
- ✓ Large jaw
- ✓ Large chin

10) According to Lombroso,

↳ If a male born out of these 5 characteristics he will be a criminal.

↳ If a female born along with three above mentioned characteristics will be a criminal.

~~Other than~~ Lombroso not only defined criminals through innate characteristics but through tattoos as well.

(b) TATTOOS and Criminality:

Tattoos were significant for Lombroso. He was of the view that most of the born criminals had them. Such offenders have obscene nature of their depictions and messages. Therefore, to him, tattoos stand as an evidence of both insensitive, and physical pain and immortality.

(c) CRIMINAL FEMALE:

In his theory Lombroso had this view that it would be misleading to say that females commit less crime than males. According to Lombroso, due to man less likely to breed with physically deformed women, therefore genes of ^{criminal} women less likely survive compare to males, and people take this notion that women commit less crime, which is wrong.

(d) Frontispiece of Criminal man:

To easily catch born criminals Lombroso came up with list of categorized criminal in which suggest that groups of A, B, C, D... etc

For EXAMPLE:-

- ↳ Group A → All shoplifters.
- ↳ Group B → All swindlers.
- ↳ Group C → All purse snatchers.
- ↳ Group E → All murderers, etc.

He organised groups into categories so that detectives / police can see a man's total character at a glance.

3) CRITIQUE TO LOMBROSO'S THEORY:

- 1- ~~#~~ Lombroso's theory ignores poor and labor class:
Lombroso's theory clearly ignore the poor people and those labor class. Such people due to unavailability of basic necessities ~~stay~~ have physically underdeveloped features. Therefore not all characteristics mentioned by Lombroso ~~are~~ can be true because physical development is affected by poverty.
- 2- According to Charles Borning (1913) who was a medical officer in the English prison service, tested the concept of "born criminals"
✓ He used statistical analysis to determine the presence of "37 Lombrosian characteristics" in the criminal population. He found no evidence of physical types in criminal.

4) BODY TYPE THEORY / SOMATOTYPE THEORY:

The body build or "Somatotype School" was developed by "William Sheldon". According to him, criminality can be determined through offenders' body types.

- ↳ He identified three types which are given below:

1) THE ECTOMORPH:

The Ectomorphs are those having tall, thin lightly muscled. These people according to Sheldon,

are less social and intelligent - than ~~all~~ endomorphs and mesomorphs. As they are intellectually sound; hence, they are less likely to commit crimes.

2) THE ENDO-MORPHS:

The Endomorphs have heavy body, round & soft physique. Therefore, they are slow moving ^{and} are known for having lethargic lifestyle. This laziness and lifestyle make them unfit to adopt the criminal behaviour. Consequently, they engage less in criminal activities.

3) THE MESOMORPHS:

The mesomorphs are those who have well developed muscles, Athletic bodytypes. Females have "hourglass shape" and males have "rectangular shape". Such people are aggressive and violent in nature. Therefore, mesomorphs have high tendency to commit crime, and become criminals.

4. CRITIQUE TO SHELDON'S SOMATOTYPE THEORY:

Sheldon's Somatotype theory draw credible criticism that are mentioned below.

✓ Sheldon emphasized that "the mesomorphs" who have athletic type bodies are tend to ~~be~~ involve in criminal activities. In modern era this theory is not very much applicable. It is because ~~every~~ every second person ~~want~~ even who has body like endomorphs want to be like mesomorphs by doing workout and exercises. What does this mean? people who want to stay fit, want to have

athletic body type want to commit criminal activities? no this is not the case. Even people who have inborn mesomorphs are not criminals.

For example:

- ✓ Bruce Willis
- ✓ Sylvester Stallone.

5. XYY: THE SUPER-MALE THEORY:

The biological theory argues that an "extra Y chromosome" in males leads to criminal and deviant behavior. According to this theory, people with extra "Y" chromosomes have following characteristics:

- ✓ 50% higher testosterone level
- ✓ They are more hairy
- ✓ They have heavy vocals
- ✓ They have high endotoxin levels.

A study conducted in prison proved this theory, ~~population is 0.2%~~

- ✓ 1-3% population having XYY chromosomes
 - ✓ Less than above mentioned population → XY
- This huge population had an extra "Y"

Chromosome compare to other population that proved this theory that people with XYY chromosome are more likely to commit crime.

