

THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION

Concepts about Human Mind

Understanding the human mind is the main concept of psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud. Freud's personality theory (1923) saw the psyche structured into three parts (i.e., tripartite), the id, ego and superego, all developing at different stages in our lives.

- The **id** (pleasure principle) is the impulsive and unconscious part of our psyche which responds directly and immediately to basic urges, needs, and desires.
- The **ego** operates according to the reality principle, working out realistic ways of satisfying the id's demands, often compromising or postponing satisfaction to avoid negative consequences of society. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave.
- The **superego** incorporates the values and morals of society which are learned from one's parents and others.

Human mind has **three (3) levels of awareness**. These are the conscious (10%), subconscious (50-60%), and unconscious (30-40%).

I. CONSCIOUS LEVEL- Serves as the scanner for us causing to perceive an event, trigger a need to react, and then depending on the importance of the event, store it either in the unconscious or the subconscious area of the human mind.

II. SUBCONSCIOUS LEVEL- It is the storage point for any recent memories needed for quick recall, such as what your telephone number is or the name of a person you just met.

III. UNCONSCIOUS MIND LEVEL- It is where all of our memories and past experiences reside. It is from these memories and experiences that our beliefs, habits, and behaviors are formed.

Concepts about Human Behavior

According to Natalie Boyd in her article entitled Human Behavior defined **human behavior** as the term used to describe a person's actions and conduct. It also refers to the reaction to facts of the relationship between the individual and his environment. Human behavior is mainly influenced by both heredity and environment.

According to the French Anthropologist Marcel Mauss as cited in the book of (Alata et al, 2018) entitled Understanding the Self, every self has two (2) faces: *personne* and *moi*. **Moi** refers to a person's sense of who he is, his body, and his basic identity, his biological givenness. **Personne** is composed of the social concepts of what it means to be who he is.

Different Perspectives of Human Behavior

- **Philosophical-** Socrates believed that the best life and the life most suited to human nature involved reasoning. He also believed that nobody willingly chooses to do wrong. Plato, on the other hand, believed that human behavior flows from three main sources: desire, emotion and knowledge.
- **Psychological-** In psychology, people are considered as living machines that receive information from the world, process it in various ways, and then act on it. According to a school of thought known as behaviorism, **human behavior** was all about the way a certain stimulus produced an appropriate response.
- **Sociological-** Functionalism as one of the schools in sociology explains that society is a system having parts which are connected and related with each other. It is through this system that human behavior is being formed in the process of socialization.

WHAT IS THEORY?

Moore, 1991 as cited in (<http://faculty.jou.ufl.edu/theory>) stated that a **theory** is a related set of concepts and principles about a phenomenon. It explains how some aspect of human behavior or performance is organized.

- Moore, 1991 as cited in (<http://faculty.jou.ufl.edu/theory.html>) enumerated the importance of theory:**
1. Theory provides concepts to name what we observe and to explain relationships between concepts. Theory allows us to explain what we see and to figure out how to bring about change. Theory is a tool that enables us to identify a problem and to plan a means for altering the situation;
 2. Theory is to justify reimbursement to get funding and support - need to explain what is being done and demonstrate that it works;
 3. Theory is to enhance the growth of the professional area to identify a body of knowledge with theories from both within and without the area of distance learning. That body of knowledge grows with theory and research. Theory guides research; and,
 4. Theory also helps us understand what we don't know and, therefore, is the only guide to research. It increases its ability to solve other problems in different times and different places.

Understanding Theory and Practice

- Theory** is an abstracted practice.
- Practice** is an applied theory.

Three Stages of Theory Development

- 1) **Speculative** - attempts to explain what is happening.
- 2) **Descriptive** - gathers descriptive data to describe what is really happening.
- 3) **Constructive** - revises old theories and develops new ones based on continuing research.

