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Get a review © Copyright Get Revised 2020 all rights reserved. Get Revisited is one of the trading names of the Student Room Group LLC Registration Number: 04666380 (England and Wales), VAT No 806 8067 22 Registered Office: International House, queens Road, Brighton, BN1 3XE This page provides links to blog posts on the main crime topics of the ASA and Devians module. It includes references to reports on the sociological perspectives of crime (functionalism, voltage theory, etc.); Crime control and punishment, including surveillance; relationship between class, gender, ethnicity and crime; and globalization, state and green crime (everyone's favorite!). Introductory material sociological perspectives on the London riots - The London riots remain the biggest act of mass crime of the 2000s, I would use them to introduce sociological views on crime and deviation. You can also use this as an example of how media stories about the causes of unrest differ so much from the London School of Economics research on the actual causes of unrest. Prospects of crime and deviation - A very brief overview - a summary of a grid of 21 theorists, their key points, their perspectives and assessments. If you like it, you can cut and paste, cut it and use it as a sentence of sorts! Key concepts for the level of crime sociology and deviation-determination of most key concepts related to crime and deviation within the A-level of sociology. Hints on how to respond to the sociology of the ASA crime and deviations with the theory and methods of examination work - in case you need to know how you are evaluated (only covers crime and deviation material). Social crime construction - a chronology of some relatively recent events that were criminalized due to changes in the law - once they were not criminal, now they are! (UK in the spotlight). Consensus theories of crime and deviations Functionalist perspective of crime and devianity are cool notes covering the society of saints of Durheim (the inevitability of crime), as well as his views on the positive functions of crime - social integration, social regulation and the resolution of social change. Hirsch's theory of social control of crime - a class of notes covering Hirsch's four attachment connections - attachment, commitment, engagement and faith. The theory of Robert Merton's strain - Class notes: an easy summary of the theory of the Merton strain is that people who try to succeed by conventional means (getting a job, for example) and don't turn to crime in the order to achieve that they could not by conventional means. Functionalism and the strain of crime theory - summary revision notes - a brief version of the three posts above. Subcultural theories of deviation - class notes mostly Albert Cohen consensus theory of the status of frustration, but also with details of other subcultural theories of theories Willis). Subcultural crime theories - summary of the revision version above. The theory of lower-class crime is a brief, class note covering Carl Murray's theory of the lower class. Murray argues that long-term unemployed get cut off for generations and communicate with their children in a culture of unemployment and crime. Marxist theories of crime and the Marxist perspective of crime are very detailed class notes covering concepts such as crymish capitalism, the costs of corporate crime and the ideological functions of selective law enforcement. Marxist view of crime - Summary of revision notes above. Assessment of the Marxist view on crime - evaluation posts, mainly references to studies that support a Marxist view of crime. Appreciate the contribution of Marxism to our understanding of crime and devians - a 30-mark essay plan. The Interaction of Crime Theory and Deviation Marking Crime Theory - very detailed class notes covering concepts such as labeling, how applied to education and crime, self-fulfillment prophecy, Howard Becker Master Status, and Cicourel in negotiations about justice. Crime labeling theory - brief brief notes above. Realistic Theory of Crime and Deviation Right Realist Criminology - Includes introduction to realism and detailed class notes on right realism, covering the theory of rational choice, the theory of broken windows, Charles Murray's views on subclass, situational crime and the prevention of environmental crime (mostly zero tolerance of the police) Score Broken Windows Theory - the appraisal post. Wilson and Kelling in Broken Windows Theory has been named the most influential theory of crime control in recent decades, this post offers some assessments of this theory. (Spoiler alert - it doesn't hold up to the check very well!) Environmental Crime Prevention - Definitions and Examples - additional notes to right-wing realism covering zero tolerance police and ASBOs public space protection orders and criminal conduct orders - additional notes to the right-wing realistic policy of combating crime Left realist criminology - class notes covering relative deprivation, marginalization, subculture, early intervention, community solutions to crime and public policing post and late modern theory of crime and deviation of fasting/late modern criminology - brief summary notes covering how crime has changed since the transition to post-modernity, leading to society becoming more consumerist, more fragmented and more globalized, as well as Young's summary of Yangka and cultural criminology (more detailed) Exclusion and Crime - Jock Young argues that more people are suffering from Vertigo late modernity in late modern society. Society, essentially a state of extreme anomaly, and it's a kind of updated version of the strain theory. Cultural criminology - Crime like Edgework - claims that a lot of crime is being done for the thrill of doing so today. Foucault - overseeing and controlling crime - is a very simplistic explanation of Foucault, who argued that surveillance by state agents becomes more important for social control in modern times than the threat of physical punishment. Synoptic surveillance and crime control - synoptic surveillance is surveillance from below, not surveillance from above. Simply put, it means that we all look at each other, not just the state watching citizens. Actuarial justice and risk management is a statistical surveillance, a form of oversight that has long been used by insurance companies but is increasingly used by government agencies. This is where people who have a statistically higher risk of truancy/offending/failure will be under a higher level of supervision than the norm. Combating crime and reducing it - the role of the Community, the police and various forms of crime prevention and crime control strategies - very brief overview notes on the prevention of situational