

DEVIANCE & SOCIAL CONTROL



Rana Zahid Zulfiqar

PhD Scholar Sociology(GCUF)

Visiting Lecturer Sociology,

(BZU) Multan, Pakistan

ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

Out line

Deviance

Types of Deviance

Social Control

Levels of Social Control

Types of Social Sanctions

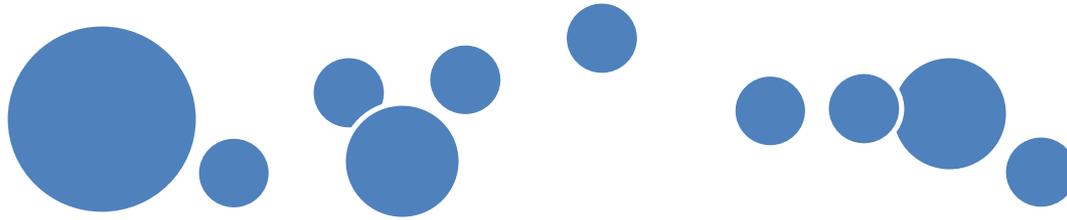
Theories of Social Deviance

DEVIANCE

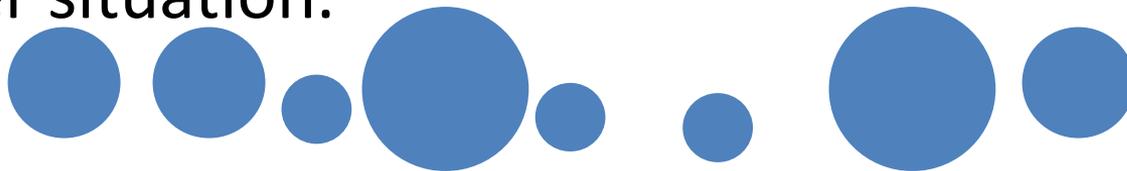
A behavior that violates the standards of conduct or expectations of a group or society.

Involves the violation of group norms, which may or may not be formalized into law.

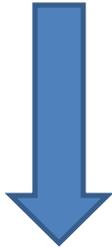
DEVIANCE



To sociologists, deviance is relative. “It is not the act itself that is deviant; rather it is people’s interpretation of it or judgment about it that makes it deviant” (Sullivan 2003, 301). Behavior that is considered inappropriate (deviant) in one situation may be considered appropriate (non-deviant) in another situation.



TYPES OF DEVIANCE



**FORMAL
DEVIANCE**



**INFORMAL
DEVIANCE**

INFORMAL DEVIANCE

Refers to the fact that an individual (or group of individuals) may be slightly nonconformist to the general trend of society. It does not constitute an illegal act.

Informal deviants are people / groups of people therefore whose behavior might raise an eyebrow but will not encourage a person to call the police. Informal deviants are people who are simply “different” for some reason or another.

FORMAL DEVIANCE

Describes an act committed by a person or group of persons that contravenes (goes against) the established laws of society.

SOCIAL CONTROL

Social control exists to prevent negative deviance (that is deviance which can be damaging to others).

Refers to the techniques and strategies for preventing deviant human behavior in any society.

It occurs in all levels of society.

LEVELS OF SOCIAL CONTROL

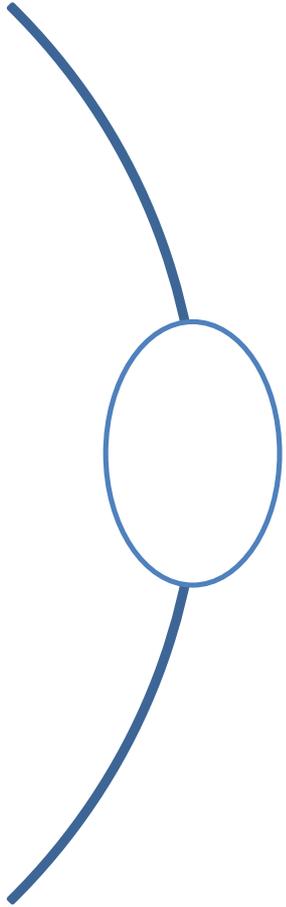
1. CONFIRMITY:

Means going along with peers individuals of our own status, who have no special right to direct our behavior.

2. OBEDIENCE

- Compliance with higher authorities in a hierarchical structure

TYPES OF SOCIAL CONTROL



1. Formal
2. Informal
3. Inner
4. Outer

1. FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

A social control that is carried out by authorized agents such as

Police

Army

Rangers,
Intelligence
forces etc.

According to Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) this type of social control is usually practicing in Organic solidarity (Urban society).

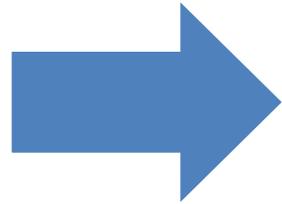
2. INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

A social control that is carried out casually by ordinary people.