Dr. David Abrahamsen's Theory of the Etiology of Criminal Acts

According to Abrahamsen (Forensic Psychologist), "**Crime** is a product of the individual's tendencies and the situation' of the moment interacting with his mental resistance. Letting '**C**' stand for crime, '**T**' for tendencies, '**S**' for situation, and '**R**' for resistance, we derive the following formula:"

$$C \text{ (the Act)} = \frac{T \text{ (Criminal Tendency)} + S \text{ (Total Situation)}}{R \text{ (Resistance to Temptation)}}$$

The Fundamental Schools of Thought in Explaining the Causes of Crime

1. Classical School

- The classical school developed during the Enlightenment in response to excessive and cruel punishments to crime. It was founded by **Cesare Beccaria**, in full Cesare, Marchese pronounced as “Marquess” Di Beccaria Bonesana, an Italian criminologist and economist (Allen, 2018). He argued for more humanitarian forms of punishment and against physical punishment and the death penalty. He believed that punishment should fit the crime and not be excessive.
- Along with Beccaria who pioneered the Classical School was **Jeremy Bentham**, an English philosopher, economist, and theoretical jurist, in his principle of utilitarianism in which he said, “Mankind was governed by two sovereign motives, pain and pleasure and the principle of utility recognized this state of affairs (Duignan, 2018). Bentham's **Hedonistic calculus/Felicity** involved weighing pleasure versus pain. He admired Beccaria's work and believed that freewill allowed people to make calculated and deliberate decisions related to the pursuit of their own happiness.
- Classical School’s main principle is that, “**Let the punishment fit the crime**”.

2. Neo-Classical School

-Its fundamental notion is, “**Let the children and lunatic criminals be exempted from punishment.**”

3. Italian or Positivist School

-The positivist school opposed the classical school's understanding of crime. All people are different, and thus vary in their understanding of right and wrong; this needed to be a barometer for punishment. The person and not the crime should be punished.

-The **Italian or Positive School** developed in the nineteenth century as an attempt to apply scientific methods to the study of the criminal while rejecting the legal definition of crime. This was basically made possible because of the contributions of the three (3) respective experts in the person of **Cesare Lombroso**, and his two students, namely: **Raffaele Garofalo** and **Enrico Ferri**. This school based the study of criminal behavior on scientific determinism-which explained that every act had a cause.

Lombroso studied the remains of executed individuals who had been convicted of crimes and came up with the **theory of born criminal** which stated that criminals are a lower form of life, nearer to their apelike ancestors than non-criminal in traits and disposition.

Raffaele Garofalo traced the roots of criminal behavior which is not in physical features but to their psychological equivalents, which he called “moral anomalies.” Garofalo defined crime, not as a violation of a law, but as a violation of nature.

Enrico Ferri argued that criminals should not be held morally responsible for their crimes, because they did not choose to commit crimes rather, were driven to commit crimes due to economic, social and political factors (moral responsibility). The purpose of criminal justice was to afford maximum protection or defense of society against the criminal.

-Italian or Positivist School's main notion is that, “**Let the punishment fit the criminal.**”

Perspectives of Crime Causation

1. Classical Perspective- viewed crime as a product of situational forces; that crime is function of freewill and personal choice. It emphasized that the purpose of punishment is mainly to deter the occurrence of crime. The three principles of punishment that became the trademark of Beccaria's classical deterrence doctrine include: **swift , certain & severe.**

2. Biological Perspective- regarded crime as the product of internal forces. For example: A person who is suffering from kleptomania. The focus of the study is mainly on the individual person itself.

3. Process Perspective- This perspective claimed that crime is product of socialization or interaction of one person to another. That crime is a function of upbringing, learning and control. Parents, teachers, environment, mass media and peer groups may influence behavior.

4. Conflict Perspective- stressed the causes of crime based on economic and political forces. Crime is a function of competition for limited resources and power.

5. Biosocial Perspective- seeks to explain the onset of antisocial behavior such as aggression and violence by focusing on the physical qualities of the offenders. It concentrated mainly on the three areas of focus: biochemical (diet, genetic, hormones, and environmental contaminants), neurological (brain damage), and genetic (inheritance) (Siegel, 2007).

6. Psychological Perspective- expressed that criminal behavior, was the product of “unconscious” forces operating within a person's mind.

BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIME

1. BIOSOCIAL THEORY- This theory viewed that both thought and behavior have biological and social bases. Biosocial theorists believe that it is the interaction between predisposition and environment that produces criminality.

2. EVOLUTIONARY THEORY- explains the existence of aggression and violent behavior as positive adaptive behaviors in human evolution; these traits allowed their bearers to reproduce disproportionately, which have had an effect on the human gene pool (Siegel et al, 2007).

