

QUESTION NO 10:-

DEFINE DEVIANCE AND DISCUSS ANY TWO THEORIES OF DEVIANCE TO EXPLAIN CRIME IN SOCIETY?

1. PREFACE:

Deviance is violation of norm. Deviance is breaking the norms of society. Deviance is breaking social manners, social code of conduct in business and mutual agreements between the parties. It is against the social manners of family and marriage. It is the breaking of promise and breaking the law of state time committing crimes.

2. INTERPETATION OF TERMS DEVIANCE:

According to Merriam Webster Dictionary.

"Deviant quality, state or behaviour".

3. DEFINATION OF TERMS DEVIANCE:

Definitions of Deviance given by social scientists are given below:

a. According to Horton and Hunt Define:

"Any failure to conform a customary norms is called Deviance".

b. Ian Robertson mentioned Deviance as:

"Behaviour that violates significant social norms and is disapproved by large numbers of people as result".

4. DEVIANCE, CRIME & SOCIAL CONTROL:

❖ **Deviance:**

According to sociologist William Graham Sumner, deviance is a violation of established contextual, cultural, or social ne whether folkways, mores, or codified law.

❖ **Crime:**

A crime is therefore an act of deviance that breaks not only a norm, but a law. Deviance can be as minor as picking one's nose in public or as major as committing murder.

❖ **Social Control:**

An adult belching loudly is avoided. All societies practice social control, the regulation and enforcement of norms. Social control can be defined broadly as an organized action intended to change people's behaviour.

5. SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF WHY PEOPLE DO DEVIANCE

Deviance is any behavior that violates social norms, and is usually of sufficient severity to warrant disapproval from the majority of society. Deviance can be criminal or non-criminal. The sociological discipline that deals with crime (behavior that violates laws) is criminology (also known as criminal justice).

6. DIFFERENTIAL-ASSOCIATION THEORY:

According to this theory, the environment plays a major role in deciding which norms people learn to violate. Specifically, people within a particular reference group provide norms of conformity and deviance, and thus heavily influence the way other people look at the world, including how they react. People also learn their norms from various socializing agents—parents, teachers, ministers, family, friends, coworkers and the media.

7. ANOMIE THEORY:

Anomie refers to the confusion that arises when social norms conflict or don't even exist. In the 1960s, Robert Merton used the term to describe the differences between socially accepted goals and the availability of means to achieve those goals.

8. CONTROL THEORY:

According to Walter Reckless's theory, both inner and outer controls work against deviant tendencies. People may want at least some of the time to act in deviant ways, but most do not. They have various restraints: internal controls, such as conscience, values, integrity, morality, and the desire to be a "good person"; and outer controls, such as police, family, friends, and religious authorities. Whereas theory also suggests that people society labels as "criminals" are probably members of subordinate groups, critics argue

that this oversimplifies the situation. As examples, they cite wealthy and powerful businesspeople, politicians, and others who commit crimes. Critics also argue that conflict theory does little to explain the causes of deviance.

9. LABELING THEORY:

A type of symbolic interaction, labeling theory concerns the meanings people derive from one another's labels, symbols, actions, and reactions. This theory holds, that behaviors are deviant only when society labels them as deviant. As such, conforming members of society, who interpret certain behaviors as deviant and then attach this label to individuals, determine the distinction between deviance and non-deviance. Labeling theory questions who applies that label to whom, why they do this, and what happens as a result of this labeling. Powerful individuals within society politicians, judges, police officers, medical doctors, and so forth typically impose the most significant labels.

10. FINAL REMARKS:

In the last I can say that Deviance is a violation of established contextual, cultural, or social norms, whether folkways, mores, or codified law. Any violation of norms is Deviance. It is natural that man deviates from norms. This deviation when grows serious it is a problem if it is ordinary there is no problem.

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