Discuss the fundamental Postulates of q. .. 0 Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association theory with examples. Invoduction Sutherland initially outlined his theory in 1939 in his book Principles of Criminology Differential theory has remained popular this is enough for intro Since 1947 - Edwin Sutherland's differential make heading of the association theory proposes that people learn rest of the detail be precis in the intro their values, motives, techniques and attitudes this is not essay through their interactions with other people. In the world of criminology, it is the process which helps a person "learn" how to become a criminal. When the choices to commits crime seem "normal" within the environment of an individue, then the Sisk of becoming a criminal become higher. The theory looks at the act how to become a criminal, but learning. doesnot address why criminal behavior is chosen over behaviors that are more accepted as a social norm. There are many ways to approach sutherland's differential association theory. There are Several factors that are often considered to be influential in the learning process of a criminal. This might include their socioeconomic status, the relationship their parents have with eachother or the acceptonce of criminal behavior by an individual with whom they have a close attachment.

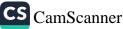
3. 1 2- Differential Association Theory !! aposure to competing definitions of appropriate ance inappropriate concluct Definitions favourable or unfavourable to chminal behaviour are learned through interaction in intimate social grou Excess of definitions favourable to law violation earning and criminal motivations and Lechniques and elinquent criminal behaviour



3. The Differential association theory. A Social Process theory The differential association theory is a social process theory that states that criminal pehavior is learned when you associate with other people who indulge in criminal behavior. According to Suthenland " Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with persons in a pattern of communication. A person . Decomes. 11. delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violations of low." (Sutherland, 1950) 4. Differential Association theory Principles Sutherland further explained that there are different principles of differential association theory. 42- Criminal Behavior is learned: According to Sutherland, criminal behavior is not inherited or biologically determined but learned through interaction with others. The theory posits that criminal pehavior is not an intherent trait or characteristic of an individual But is acquired through social social interactions and learning Example: Criminal Dehavior can be learned



through various means, and one Opiers. A teenager who is port of a friend group where pretty theft is normalized. This teenager influence gradually change his attitude and behaviors, leading to engage in similar criminal activities. Learning is a by-product of Yb. interaction: 10219 Learning is a process that is often not under our control and is wrapped up with the environment. we inhabit and the relationships". we make. It involves encountering signals from the senses; attending to them looking for connections and meanings. and framing them so that we may alt-Example: teenager who spends time? with peers involved in drug dealing may learn about the methods, risks, and rewords of dealing alongs from those peers, leading them to engage in similar activities. 4c Learning occurs within intimate groups: Edwin Sutherland proposed that interactions within intimate groups, such



Dale: as family, friends and peer groups-According to this theory, individuals learn Criminal Dehavior in the same way they learn other types of behavior-through communication and social interactions. Example: A young person who grows up in a family of criminals where violence is common. He will adopt similar behaviors. The family environment is intimate and influentialis providing the primary context for learning these pehaviors. 4d Criminal techniques are learned: The learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate groups, such as Family, friends and peers. These interactions provide the context in which individuals learn the values, norms, and techniques associated with criminal behavior. Example: A person learns a criminal pehavior by observing, imitating, and receiving Feedback from Those who are experienced in criminal activities. Interacting with criminals, techniques are learned like Shaplifting, picking a lock etc. 4e Perceptions of legal code influence motives and drives:



The likelihood of an individual engaging in criminal tehavior depends on the balance of definitions they are exposed to. If an individual is exposed to more favorable definitions (attitudes and justifications for criminal behavior) than unfavorable definitions (attitudes against criminal behavior), they are more likely engage in ciminal behavior. Example: No strict enforcement of laws on domestic violence; or no laws till now in Pakiston therefore paved way for domestic Violence. 4f: Differential associations may vary in Frequency, duration, Priority and Intensity. Frequency The more often a person is exposed to criminal behavior Juration longer Exposure to criminal behavior increase likelihood of adopting it Priority (Early interaction in life have more significant impact on individualis behavior) Intensity



(The emotional closeness and significance of the groups influence impact of criminal Dehavior learner) Example: (A person who frequently participate in criminal activities) Duration (A chilo who grows up in gangenvironment) Priorit (Early Exposure to criminal behavior, such growing up in a houseball with criminal activity Thensity CAN individual who deeply respect their gong members will be more in fluence criminal tehaviors Criticism on differential Association theory THE theory is sometimes criticized for placing too much emphasis on social learning while underestimating other factors that contribute to criminal behavior, such as biological, Psychological, or economic influences Differential association theory asymes that criminal behavior is learned in a



Dale:	27/14.
uniform way across all	social contents
and grups. It doornat	adaduately account
for the weight in bour	different and
and groups of It does not a dequately account for the variation in how different and contents influence behavior. Differential:	
association theory is often criticized for	
being too general and Detween different types	not distinguisming
Dehueen different types	F- chime- It
may not apply equal forms of criminal behavi	ly well to all
forms of criminal behavi	or, porfilularly
those involving complex	motives-
	· ·
reduce the explanation c	of the criticism
and add a formal conclusion at the end	
give examples from real life and situations dont make	
explanations of your owr	
rest is satisfactory	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10/20	¥
And dealer suggest their	
the property and the	
flerential Association	Collector and di
	di.
	-11051V
	LIFE STATES
and the second second	a. Then when a