A. Cheater theory is one of the theories under the evolutionary that suggests that a subpopulation of men has evolved with genes that incline them toward extremely low parental involvement and that men are sexually aggressive who use their cunning to gain sexual conquests with as many females as possible. Because females would not choose them as mates, they use stealth to gain sexual access - cheating- including such tactics as mimicking the behavior of more stable males.

B. R/K Selection theory is another theory under the evolutionary which holds that all organisms can be located along a continuum based upon their reproductive drives. Those along the “R” end reproduce rapidly whenever they can and invest little in their offspring; those along the “K” end reproduce slowly and cautiously and take care in raising their offspring. **K-oriented people** are more cooperative and sensitive to others, whereas **R-oriented people** are more cunning and deceptive. People who commit crimes seem to exhibit R-selection traits, such frequent sexual activity (Siegel, 2004).

3. LIFE-COURSE THEORY-otherwise known as **Developmental theory** suggests that criminal behavior is a **dynamic process**, influenced by individual characteristics as well as social experiences, and that the factors that cause anti-social behaviors change dramatically over a person’s life span.

4. LATENT TRAIT THEORY- as its name suggests, means that every individual has a set of inborn traits in them with varying degrees.

5. FAMILY STUDIES

A. JUKES FAMILY- According to **Richard Louis Dugdale** in his book, “The Jukes”: A Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease and Heredity, “**Ada Juke**” publicly known by many as “**Margaret, the mother of criminals**”. Ada Juke had one bastard son, who is the progenitor of the distinctively criminal line; 52.40% or 84 of the descendants of Ada are into **harlotry (prostitution)**. Dugdale as cited in Adler (2010) found out among the thousands of descendants that there were **280 paupers, 60 thieves, 7 murderers, 40 other criminals** and **40% sons** have venereal disease.

B. KALLIKAK FAMILY- **Dr. Henry H. Goddard** (1866-1957), a prominent American psychologist together with Elizabeth S. Kite conducted a study entitled the “Kallikak Family: A Study in the Heredity of Feeble-mindedness,” wherein they traced the family tree of revolutionary war soldier “pseudonym **Martin Kallikak, Sr.**” The former had an illegitimate son named as **Martin Kallikak Jr.**, And from him (Martin Kallikak, Jr.) have come 480 descendants: 143 were or are feeble-minded, while only 46 have been found normal. The rest are unknown or doubtful.

6. SOMATOTYPING THEORY- is a theory which associates **body physique to behavior and criminality**.

A. It began with the work of German psychiatrist, neurologist, psychopathologist, **Ernst Kretschmer** (1888-1964) who constituted three principal types of body physiques:

- 1) the **asthenic**-lean, slightly built, narrow shoulders;
- 2) the **athletic**-medium to tall, strong, muscular, coarse bones; and,
- 3) **pyknic**-medium height, rounded figure, massive neck and broad face (Adler et al, 2010).

Since Kretschmer was a psychiatrist, he related these **body shapes to various psychiatric disorders: pyknics to manic depression. Asthenics and athletics to schizophrenia.**

B. William H. Sheldon, Jr.- an American psychologist and physician who devised his own group of somatotypes: the **endomorph, mesomorph and the ectomorph**. According to Sheldon, people with predominantly **mesomorph** traits (physically powerful, aggressive and athletic physiques) tend more than others to be involved in illegal behavior (Adler et al, 2010).

C. Earnest A. Hooton- He examined the relationship between **personality and physical type**, with regards to criminal behavior. Hooton (1887-1954) an American physical anthropologist believed in Cesare Lombroso's theory of the born criminal, according to which criminals could be identified based on their physical characteristics. According to Hooton:

- criminals are less often married and more often divorced
- criminals often have tattoos
- criminals have thinner beards and body hair, and their hair is more often reddish-brown and straight
- criminals often have blue-gray or mixed colored eyes, and less often dark or blue eyes
- criminals have low sloping foreheads, high nasal bridges, and thin lips
- criminal's ears often have rolled helix and a perceptible Darwin's point

He suggested that human somatotype (body shape and physique) can even determine which type of crime a person will commit: **tall-slender men** are predisposed for murder and robbery; **tall-medium heavy** men for forgery; **tall-heavy** men for first-degree murder; **medium height-heavy** for antisocial behavior, **short-slender** for burglary and larceny; **short-medium heavy** for arson; while **short-heavy** men for sex offenses.

6. PHYSIOGNOMY—from the ancient Greek, *gnomos* (character) and *physis* (nature), hence “the character of one's nature”.