1. CRITICISM ON XYY THEORY:

Critiques argue that extra "Y" chromosome theory does not explain the criminal behavior of female offenders as they do not have a single "Y" chromosome.

(6) THE INHERITANCE SCHOOL:

Henry Goddard advocates the inheritance school of thought. He studied various crime prone families and came up with a conclusion that criminal tendencies were directly determined by the genetics. This school believed that "criminal traits were passed down from one generation to another through inheritance."

(7) CONTEMPORARY THEORIES NEGATE THE CONCEPT OF BIOLOGICAL THEORIES THAT LINKS TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:

~~Accor~~ Contemporary theories negate the concept of biological theories that link antisocial behavior to innate tendencies. According to contemporary theories, every offender has unique traits, ~~and~~ physical and mental capabilities. Therefore, a single aspect can not be enough ~~for~~ for predicting criminal behavior.

(8) BIOSOCIAL THEORY:

Criminologists are of the view that environmental conditions ~~are~~ have deep influence on one's behavior, whether it is normal or deviant behavior. ~~Therefore~~ ^{similarly}, there is a clear link between individual's physical, mental and environment. Therefore, only biological traits are not sufficient to describe explain one criminal behavior.

9. CONCLUSION:

~~Consequently In Consequent~~

Consequently, biological theories had ~~an~~ ^{been} a popular area to study the criminal behaviour. However, other perspectives grew stronger and biological theories become less important in the study of criminal behaviour. Biological theories such as atavistic anomalies by Lombroso, extra & chromosome, inhesitance school and somatotype theory have been explained in the umbrella of biological trait and characteristics of individuals. However, today, environmental, psychological, and social theories are given much preference in determining antisocial behaviour.

① What is the meaning of Anomie? Discuss Robert Merton theory of Anomie in detail. (2022)

1) INTRODUCTION:

Robert Merton in his theory of Anomie "lawlessness" further explained the concept of Emile Durkheim, which explains how lawless or strain occur in the society due to "cultural strain." Merton was of the view that social inequality leads to anomie. Therefore people relieve their sense of inequality or strain by using their desired means to achieve their set goals. Merton in his theory gave five "modes of social adaptations" through which people attain their goal by using "positive or negative" means. People who use negative means for achieving their desired goals are considered as deviants or criminals, in the view of Merton.

2) MEANING OF ANOMIE:

Word Anomie is derived from a Greek word "anomos" which means "without norms".

DEF:

According to Emile Durkheim Anomie is

"a state of normlessness; the lack of social cohesion and solidarity that often accompanies rapid social change."

Therefore according to the definition of Emile Durkheim, Anomie in the society occurs due to society's rules of behavior have been broken down, ~~that leads to~~ rapid change, wars, or famine.

3, ROBERT MERTON THEORY OF ANOMIE:

Robert K. Merton further explained the Emile^s Durkheim's concept of Anomie.

According to him, every individual has the "same goals" in the society but the "means of achieving those goals are different."

Similarly, as Robert Merton's theory is inspired by Durkheim's theory that has its roots embedded in "strain theory". According to the theory of anomie, social inequality leads to perception of anomie. This social inequality causes strain in the society. Therefore, Robert Merton argues that people relieve their sense of strain by using their desired means ~~for~~ to achieve their set goals.

To further describe his concept, Merton discussed "modes of social adaptation", ~~or~~ ^{through} which he explained how people attain their goals by choosing different means.

4, MODES OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION:

Merton argued that each person has his or her own concept of the goals of society and the means at his or her disposal to attain those goals.

↳ Following are the modes of social adaptation given by Merton:

- 1- Conformity
- 2- Innovation
- 3- Ritualism
- 4- Retreatism
- 5- Rebellion

5- EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL MODES OF ADAPTATION:

TYPOLGY OF INDIVIDUAL MODES OF ADAPTATION:

| MODES OF ADAPTATION | | CULTURAL GOALS | INSTITUTIONALISED MEANS |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Conformity | + | + |
| 2 | Innovation | + | - |
| 3 | Ritualism | - | + |
| 4 | Retreatism | - | - |
| 5 | Rebellion | ± | ± |

* This diagram given by Merton hypothetically describes that there are positive and negative ^{goals} and institutionalised means to relieve the ^{sense of} strain in the society.

