

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

Introduction

Albert Bandura explains some principles in social learning theory that focuses on behaviour of an individual when in any society, the individual notices that the reward is more than punishment then an individual commits crime to fulfill his basic needs.

Principles of the Social Learning theory:-

Bandura proposed the 4 principles of the social learning theory.

- ① Attention
- ② Retention
- ③ reproduction
- ④ Motivation

The observer actively observe thing, observe environment, and surroundings. The observer pays attention to his surrounding. Then the observer recall that by doing any act physically or recall it in mind. But for that a motivation is necessary. For example, A robber do robbery, the person living with the thief observe that

the criminal stole something. Continuously the criminal is stealing and police is not taking any action against the criminal. The observer will do the same that criminal will be his motivation to do the crime over and over.

As in differential Association theory Edwin Sutherland studied that individual learn the values and techniques of criminal behaviour through interaction with others. Criminals are made by their environment and associates. For example, In a social circle, if one individual is stealing watch, the observer do the same and they give justification to do crime.

Acquisition of Criminal behaviour through interactions in theoretical context:-

According to Edwin Sutherland an individual learn criminal behaviour by interaction with peers that are committing crimes. Criminal behaviour is learnt through interaction.

Forexample:

An individual learns to steal things from the peers because they are committing crimes. But an individual ~~don't~~ feel bad about committing white collar crimes because the peers are

not committing such crimes. The individual
motivator to commit crime is peer.

An individual who kills a
person and he learnt from the system
that killing someone is not a bad
thing / crime to do. It means
individual learns anything bad /
learns how to commit crime from
peer through interactions or through
institutions.

According to social learning
theory, people engage in crime because of
their association with others who engage in
crime... learning deviant behaviour is the
same as learning to engage in conforming
behaviour, it is done through association
with others. For example, children learn
aggressive behaviour from parents. Just
they observe and then behave
accordingly.

Conclusion:-

To wrap up, an individual
learn criminal behaviour from his
parent, peers and from his
surroundings, according to the study
of Albert Bandura.

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Section II

Discuss the major components of the juvenile justice process, from arrest to adjudication and disposition. What factors are considered in determining the appropriate intervention for juvenile offenders? Also enlist the major shortcomings in Pakistan's juvenile justice system?

Introduction

When a young commits crime then he had to pass through various process. The involvement of parents and an individual relations with society plays vital role. The inappropriate and strict behaviour of probation officers ~~are~~ ^{is} the weaknesses/shortcomings of the Pakistan's juvenile justice system.

What is juvenile justice?

The process of justice under law in which a person under age 18 is treated who had committed any crime.

Components of Juvenile Justice Process

There are few components of juvenile justice process.

1st ~~the~~ ^a person/child under age 18 involves in crime or in act of delinquency. These acts occur in neighborhood, schools. Often the principles or parents ~~create dispute~~ and don't involve justice system for any act of delinquency.

2) Referral/Arrest

The young person enters into the juvenile justice system with an arrest. For example, when a juvenile commits a crime, the police arrest the juvenile/person. The youth can also be arrested by educators, parents, crime victims/other members of the community.

3) Intake or Diversion

When the young person is arrested, the intake workers at the juvenile court or probation offices decide whether the case should be diverted or processed formally.

4) Transfer or waiver

If the person had committed a serious crime, the case is transferred out of juvenile court to stand trial as an adult in criminal court. While in some cases the judge transfers youth back to juvenile courts.

5) Detention

The person is kept in detention or allowed to remain at home during the pre-adjudication period. In most cases, judges order pretrial detention only when a young person is deemed a danger to the community.

6) Adjudication

If a young person is found guilty of a crime then the young person may be adjudicated delinquent. If the person

innocent than charges may be dismissed.
If in adult justice system, the cases are resolved through plea agreements but he has kept in ~~the~~ a period of informal probation supervision.

2) Disposition

Before disposition, the interview is ~~best~~ conducted by the probation officer. It's like a sentencing hearing in adult court. During the hearing, a judge reviews the plan, hears additional input from prosecution and determines the disposition of the case.

Factors that determine the appropriate intervention for juvenile offender.

Family based-interventions have demonstrated ~~the~~ evidence based success in lowering the risk of adolescent crime. Family intervention can assist in ~~the~~ strengthening the parent-child bond by building positive relationships through communication and problem-solving, which lower the risk of delinquency.

Community based interventions also lower the risk of delinquency. As an individual ~~of~~ ^{creates} bonds with others. He remains positive and motivated ~~to~~ doesn't commit crime due to strong social bonds.

with the society that prevents him to lean towards delinquency.
Major Shortcomings in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice system

There are some weaknesses in Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan. Section 16 of the Juvenile Justice system prohibits the death for persons who are minors at the time of crime. Similarly, during detention, imprisonment, handcuff shall not be forced upon a juvenile under duress.

But to implement these mentioned above are the challenges for the Pakistan Juvenile Justice system. In all this, the training of police officers is necessary.

Critically Analyze

In Pakistan's Juvenile Justice system, the juveniles are not treated as treatment should be and after the case dismissal, that person is stigmatized in society. There are some flaws in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice system e.g. the strict behaviour that makes the juvenile rebellion. So there is a need to correct / reforms the Justice system of Juvenile in Pakistan and Government of Pakistan should conduct training

for probation officers and allocate funds for their training.

Conclusion-

In a nutshell, there are various components of Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan. Also, the intervention of society or parents play vital role in reducing the delinquency level. Government of Pakistan needs to overcome the limitations existed in Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan.

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