

Criminology

QUESTION:- NO1

What is your position on the nature vs nurture debate in criminology?

ANSWER

① INTRODUCTION

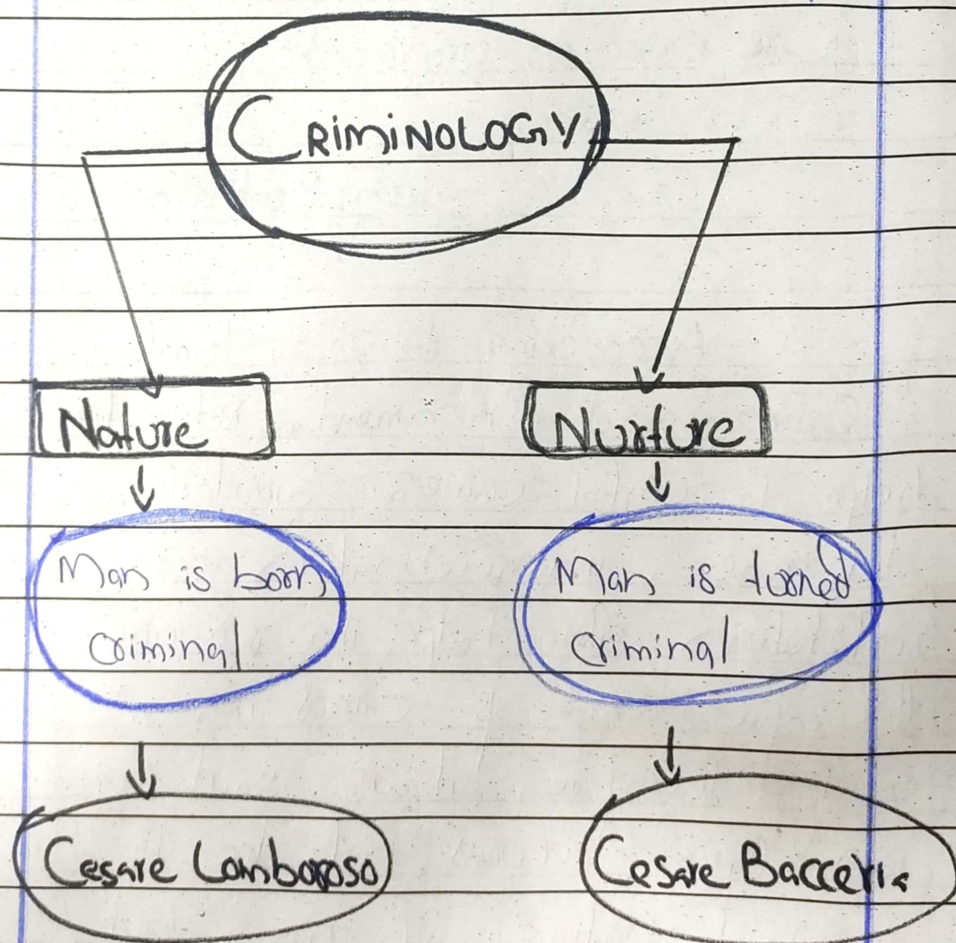
Man is calculating
animals and man's actions
are based on profit and
loss

~ Jeremy Bentham

According to the book "Crime and Punishment", retribution helps to control crimes. Similarly, deterrence, incarceration and retribution also helps in reducing the frequency of crimes in a society. Therefore, it is said, "crimes (are) occurs not due to criminal nature of man, but

-these occurs due to socio-economic and level of punishment". There are numbers of argument and theories in criminology substantiating the arguments of nurture debate. However, -there are also some points of nature debate, but in the 21st century -these are not valid.

② An overview of Nature and Nurture debate in criminology



There are a plethora of scholars in (controversial) criminology but 'Cesare Lombroso' and 'Cesare Beccaria' (1764) are worth mentioning.

Sustaining the argument of Nurture debate

3.1- Social Factors affect man - Social Disorganization Theory

According to the theory of 'Social Disorganization', the crimes occur due to Ethnic heterogeneity, 'Excessive mobility and Poverty'. Owing to that, people learn criminal behaviours.

3.2- Presence of Law restricts man's criminal behaviours - Classical Theory of Criminology

According to the theories of Jeremy Bentham and Cesare Beccaria man is a Hedonistic Calculus and all the

activities are solely based on the calculation of cost-benefit analysis. If the cost is high the crime rate will be low.

3.3- Child-hood events affects ~~crime~~ man's behaviours - Strain Theory

(*) As per the theory of Strain, there are multiple factors a man can become criminal or can adopt delinquent behaviours. Childhood traumas, Socio-economic subjugation and any psychological traumas are among them.

3.4- Social Havoc and rise of criminality - Anomic Theory

In the similar vein, Anomic theory suggests that man becomes criminals when there is a social disorder. Owing to that, the masses seek

no any law to follow which leads to increase in crime. French Revolution and increase in crime rates worth mentioning.

3.5- Environment and intensity of crime - Social Learning Theory

Moreover, the theory of Social Learning suggests that man learns delinquent behaviours from multiple sources and he follows the process of Attention, Retention, Reproduction and Motivation.

