

## Deviant Behavior: A Study of Causes

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***Abstract:** Behavior is a form compound of both heredity and environment which are made up of different direct and indirect phenomena. The positive and negative behavior (!)- varies from place, time and situation, are defined and discussed in numerous way by several social and behavioral experts. Some argued negative behavior (mostly known as deviance or deviant behavior) come through 'gene', and some think it is a product of Social Structure and function, interaction, neutralization, controlling, conflict, development, psychology, geography, economy, culture and so on. Interesting is that, a human being is indispensable from one of them and none of the discussed components can walk alone without the other. So we can say that, the deviance is the outcome of the combination of the negative impacts of the all. Again, it is to say that, whilst every component has impact on deviance, the most and fixed component is 'Heredity', because wherever you go heredity is confided and will with you.*

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### **Prefatory comment**

The different form of behavior to the overall society is commonly known as deviance and it has numerous causes from internal and external sources. The defective gene is the internal cause and every other causes goes to the external ones which are bound to vary from one time, place or situation to another. Heredity and environment (composed of social structure and function, interaction, learning, neutralization, control, conflict, labeling etc.) make a human being. The more or less important factor is very hard to identify.

### **Deviant Behavior**

Deviant is a 'different from what most people consider to be normal and acceptable (Turnbull, 2010:418).' Behavior is 'the way a person, an animal, a plant, a chemical, etc. behaves or functions in a particular situation (Turnbull, 2010:127).' Deviant Behavior describes actions or behaviors that violate social norms, including formally enacted rules (e.g., crime), (Clinard and Meier, 1968), as well as informal violations of social norms (e.g., rejecting folkways and mores). In other word "any thought, feeling, or action that members of a social group judge to be a violation of their values or rules "or group" conduct, that violates definitions of appropriate and inappropriate conduct shared by the members of a social system. Garofalo is perhaps best known for his efforts to formulate a "natural" definition of deviance. According to his view, those who violate

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human universal laws are themselves "unnatural". As soon as deviants are marked as inhuman or unnatural, the public has license to think of an individual convicted of a Deviant Behavior as completely unlike the rest of society; a whole new range of punishments are authorized, including serious social stigmatization.

### **Causes**

- **Heredity**
- **Natural Selection**

Charles Darwin, the prominent biologist came up with *Natural Selection* theory after one and a half year later of *Artificial Selection*. There are three components of natural selection, *Variation* (members of s species differ from one another. It is crucial that there is variation so that if the environment changes, some if not, most of the population will survive), *Selection* (provides direction to the process. Selection favors some individuals over others because of the trait they possess), *Retention* (favored variations are retained through heredity. If the population does not retain the variability from the gene pool, evolution species will not occur) and *Selectionism* (explanation of complex out comes as the cumulative effects of the three-component process identified by Darwin). The reason that natural selection even occurs is because it serves a function to the organism that determines the behavior of the organism.

- **Eugenics**

Sir Francis Galton, a nineteenth-century intellectual is often credited as the pioneer of 'Eugenics'. Galton, a cousin of Charles Darwin, studied the heritability of human ability, focusing on mental characteristics as well as eminence among close relatives in the English upper-class. In the United States it was championed by Charles B. Davenport, established the Eugenics Records Office which assembled 750,000 pedigrees and promoted the concept of eugenics with such devices as "Fitter Families" contests at state fairs (begun in 1920). Eugenics influenced the law in many ways, including involuntary sterilization of mental "defectives" (30 states, beginning with Indiana in 1907), and rules banning marriage between races (29 states, starting in 1913 and continuing in 16 states until 1967 when it was overturned by the Supreme Court in the case of *Loving v. Virginia*). According to this idea, we should be sown healthy seed to get a healthy plant (Wine, 2000)

- **Savagism and Atavism**

Savagism and Atavism is carried out by Italian Medical Criminologist Cesare Lombroso (born EzechiaMarcho Lombroso, 1835-1909), popularly known as the father of Criminology. Atavism is the reappearance of an ancestral characteristic in an organism after several generation absences and drew a connection between and individual's appearance and their biological propensity to deviate from social norms. Using the concepts drawn from physiognomy he claimed that deviance is heritable which states that some people are genetically predisposed to deviant behavior (Novakhv, 2013). He

suggested that there is distinct biological class of people that are prone to criminality and maintained that deviant were a product of earlier genetic forms and termed them as '*Born Criminal*'. These people exhibit primitive and animalistic behavior which refers '*savage*' or '*atavistic*'. He suggested that they were 'throwbacks' who had biological characteristics from an earlier stage of human development that manifested as a tendency to commit deviance. He claims that deviant types were distinguishable from the general population because they look different. He believed that different types of deviant have different features. He added, specific criminal, such as thieves, rapist and murders, could be distinguished by specific characteristic. For example, thief's has a flat nose, murderers have a beak nose, bloodshot eyes and curly hair, whilst sex offenders have thick lips and protruding ears. He also maintained that deviant had less sensibility to pain and touch; much acute sight; a lack of moral sense, including an absence of remorse; more vanity, impulsiveness, vindictiveness, and cruelty; and other manifestations, such as a special deviant argot and the excessive use of tattooing. He used the terms like- born criminal, criminaloids, occasional criminal, criminal by passion, moral imbeciles and criminal epileptics.