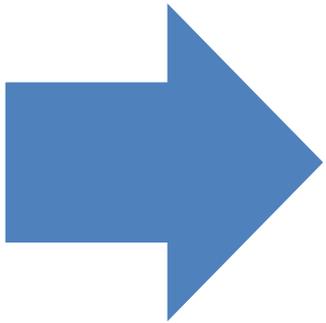
According to Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) informal social control is practice in the Mechanical settings of society.

The Family, Peer group and other members of society appreciate the Conformists and discourage the deviants.

3. INNER CONTROL



Inner control refers to a internal control of a person.



The primary socialization plays an important role in this regard. The primary group construct the definition of right and wrong and people control their deviant behavior in the situation where they have a chance to deviant.

4. OUTER CONTROL

An individual performs the act according to the imagination of others.

The person perform the action as others want to look him/her.

Examples:



Society likes to law abidance and people try their level best to show them as conformists.

HOW IS SOCIAL CONTROL EXERCISE



SOCIAL SANCTIONS



Rana Zahid Zulfiqar

PhD Scholar Sociology(GCUF)

Visiting Lecturer Sociology,

(BZU) Multan, Pakistan

ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

Social Sanctions

A social sanction is a **social reaction of approval or disapproval in response to someone's actions**. Social sanctions enforce a standard of behavior that is deemed socially acceptable and this is essential for society to regulate itself and maintain order.

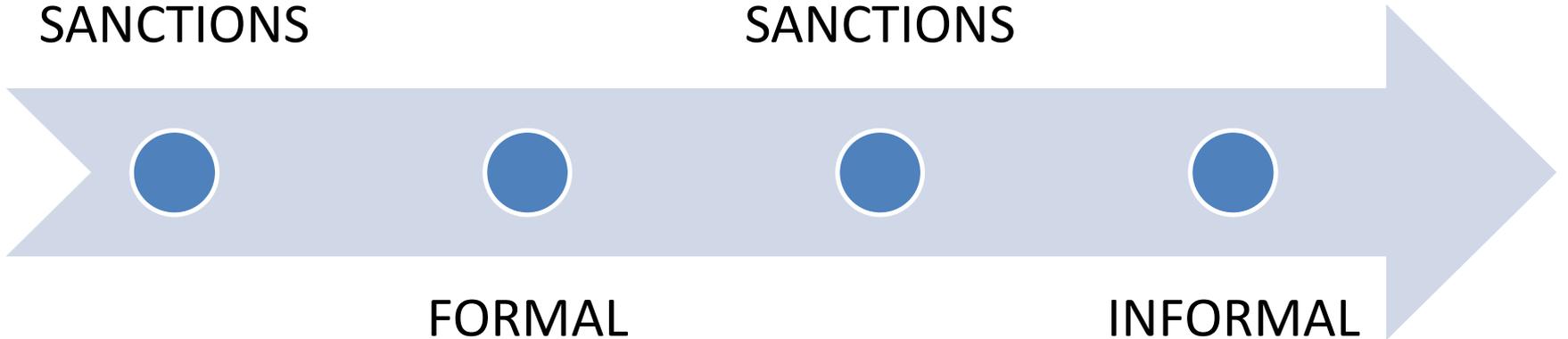
TYPES OF SOCIAL SANCTIONS

FORMAL
POSITIVE
SANCTIONS

INFORMAL
POSITIVE
SANCTIONS

FORMAL
NEGATIVE
SANCTIONS

INFORMAL
NEGATIVE
SANCTIONS



1. FORMAL POSITIVE SANCTIONS

exercised by a group (or groups) that fall under the concept “formal social control”.

The diagram consists of two blue circles connected by two light blue arrows. The top arrow points from the left circle to the right circle, and the bottom arrow points from the right circle to the left circle, forming a cycle.

it is a reward for a good behavior.

2. FORMAL NEGATIVE SANCTIONS

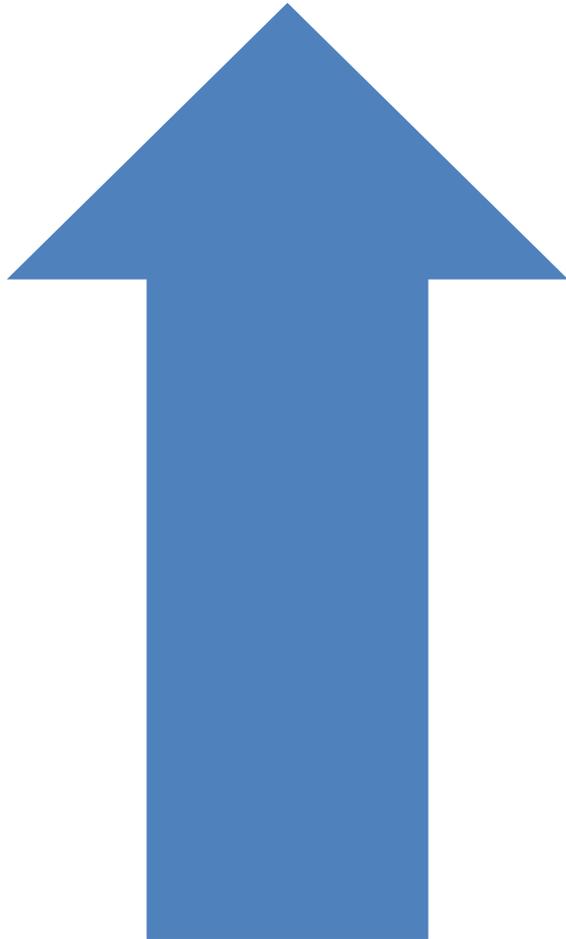
Exercised by “people in suits” so to speak.