↳ Following is the brief description on Merton's modes of adaptation:

1. CONFORMITY:

Conformity occurs when an individual embraces both "Conventional Social Goals" and "means" to attain these goals in the society. The conformist's desires and goals can be attained through education and a high paying job. In a balanced, stable society, this ~~the~~ is the most common social adaptation.

For Example:

The Nordic Countries are considered as the having the most stable and balanced society. It is because people don't have a sense of

Strain those. They with their quality education gets high paying jobs and ^{live} lead their life in Conformity.

Similarly, numerous researches ~~sup~~ like "The Happiest people on Earth" published by "University of Illinois Press" support the notion of Robert Merton's conformity mode of adaptation. Without a doubt, people living in a Nordic countries live a quality life in a mode of conformity that continuously lessen the chances of sense of strain in the society.

Therefore, according to Merton, if a majority people of a society did not practice conformity, the society would cease to exist.

2. INNOVATION:

Unlike conformity, innovation occurs when an individual accepts the goals of society but reject the legitimate means. Many people desire material goods and luxuries but lack of the financial ability to attain them. The resulting conflicting force them to adopt innovative solutions.

For example:

People start "selling drugs", "exact money" because such innovative means offer them desired ~~no~~ outcomes compared to conventional means.

Similarly, Merton emphasized that "of the five ~~at~~ modes of adaptation, innovation is most closely associated with criminal behavior." According to him, if successful, innovation can have serious and long term consequences. It is because criminal success helps

convince the law-abiding people that "innovative means work better and faster than conventional means."

For Example:

The prosperous drug dealer's expensive car and flashy clothes gives out the message that "crime really pays."

Since, through innovation people can have better and fast desired outcomes, therefore, it clearly explains why crime is initiated and sustained in certain low income areas.

3. **RITUALISM:**

Compare to innovative, ritualists are less concerned about accumulating wealth. Instead of materialist goals, they gain pleasure from participating traditional ceremonies regardless of whether they have a real purpose or not. Culturally, this makes sense that individuals of a specific culture, although they may not agree with the goals, maintain the same behavior that will achieve the goal due to the cultural implications of not maintaining the goal.

For Example:

Students who graduate from a college without a career plans, but attend university anyways because that is what expected from the cultural norms.

Therefore, according to Merton, Ritualists should have the lowest level of criminal behavior because they have abandoned the success goal, which is the root of criminal behavior.

Numerous studies support the Merton's idea of Ritualism. It can be seen in today's society that people like, religious clerks, preachers, students, cohesive families are less likely to show criminal behavior. It is because, they go along with the societal norms and rituals that exempts/stops them from acquiring deviant or criminal behavior.

4. RETREATISM:

In contrast to Ritualists, Retreatists reject both conventional goals and means of the society. Such people according to Merton live in the society but don't belong from it.

For Example:

A drug addict whose entire existence is focused on getting more and more drugs would be considered as a retreatist.

Other than this, psychotics, chronic drunkards etc also come under the umbrella of retreatism.

It is because, those people are mentally or otherwise are incapable of using both legitimate and illegitimate means to achieve their goals. Therefore, they attempt to escape their lack of success by withdrawing - either physically or mentally.

5. REBELLION:

Rebellion involves when there is an inconsistency between the culturally defined goals and the accessible means to achieve them. Therefore, people choose alternative set of goals and means over the conventional ones. Rebellion ^{can} be a reaction against ~~the~~ a corrupt and hated

hated government or it can be an effort to create alternative opportunities and lifestyles within the existing system.

For example:

- ✓ Terrorism
- ✓ mass shootings
- ✓ other forms of crimes such as, rape.
- ✓ industrial revolution, where people revolt against industrialists and capitalists who covertly controlled their lives.

Various world's events such as industrial revolution supports the notion of Merton's Rebellion mode of adaptation. Therefore, it proves that when there is a ~~clash~~^{strife} between conventional goals and means of achieving them "rebellion" happens.

6. CONCLUSION

Robert Merton in his theory explain ~~to~~ five modes of adaptation through which people achieve their cultural goal. Modes of achieving those goals can ~~be~~ either be positive or negative. People who use negative means, are known as deviant or criminal in the view of Robert Merton. His theory in almost every way support the modes of adaptations present in today's practical life.