3.6- Absence of Cultural goals and crimes - Robert K. Martin's theory

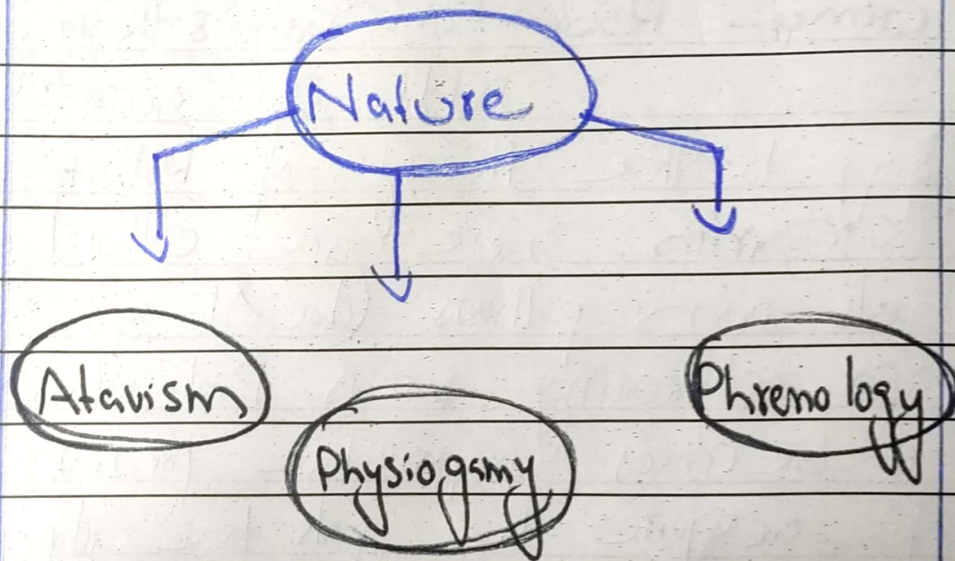
Additionally, according to the theory of Robert K. Martin, there are cultural goals man follows (due to S) for achieving success. But, when it becomes impossible for man to acquire the goals he adapts the unconventional path.

3.4- Restrictions reduce frequency of crimes - Containment theory

Lastly, the theory of Containment suggests that there are two restrictions in man one is internal and other is external - if man follows the restrictions he will never choose the (deviant) deviant path.

④ Showcasing arguments of crime due to Nature

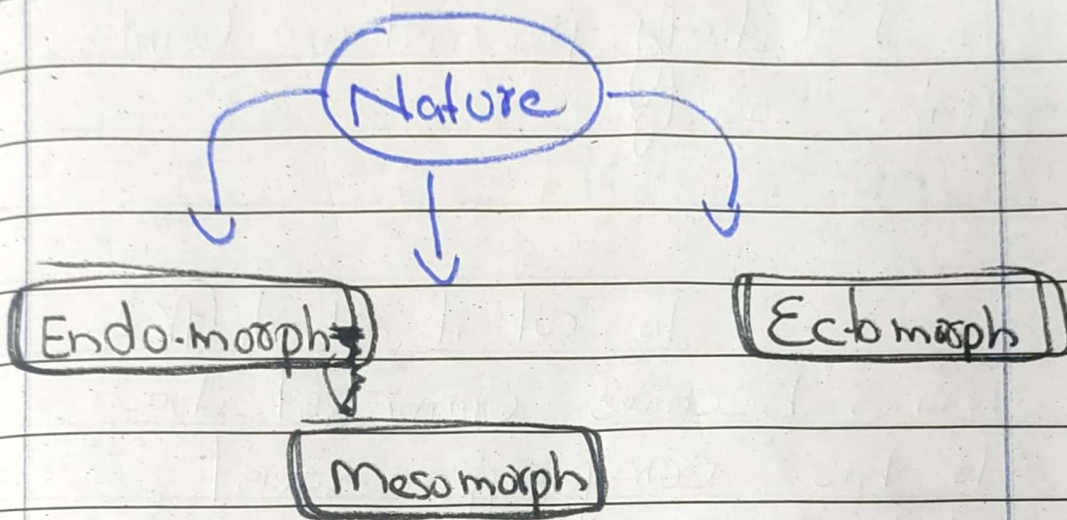
4.1 - Cesare Lombroso's theory



This theory explicitly

defines that man is born criminals. The intellectual, physical features and thinking patterns are their reasons.

4.2. William Sheldon's Theory



According to William (S&I) Sheldon meso-morph are more prone to become criminals.

⑤ Criminality due to socio-economic reasons - Final analysis

To cut it short, according to Chicago School of Criminology - the mixture debate

of Criminology is more accurate in the 21st century. As, to judge people on the basis of 'Ethnicity', 'Race', 'Color' is inhuman. Similarly, criminal behaviour is holistically personal and learnt from society.

⑥ CONCLUSION

To cut it short, (the) man becomes criminal due to his company, social circle, economic background and calculation of benefits and cost. Lastly, to put it in an inclusive manner

No one (becomes) is born criminal, but becomes criminal as Nelson Mandela.

(40)