



DEVIANCE AND STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONAL THEORY- ROOT THOROUGH ANALYSIS

¹Sudhir Pandey, ²Y.T. Panchal, ³Ruth McCullum

^{1,2,3} Legislative Affairs Consultants
CCIR, Cambridge, UK

ABSTRACT

Criminology has their own style of reading the crimes and offences and their retributions. The deviance has been identifies as creating a violatory situation against the pre-set law and rules of general conduct. The paper has tried to study the concept of deviance and its interrelationship with structural functional theory so as to forward the conclusion that the criminology recognizes the roots of deviance based and rooted from structural functional theory.

KEYWORDS: - Criminology, Deviance, Structural Functional Theory, Law and justice.

INTRODUCTION

The word deviance connotes odd or unacceptable behavior, but among the science sense of the word, deviance is simply any violation of society's norms. Deviance can vary from one factor minor, sort of a traffic violation, to at least one factor major, like murder.

Each society defines what is deviant and what is not, and definitions of deviance dissent wide between societies. For example, some societies have much more rigorous rules regarding gender roles than we have got among us. And still different societies' rules governing gender roles are less rigorous than ours.

GENDER AND DEVIANCE

In the US, girls World Health Organization cry publically in response to emotional things are not sometimes thought of deviant—even girls World Health Organization cry often and easily. This scan of girls has remained relatively constant. Over the past fifty years, however, society's perception of men World Health Organization cry has changed. An individual World Health Organization cried publicly among the 19 Fifties would dare thought of deviant. Today, men World Health Organization cry in response to extreme emotional things are acting within society's norms. Male politicians cry once declarative defeat, male athletes cry once winning a championship, and male actor's cry once winning a gift. By today's standards, none of these men is committing a deviant act.

RELATIVISM AND DEVIANCE

Deviance may be a relative issue, and standards for deviance modification supported variety of things, together with the following:

- Location: an individual speaking loudly throughout a service would most likely be thought-about deviant, whereas an individual speaking loudly at a celebration wouldn't. Society typically regards taking the lifetime of another person to be a deviant act, however throughout time period, killing another person isn't thought-about deviant.
- Age: A five-year-old will cry in an exceedingly grocery store while not being thought-about deviant, however

- Associate in Nursing older kid or
- Social status: A renowned actor will skip to the front of a protracted line of individuals waiting to induce into a well-liked club, however a no famous person would be thought-about deviant for over costs or barter for product. In another countries, folks perceive that one ought to haggle over the worth of Associate in Nursing item; to not do therefore is taken into account deviant.

Cultural Norms and Deviance

In Japan, there ar strict norms involving the exchange of business cards. One person presents his or her identity card with the writing facing the recipient, United Nations agency appearance at it for an instant and asks an issue regarding a number of the knowledge on the cardboard. The question is also immaterial, however it tells the giver that the recipient has scan the cardboard and acknowledges the person and his or her company. A Japanese govt United Nations agency receives a identity card and doesn't take the time to seem at it and raise an issue would be thought-about deviant.

DEVIANT TRAITS

A person doesn't have to act in an exceedingly deviant manner so as to be thought-about deviant. Generally folks are thought-about deviant thanks to a attribute or a characteristic they possess. Social scientist Julius Erving Goffman used the term stigma to spot deviant characteristics. These embody violations of the norms of ability or look

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

Punishing folks for deviant behavior reminds folks what's expected of them and what's going to happen if they are doing not adjust to society's norms. Each society has ways of group action, or suggests that of encouraging conformity to norms. These ways of group action embody positive sanctions and negative sanctions. A positive sanction may be a socially created expression of approval. A negative sanction may be a socially created expression of disapproval.

Associate in Nursing adult cannot. making an attempt to try and do identical.

- Individual societies: within the US, customers in shops don't try and talk

POSITIVE SANCTIONS

Society uses positive sanctions to reward folks for following norms. Positive sanctions are formal, sort of a gift or a raise. They'll even be informal and embrace words, gestures, or facial expressions.

Example: The smile that a mother offers her child once he says "thank you" may well be a positive sanction. A reaction to academic degree individual's actions may be a positive sanction, nonetheless it isn't speculated to be.

Another framework sociologists use to grasp the world is that the structural purposeful theory. Its central set up is that society may well be a advanced unit, created from reticulate elements. Sociologists World Health Organization applies this theory study system and affair. French man of science Émile social scientist based his work on this theory.

