

Do Now

What does it take for a society to run smoothly?

Social Control

10-19-10

Chapter 7: Social Control and Deviance

Case Study: [The Saints and the Roughnecks](#) (Tues 10-19-10)

Section 1: [Social Control](#) (Tues 10-19-10)

Section 2: [Deviance](#) (Weds 10-20-10) (Thurs 10-21-10)

Section 3: [Crime](#) (Fri 10-22-10)

Experiment: [Applying What You've Learned](#)

Agenda

1. Finish Quiz
2. Do Now
3. Week at a Glance
4. Objectives
5. Case Study: Saints and Roughnecks
6. Enforcement of Norms
 - a) Internalization
 - b) Sanctions
7. Social Control
8. Closing
9. Exit Slip
10. (if time) HW Time



Both the Saints and the Roughnecks enjoyed rowdy nights out on the town.

Case Study: The Saints and the Roughnecks

A 1973 article explored the different views that townspeople held of two teenage gangs, one called the Saints and one called the Roughnecks. The author of the article claimed that even though both gangs were violent, delinquent, and disruptive, townspeople agreed that the gang from the higher social class was not as much trouble as the gang from the lower social class. While objective observation concluded that both gangs were equally destructive, the differing views revealed much about the social preconceptions that were at work in the town.

The Saints and Roughnecks

Characteristics of the Saints

Characteristics of the Roughnecks

Societies response to the Saints

Societies response to the Roughnecks

Conclusions:

- perceptions often lead to actions
- poor, non-mobile, outspoken, undiplomatic, “tough” kids will get noticed more often for their bad behavior

Social Control

Objectives

Content:

SWBAT

1. **Explain** how the Saints and Rednecks were viewed, and those views caused society to respond?
2. **Explain** how social norms become internalized?
3. **Explain** some of the differences between positive and negative sanctions and between formal and informal sanctions
4. **Define** social control?

Language:

BY

1. **Reading** *The Saints and Roughnecks*, **filling-out** a chart, and **writing** answers to exit slip questions
2. **Note-taking/discussion** and using those notes to answer exit-slip questions
3. **Note-taking/venn-diagram/discussion** and using those notes to answer exit-slip questions
4. **Note-taking/discussion** and using those notes to answer exit-slip questions

**SOCIOLOGY
CLOSE UP**



The Virtual Pillory

**What if your every
misdeed were posted on a
Web site? Would your
behavior change?**



How are societies norms enforced?

- Through two basic ways:
 1. **Internalization** (self-enforced)
 2. **Sanctions** (society-enforced)

Internalization

- Every society has norms that must be upheld to run smoothly.
- **Internalization**: is the process by which a norm becomes a part of an individual's natural tendency
- -people only internalize norms they feel are useful/appropriate
 - Ex: -at the movie theatre, the norm is to sit on a chair, not on the floor

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Discuss: How social norms become internalized?

How are societies norms enforced?

- Through two basic ways:
 1. **Internalization** (self-enforced)
 2. **Sanctions** (society-enforced)

Not everyone internalizes all of societies norms. Some people must be motivated by **sanctions**: (rewards or punishments used to enforce conformity to norms)

Positive sanctions

- **Positive sanction**: An action that rewards a particular kind of behavior
- ex:
 - a teacher giving good grade
 - cheers from teammates

Formal sanctions

- **Formal sanction**: A reward or punishment given by a formal organization or regulatory agency
- ex:
 - schools giving high or low grades
 - business giving a raise or firing a worker

