

* Crime:

- breaking criminal laws, leading to punishment by the government.
- Crimes are divided into different types based on,
 - how serious they are
 - who did it
 - what punishment they could get.
 - where the case is judged.

* There are six types of crimes:

(i) Victimless Crimes:

- self is the victim.
- criminals are the victim themselves.
- drugs, gambling, prostitution etc.

(ii) Professional Crimes:

- people make living from crime
 - theft or fraud.
 - criminals are skilled and work with others.

(iii) Organized Crime:

- groups of criminal
- drugs dealing, gambling, secret business.
- can influence politics and society.

iv) White-Collar & Technology-Based Crime:

- White-Collar \Rightarrow Brain work
- Blue-Collar \Rightarrow Normal physical work
- illegal acts in business.
 - often done by wealthy people.
- tax evasion, fraud, bribery and false advertising.
- Cyber-crimes
- Corporate crimes.

v) Hate Crimes:

- attacker's hate for certain traits like race, religion, or sexual orientation.
- cause vandalism to murder.
- committed by powerful groups against less powerful people.

vi) Transnational Crime:

- illegal activities that cross country borders.
 - smuggling goods, ~~to~~ human trafficking, ~~and~~ ^{int.}
 - endangered species trade, drug dealing, art theft.
 - run by organized groups with technology.

Next class

Quiz-3

Crime important
for quiz

Deviance important
for Final

⑤ Family and Marriage

* What is family?

⇒ a family can be defined as a set of people related by blood, marriage, or some other agreed-on relationship, or adoption, who share the primary responsibility for reproduction and caring for members of society.

* Composition of family:

① Nuclear family:

- a family when a married couple and their unmarried children live together.

② Extended family:

- a family in which relatives - such as grandparents, aunts, or uncles - live in the same home as parents and their children is known as an extended family.

* Schaefer:

- extended family offers certain advantages over that of the nuclear family.

⇒ crises such as death, divorce, and ~~id~~ illness

- more people can provide assistance and emotional support.

⊗ Family as a unit of production:

- before industrialization, family was a unit of production.
- produced most of the goods it consumed.
- but today, most of the cases family is a unit of consumption.

⊗ Family as a unit of Consumption:

⇒ Contemporary Marxists:

- argue that one of the main functions of the family in capitalist societies is to act as a 'unit of consumption.'

⊗ Kinship groups:

- relatives - including aunts, uncles, cousins, and in-laws.
- do not reside together or function as a collective on a daily basis, but they often carry obligations and responsibilities towards one another.
- determined by principles of descent.

⊗ There are three primary systems of determining descent:

① Bilateral Descent :

- both the mother's and father's sides of the family are considered equally important.

② Patrilineal Descent:

- the father's relatives hold significance in terms of property and inheritance.

③ Matrilineal Descent:

- give prominence to the mother's relatives in matters of property, inheritance, and emotional connections.

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Quiz-3

* Family Power:

- Patriarchal societies : male-dominate family decision-making.
- Matriarchal societies : women have greater authority than men.
- Egalitarian family : spouses are considered equals.

⊗ Sociological Perspectives of Family:

⊗ Functional Perspectives:

⇒ Sociologist William F. Ogburn:

- family performs six paramount functions.

① Reproduction:

- contributes to human survival

② Protection:

- protection & upbringing of children ~~in all~~

③ Socialization:

- Parents and kin transmit cultural norms, values, and language to children.

④ Regulation of sexual behavior:

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⑤ Affection and companionship

- peers group, school or work

⑥ Provision of social status

- ascribed status based on race and ethnicity, family resources.

* Conflict Theoretical Perspectives:

- see the family as a reflection of societal inequality rather than a source of stability.
- family socioeconomic status significantly influences children's socialization experiences.
- family plays a role in maintaining societal inequality.

* Feminist Theoretical Perspective:

- traditional family structures have upheld male dominance throughout history.

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* Marriage Types:

- (i) Monogamy: an individual has only one partner at a time.
- (ii) Polygamous: allows an individual to have multiple spouses simultaneously.
 - (a) Polygyny: one man, multiple wives
 - (b) Polyandry: one woman, multiple husbands

⊗ Different cultures ~~has~~ have different ways of courtship.

⇒ Uzbekistan:

- arrange marriages

- young women may meet their future husbands only once before marriage.

⇒ In the U.S.:

- it is more individual-driven and may ~~have~~ involve complex dating rituals influenced by societal norms.

⊗ Marriage Rules:

① Endogamy:

- marrying within a specific group, like race, ethnicity, or religion.

- maintain cultural or ethnic identity and continuity.

② Exogamy:

- one expected to marry outside certain groups, especially family.

⇒ Anthropologists note that,

- exogamous marriages can be strategic for forming alliances between different families, clans, tribes, or social groups.

Final
Upto this