Giambattista della Porta also called Giovanni Battista Della Porta, (1535-1615) an Italian physician and natural philosopher. He founded the school on human physiognomy. Physiognomy deals with the study of facial features and their relation to human behavior. According to Porta, a thief had large lips and sharp vision. Two centuries later, **Johann Kaspar Lavater** (1741-1801), Swiss writer, Protestant pastor was able to revive the work of Porta (Adler et al, 2010).

7. PHRENOLOGY- is the study of the conformation of the skull as indicative of mental faculties and traits of character, especially according to the hypotheses of Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828), and such 19th-century adherents as Johann Kaspar Spurzheim (1776–1832) and George Combe (1788–1858).

8. NATURE THEORY- holds that low intelligence is genetically determined and inherited. This was supported by Henry Goddard in his studies in 1920 that many institutionalized people were what he considered “**feeble-minded**” and concluded that at least half of all juvenile delinquents were mentally defective.

CLASSICAL THEORIES OF CRIME

1. RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY- Holds that person will engage in criminal behavior after weighing the consequences and benefits of their actions. Criminal behavior is a rational choice made by a motivated offender who perceives that the chances of gain outweigh any possible punishment or loss (Siegel et al, 2007).

2. ROUTINE ACTIVITY THEORY- This theory was created by Lawrence E. Cohen and Marcus K. Felson, they viewed that crime is a “normal” function of the routine activities of modern living; offenses can be expected if there is a motivated offender and a suitable target that is not protected by capable guardians (Siegel et al, 2007).

3. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DETERRENCE THEORY

A. **General deterrence theory** is aimed at making potential criminals fear the consequences of crime showing that crime does not pay. It focuses on potential offenders and that these offenders must receive punishment in a severe, swift and certain way.

B. **Specific deterrence theory** holds that if offenders are punished so severely, the experience will convince them not to repeat their illegal acts. Its main targets are those offenders who have already been convicted and it also claimed that punishing more criminals will reduce their involvement in criminal activity (Siegel et al, 2007).

4. VICTIM PRECIPITATION THEORY- viewed that some people may actually initiate the confrontation that eventually leads to their injury or death. It was first presented by Von Hentig (1941) and applies only to violent victimization.

A. **Active precipitation** occurs when victims act provocatively, use threats or fighting words, or even attacks first the offenders (Siegel, 2012).

B. **Passive precipitation** occurs when the victim exhibits some personal characteristic that unknowingly either threatens or encourages the attacker (Siegel, 2012).

5. INCAPACITATION THEORY- Incapacitation theory stands to reason that if more criminals are sent to prison the crime rate should go down; keeping known criminals out of circulation (Siegel et al, 2007).

PYSCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIME

1. PSYCHODYNAMIC OR PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOLOGY was originated by Viennese psychiatrist Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) and has still considered as one of the prominent theories in psychology. This holds that the human personality is controlled by unconscious mental processes developed in early childhood. It argues that human personality contains three major components, namely: id, ego and superego.

a. **Id-** dictates the needs and desires (it operates under pleasure principle).

b. **Superego** – counteracts the id by fostering feelings of morality (morality principle). It is divided into two (2) parts: **conscience** and **ego ideals**.

c. **Ego** – evaluates the reality of a position of these two extremes (reality principle).

If these three components are properly balanced, the individual can lead a normal life.

2. BEHAVIORAL THEORY is originally created by John B. Watson and popularized by Burrhus Frederic Skinner commonly known as B.F. Skinner. This theory concerned the study of observable behavior rather than unconscious processes. It focuses on particular stimuli and how people respond toward that stimulus. It maintains that human actions are developed through learning experiences; that behavior is learned when it is rewarded and extinguished by negative reactions or punishment (Siegel, 2004).

3. SOCIAL LEARNING- was created Albert S. Bandura (1973), a Canadian psychologist who argued that people are not actually born with the ability to act violently but that they learn to be aggressive through their life experiences.

4. COGNITIVE THEORY- A branch of psychology that studies the perception of reality and the mental process required to understand the world we live. It focuses on mental processes- the way people perceive and mentally represents the world around them.

5. MORAL DEVELOPMENT THEORY- Lawrence Kohlberg (1973) expanded Piaget's theory of cognitive development and applied the concept of development stages to issues in criminology. He suggested that people travel through stages of moral development and that it is possible that serious offenders have a moral orientation that differs from those law-abiding citizens. He and his associates found out that criminals were found to be lower in their moral judgment development than non-criminals of the same social background.

6. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION THEORY stated that criminal and antisocial parents tend to have delinquent and antisocial children, as shown in the classic longitudinal surveys by Joan McCord in Boston and Lee Robins in St. Louis.

7. ALTERNATIVE THEORY focuses on assortative mating; female offenders tend to cohabit with or get married to male offenders. Children with two criminal parents are likely to be disproportionately antisocial.

8. DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION-REINFORCEMENT- Ernest Burgess and Ronald Akers (1966) combined Bandura's social learning theory and Sutherland's theory of differential association to produce the theory of differential-association reinforcement. This theory suggests that (1) the presence of criminal behavior depends on whether or not it is rewarded or punished and (2) the most meaningful rewards and punishment are those given by groups that are important in an individuals' life – the peer group, the family, teachers in school and so forth. In other words, people respond more readily to the reactions of the most significant people in their lives.

9. EYSENCK'S CONDITIONING THEORY- Hans J. Eysenck in his theory of conditioning claims that all human personality may be seen in three dimensions such as psychoticism, extroversion and neuroticism. Those who score high on measures of **psychoticism** are aggressive, egocentric and impulsive. Those who score high on measures of **extroversion** are sensation-seeking, dominant and assertive. Those who score high on measures of **neuroticism** may be described as having low self-esteem, excessive anxiety and wide mood swings

10. INTEGRATED THEORY has been proposed by James Q. Wilson and Richard Herrnstein. They explain predatory street crime by showing how human nature develops from the interplay of psychological, biological, and social factors. The main concept of this theory is the interaction of genes with the environment that some individuals form the kind of personality likely to commit crimes. According to Wilson and Herrnstein, the factors that made the person to commit crimes are IQ, body build, genetic makeup, impulsiveness, ability to delay gratification, aggressiveness, and even the drinking and smoking habits of pregnant mothers.

11. MATERNAL DEPRIVATION AND ATTACHMENT THEORY- has been devised by British psychiatrist Edward John M. Bowlby who expressed the notion that a child needs warmth and affection from his/her mother or a mother substitute. When a child is separated from the mother or is rejected by her, anxious attachment results.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIME

1. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY was created by Chicago-based sociologists Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay who link crime rates to neighbourhood ecological characteristics. Shaw and McKay's main contention is that the primary causes of criminal behavior were neighborhood disintegration and slum conditions to place what they called **transitional neighborhoods** which refer to the place in Chicago where ridden by poverty and which suffers high rates of population turnover and were incapable of inducing residents to remain and failed to defend the neighborhoods against criminal groups (Siegel, 2004).

2. CONCENTRIC ZONE THEORY was pioneered by Chicago School sociologists Ernest W. Burgess and Robert E. Park; however, it was Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay noted that distinct ecological area had developed in the city of Chicago, comprising a series of 5 concentric circles, or zones, and that there were stable and significant differences in interzone crime rates. The areas of heaviest concentration of crime appeared to be the transitional inner-city zones, where large numbers of foreign-born citizens had settled. The zones farthest from the city's center had lower crime rates. Shaw and McKay's main assumption is that, even though crime rates changed, they found that the highest rates were always in central city and transitional areas.

3. ANOMIE THEORY - David Emile Durkheim, a French sociologist introduced the term "anomie", which derived from the Greek a nomos which means without norms. According to Durkheim, an anomic society is one in which rules of behavior (norms) have broken down or become inoperative during periods of rapid social change or

social crisis such as war or famine. Anomie most likely occurs in societies that are moving forward mechanically to organic solidarity.

4. STRAIN THEORY- American sociologist Robert K. Merton applied Durkheim's ideas of anomie to criminology. He holds that crime is a function of the conflict between the goals people have and the means they can use to legally obtain those goals. Consequently, those who failed to attain their goals because of inadequate means would feel anger, frustration and resentment, which are referred to as strain and that those people who are in strain or pressure may develop criminal or delinquent solutions to the problem of attaining goals (Siegel et al, 2007).