Form of a punishment for bad behavior/undesirable behavior rather than a reward.

3. INFORMAL POSITIVE SANCTIONS

Applied by groups in society that we are most likely to turn to for guidance. They are groups that fall under the term “informal social control” e.g. family, peer groups.

4. INFORMAL NEGATIVE SANCTIONS



Agencies of informal social control do, however, also exercise negative sanctions. Hence, agents of informal control also provide punishments as well as rewards

4. INFORMAL NAGITIVE SANCTIONS

Agencies of informal social control do, however, also exercise negative sanctions.

Hence, agents of informal control also provide punishments as well as rewards

**BIOLOGICAL
PERSPECTIVE
OF
DEVIANCE
CESARE
LOMBROSO
(1835–1909)**

Voice of Sociology



Dr. Zahid Zulfiqar Rana

Visiting Lecturer Sociology,
(BZU) Multan, Pakistan

ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

1. BIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DEVIANCE

CESARE LOMBROSO (1835–1909)

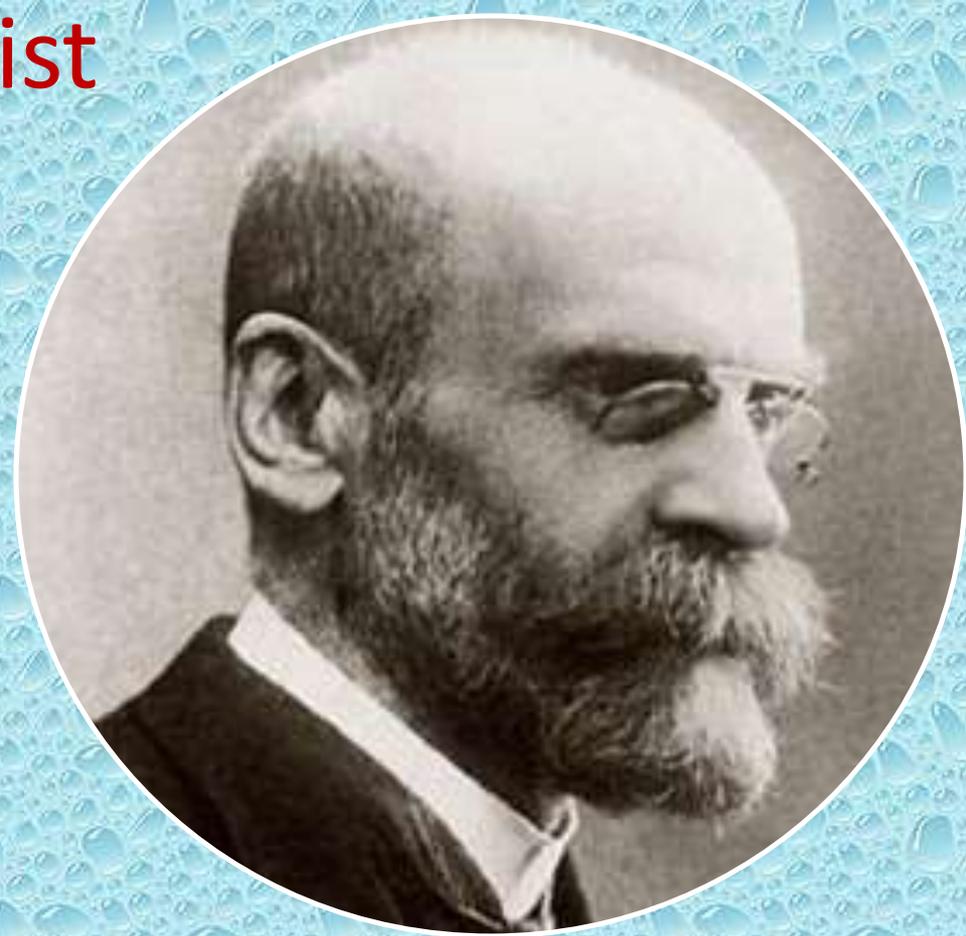
Cesare Lombroso was an Italian army Psychiatrist who was impressed by Darwinism. He believed that he could distinguish “born criminals.” They were identifiable, he contended, by physical characteristics common to criminals but not shared by the wider population. Lombroso’s research consisted of recording anatomical and physiological measurements from thousands of living and dead Italian soldiers and prisoners. His data included the length of arms and fingers, facial features, amount of body hair, distance between the eyes, and even measurements of brains, bones, and internal organs.