crime, Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Community Crime Control Role in Fighting Crime and Reducing Crime - a summary of the consensus, right-wing realist, left-wing realist and postmodern views on the community in fighting crime The role of policing in fighting crime and reducing crime - right-wing and left-wing realists tend to side with the police, but right-wing realists believe that the police should be more militaristic, while left-wing realists stress that they should work with the right. Marxists and interactions tend to see the police as a problem and most likely toward criminals. The sociological perspectives of punishment are brief notes covering consensual, Marxist, interactions, realistic and postmodern views on punishment. Does the prison work? - An appraisal post looking at some evidence of prison working to prevent crime. Spoiler alert: it's usually not! Social class and social class crime and crime are detailed classroom notes covering a consensus opinion that tends to see most crimes committed by the working classes and the lower class, hence these classes are seen as part of the crime problem; this contrasts with the mostly Marxist point of view, which sees all classes as committing crimes, with agents of social control largely ignoring elite crimes. To outline and analyze two ways in which crime patterns vary according to social - 10 mark exam style question See also the promising links above, especially Marxism! Ethnic and criminal official statistics on ethnicity and crime - Official statistics show that black blacks Whites are six times more likely to go to prison than white people, while Asians are 2-3 times more likely to go to prison. Of course, there are limitations to these statistics! Ethnicity and crime - The role of cultural factors - structural theorists focus on some background differences between ethnic groups. For example, the high rate of absentee fathers among British-Caribbean households may be attributed to higher rates of recorded offences, especially by black boys. Left realistic explanations of ethnic differences in crime - left-wing realists attribute higher rates of delinquency among certain ethnic groups to higher rates of relative deprivation and marginalization. Neo-Marxist Approaches to Ethnicity and Crime - Applying a fully social theory of deviation to explain higher rates of black crime. Paul Gilroy's anti-racist theory is a summary of this classic text taken from Haralambos. Criminal Justice, Ethnicity and Racism - Selected key statistics - the appraisal post racism in the criminal justice system - Selected evidence - there is plenty of evidence that police are racist - stop and search statistics only point to this, with black people nearly 30 times more likely to be stopped compared to white people in some circumstances. There is also better data based on the observation of participants, which indicates this. Ethnicity and Crime - Two examples of possible short answers to questions 4 and 6 marks to outline and analyze the issue of police racism - 10 marks exam question and answer - Analysis of two critical theories that police racism is a major factor that explains the higher incarceration rate of ethnic minorities gender and criminal sex role theory - suggests that women commit fewer crimes than men because of their different roles in society, such as the role of motherhood, which leads to them being more limited and more caring and responsible. Liberating perspective on the (long-term) increase in women's crime rate - This classic liberal feminist perspective argues that the crime rate among women has increased in line with the release of women. Globalization, state and green crime Globalization, global criminal networks and crime - coverage of Misha Glenny's work on McMafia. He argues that the rise of the mafia in former communist countries such as Bulgaria have been central to the rise of global crime - because they are perfectly positioned to send illegal products such as drugs and sex slaves from the global south to meet the demand for the wealth of the global north. Capitalism, globalization and crime are Marxist views of global crime, encompassing global finance and tax havens, TNC and tax evasion. What is state crime? - The simple explanation is that state crimes are crimes committed by governments that are in violation of a violation human rights. Historically, the Genocide of the Nazis is the most obvious example. Sociological views on state crime - covering different types of state crimes and the somewhat unusual use of materials of global development for analysis of state crime. Green Crime and Green Criminology - Revisiting Notes Covering Primary and Secondary Green Crime, Ulrich Beck's Risk Society Theory and Marxist Views on Green Crime. Victimology - covering trends of victimization, positivist and critical victimology. Media and Crime Moral Panic and MEDIA are brief class notes covering the definition of moral panic, Stan Cohen's work on mods and rockers, and some criticisms. Crime and Deviation Review Bundle for Sale If you like this kind of thing, then you might like my crime and deviation Revision Bundle. It contains 12 questions of exam practice, including a short answer, 10 marks and essay question exemplars.32 pages of revision notes covering the entire level of sociology of crime and deviation specificationsSive color maps of the mind, covering the sociological perspective on crime and deviation written specifically for the AHA sociology A-level specification. For better value I've bundled all of the above themes into six revision kits, containing revision notes, mind cards, and exam question-and-answer, available for between 4.99 and 5.99 pounds at Selfly. The best value of my sociology level is revisiting the mega bundle - which contains the following: more than 200 pages of revision notes60 view maps in PDF and png formats50 short answer to exam practice questions and exemplary answers Tocovers the entire Level of Sociology Curriculum, ASA Focus. Crime and deviations in modern society below are some selected, recent posts outlining how you could use modern examples to illustrate key concepts in crime and deviation. Examiners like this kind of modern trick! How Coronavirus changes crime - suddenly sitting on a park bench was illegal! Is the deportation of foreign nationals an example of a state crime? It outlines when the UK government tried to deport 42 criminals (in some cases criminals) back to Jamaica after their release from prison, despite the fact that some of them have been in the UK since they were children! Modern examples of crime and deviation in the news are new examples of 2019 and 2018 related to A-level sociology. Sociology. a2 sociology crime and deviance revision guide

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