FUNCTIONS OF DEVIANCE

Durkheim argued that deviance may well be a conventional and necessary an area of any society as results of it contributes to the social order. He familiar four specific functions that deviance fulfills:

- Affirmation of cultural norms and values: Seeing somebody censured for a deviant act reinforces what a society sees as acceptable or unacceptable behavior. Sentencing a felon to jail affirms our culturally command price that stealing is wrong. When some people believe that the conception of God could not exist whereas not the conception of the devil, deviance helps US affirm and description our own norms.
- Clarification of right and wrong: Responses to deviant behavior facilitate folks distinguish between right and wrong. Once a student cheats on a check

and receives a failing grade for the course, the rest of the class learns that cheating is wrong and might not be tolerated.

- Unification of others in society: Responses to deviance can bring people nearer on. Among the aftermath of the attacks on 9/11, 2001, people across the u. s., and even the world, was united in their shock and grief. There was a surge in jingoistic feeling and the way of social unity among the voters of the US
- Promoting social change: Deviance will even encourage the dominant society to ponder numerous norms and values. Rosid Genus Parks's act of deviance in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955 semiconductor device to the US Supreme Court's declaration that segregation on public transportation was unconstitutional.

STRAIN THEORY OF DEVIANCE

Sometimes people notice that when they commit to attain culturally approved goals, their ways in which are blocked. No one has access to institutionalized suggests that, or legitimate ways in which within which of achieving success. Strain theory, developed by man of science Robert Merton, posits that after people are prevented from achieving culturally approved goals through institutional suggests that, they experience strain or frustration that will end in deviance. He same that they collectively experience anomie, or feelings of being disconnected from society, which can occur once people haven't got access to the institutionalized suggests that to understand their goals.

Example: in Associate in Nursing extremely class of graduating senior high school seniors, ninety p.c of the students are accepted at varied colleges. 5 p.c do not have to trip varsity, and conjointly the remaining five p.c got to trip varsity but cannot, for anybody of type of reasons. All of the students got to succeed financially, and attending college is generally accepted as a result of the initiative toward that goal. The 5 p.c World Health Organization got to attend college but can't possibly feel annoyed. That they'd identical goals as everyone else but

were blocked from identical previous suggests that of achieving them. They will act are available a deviant manner.

INSTITUTIONALIZED SUGGESTS THAT TO SUCCESS

In the Nineteen Sixties, sociologists Richard Cloward and actor Ohlin theorized that the foremost powerful task facing industrial societies is finding and training people to need over the foremost intellectually tightened jobs from the previous generation. To progress, society desires literate, extraordinarily trained men. Society's job is to encourage its voters to square out among the point, and conjointly the simplest because of do this is to foment discontent with the institution. Cloward and Ohlin argued that if people were unhappy with what that they'd, what they earned, or where they lived, they may be motivated to work a lot of sturdy to boost their circumstances.

In order to contend among the globe marketplace, a society ought to give institutionalized suggests that of succeeding. For instance, societies that price pedagogy because the easiest way to advance among the point ought to produce tutorial probability out there to everyone.

ILLEGITIMATE PROBABILITY STRUCTURES

Cloward and Ohlin a lot of careful on Merton's strain theory. Deviant behavior—crime in particular—was not merely a response to restricted institutionalized suggests that of success. Rather, crime collectively resulted from multiplied access to illegitimate probability structures, or varied prohibited suggests that to understand success. These structures, like crime, are usually lots of out there to poor people living in urban slums. Among the centre, an individual can become involved in vice crime, robbery, drug dealing, or loan sharking to make money. Whereas these activities are clearly prohibited, they usually supply opportunities to make large amounts of money, moreover as gain standing among one's peers.

Reactions to Cultural Goals and Institutionalized suggests that Merton theorized concerning but members of a society reply to cultural goals and

institutionalized suggests that. He found that people adapt their goals in response and implies that society provides to understand them. He familiar five sorts of reactions:

- Conformists: the bulk is conformists. They accept the goal their society sets for them, moreover as a result of the institution-allied suggests that of achieving them. the bulk got to understand that obscure standing remarked as a “good life” associate degreed accept that Associate in Nursing education and labor are the only ways in which within which to urge there.
- Innovators: These people accept society’s goals but reject identical previous ways in which within which of achieving them. Members of organized crime, World Health Organization have money but deliver the products their wealth via deviant suggests that can be thought of innovators.
- Ritualists: A ritualist rejects cultural goals but still accepts the institutionalized suggests that of achieving them. If somebody World Health Organization has command identical job for years has no need for more money, responsibility, power, or status, he or she may well be a ritualist. This person engages among identical rituals on a daily basis but has given up hope that the efforts will yield the specified results.
- Retreatists: Retreatists reject cultural goals moreover as a result of the institutionalized suggests that of achieving them. They don't seem to be interested in making money or advancing in Associate in Nursing extremely express career, which they have a tendency to not care concerning labor or concerning getting academic degree education.
- Rebels: Rebels not only reject culturally approved goals and conjointly suggests that of achieving them, but they replace them with their own goals. Revolutionaries are rebels in that they reject the institution. If a revolutionary rejects free enterprise or democracy, for

example, he or she may commit to replace it alongside his or her own type of government.

