

Paper 3 Crime, Deviance, Theory and Methods

Crime		R	A	G
Paper 3 Crime and Deviance	Functionalist theories of crime and deviance: Durkheim (<i>positive and negative functions of crime and deviance</i>) , Davis (<i>prostitution is a safety valve</i>) and Cohen (<i>deviant behaviour is a warning institutions are not functioning</i>) . Criticisms.			
	Merton's strain theory: Developed from Functionalist theories of crime and deviance. Explain Merton's theory and adaptations to 'a strain to anomie'. Criticisms.			
	Subcultural theories of crime and deviance: A collective response of a group or gang in failing to achieve the goals of society. Bourgois, Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin, Miller. Criticisms (including Matza)			
	Labelling theory: Focus on how people react to and define acts as criminal or deviant. Becker, Lemert, secondary deviance (self-fulfilling prophecy and master status), deviance amplification, Becker (labels are negotiated and law creation). Criticisms. us on how people react to and define acts as criminal or deviant.			
	Traditional Marxism: Views of Karl Marx on crime and deviance: consumerism and greed, laws benefit the ruling class and law enforcement. And views of Reiman. Criticisms.			
	New Criminology (Neo-Marxism): Taylor, Walton and Young's 'Fully social theory of deviance'.			
	Left Realism (most recent Marxist theory): Causes of crime: relative deprivation, subculture and marginalisation. Strategies to reduce crime: tackle the root causes, community-based projects e.g. Perry pre-school programme.			
	Right Realism (New Right): Causes of crime: bio-social theory and underclass. Strategies to reduce crime: target hardening, tougher punishments.			
	White collar and corporate crime: Define and know examples of each. Reasons why they are difficult to research/we do not know the full extent of these crimes.			
	Measuring crime – official crime statistics, victim surveys, self-report studies: Know each way of measuring crime. Advantages and problems of each.			
	Ethnicity and crime: Explanations that young black males are more likely to commit crime. Explanations that young black males are <u>not</u> more likely to commit crime – victims of police stereotyping and racism. Ethnicity and victimisation.			
	Gender and crime: (1) Explanations that women are less likely to commit crime (2) Inaccurate statistics (3) Explanations for female crime (4) Explanations for male crime (5) Gender and victimisation			
	Social class and crime: Explanations that the working class are more likely to commit crime. Explanations that the			
	Media and crime: (1) Media representations of crime (2) Media as a cause of crime (3) Moral panics			
	Globalisation and crime: define globalisation and explain the impact on the types of crimes committed. Castells – global criminal networks, Taylor – impact of Capitalism, Hobbs and Dunningham – glocal crime, Glenny – Mc Mafia, tackling crime.			
	Green crime: Explain the approaches of Traditional Criminology and Green Criminology. Green Criminology approach to green crime – primary and secondary green crime. Green crime is a global crime. Beck – global risk society. The role of Capitalism. Policing green crime.			
	State crime: Crimes committed on behalf of the state to further state policies. Explanations: Crimes of obedience model (Kelman and Hamilton), Techniques of neutralisation (Matza), Spiral of denial (Cohen), The Schwendingers. Each explanation applied to case studies: Assassination of Litvinenko, Saddam Hussein, The Iraq war and Darfur.			
	Crime prevention strategies: <u>Right Realist strategies:</u> situational crime prevention (rational choice theory, target hardening) and environmental crime prevention (broken windows theory, Port Authority Bus Terminal in NYC). <u>Left Realist strategies:</u> Social and community crime prevention (Perry pre-school project) and community policing. Criticisms of each strategy.			
	Surveillance: Surveillance as a form of control and prevention. Foucault's ideas and criticisms. Other theories of surveillance: synoptic surveillance, surveillant assemblages, a new technology of power.			
	Punishment: 2 views on the role of punishment – reduction and retribution. Sociological theories on punishment: Functionalism, Traditional Marxism, Foucault, Garland. Arguments for and against the effectiveness of prisons. Alternatives to prison.			
	Victimisation: Patterns of victimisation (which social groups are more likely to be victims of crime and why). The impact of victimisation. Theories of victimisation: Positivist victimology, radical victimology, critical victimology. Criticisms.			

Paper 1 and 3 Theory and Methods		R	A	G
Paper 1 and 3 Theory and Methods	**Functionalist theories: Structural theory, top-down, consensus. See society as a big system where each institution performs a function, Parsons – functional prerequisites, Durkheim – collective conscience, Parsons – society developed from traditional to modern. Criticisms.			
	**New Right theories (to support Functionalism): Conservative political approach. Like aggressive Functionalists; similar views, but they want to make changes through implementing policies. Views of the family, education and crime. Criticisms.			
	Marxist theories: Structural, top-down, conflict (based on social class). Karl Marx's views: the mode of production, exploitation, ideology. Neo-Marxist views: Gramsci (dual consciousness/we are able to gain class consciousness). Criticisms.			
	**Feminist theories: Structural, top-down, conflict (based on gender). Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism. Criticisms.			
	Postmodernist theories: The world has changed – we now live in a postmodern society and we need new theories to explain it. Postmodern society (emphasis on consumerism, truth is relative, media-saturated), Lyotard – language games, Baudrillard – sign objects, Baudrillard – hyper-reality. Criticisms.			
	*Is sociology a science? What is science? Is science scientific? Positivists – yes, sociology can and should be a science (Comte and Durkheim). Interpretivists – no, sociology cannot and should not be a science (Weber). Postmodernist views (Lyotard).			
	*Sociology and social policy: 2 Arguments: Sociological research should inform policy – Functionalism and the Social Democratic Approach Sociological research should NOT inform policy – Marxism and Radical Feminism			
	*Can and should sociology be value-free? 3 Arguments: Yes – Comte and Durkheim Yes, but it is not possible – Weber No – Interactionism (Becker) and relativist approach (Postmodernism)			
	**Positivist methods and Interpretivist methods: Know the key features of each, preferred research methods, whether or not they see sociology as a science and why.			
	**Different types of data: Know the difference between primary and secondary data. Quantitative and qualitative data.			
	**PET VRR: Practical, ethical, theoretical, validity, reliable, representative.			
	**Factors affecting a sociologist's choice of topic and research method: To explain the factors following PET VRR.			
	Questionnaires: Strengths and limitations following PET VRR.			
	Interviews: Structured interviews, unstructured interviews, group interviews. Strengths and limitations of each following PET VRR.			
	**Observation: Participant observation and non-participant observation. Strengths and limitations of each following PET VRR.			
	**Experiments: Laboratory and field experiments. Strengths and limitations of each following PET VRR.			
	Official statistics: Strengths and limitations following PET VRR.			
	**Qualitative documents: E.g. Diaries, letters, Ofsted reports, UCAS personal statements. Strengths and limitations following PET VRR.			

