

Crime, deviance and social sickness.

New Society - Crime and Deviance

Functionalist theories of crime and deviance

A. Crime & deviance in Function

Durkheim believed that a certain amount of crime and deviance could be seen as positive for society.

- Function = generate social change - however only come about if old ideas are challenged.
- Helped to clarify the boundaries of acceptable behaviour. Following social reactions to deviance.
- Create social integration as it binds society together against criminals.

B. Crime & deviance is dysfunctional

Durkheim believed that crime and deviance also acts as a threat to society. This is because they threaten the social order and stability.

C. Crime & deviance as a result of anomie (normlessness)

Durkheim believed that this could occur during periods of rapid social change (e.g. industrialisation) as people are uncertain of what societal norms and values are.

D. Social order & social control

Durkheim believed that in modern societies there was greater or consensus over individualism and personal freedom. Durkheim believed this occurred because society institutions successfully implemented social control functions. Durkheim believed that both Weberian and Marxist views on social control act as a creative social cohesion.

• Weberian view of social control: sees society as a rationalised and stratified society. It sees society as being composed of individuals who are self-interested and calculating individuals into socially agreed norms and values (regularity) and by integrating them into a common set of values through socialisation. They might care more of a value through commitment to a religion e.g. Christianity. Religion regulates behaviour by setting down certain moral standards.

• Marxist view of social control: can be seen as a deviant and has the potential for destabilising society. Parsons therefore sees the medical profession as performing an important social control function by restricting access to the 'lock-in'. In this way important illness (deviant illness) is removed and social order and stability is maintained.

Description: -

-Crime, deviance and social sickness.

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Theses

A New Society social studies reader Crime, deviance and social sickness.

Notes: Title from cover.

This edition was published in 1971



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Tags: #Chapter #7: #Deviance, #Crime, #and #Social #Control

7.1 Social Control and the Relativity of Deviance

The accused and his wife were somewhat estranged cited in Kramar 2011. Throughout this essay six types of theories will be 1483 Words 6 Pages compare and contrast three different criminological theories.

7.1 Social Control and the Relativity of Deviance

This is a tradition that goes back to 19th century positivist approaches to deviance, which attempted to find a biological cause for criminality and other types of deviant behaviour. However, its opponents argue that video games are not inherently more addictive than any other behavior. It does not represent prosecutions, but rather represents actual crime reported to law enforcement.

Difference Between Crime and Deviance

Drug use may increase the likelihood of employee absences. Community-Based Sentencing: The Perspectives of Crime Victims.

Similarities Of Crime And Deviance

Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. Embezzlement, insider trading, and identity theft are all types of corporate crime. New York, NY: Free Press.

Related Books

- [Methodik der politischen Bildung.](#)
- [Neue Formen des Bildes.](#)
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