#### ▪ **Somatotype**

Sheldon's work included attempts to characterize criminals (in the style of Lombroso's original work in this area). Unsurprisingly, he found that a number were muscular mesomorphs, as violent crimes are likely to be carried out by strong men. The trap beyond this is to assume that all mesomorphs are criminal in nature. This is not unlike the work that 'proved' women to be less intelligent than men because they have smaller brains!

Sheldon (1949) advanced a theory that shared with Lombroso's the idea that deviant behavior is linked to a person's physical form. He distinguished between three basic types of bodily build.

- a. Ectomorph (thin)
- b. Endomorph (fat) and
- c. Mesomorph

Sheldon believed that bodily build was linked to personality and temperament so ectomorphs were solitary and retrained, Endomorphs relaxed and hedonistic and mesomorphs energetic and adventurous. Pure somatotypes are rare, and most people represent a blending of different types. His principal claim was that mesomorphs are more prone to criminal activity than the other two types. Consequently his theory predicts that there should be a relationship between how mesomorphic a person is and their odd deviance. Hartl et al (1982), Putwain and Sammons (2002) also supported this idea.

It is not clear why, but several possibilities suggest themselves. It might be that a mesomorphic build reflects high testosterone levels, which may result in higher levels of aggressiveness. Alternately, it could be that people react to mesomorphs in ways that

increase their risk of deviancy. Because of the stereotypes people hold about mesomorphs they may be drawn into delinquent activities by their peer groups. Alternately, the judicial system they may treat them more harshly, increasing the likelihood that they will officially be labeled as deviant (Blackburn, 1993).

#### ▪ Extra 'Y'

A slightly later physiological theory suggested some deviance might be suitable to a chromosomal abnormality. Sex is determined by the pattern of a person's sex chromosomes: XX in a women and XY in a man. It is a Y chromosome that makes a person male. It is well known that a typical chromosomal combination can result in a typical sexual development. For example, in Klinefelter's Syndrome the combination XXY results in a male form with some female characteristics. Since an 'extra X' appears to feminize men, some theorists speculated that an additional Y chromosome might 'higher masculinize' men who had it. Since men are more aggressive than women, it might be that men who have XYY chromosomes might be more aggressive than other men and hence more likely to commit deviant behavior.

The idea was advanced that deviant population in prisons and hospitals would be likely to contain large numbers of XYY men. Some claims were made that high profile, prolific deviant, such as the American serial killer Arthur Shawcross, had the XYY pattern. It was eventually established that XYY men are rare in the general population but more common in the deviant population (Huwitt, 2009). Epps (1995) supported that XYY commits mostly the non-violent deviance, and Grasham et al (2007) claimed that they are at a substantially increased risk of developmental delay and learning behavior. IQ scores amongst convicted deviants are marginally lower than the general population (Hollin, 1992) and there is a slightly higher prevalence of mild learning difficulties amongst deviant groups (Lund, 1990).

#### ▪ Psycho/Behavior genetics

In 1951, Calvin S. Hall in his seminal book chapter on behavioral genetics introduced the term "psychogenetics" which enjoyed some popularity in the 1960s and 1970s and eventually disappeared from usage in favor of "behavior genetics". Behavior genetics is the field of study that examines the role of genetics or heredity in animal (including human) behavior and study the inheritance of behavioral traits to establish a causal relationship between genes and behavior.

In the early 1970s, Lee Ehrman wrote seminal papers describing the relationship between genotype frequencies and mating success in *Drosophila*, lending impetus to the pursuit of genetic studies of behavior in other animals. Studies on hygienic behavior in honey bees were also carried out early in the history of the field. The social behavior of honey bees has also been studied and recent work has focused on the gene involved in the foraging behavior of *Drosophila*; this essentially allowed for deriving a relationship

between gene expression and behavior, where the gene regulating foraging behavior in *Drosophila* also regulated social behavior in bees.

Studies of genetic defects (for example, certain types of developmental disabilities) also provide pertinent information on the effects of heredity/environment upon behavior.

- ✓ *Down syndrome*- a human genetic defect in which there is an extra 21st chromosome. People with Down syndrome have distinctive physical features and often some type of developmental disability
- ✓ *Phenylketonuria (PKU)*- an inherited metabolic disorder. The presence of a particular gene keeps the individual from being able to process the amino acid phenylalanine. An excess of this chemical interferes with the formation of myelin in the brain and can produce a type of developmental disability. The genetic problem can be detected by a PKU test given at birth and can be regulated by dietary methods.
  - Infants who have the disease cannot break down certain amino acids which would cause impairment of brain development
- ✓ *Huntington's Disease*- a genetic disorder caused by a dominant lethal gene that produces progressive mental and physical deterioration after adulthood
  - Certain portions of the brain deteriorate at around of 30 to 40
  - Can be passed unrecognized from parent to child
- ✓ *Cri du catsyndrome*- caused because of certain genetic alteration which causes various deficiencies in multiple phenotypes

## • **Sociology**

Sociology encompasses a very wide range of theoretical perspectives, but generally regards deviance as a social phenomenon and emphasizes the cultural and social elements of deviant behavior.

