

SOC 101 / L-2 2 / 10.11.2024 /

⊗ Differential Justice:

- Conflict theorists:

- argue that the criminal justice system can treat individuals differently based on race, ethnicity, or social class.
- laws are not just rules; they are reflections of societal norms and values of those in power, which can lead to unequal enforcement and the perpetuation of systemic inequalities.

- Functionalist:

- argue respecting social norms as essential for societal survival.

⊗ Deviance:

- indicates the limits of acceptable behavior.

⊗ "anomie"

- introduced by Durkheim

- a state where societal control weakens, often during social upheaval, leading to increased aggression and crime.

⊗ Merton's Theory: Robert Merton

- built on Durkheim's ideas
- explains why people accept or reject societal goals and means.
- identified five adaptations to these societal expectations:

- ① Conformists follow societal goals and means
 - ② Innovators pursue goals through unconventional means like theft.
 - ③ Ritualists focus on institutional means, ignoring broader goals.
 - ④ Retreatists withdraw from societal goals and means, like drug addicts.
 - ⑤ Rebels seek to establish a new social order.
- deviance is not just impulsive but socially constructed.

L-23/12.11.2024/

Quiz-3
19.11.2024

Presentation
24/26.11.2024

⊗ Interactionist Approaches:

⊗ Cultural Transmission Theory:

- by Edwin Sutherland
- people pick up both good and bad behaviors through social interactions.
- includes learning how to break rules and understanding the reasons and excuses for doing so.

⊗ Differential Association Theory:

- by Edwin Sutherland
- being around people who support criminal behavior can lead to breaking the law.

⊗ Social Disorganization Theory:

- connects crime and deviant behavior to the collapse of community relationships and social structures like family and schools.

* Labeling Perspective:

- based on interactionist theory
- how people get tagged as deviant and what happens as a result.
- how social control agents marking individuals as deviants.
 - Police, judges, teachers, etc
- important in discussions about things like racial ~~pr~~ profiling.

⇒ overall, the interactionist perspective, offers a detailed look at how individual behavior is influenced by social interactions and society's responses, giving us a better understanding of the complexity of deviance beyond just the pressure to conform.

* Conflict Perspective:

- suggests that those in power use social control, like laws and norms, to benefit themselves and keep their power, often at the expense of less powerful groups.
 - caused independence movement.

⑦ Richard Quinney:

- said that the criminal justice system mainly helps those who are in power



- argue that, crime is a socially constructed concept established by authorities of social control, such as legislators and law enforcement officers.



Feminist Perspective:

- highlighted instances where traditional approaches to deviance neglected the experiences of women.

- increased attention to issues like white-collar crime, substance abuse, differential sentencing, and the social construction of deviance.

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