

Crime Checklist

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Family

Topic	Applied to areas (AO2)	Analysis	Evaluations
<p>The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functionalist Views - Marxists Views - Feminist Views - New Right Views - Post-Modern Views <p>Suggested studies Parsons, Murdock, Zaretsky, Oakley, Donzelot, Leonard, Murray, Beck</p>	<p>Application to Social Policy</p> <p>Application to Childhood Experience</p> <p>Application to changes in Family</p> <p>‘Evaluate the contribution of...’ questions</p> <p>‘Evaluate the claim...’</p> <p>‘nuclear family is in decline’</p> <p>‘family diversity has increased in the last 50 years’</p> <p>‘main purpose of the family is to serve the needs of capitalism’</p> <p>‘main purpose of the family in to provide economic and emotional security’</p> <p>‘the family serves the needs of the patriarchy’</p> <p>‘there is no such thing as a typical family’</p>	<p>Explain how each concept or idea works and give examples were necessary</p> <p>E.g. How does the family provide emotional stability? How does the family serve needs of capitalism?</p>	<p>What is wrong with these ideas?</p> <p>What would other sociologists suggest?</p> <p>What do they not explain?</p> <p>How are they backed up/criticised by research?</p> <p>Are they relevant to contemporary society?</p>

Crime Overview

Concept/Theory	Tick when Complete	Concept/Theory	Tick when Complete	Concept/Theory	Tick when Complete
Durkheim's Function of Crime (Functionalist) – Boundary Maintenance, Adaptation and Change, Safety valve		Merton's Strain Theory (Functionalist)		A. Cohen – Status Frustration (Functionalist – Sub-cultural)	
Cloward and Ohlin -Opportunity Structures (Functionalist Subcultural)		Criminogenic Capitalism		Law Creation	
Selective Law Enforcement		Repressive State Apparatus		R/C Control of Media	
Fully Social Theory		Culture of Resistance		Labelling	
Folk Devils and Moral Panics		Deviancy Amplification		Primary and Secondary Deviance	
Biological Differences (Right Realist)		Inadequate Socialisation (Right Realist)		Rational Choice Theory (Right Realist)	
Relative Deprivation (Left Realist)		Subcultures (Left Realists)		Marginalisation (Left Realists)	
Institutional Racism		Hegemonic Masculinity		Sex Role Theory	
Chivalry Thesis		Liberation Thesis		Control Theory	

Crime Overview

Concept/Theory	Tick when Complete	Concept/Theory	Tick when Complete	Concept/Theory	Tick when Complete
Victimisation of EM		Victimisation by Gender		Victimisation by Class	
News Values		Glamorising Crime		Arousal	
McMafia		Globalisation and Crime		Broken Windows Theory	
Green Criminology		Types of Green Crime		Corporate Crime	
TNC Crimes		State Crime		Spiral of Denial	
Human Rights Violations		Dramatic Fallacy		Genocide	
Techniques of Neutralisation		Torture		Positivist Victimology	
Critical Victimology		Ecological Theories		Surveillance	
Crime Prevention		Situational Crime Prevention		Punishment	
Functions of Prison		Role of Criminal Justice System		Role of Police	

Crime

Topic	Applied to areas (AO2)	Analysis	Evaluations
<p>Crime, deviance, social order and social control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functionalist explanations of <i>positive functions of crime, adaptations to strain, types of subculture</i> - Durkheim, Merton, A.K.Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin - Marxist and neo-Marxist - <i>criminogenic capitalism, law making and critical criminology</i> - Marx, Chambliss, Snider, Taylor, Walton & Young - Labelling theory of crime, deviance, social order and social control - <i>social construction of crime, the effects of labelling and deviance amplification</i> - Becker, Cicourel, Lemert, S.Cohen - Right realist explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control - Wilson, Murray, Wilson & Kelling, - Left realist explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control - <i>relative deprivation, subcultures and marginalisation.</i> - Young, Lea & Young 	<p>Theories of crime can be applied to all other areas of the specification through explaining how they cause crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Class and Crime - Ethnicity and Crime - Gender and Crime - Media and Crime - Globalisation and Crime - Crime Control and Prevention 	<p>Explain how each of these theories explains why people commit crime or the functions of crime on society</p> <p>Explain why these theories suggest some people are more likely than others to commit crime</p> <p>Provide examples of how the theory explains why people commit crime</p>	<p>What is wrong with these ideas?</p> <p>What would other sociologists suggest?</p> <p>What do they not explain?</p> <p>How are they backed up/criticised by research?</p> <p>Are there any alternatives?</p>