Lombroso (1876) concluded that the “criminal man” was atavistic, or less evolved and closer to apes than were noncriminal, and shared five or more physical characteristics on a list of “stigmata” he developed. His list included large jaws, high cheekbones, handle-shaped ears, insensitivity to pain (physical and moral), and good eyesight, as well as characteristics such as excessive laziness, sexual drive, and craving for evil. Lombroso used his data to argue that criminality was instinctual. A subsequent study of women resulted in similar conclusions about female criminality. Female “born criminals” were, however, fewer in number and more difficult to detect (Lombroso 1980).

William Sheldon (1949) concluded that muscular bodies (which he associated with aggression) indicated a criminal type. Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck (1950, 1956) expanded on Sheldon's work, adding more factors to consider.

Other biological factors studied in relation to deviance include chromosomal abnormality, biochemical substances, cognitive deficits, and birth complications. Researchers have even drawn from the field of psychophysiology (the science that deals with the interplay between psychological and physiological processes) in considering variables such as the electrical activity of the skin and heart rate (Yaralian and Raine 2001).

Structural-Functionalist Perspectives Of Deviance Emile Durkheim (1864-1920)



Rana Zahid Zulfiqar

PhD Scholar Sociology(GCUF)

Visiting Lecturer Sociology,

(BZU) Multan, Pakistan

ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

2. Structural-Functionalist Perspectives Of Deviance



To Durkheim (1964a, 1964b), deviance strengthens social bonds by defining moral boundaries, a shared sense of acceptable behavior that establishes right and wrong as well as sanctions for behaviors that fall outside permissible bounds. In other words, identifying and punishing deviance also identifies what is considered okay. People draw together to respond to deviance.

SOCIAL BONDS (EMILE. DURKHEIM)

Preindustrial societies

```
graph TD; A[Preindustrial societies] --> B[Social Bonds were Stronger]; B --> C[Had Collective consciousness and collective representation];
```

Social Bonds were Stronger

Had Collective consciousness
and collective representation

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

Encourage people to focus on individual wants and desires, resulting in an increasing plurality of values and loss of social constraints.

This weakening of bonds in modern societies can result in anomie, an uncomfortable and unfamiliar state of normlessness that results when shared norms or guidelines break down.

STRUCTURAL STRAIN Theory

Robert King
Merton (1910-2003)



Dr.Zahid Zulfiqar

STRUCTURAL STRAIN

Robert K. Merton expanded Durkheim's concept into a general theory of deviant behavior.

According to Merton's (1968) structural-strain theory, anomie results from inconsistencies between the culturally approved means to achieve goals and those actual goals.

There are goals in a society that most people pursue (e.g., financial and material wealth, power, status).

There are also socially acceptable means to achieve these goals (e.g., hard work, honesty).

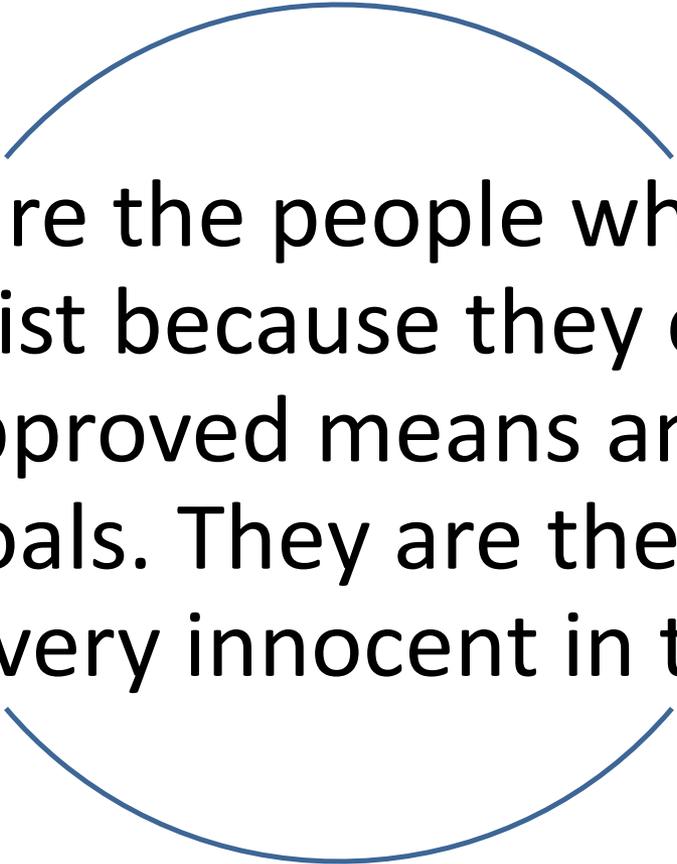
Most people confirm to the acceptable means to achieve goals. While some people are able to buy a nice home, designer clothing, and expensive vehicles through legally derived funds, others do not have legitimate means to obtain these things.

Deviance results from a “strain” between means and goals—for example, when there is a contrast between wants and economic realities.