5. RELATIVE DEPRIVATION THEORY- This theory clearly emphasizes that a sharp division between the rich and the poor creates an atmosphere of envy and mistrust. Criminal motivation is fueled both by perceived humiliation and the perceived right to humiliate a victim in return. Accordingly, lower-class people might feel both deprived and embittered when they compare their life circumstances to those of the more affluent. The constant frustration suffered by the deprived individuals because of their economic status may lead to aggression and hostility and may result to violence and crime (Siegel, 2004).

6. GENERAL STRAIN THEORY- Sociologist Robert Agnew reformulated the strain theory of Robert Merton and suggests that criminality is the direct result of negative affective states – the anger, frustration, depression, disappointment and other adverse emotions that derive from strain. Agnew tries to explain why individuals who feel stress and strain are more likely to commit crimes and offers more explanation of criminal activity among all elements of society rather than restricting his views to lower-class crime (Siegel, 2004).

7. CULTURAL DEVIANCE THEORY- This theory combines the effects of social disorganization and strain to explain how people living in deteriorated neighborhoods react to social isolation and economic deprivation. Because of the draining, frustrating and dispiriting experiences, members of the lower class create an independent subculture with its own set of rules and values. This lower-class subculture stresses excitement, toughness, risk-taking, fearlessness and immediate gratification.

8. DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE THEORY- Albert K. Cohen first articulated the theory in his classic book, "Delinquent Boys." Because the social conditions make them incapable of achieving success legitimately, lower-class youths experience a form of culture conflict that Cohen labels status frustration. Status frustration refers to the state where youths are incapable of achieving their legitimate goals in life because of the social conditions that they are into such as having poor parents and living in slum areas.

9. DIFFERENTIAL OPPORTUNITY THEORY is the output of the classic work of Richard A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin's "Delinquency and Opportunity." This theory is a combination of strain and disorganization principles into a portrayal of a gang-sustaining criminal subculture. The main concept of this theory states that people in all strata of society share the same success goals but that those in the lower-class have limited means of achieving them. People who perceive themselves as failures within conventional society will seek alternative or innovative ways to gain success, such as joining drug syndicates and any other forms of illegal activities.

SOCIAL PROCESS THEORIES

1. DRIFT THEORY & NEUTRALIZATION THEORY (1957) is identified with the writings of David Matza and his associate Gresham M. Sykes. They viewed the process of becoming a criminal as a learning experience in which potential delinquents and criminals master techniques that enable them to counterbalance or neutralize conventional values and drift back and forth between illegitimate and conventional behavior.

2. DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY- was created by American criminologist Edwin H. Sutherland (1939)⁷. He suggests that people commit crime by learning in a social context through their interactions with others and communication with them. He believed criminal behavior is learned by interaction with others, and

this includes learning the techniques of committing the crime, and the motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes for committing it.

3. CONTAINMENT THEORY- was presented by Walter C. Reckless and assumes that for every individual, there exists a containing external structure and a protective internal structure, both of which provide defense, protection, or insulation against delinquency (Siegel, 2007).

4. SOCIAL BOND THEORY also called (social control theory), articulated by Travis W. Hirschi in his 1969 book, *Causes of Delinquency*, now the dominant version of control theory. Hirschi links the onset of criminality to the weakening of the ties that bind people to society. He assumes that all individuals are potential law violators, but they are kept under control because they fear that illegal behavior will damage their relationships with friends, parents, neighbors, teachers and employers.

5. SOCIAL REACTION (LABELING THEORY)- was created by Howard S. Becker who explains that society creates deviance through a system of social control agencies that designate (label) certain individuals as delinquent, thereby stigmatizing a person and encouraging them to accept this negative personal identity.

SOCIAL CONFLICT THEORIES

1. THE MARXIST CRIMINOLOGY view crime as a function of the capitalist mode of production. The rich (bourgeoisie) use the fear of crime as a tool to maintain their control over society: the poor are controlled through incarceration; the middle class are diverted from caring about the crimes of the powerful because they fear the crimes of the powerless.

2. CONFLICT THEORY- views crime as the outcome of class struggle. The classes that are struggling here are the upper, middle and lower class (have-nots). Conflict works to promote crime by creating a social atmosphere in which the law is a mechanism for controlling dissatisfied, have-not members of the society while the wealthy maintain their position of power. It also viewed that crime is defined by those in power.

