MASTER SYLLABUS

SOCI 205: Social Deviance and Control

Created by: Amani Awwad, Ph.D.
Updated by: Amani Awwad, Ph.D.

SCHOOL of BUSINESS AND LIBERAL ARTS
SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
Last Updated: May 2015
FALL 2021
A. **TITLE:** Social Deviance and Control

B. **COURSE NUMBER:** SOCI 205

C. **CREDIT HOURS:** 3 Lecture Hours per Week for 15 Weeks

D. **WRITING INTENSIVE COURSE:** No

E. **GER CATEGORY:** No

F. **SEMESTER(S) OFFERED:** Fall or Spring

G. **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**
In this course students will be introduced to the ideological and theoretical foundation of Social Deviance and Social Control. Attention is given to micro/macro forms of deviance including the gamut from individual forms of deviance to state organized deviance. The course will examine the complex nature and the role agents of social control play in creating and enforcing norms and deviant labels. The course will examine a range of empirical data that attempt to explain the existence and occurrence of deviance.

H. **PRE-REQUISITES/CO-REQUISITES:** SOCI 101 or permission of instructor

I. **STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Student Learning Outcome [SLO]</th>
<th>ISLO &amp; Sub-Set</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Assess the various theoretical traditions addressing deviance and social control, from sociology and the social sciences.</td>
<td>2 Critical Thinking [CA]</td>
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<td>b. Assess the ideological and political reality involved in the activities of rulemaking, application, and breaking, and the impact of such dynamics on individuals involved and society in general.</td>
<td>2 Critical Thinking [IA]</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Examine and evaluate the role of the various agencies of social control in maintaining, deterring, and encouraging deviance.</td>
<td>2 Critical Thinking [CA]</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Describe various forms of deviance both in the macro and micro context, including individual and state deviance.</td>
<td>1 Communication [W]</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY</th>
<th>Institutional Student Learning Outcomes [ISLO 1 – 5]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISLO #</td>
<td>ISLO &amp; Sub-Set</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Communication Skills</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Critical Thinking</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Foundational Skills</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Social Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Industry, Professional, Discipline Specific Knowledge</td>
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J. **APPLIED LEARNING COMPONENT:** No

K. **TEXTS:** To be determined by the instructor
L. **REFERENCES:**

M. **EQUIPMENT:** Technology Enhanced Classroom

N. **GRADING METHOD:** A-F

O. **SUGGESTED MEASUREMENT CRITERIA/METHODS:**
Exams • Quizzes • Assignments • Participation/Discussion
P. **DETAILED COURSE OUTLINE:**

I. Theoretical Foundation of Deviance and Social Control
   A. How sociology differs from psychology and biology
      1. Definitions of deviance
      2. Basic premise and approaches to deviance
      3. Treatment of deviance
   B. Positivist Theories: Examples
      1. Strain Theory
      2. Social Learning Theory
      3. Control Theory
   C. Constructionist Theories: Examples
      1. Labeling Theory
      2. Phenomenological Theory
      3. Conflict Theory

II. The Ideological Realities of Rule Making, Application, Breaking, and Reactions: Dynamics of Power and Powerlessness
   A. The Sociology of Law: Origins, interest groups, and change.
   B. Factors influencing the realities of rulemaking and application of deviant labels
      1. Class/socio/economic status
      2. Racial/Ethnic background
      3. Religious affiliation
      4. Age and physical abilities
      5. Gender and sexual orientation
   C. What constitutes official forms of deviance?

III. The Role of Social Research in Creating Deviant Labels, Laws, and Social Policy
   A. Research methods used by agents of social control sample
      1. Survey research
      2. Longitudinal studies and case studies
      3. Observational research/participant and non-participant
      4. Other
   B. The Role of Official Data in Creating Laws and Social Policy
      1. Agencies in charge of collecting/maintaining official data
      2. How official data is utilized by agencies in charge of creating laws and social policy
      3. The ideological implications and consequences of the uses of official data in the process of creating laws and social policy for the individual deviant and society in general.

IV. Agents of Social Control: Maintaining, Deterring, Encouraging Deviance: A Sample
   A. The political system
   B. Education
   C. Religion
   D. Mass Media
   E. The Criminal Justice System
   F. The Sports Industry
   G. Health and Medicine, and finally,
   H. The Family
V. Forms of Social Deviance: Macro/Micro Examples
   A. Crime
   B. Drug Use - legal and illegal
   C. Sexual deviance
   D. Terrorism
   E. White-collar crime-crimes of the privileged
   F. Suicide
   G. Physical violence
   H. Family violence
   I. Mental disorder
   J. Disreputable economic deviance such as robbery, burglary and shoplifting etc.