Merton's Strain Theory of Deviance

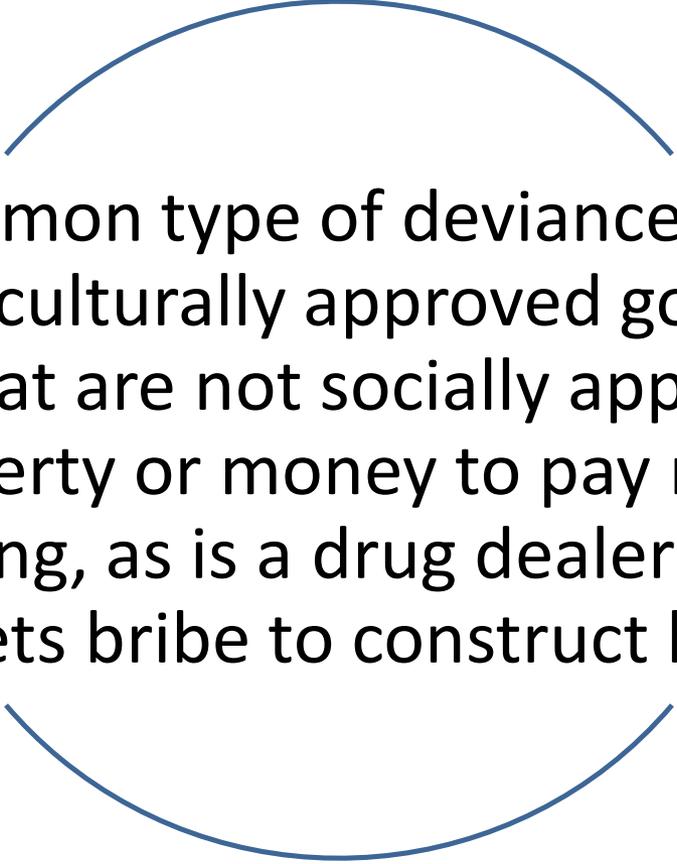
Response	Culturally-Accepted Means	Culturally-Accepted Goals
Conformist	Accepted (+)	Accepted (+)
Innovators	Rejected (-)	Accepted (+)
Ritualizes	Accepted(+)	Rejected (-)
Retreatism	Rejected (-)	Rejected (-)
Rebellion	Replaced	Replaced

CONFORMIST



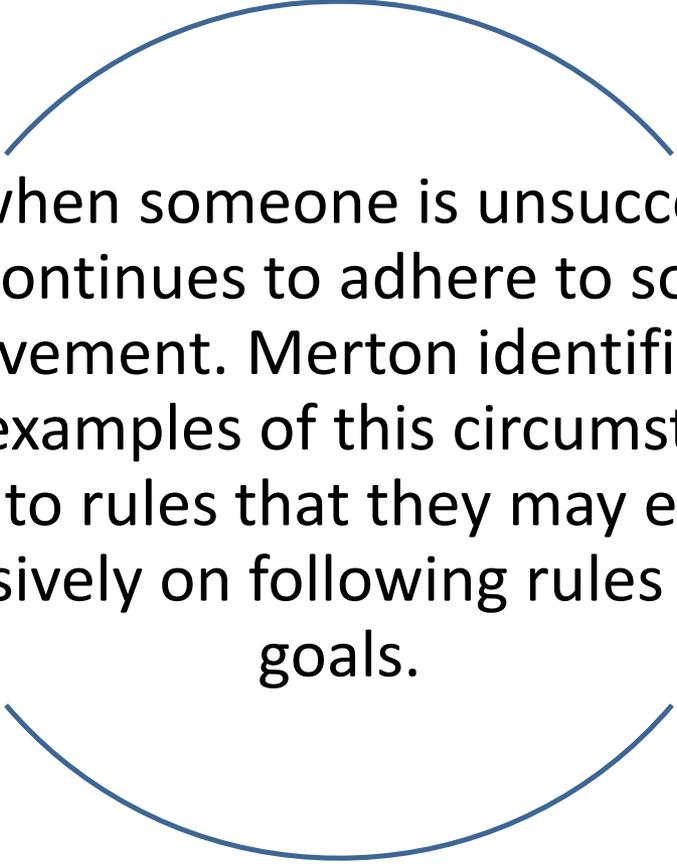
Conformist are the people who lies on the Top of the list because they confirm the culturally approved means and Culturally approved goals. They are the law abiding people and very innocent in their nature.

