

SOCI 101

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

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偏差 **F. Deviance**
Piānchā

1. Deviance is: 违反规范 Wéifǎn guānfàn
The recognized violation of cultural norms.

We deviate in both **negative and positive** ways.

- "Different, unexpected, or non-conforming" are words often used to describe sociological deviance.



2. Social Sanctions are rewards and punishments for deviant behavior. 制裁 Zhìcái

Both **formal** and **informal** sanctions exist as a method to **control deviance**. 功能

Examples: Negative: a **warning** (informal) or an **arrest** (formal);
Positive: a **"pat on the back"** (informal) or a **raise** (formal)



F. Deviance

Deviance: Three Sociological Theories 控制 Kòngzhì

3a. Functionalism and the Control of Deviance

i. Deviance is part of the social structure and is necessary for society to **function** properly. Yet, it must be **controlled** lest it get out of hand. Deviance and Conformity are two sides of the same coin. High crime rates signal too *little* social control; low crime rates signal too *much* social control. 功能

ii. Why is it necessary? What are the functions of deviance?

Deviance and crime are necessary to **reinforce norms** of society. Deviance **clarifies moral boundaries**, and provides for a **reflection in the media** (particularly the news) on social behavior in order to **affirm** the society's values.

iii. What institutions form the structure of social control?

The American Criminal Justice System:

① **Legislation** ② **Enforcement** ③ **Judiciary** ④ **Corrections**

立法 Lìfǎ 执法 Zhìfǎ 司法 Sīfǎ 监狱 Jiānyù

F. Deviance

3.a. Structural explanation of deviance:

应变
Yingbian

iv. Strain Theory (Robert Merton)

- Deviant behavior is defined by the culture within our social institutions.

文化目标
Wenhua mubiao

制度手段
Zhidu shouduan

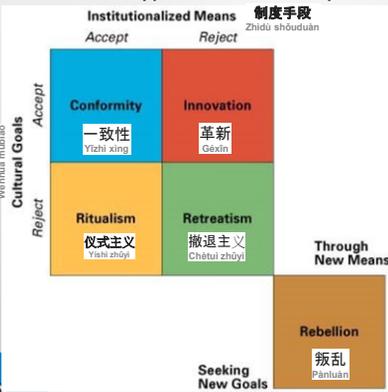
- Negative deviance** involves behaviors that result in institutional dysfunction and social disorder (e.g. terrorism, murder, theft, etc.)

Positive deviance involves behaviors that result in improvement of institutional function, like new inventions or human rights protests.)
- Cultural goals and expectations (being normal) and the Institutional means to get there sometimes differ.**

In other words, who we are expected to be and how we get there are not always available to all people in a society.
- People deviate from the norm as a result of strained expectations** ("the system" has failed them, so they must work outside of the norm).

Examples: crime (dealing drugs or prostitution to make money); student protest against unfair policies/actions; working incredibly hard (above and beyond) on one's own to earn the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence.
- The Result:**
Innovation, Ritualism, Retreatism, or Rebellion

Robert Merton's Types of Deviance by "Strain"

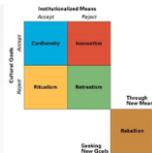


F. Deviance

3.a. Structural explanation of deviance:

iv. Strain Theory (Robert Merton)

Conformity involves accepting cultural goals and the means to achieve them.



Deviance as a result of strain can take the forms of:

- 革新**
Gexin

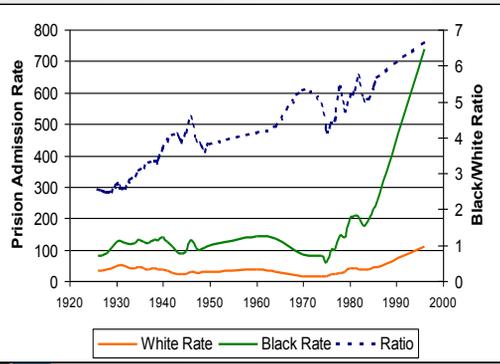
1. Innovation: acceptance of goals but rejection of legitimate means.
Example: a member of the Mafia values wealth but employs alternative means of attaining his wealth.
- 仪式主义**
Yishi zhuyi

2. Ritualism: rejection of goals but routinized acceptance of means.
Example: never going any further to pursue career advancement; the cashier at McDonald's who has been there 10 years
- 撤退主义**
Chetui zhuyi

3. Retreatism: rejection of both goals and means.
Example: the UNAbomber, Ted Kascynski, became a hermit, rejected all of modern, industrial, society (and blew up 26 people).
- 叛乱**
Panluan

4. Rebellion: rejection of both goals means, but actively attempts to replace both elements of the society with different goals and means.
Example: the Civil Rights leaders (King) and their rejection of the normality and conformity of blatantly accepted racism.

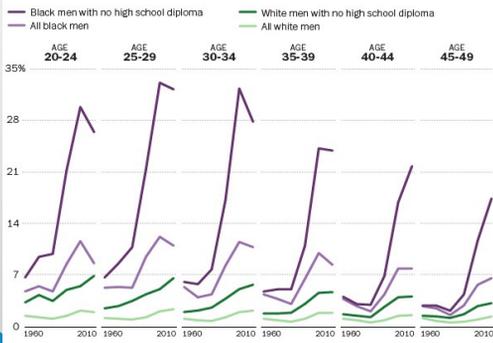
US Prison Admissions by Race – Effect of the Drug War



From: www.ssc.wisc.edu/~oliver/RACIAL/Reports/MadisonOverview.ppt

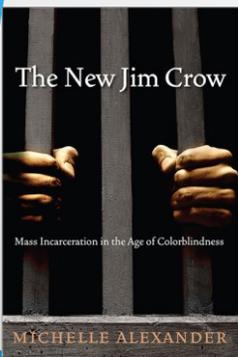
Incarceration rates skyrocket in recent decades

% institutionalized, by race, age, education and year



WASHINGTONPOST.COM/WONKBLOG Source: Derek Neal and Armin Rick, U. of Chicago

The New Jim Crow



RACE and the WoD: Michelle Alexander exposes the harmful effect War on Drugs in her book, *The New Jim Crow* (2013). "the rebirth of a caste-like system in the United States, one that has resulted in millions of African Americans locked behind bars and then relegated to a permanent second-class status—denied the very rights supposedly won in the Civil Rights Movement."