Crime

Topic	Applied to areas (AO2)	Analysis	Evaluations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime 	<p>Theories of crime can be applied to gender, class and ethnic differences:</p>	<p>Explain how the concept or theory causes the group in question to be more likely to be a victim of crime or increase their likelihood of offending. E.g. EM more likely to have blocked opportunities in educational system due to negative labelling and institutional racism, this leads to status frustration and the adoption of alternate status hierarchies which means they are more likely to commit crime.</p>	<p>What is wrong with these ideas?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, including recent patterns and trends and different explanations for these, eg ethnicity and criminality, racism and the criminal justice system and victimisation. - Bowling and Phillips, Gilroy, Hall 	<p>Ethnicity: Merton (EM most likely to feel strain) Left Realist (Most likely to be marginalised) Subcultural Theories (most likely to have blocked educational opportunities)</p>	<p>E.g. EM more likely to have blocked opportunities in educational system due to negative labelling and institutional racism, this leads to status frustration and the adoption of alternate status hierarchies which means they are more likely to commit crime.</p>	<p>What would other sociologists suggest?</p> <p>What do they not explain?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social distribution of crime and deviance by gender, including recent patterns and trends and different explanations for these, eg feminism, the chivalry thesis, sex role theory, social control and liberation thesis - Pollak, Heidensohn, Carlen 	<p>Class: Merton (w/c most likely to feel strain) Left Realist (Most likely to be marginalised) Subcultural Theories (most likely to have blocked educational opportunities) Marxist Theories</p>	<p>Class: Merton (w/c most likely to feel strain) Left Realist (Most likely to be marginalised) Subcultural Theories (most likely to have blocked educational opportunities) Marxist Theories</p>	<p>How are they backed up/criticised by research?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social distribution of crime and deviance by social class, including recent patterns and trends and different explanations for these, eg selective law enforcement and white-collar crime. - Marx, Lea & Young, Pearce, Merton, Miller 	<p>Gender: Male Socialisation by single parents (Right Realism)</p>	<p>Gender: Male Socialisation by single parents (Right Realism)</p>	<p>Are there any alternatives?</p>

Crime

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes - transnational organised crime, global criminal organisations, global capitalism and crimes of the powerful - Castells, Held, Taylor, Hobbs & Dunningham, Glenny - The media and crime, eg media representations of crime, the media as a cause of crime and moral panics - S.Cohen, Young, Jewkes, McRobbie & Thornton - Green crime, eg types of green crime and green criminology. - South, Beck, White - Human rights and state crimes, eg war, genocide and torture, and human rights abuses. - McLaughlin, H & J Schwendinger 	<p>Mostly applied to exam questions such as:</p> <p>Evaluate the relationship between media and crime</p> <p>Apply and analyse 2 ways globalisation has led to increases in crime</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of globalisation on the variety and volume of crimes</p> <p>Apply and analyse two ways in which globalisation has led to an increase in green crime</p> <p>Apply and analyse two reasons for state crimes.</p>	<p>Explain how and why a concept causes a specific type of crime. Use examples, particularly in the questions on green, state, corporate crime as it shows deeper understanding?</p> <p>Why does crime happen?</p> <p>Who benefits from the crime?</p> <p>What is the impact of the crime?</p> <p>Who are the victims of these crimes?</p>	<p>What is wrong with these ideas?</p> <p>What would other sociologists suggest?</p> <p>What do they not explain?</p> <p>How are they backed up/criticised by research?</p> <p>Are there any alternatives?</p>

Crime

Topic	Applied to areas (AO2)	Analysis	Evaluations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, victims, and the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies 	<p>Application of theory from other areas: Particularly Right and Left Realism and aspects of social control from Functionalism and Control Theory.</p>	<p>How does the process work?</p> <p>Who does it affect?</p>	<p>What is wrong with these ideas?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, eg crime prevention strategies, and sociological perspectives on punishment 	<p>Exam type questions:</p>	<p>What are the impacts of the process etc.</p> <p>Why does it not work?</p>	<p>What would other sociologists suggest?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Durkheim, Rusche & Kirchheimer, Felson, Chaiken, Wilson & Kelling 	<p>Apply and analyse two reasons why people may not report they are a victim of crime</p>		<p>What do they not explain?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patterns of victimisation and explanations for these, eg positivist and critical victimology. - Christie, Miers, Mawby & Walklate, Tombs & Whyte 	<p>Apply and analyse two functions of the prison</p>		<p>How are they backed up/criticised by research?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of the criminal justice system and other agencies, eg the role of police, courts and prisons - Foucault, Garland, S.Cohen 	<p>Apply and analyse two ways in which the criminal justice system puts certain social groups at a disadvantage.</p>		<p>Are there any alternatives?</p>