INNOVATORS



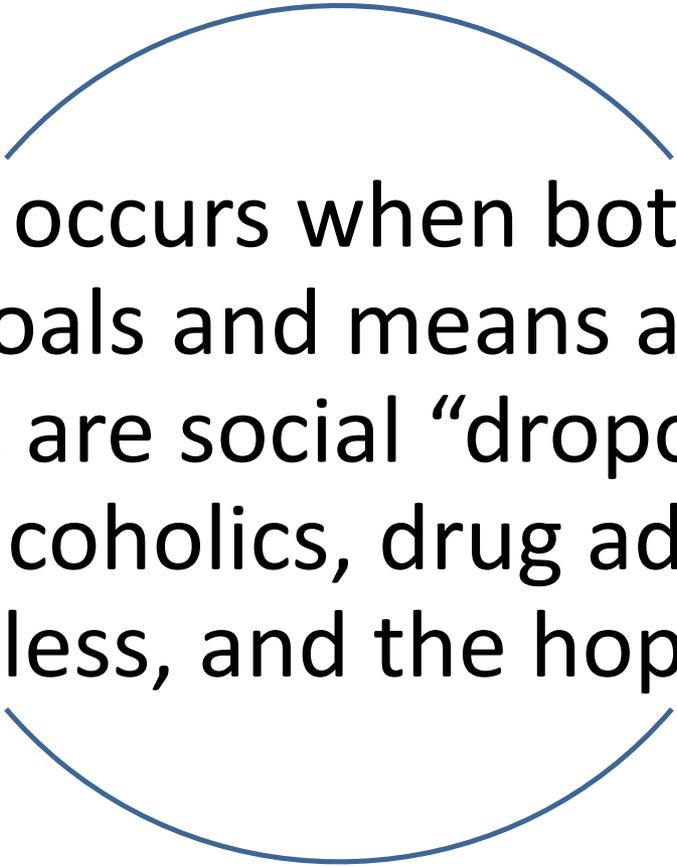
The most common type of deviance is innovation. People accept culturally approved goals but pursue them in ways that are not socially approved. A person who steals property or money to pay rent or purchase a car is innovating, as is a drug dealer or embezzler. A person gets bribe to construct his home.

RITUALISM



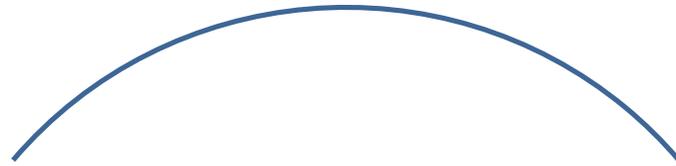
Ritualism occurs when someone is unsuccessful at achieving these goals, yet continues to adhere to social expectations for their achievement. Merton identified lower-level bureaucrats as examples of this circumstance. They may adhere so strictly to rules that they may even over conform by focusing exclusively on following rules rather than other goals.

Retreatism



Retreatism occurs when both culturally approved goals and means are rejected. Retreatists are social “dropouts.” They include alcoholics, drug addicts, the homeless, and the hopeless.

REBELLION



When both culturally approved goals and means are rejected and replaced by other goals and means, the response is a rebellion to those goals and means. Rebels substitute unconventional goals and means in their place. For example, The Terrorists, Baghi etc.



Social Control



Rana Zahid Zulfiqar

PhD Scholar Sociology(GCUF)

Visiting Lecturer Sociology,
(BZU) Multan, Pakistan

ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

Social Control

Social-control theories ask not why people deviate, but rather why they conform.

The answer, according to this perspective, is that people conform because of social bonds (Hirschi 1969).

When those bonds are weak or broken, they are more likely to commit deviant acts.

SOCIAL CONTROL ARISES FROM SEVERAL ELEMENTS

Attachment to others through strong, caring relationships

Commitment to legitimate social goals, such as a college education or prestigious jobs, and consideration of the costs of deviance;

Involvement in legitimate activities, such as academic activities, sports teams, a religious body, or a job; belief in a common value system that says conformity is right and deviance is wrong.

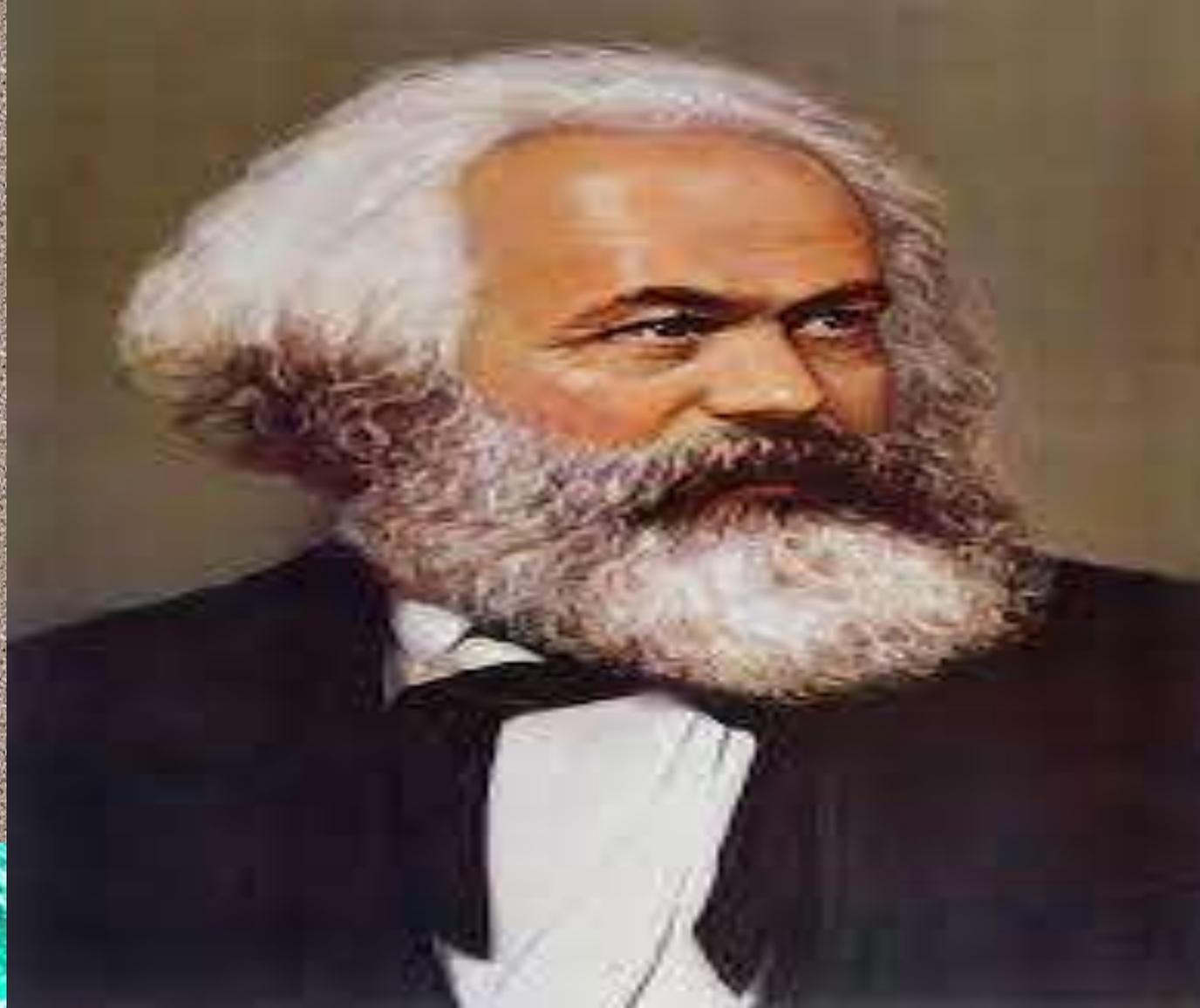
The more vested a person is within the society and the more they have to lose, the less likely they are to become involved in deviance.