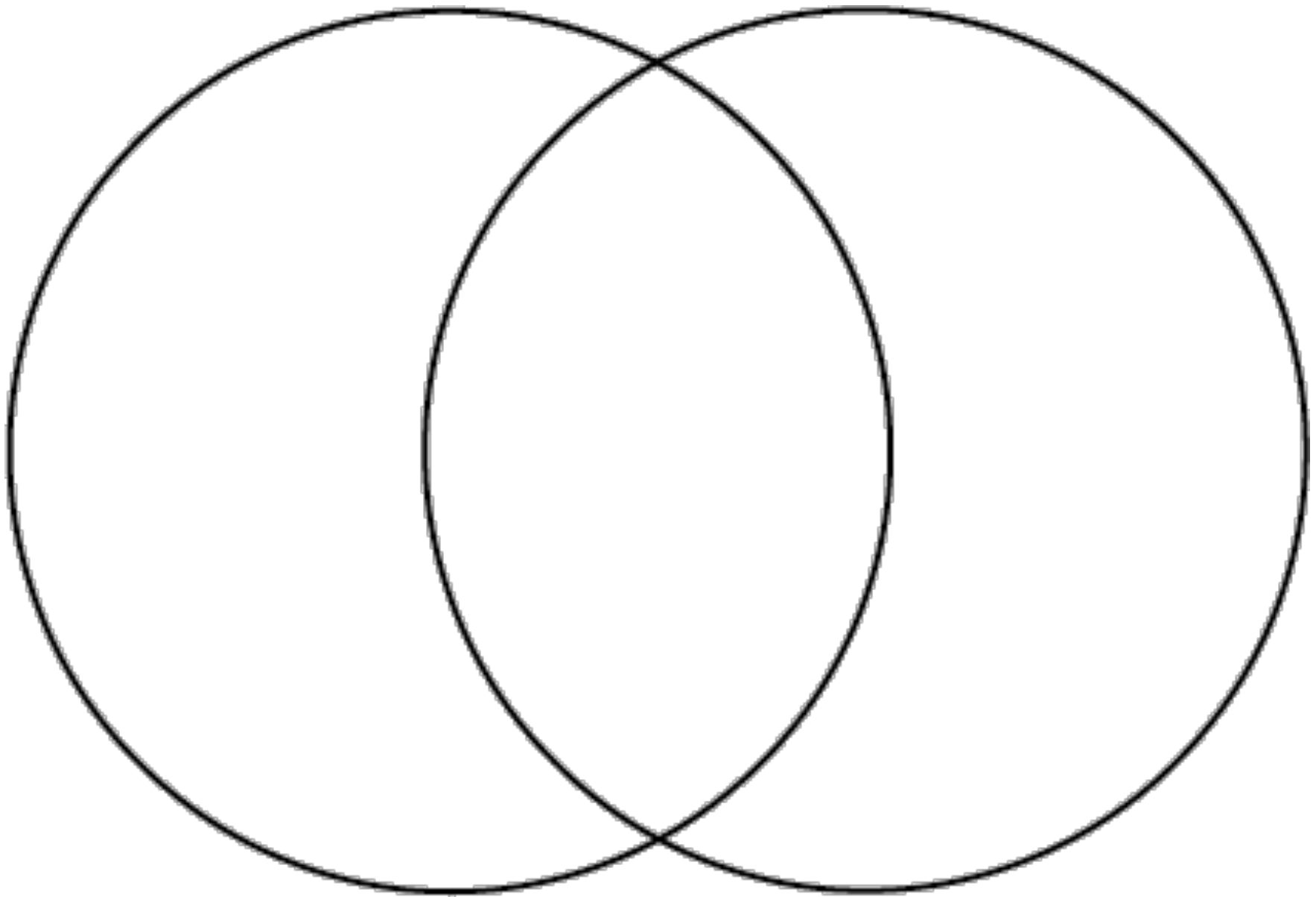
Negative sanctions

- **Negative sanction**: A punishment or the threat of punishment used to enforce conformity.
- ex:
 - a parking ticket
 - ridicule