3. SOCIAL REALITY OF CRIME- Sociologist **Richard Quinney** embraced a conflict model of crime who integrated his beliefs about power, society, and criminality into a theory he referred to as the social reality of crime. According to him, criminal definitions or the law represents the interests of those who hold power in society. Where there is conflict between social groups -for example, the wealthy and the poor, those who hold power will be the ones to create the laws that benefit themselves (Siegel, 2004).

4. LEFT REALISM THEORY is most connected to the writings of British scholars **John Lea and Jock Young** in their 1984 work, saying that street criminals prey on the poor, thus making the poor doubly abused, first by the capitalist system and then by the members of their own class.

5. PEACEMAKING THEORY by **Larry Tifft and Dennis Sullivan** in their book entitled, "The Mask of Love" explains that the only ways to reduce crime are through peace and humanism. Its strength is that it offers a new approach to crime control through mediation as the main purpose is to promote a peaceful and just society. Sullivan suggests that mutual aid rather than coercive punishment.

6. INSTITUTIVE-CONSTITUTIVE THEORY- **Gregg Barak and Stuart Henry's** institutive-constitutive theory defines crime as the application of harm to others. People who are defined as committing criminal acts are at the same time being made unequal or "disrespected"; they are rendered powerless to maintain or express their humanity. In a sense then, the act of making people "criminals" is a crime.

7. IDENTITY FUSION THEORY- is defined as a visceral feeling of oneness with the group that is associated with increased permeability of the boundary between the personal and social self. It was created by **William B. Swann Jr. and Michael D. Buhrmester** (2012). The blending of an individual's personal-self and social-self with that of a group, has attempted to explain why a person engages in political participation (Swann et al. 2009).

DEVELOPMENTAL THEORIES

1. INTERACTIONAL THEORY- **Terence Thornberry** has proposed an age-graded view of crime that he calls interactional theory. He agrees that the onset can be traced to a deterioration of the social bond during adolescence, marked by weakened attachment to parents, commitment to school, and belief in conventional values. The onset of a criminal career is supported by residence in a social setting in which deviant values and attitudes can be learned from and reinforcement by delinquent peers. Weak bonds lead kids to develop friendships with deviant peers and get involved in delinquency (Siegel, 2004).

2. AGE-GRADED THEORY- **Robert Sampson and John Laub** in their work (1993), "Crime in the Making" identify the turning points in a criminal career. They find out that the stability of delinquent behavior can be affected by the events that occur in later life, even after a chronic delinquent career has been undertaken. They also state that children who enter delinquent careers are those who have trouble at home and school and maintain deviant friends (Siegel, 2004). In **age-graded theory**, the type of crime committed by a certain individual is in consonance with his age or his age governs or dictates the type of crime to be committed by him. This is what Laub and Sampson called as the turning points: marriage and career. For example, adolescents who are at risk for crime can live conventional lives if they can find good jobs or achieve successful careers.

3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL- **Joseph Weis, Richard Catalano, J. David Hawkins** (2001), and their associates focus on the different factors affecting child's social development over the life course. According to their view, as children mature within their environment, elements of socialization control their developmental process and either insulate them from delinquency or encourage their antisocial activities. **SDM** holds that commitment and attachment to conventional institutions, activities and beliefs insulate youths from delinquency-producing influence in their environment. Therefore, using this model, the role of parents is very important since they are the first teachers (Siegel, 2007).

4. GENERAL THEORY OF CRIME- **Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi** in their work, "General Theory of Crime," modified and redefined some of the principles articulated in Hirschi's social control theory by integrating the concepts of control with those biosocial, psychological, routine activities, and rational choice theories. In this theory, Gottfredson and Hirschi consider the criminal offender and the criminal act as separate concepts. They further claim that crime is rational and predictable; people commit crime when it promises rewards and minimal threat or pain; the threat of punishment can deter crime.

5. DIFFERENTIAL COERCION THEORY- **Mark Colvin** in his work, "Crime and Coercion," identifies master traits that may guide behavioral choices, in which he calls "coercion." Perceptions of coercion can begin in early life when children experience a punitive form of discipline including both physical attacks and psychological coercion including negative commands. Critical remarks such as teasing, humiliation, whining, yelling and threats.

6. CONTROL BALANCE THEORY- **Charles Tittle** expands the concept of personal control as a predisposing element for criminality. He believed the concept of control has two (2) distinct elements: the amount of control one is subject to by others and the amount of control one can exercise over others. Conformity results when these 2 elements are in balance; control imbalances produce deviant and criminal behaviors.