FINDINGS & CONCLUSION

The deviance has been identified as the violation of the social norms which has been found a result of mis-matching of the choices and acceptances of the subjects and the society. The criminology has to recognize the dual capacity of deviance as an opportunity to re-look on the existing norms if there is any need of revision or there is lapse in the implementation procedures. The criminal subjects need to be evaluated on the theory of subjectivity and not be categorized violators of law directly.

REFERENCES

- Agnew, R. (2006) ‘Storylines as a Neglected Cause of Crime’, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 43 (2): 119-147
- Anderson, E. (1990) *StreetWise. Race, Class, and Change in an Urban Community*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Anderson, E. (1999) *Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and Moral Life of the Inner City*. New York: Norton.
- Arvanites, T.M. and Defina, R.K. (2006) ‘Business Cycles and Street Crime’, *Criminology*, 44(1): 139-164.
- Baumer, E., Horney, J., Felson, R. and Lauritsen, J.L. (2003) ‘Neighborhood Disadvantage and the Nature of Violence’, *Criminology*, 41(1): 39-72.
- Brendgen, M., Vitaro, F. and Bukowski, W.M. (2000) ‘Deviant Friends and Early Adolescents’ Emotional and Behavioural Adjustment’, *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 10(2): 173-189.
- Buford, B. (1992) *Among the Thugs. The Experience, and the Seduction, of Crowd Violence*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., Inc.
- Burgess, R. and Akers, R.L. (1966) ‘A Differential Association-Reinforcement Theory

- of Criminal Behaviour', *Social Problems*, 14(2): 128-147.
- Canetti, E. (1972) *Macht und Überleben. Drei Essays*. Berlin: Literarisches Colloquium.
- Chesney-Lind, M. and Hagedorn, J.M. (eds) (1999) *Female Gangs in America: Essays on Gender, and Gangs*. Chicago: Lakeview Press.
- Cloward, R.A. and Ohlin, L.E. (1961) *Delinquency and Opportunity. A Theory of Delinquent Gangs*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Cohen, A. (1955) *Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang*. Glencoe: Free Press.
- Connell, R. W. (1995) *Masculinities*. Cambridge: University of California Press.
- Conway, K.P. and McCord, J. (2002) 'A Longitudinal Examination of the Relation between Co-offending with Violent Accomplices and Violent Crime', *Aggressive Behaviour*, 28(2): 97-108.
- Coser, L.A. (1956) *The functions of social conflict*. Glencoe: FreePress.
- Dowdney, L. (2002) *Child combatants in organized armed violence*. Rio de Janeiro: 7 letras.
- Dowdney, L. (2005) *Neither War nor Peace. International comparison of children and youth in organised armed violence*. Rio de Janeiro: 7 letras.
- Dubet, F. and Lapeyronnie, D. (1992) *Les quartiers d'exil*. Paris: Seuil.
- Foglia, W. D. (1997) 'Perceptual deterrence and the mediating effect of internalized norms among inner-city teenagers', *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 34(4): 414-442.
- Glaser, D. (1956) 'Criminality Theories and Behavioural Images', *American Journal of Sociology*, 61(4): 433-444.
- Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of Delinquency*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Lemert, E. (1951). *Social Pathology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Liska, A. E., & Messner, S. F. (1999). *Perspectives on Crime and Deviance* (3rd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Siegel, L. J. (2001). *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies* (7th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Smith, D. A., & Jarjoura, G. R. (1988). Social structure and criminal victimization. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 25(1). Retrieved April 20, 2007, from Sage Criminology database.
- Thornberry, T. (1987). Toward an interactional theory of delinquency. *Criminology*, 25.
- Webber, C. (2007). Reevaluating relative deprivation theory. *Theoretical Criminology*, 11(1). Retrieved May 14, 2007, from Sage Criminology database.
- Williams III, F. P., & McShane, M. D. (1999). *Criminological Theory* (3rd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.