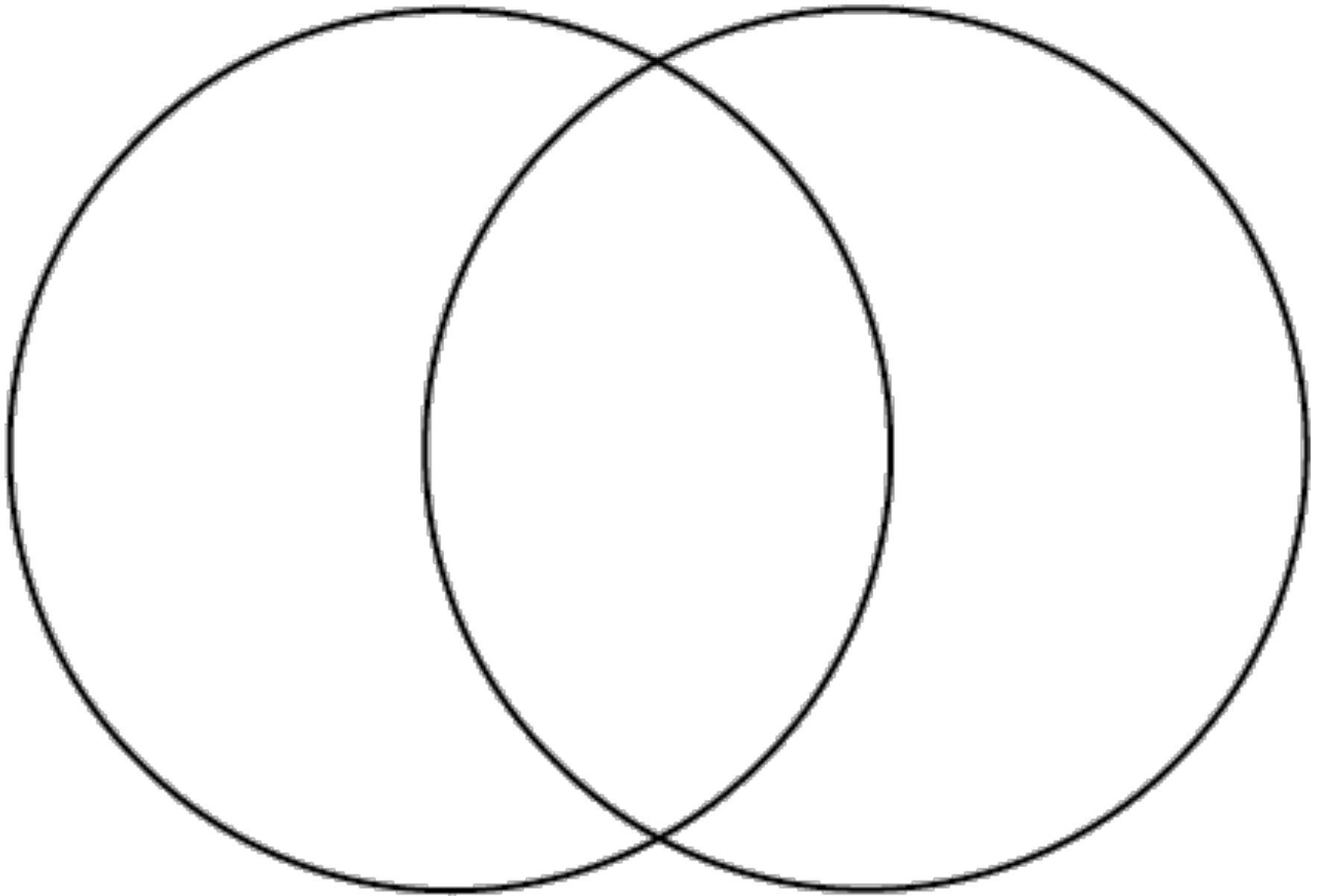
Informal sanctions

- **Informal sanction**: A spontaneous expression of approval or disapproval given by an individual or group
- Most commonly used
- ex:
 - standing ovations
 - gossip

Explain some of the differences between positive and negative sanctions



Explain some of the differences between formal and informal sanctions



Reading Check

Find the Main Idea

What is the purpose of sanctions?

Answer: *to encourage people to follow social norms*

Social Control

- **Social control**: is enforcing norms through either internalization or sanctions.
 - The most common form of social control in most societies is **self-control**
 - Sanctions are usually carried out by authority figures in society
 - Police, religious figures, family, peer group, and public opinion
- Behavior that violates society's basic norms risks the social order.

Reading Check

Analyze

Why is social control important to society?

Answer: *for society to function smoothly—social stability*

Closing

Social Control

- Norms must be followed for a society to run smoothly
 - Norms are enforced through internalization and sanctions.
- People only internalize the norms that they feel are useful and appropriate.
- When a person has not internalized a norm, society uses sanctions to motivate his or her conformity to the norms.
- Social control is necessary to ensure that a society functions smoothly.