Some research from this perspective has focused on curbing juvenile delinquency by keeping teens involved in, and feeling attached to, socially approved activities and goals (Agnew 1991; Hirschi 1969).

Other research adds that since many people have the opportunity to deviate, those who do so are more in tune with short-term benefits. They are more likely to be impulsive, short-sighted, insensitive, and risk takers than those who conform (Gottfredson and Hirschi 1990). Additionally, a study of over 450 people convicted of insider trading found that these offenders were lacking in overall self-control (Szockyj and Geis 2002).

**SOCIAL-
CONFLICT
PERSPECTIVE of
Deviance**

**Karl Marx
(1818-1883)**



Rana Zahid Zulfiqar
PhD Scholar Sociology(GCUF)
Visiting Lecturer Sociology,
(BZU) Multan, Pakistan
ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

SOCIAL-CONFLICT PERSPECTIVES

Engels argued that the inequalities inherent in capitalism set up a system in which the poor had little and would try to obtain more. Meanwhile, the rich had a vested interest in controlling the poor.

Conflict theory became a major criminological perspective during the 1970s and 1980s, in a stage set by the political activism of the 1960s (Moyer 2001, 190–241).

They see the legal and criminal justice systems as being established such that powerful groups benefit (Kennedy 1990; Quinney 1970, 1974, 1980).

They argue that these systems focus the vast majority of attention and resources on the less powerful in society while largely overlooking the activities of the powerful.

The powerful construct and apply definitions of crime that fit their own interests and impact less powerful factions. Vagrancy, loitering, and drug laws, for example, are all typically written such that they target the lower classes (Chambliss 1964; Lynch and Stretesky 2001; Brownstein 2000).

Conflict theorists also argue that the cost of corporate crimes (e.g., workplace deaths and injuries due to unsafe working conditions, consumers harmed by dangerous products) far outstrips the costs of street crime (Chambliss 1988; Reiman 1998; Frank and Lynch 1992).

As Paternoster and Bachman summarize: “Those with economic and political power use it to their advantage by criminalizing the behaviors of the powerless.

As a result, ‘crime in the street’ is met with the power of the criminal law, the police, courts, and penal system, while ‘crimes in the suite’(organizational, white-collar, corporate, and political crimes) are defined either as shrewd business practices or as mere civil violations” (2001, 254).

The result of elite control of the criminal justice system, according to conflict theorists, is that “crime control is, in reality, class control” (Moyer 2001, 210).

The powerful use the resources at their disposal, such as the news media, to ensure that public attention stays focused on these “street crimes” rather than activities of the upper classes (Chambliss 1994).

As a result, the wary public wants to be protected from these criminals, siphoning valuable resources away from other, beneficial areas, such as social services.

An entire “crime industry” has arisen in which extensive amounts of assets, including time and attention of enforcement personnel, financial resources, court resources, space in penal institutions, and probation and parole services (to name a few of the major costs), are allotted to efforts by the powerful to control the lower classes (Christie 1993).

LABELING THEORY OF SOCIAL DEVIANCE

Compiled by,
Rana Zahid Zulfiqar
PhD Scholar Sociology(GCUF)
Visiting Lecturer Sociology,
(BZU) Multan, Pakistan
ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

LABELING

The focus of labeling theory is not the behavior itself; rather, it is the response of others that defines (labels) the behavior as deviant and impacts further deviance.

