

CRIMINOLOGY

MOCK-8

Subjective part-II

QNO3

How does Albert Bandura's social learning theory explain the process by which individuals acquire and exhibit criminal behaviour?

Outline

1. Definition

2. Overview

3. Observation, Imitation, Modeling

4. Behavior Factors

5. Personal Factors

6. Attention, Retention, Reproduction and

7. Motivation- (SLT Process Modeling)

8. Conclusion

1. Definition:-

Social learning theory emphasizes the importance of environment and the surroundings of the people to adapt particular

this based on bobo doll experiment based on 4 points attention retention reproduction and motivation

behaviour:- This theory suggest that specific crime attitude or criminal behaviour is learned from the attitude of others-

Example:- A children is upbringing in the environment where he witness criminals and crimes all the times, the possibility that child will become criminal is present-

2- Overview:-

Humans are adaptive to change. When they acquire the environment where crimes are criminal world is growing. They tends to become criminal

Reinforcement and Punishment-

Reinforcement and punishment are two major attributes for a person to become criminal. Because Car theft, burglary, Robbery gives intimate pleasure and excitement. Therefore Occasional

Criminals becomes Professional criminals- Same goes with punishment- when People thinks the repercussions of doing wrong- They feel that they will loose their Reputation in society. Therefore they do not commit crime.

3- Behaviour Factors-

Behaviour works as Stimulus- And than person receive the effects as a receptor- Because behaviour of People in society makes a difference- When a society involves in wrongdoings, crimes everywhere becomes normal, how can someone protect himself from the effects coming from that Society- People learn criminal behaviour from their peers, Parents, neighbourhood and through Films, TVs.

4- Observation:- Observation is something People learns by noticing the acts of others-

Imitation:-

Action of using someone or something as model.

Modeling:-

Modeling is the implementation of the learned behaviour to do crime whatsoever.

6- Attention:- People pay attention and develops interests in the particular criminal behaviour or acts.

Retention:- The learned criminal behaviour gains retention in the individual. And then they tend to apply it through various means.

Reproduction:- It means the repetition of particular criminal behaviour due to reinforcement or sense of joy.

Conclusion:- Crime is the learned behaviour. It is important to create conducive learning environment not criminal one.

ans is incomplete and too short for 20 marks
need more data and explanation 7/20

Q No 8

(a) Green Collar Crime :-

The crime against the environment - **env and wildlife in general**

examples

- ~~Illegal polluting~~
- ~~Illegal Fishing~~
- Hunting of endangered wildlife.

Timber Mafia has given such a huge loss to forests. The forest cover of Pakistan is deteriorating at pace. If credible initiatives will not launch to contain these mafias Pakistan forest cover can face huge loss.

These malpractices lead towards floods, droughts and disturbed monsoon pattern.

Green Collar Crime is underestimated. But it needed to slow down. Effective policing is required to contain green collar criminals.

Remedies:-

Efficient, robust and effective policies are required to deal with green collar crime and its perpetrators -

Public Private Partnership:

Public private partnerships plays a vital role in maintaining public order. It can be improved by taking following measures:

Focus areas:-

- Funding Research programmes -
- Strengthening Public policies -
- Urban Renewal, housing,
- Public spaces
- Child, Family support -

Benefits

- Shared Responsibility
- Job opportunities
- Reduced crime rate -
- Information sharing -

SIAMADOR Declaration 2002 was initiative towards public private partnerships -