

# [Criminological theories](https://assignbuster.com/criminological-theories/)

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Criminological Theories Article In Freed’s article, the deviant behavior in question involves misuse of alcohol and engaging in risky behavior (1). The target group in this context involves the Kansas University students that are likely to be influenced into alcohol abuse and other activities, especially with their return for the semester. This kind of behavior can be linked to the social learning theory of criminology that explains on people committing crime through the people they are associated with (Siegel 229). In this case, the Kansas University (KU) students are a product of influence form their peers to commit crime. The KU students’ deviant may also be a product of the social disorganization theory that explains that one’s environment may lure them into making wrong choices such as their university having no follow up on such students (Siegel 188).
Article 2
Williams’ article focuses on adultery of Tiger Woods (1). The article gives scientific evidence to explain the working of the male brain so as to understand Tiger Woods behavior. Tiger Woods behavior can be understood on the grounds of biological, genetical and evolution theory that explains criminal conduct as a product of mental issues, bad brain chemistry as causative agents of crime (Siegel 147). Tiger Wood’s adultery may also be defined through the chromosome theory that emphasizes on Tiger Woods having the Supermale gene (XYY) that leads to his adulterous behavior (Burke 35). The extra Y gene has been said to be found in violent males, especially criminals. Tiger Woods possessed the same gene.
Works Cited
Burke, Hopkins. Criminal Justice Theory: An Introduction. NY: Routledge, 2013. Print.
Freed, Theresa. KU students warned of date rape dangers. LJ World 25 Aug. 2010. Web. 16 Feb. 2015. Siegel, Larry. Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies. NY: Cengage, 2015. Print.
Williams, Elizabeth, M. Tiger Woods’ adultery: The scientific defense. Salon, 25 Mar. 2010. Web. 16 Feb. 2015.