

Name: Usama Majid

LMSID: 33059

Part - II

Section - I

How does Albert Bandura's social learning theory explain the ... criminal behaviour?

Introduction:

Albert Bandura through his theory of social learning expounds the idea that the criminal behaviour is a learnt process. He gave various reasons and factors that act in this criminal development of man. The similar theory was also given by Edwin Sutherland in his '21st Century Criminology' which also corroborates Bandura's social learning theory.

discuss bobo doll experiment of this theory and 4 major points
attention

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retention motivation and reproduction

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2. Postulates of Social Learning Theory:-

The way individuals acquire and exhibit criminal behaviour is explained through the following postulates of this theory:-

2.1 Criminal behaviour is learnt through societal interaction

Criminal behaviour of an individual is because of his or her interaction with society. Society is a vast diverse mix of various types of people. People may have wicked tendencies and when an individual interact with such people, he absorbs their influence.

2.2 Observance of criminals

People with the want of criminality observe other criminals and learn from

Their experiences.

2.3 Family environment

Family also contributes to the criminal tendencies. The environment of a house, treatment of parents with children and between themselves define the impact of criminal or otherwise behaviour on an individual. Moreover, rigid or soft attitude of parents towards children when the latter commit something wrong also ^{impact} ~~make~~ children either negatively or positively.

2.4 Mass media & Social Media

Media, and nowadays social media is also a contributing factor. People, through social media, are exposed to a wider influence. They learn from the

Environment even when they are not physically among them.

"People saw others doing things and adopted them. This is law of imitation."

~ Gabriel Tarde

2.5 Environmental Factors

The environmental factors such as neighbourhoods, economic conditions of locality also determine the criminality. When in a neighbourhood there are a lot of criminal activities, people will learn from the vulnerability of that neighbourhood. Hence, environment is also a contributing factor toward the criminality.

3. Edwin Sutherland's View on Social Learning Theory

Edwin Sutherland also extolled the idea of social learning in his Social Differential Theory.

3.1 Book: 'Principles of Criminology'

Crime is a learnt phenomenon through social interaction, family, environment, and even techniques are learnt to execute an criminal activity.

~~NOT asked~~

3.2 Sutherland's '21st Century Criminology'

Presented social differential theory based on the idea that criminal behaviour is learnt. Edwin Sutherland, moreover, denied other factors such as biological

and psychological.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, Albert Bandura's theory of social learning explains that crime is learnt through society. Different interactions with teenagers, people, hard environments, family and mass media violence all contribute to the learning of violence.

main idea is picked but ans is incomplete explain the process by which individuals acquire and exhibit criminal behavior this was the major discussion of the ans
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Section - III

Highlight the role and challenges faced by INTERPOL in ~~translational~~ transnational crimes.

Introduction

International Criminal Police Organisation or INTERPOL is an international body to promote cooperation among member countries. It has 7 regional offices in 7 different countries. Mainly, INTERPOL is merely a facilitating body for cross-border exchange of information. Its General Assembly is supreme governing body. It performs wide range of functions for facilitating member countries. However, it has also been marred by multiple challenges. The further discussion expounds the challenges and role played by INTERPOL.

2. Working and Structure of INTERPOL

INTERPOL is an international body with 194 member countries. It has 7 regional offices in:-

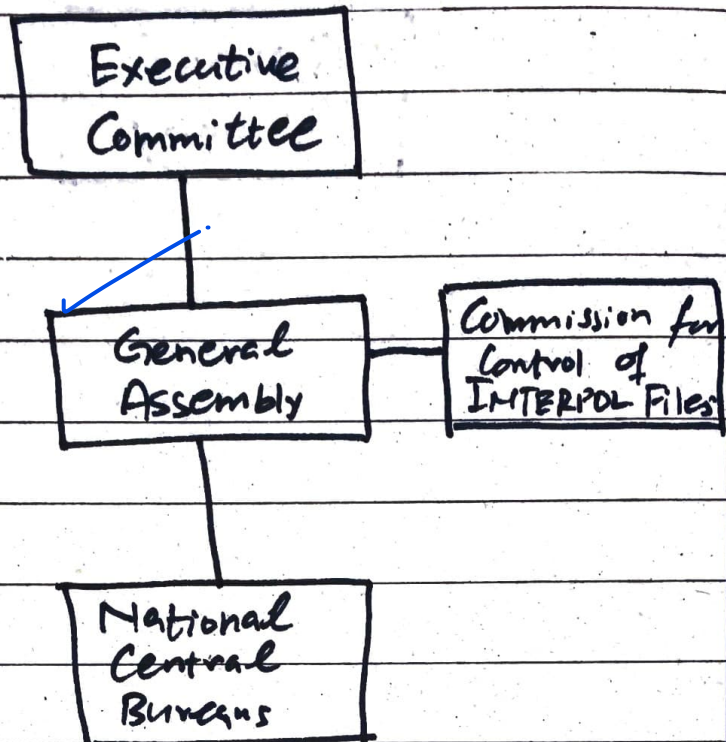
- ① Argentina
- ② Cameroon
- ③ Ivory Coast
- ④ Kenya
- ⑤ El Salvador
- ⑥ Zimbabwe
- ⑦ Thailand

2.1 Working of INTERPOL

INTERPOL is a cross-border facilitation body for exchange of information as a police message board. ✓

2.2 Structure of INTERPOL

INTERPOL has a general assembly which is the main governing body. It elects executive committee which is headed by a president. National Central Bureaus work in each member country.



3. Role of INTERPOL in facilitating international collaboration

3.1 Police Data Management

A work of art force to maintain a record of international criminals. A global database accessible to member countries help INTERPOL play a significant role in ascertaining the criminal activities.

3.2 Criminal Analysis

Perform criminal analysis,

establish patterns and facilitate the countries in catching fugitives.

3.3 Capacity Building & Training

Capacity building & training of the forces of member countries through international summits and conventions.

3.4 Issuance of notices

INTERPOL has designated a number of notices for each act.

- Red notice → Provisional arrest for of a wanted person
- Yellow notice → help locate missing person.
- Blue → Additional info. about person.

3.5 Priority Areas

INTERPOL works in 6 priority areas to prevent transnational

Crimes.

- ① Corruption
- ② Hightech crimes
- ③ Drugs & organised crimes
- ④ Fugitives
- ⑤ Public safety & terrorism
- ⑥ Trafficking in human

4. Challenges Faced by INTERPOL in Facilitating International Cooperation.

4.1 Marred Political Influence ✓

Although article 3 prohibits political cases but it is still under the influence of political ~~the~~ leaders.

4.2 Controversial involvements

It is also facing a challenge by being involved in ✓ countries' regional conflicts. For instance, Shahram Hrnayon - a critic of

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Iranian government has been issued a red notice by the government.

4.3 Non-transparency of Diffusion System

Diffusion System is being considered non-transparent and there is no way to challenge its authority.

4.4 Influence of international organisations

INTERPOL is being influenced by intl. organisations in various countries which is jeopardising its authority.

Conclusion **satisfactory**
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To conclude, INTERPOL is an international body to facilitate the transnational crime prevention. With member

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Countries at 194, it has established special bureaus to exchange the data and information regarding criminals. However, it is also facing various challenges in terms of its functioning like getting politically influenced, pressure groups and the governance structure.