According to this theory, any number of behaviors might be considered normal or deviant.

The crucial factor is the behavior being labeled deviant by others (Becker 1963; Cavender 1991).

Labeling theory cannot explain the original causes of deviant behavior.

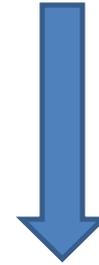
The focus and value are in explaining reactions to deviance when it does occur.

TYPES OF STIGMAS



POSITIVE:

Teacher Labels one student as Talented, His performance will Excellent



NAGATIVE:

Teacher declares another student not-talented, His performance will Poor

STIGMA

- As this example shows, labels can focus on positive or negative attributes. Negative labels can become a stigma, a powerful negative label that changes a person's social identity and how they see themselves (Goffman 1963b).
- A stigma often becomes a master status.

William Chambliss (1973), who is profiled below, demonstrated just how powerful labeling can be in his classic study on teen deviance. Chambliss studied delinquency among two groups of teenage boys he referred to as the “Saints” and the “Roughnecks.”

These names referred to the ways the community viewed and labeled the boys, and the outcomes these labels had for members of each group.

They had nothing to do with to the actual number of delinquent acts committed by each group

Both groups engaged in about the same amount of delinquency, including truancy, drinking, speeding, theft, and vandalism. However, the Saints were middle-class boys from “good homes” who were well dressed and well mannered with authority figures and many of whom had cars enabling them to get away from the eyes of the community when doing these things. They were labeled as good, college-bound boys whose actions, when caught, tended to be excused as pranks. The Roughnecks were from working-class families with rough dress and demeanor and few automobiles. Labeled as troublemakers, these boys’ actions tended to be defined as “more of the same” from bad kids. Over the two years of the study, not one Saint was officially arrested, but several of the Roughnecks were arrested more than once.

Both the Saints and the Roughnecks came to accept their labels. The Saints continued to college; the Roughnecks became increasingly deviant, even choosing new friends from among other “troublemakers.” Chambliss concluded that how the community had labeled these boys had lasting impacts on their adult lives.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY

SUTHERLAND (1883–1950)



Rana Zahid Zulfiqar

PhD Scholar Sociology(GCUF)

Visiting Lecturer Sociology,

(BZU) Multan, Pakistan

ranazahidzulfiqar@gmail.com

Differential Association Theory

- The basis of cultural-transmission theories is that deviance is learned and shared through interaction with others. It is transferred through the process of socialization.
- The greater the frequency, duration, importance, and intensity of that interaction, the greater the likelihood that deviance will be shared.

This is a widely tested theory. It has been applied to a range of behaviors, including embezzlement (Cressey 1953), white-collar crimes (Sutherland 1985), drug and alcohol use (Lindesmith 1968; Akers et al. 1979), and “professional” criminals (King and Chambliss 1984). One study finds more than 80 articles on differential association published just since 1990 (Hochstetler, Copes, and DeLisi 2002, 558).

9 Statements of Sutherland Theory

1. Criminal Behavior is learned not Inherited
2. Criminal Behavior is learned with interaction with other groups
3. Learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups “Sutherland did not believe that the media play an important role in the process of learning”
4. Learning includes i. (Techniques of Committing the crime) ii. The specific direction of motive, drives, rationalization and attitudes

5. The specific direction of motives and drive is learned definition legal codes as favorable or unfavorable.
6. Person become delinquent because of an access of definition favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law.
7. Differential association may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity.
8. The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and ant criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.
9. While criminal behavior is expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values, since noncriminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values, since noncriminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values.

Limitation of the Theory of Differential Association

- Theory is unable to explain how deviance arises in the first place and why some acts or groups are defined as deviant.
- However, when combined with Hirschi's control theory, discussed above, the result is an integrated theory that argues that children having weak bonds to their parents are those most likely to engage in deviance, associate with delinquents, and be influenced by them.
- At least one reviewer calls this integrated theory the "single best empirically-substantiated theory of crime that can be offered by modern criminology" (Warr 2001, 189).

THE INTERNET

The Internet, which also transcends international boundaries, has provided a new venue for deviant and criminal activity. Online deviance ranges from breaches of etiquette (netiquette) to the enactment of violent crimes including rape and murder. Viruses and computer hacking and cracking are types of deviance that exist only because the Internet itself exists. The Internet provides a new venue for intellectual crimes such as plagiarism and economic crimes (embezzlement, fraud, etc.). Research has shown that deviant information spreads quickly over the Internet (Mann and Sutton 1998). It also has shown that complaints of Internet crime are on the rise, with the Internet providing new criminal arenas (National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation 2003; Williams 2001).

Symbolic-Interactionist Perspectives of Social Deviance

Symbolic-interactionist theories of deviance draw from the importance this perspective places on our daily interactions. These theories focus on our definitions of situations and the argument that our self-concepts are based on other's perceptions. In doing so, they provide a micro look at deviance that can be compared with the macro perspectives.

THANK YOU
&
YOUR TURN

