

Question No 1

Discuss the fundamental posulates of Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association theory with Examples?

Answer

→ Introduction:

It is one of the most influential behaviour of behavioural of causes of crime in the society. This theory explain a different techniques to cause of criminal behaviour. It takes points from different theories and covers different aspects like rational thinking of a person commit crimes who justifies with more better to him. It includes interaction with other people, a criminal is learnt, intimated by other people; learning a criminal behaviour including motive, reason, rationalizations and attitude, it becomes delinquent after rational choice of laws that are favourable or unfavourable for crime, differential association may vary in frequency, duration priority, and intensity, process of learning criminal behaviour involves all mechanisms involved in any other learning, and criminal behaviour is an expression of general needs and

values, it is not explained by those needs and values, since non-criminal behaviour also express the same.

→ Fundamental postulates of Differential Association Theory

1- Criminal behaviour is learnt, not inherited:

People are not born criminals but they learnt it. It is affected by many factors like socio-economic, economy, class structure that leads or forces person to crime after rational choice of the person.

Example:

A child growing in a gang that situation asserts him to become a criminal. so he learnt behaviour from it not by birth born with this skill.

2- Criminal behaviour is learned through interaction with other people by communication:

When a child learned anything it learned through non-verbal communication to understand emotions. 

and then with verbal communications. A criminal learn by focus of verbal and non-verbal communication.

Example:

A boys group planning for robbery and a new member join the group so he learn through the communication of their group members.

3- The Principal part of learning criminal behaviour occurs within intimate personal groups:

The person who commits crime are more chances that he intimates from his closed circle group like family, friends, community, and peers. So he influence him to commit crime and teaches him also included.

Example:

A friend teaches his friend the techniques of cheat in exam that belongs to his closed circle group.

4- Learning criminal behaviour includes the technique of committing crime as well as motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes:

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A person focus on not how do a crime but focus why to do it. It gives him a strong justification to commit crime in a society and it is rational choice of criminal thinking.

Example:

A person commits a snatching mobiles from rich people and justifies it "Rich people have a lot of money they can buy more".

5. Learning criminal behaviour includes the motives and drives is learned from definition of legal codes is favourable and unfavourable for him:

A criminal before committing crime deeply see and focus the conditions are favourable or unfavourable while commits crime in that particular area.

Example:

In one home, tax evasion considered smart; and in other home it is called immoral these are two definitions shape behaviours.

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- 6- A person become delinquent because of an excess of definitions favourable to violation of law over definitions unfavourable to violation of law:

The criminal behaviour can be adopt by exposure of the person is towards anti-crime person or pro-crime person.

Example:

A person who warns only by only a few people to not lift the shop shutter while encourages by other people again and again to lift, it is more likely that he would lift it.

- 7- Differential association may vary in time, duration, frequency, and priority:

if a person gives more time to a criminal gang then it is more likely that he would become a criminal. It is all about time, priority, closeness, and significance of relationship who decides the criminal behaviour.

Example:

Spending daily time with a gang

has more influence from advice of teacher.

8- The process of learning criminal behaviour involves all mechanism in any other learning:

Whether you are learning any skill have same process or mechanism. It is learnt by different tasks and then become a professional.

Example:

Cyber security demands or learn through mechanism and robbery is also learn through mechanism of tasks.

9- Criminal behaviour is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by these needs ^{and} values, since non-criminal behaviour also express the needs and values.

Poverty or desire for money cannot be justified or explain until the legal means of earning cannot join with it.

Example:

Two students are classmates; one is doing part-time job, and other is stealing money from people.

Conclusion:

It is more likely to say that criminal behaviour is rational choice of a person. It could involve many factors that could lead to it. But from Differential association theory we can say it have 9 fundamentals of adopting criminal behaviour. The person learned criminal behaviour from its social environment and all is about it is balance of anti-crime p-crime and pro-crime exposed to. It is rational choice of a person and it focus how an individual commits crime.