Some sociological theories emphasize the relationship between social structures, such as language, ethnicity and class, and other deviant behavior. Other theories emphasize the effect of social conditions on an individual's propensity to become involved in deviance. Theories of this type often focus on the relationship between deviance and other factors such as social inequality; the influence of peers; social disorganization in a community; the consequences for an individual of being unable to achieve social success; and the role of deviant sub-cultures; including gangs.

### ▪ **Social Structure and Function**

Social integration is the attachment to groups and institutions, while social regulation is the adherence to the norms and values of the society. Those who are very integrated fall under the category of "altruism" and those who are not very integrated fall under "egotism." Similarly, those who are very regulated fall under "fatalism" and those who

are very unregulated fall under "anomie". Durkheim's theory attributes social deviance to extremes of the dimensions of the social bond. Altruistic suicide (death for the good of the group), egoistic suicide (death for the removal of the self-due to or justified by the lack of ties to others), and anomic suicide (death due to the confounding of self-interest and societal norms) are the three forms of suicide that can happen due to extremes. Likewise, individuals may commit crimes for the good of an individual's group, for the self-due to or justified by lack of ties, or because the societal norms that place the individual in check no longer have power due to society's corruption. In Brief Durkheim said,

- "Deviance affirms cultural values and norms. Any definition of virtue rests on an opposing idea of vice: There can be no good without evil and no justice without crime"
- Deviance defines moral boundaries, people learn right from wrong by defining people as deviant
- A serious form of deviance forces people to come together and react in the same way against it
- Deviance pushes society's moral boundaries which, in turn leads to social change

But, this is not to say that Durkheim believed every level of crime was healthy; in fact, he was concerned that France in 1900 was becoming too individualistic, the collective conscience too weak, and a whole variety of social pathologies such as crime and suicide were on the rise.

#### ▪ **Anomie/Disorganization**

Robert K. Merton discussed deviance in terms of goals and means as part of his strain/anomie theory. Where Durkheim states that anomie is the confounding of social norms, Merton goes further and states that anomie is the state in which social goals and the legitimate means to achieve them do not correspond. He postulated that an individual's response to societal expectations and the means by which the individual pursued those goals were useful in understanding deviance. Specifically, he viewed collective action as motivated by strain, stress, or frustration in a body of individuals that arises from a disconnection between the society's *goals* and the popularly used *means* to achieve those goals. Often, non-routine collective behavior (rioting, rebellion, etc.) is said to map onto economic explanations and causes by way of strain. These two dimensions determine the adaptation to society according to the cultural goals, which are the society's perceptions about the ideal life, and to the institutionalized means, which are the legitimate means through which an individual may aspire to the cultural goals.

How do people respond to this disjunction of goals and means? Merton creates a typology of adaptations. The first symbol designates people's relationship to norms about goals; the second symbol designates their relationship to norms about the means of achieving those goals.

*Mode of adaptation*

- I. Conformity + +
- II. Innovation + -
- III. Ritualism - +
- IV. Retreatism - -
- V. Rebellion x x

In this diagram, a "+" means acceptance, a "-" signifies rejection, and an "x" means rejection of prevailed values and substitution of new ones.

*Conformists* accept society's goals and the socially acceptable means of achieving them. Merton claims that conformists are mostly middle-class people in middle class jobs who have been able to access the opportunities in society such as a better education to achieve monetary success through hard work. *Innovation* is a response due to the strain generated by our culture's emphasis on wealth and the lack of opportunities to get rich, which causes people to be "innovators" by engaging in stealing and selling drugs. Innovators accept society's goals, but reject socially acceptable means of achieving them. (e.g.: monetary success is gained through crime). Merton claims that innovators are mostly those who have been socialized with similar world views to conformists, but who have been denied the opportunities they need to be able to legitimately achieve society's goals. *Ritualism* refers to the inability to reach a cultural goal thus embracing the rules to the point where the people in question lose sight of their larger goals in order to feel respectable. Ritualists reject society's goals, but accept society's institutionalized means. Ritualists are most commonly found in dead-end, repetitive jobs, where they are unable to achieve society's goals but still adhere to society's means of achievement and social norms. *Retreatism* is the rejection of both cultural goals and means, letting the person in question "drop out". Retreatists reject the society's goals and the legitimate means to achieve them. Merton sees them as true deviants, as they commit acts of deviance to achieve things that do not always go along with society's values. *Rebellion* is somewhat similar to Retreatism, because the people in question also reject both the cultural goals and means, but they go one step further to a "counterculture" that supports other social orders that already exist (rule breaking). Rebels reject society's goals and legitimate means to achieve them, and instead create new goals and means to replace those of society, creating not only new goals to achieve but also new ways to achieve these goals that other rebels will find acceptable.

In brief Merton's view is like bellow-

		Institutionalized Means		New Means	
		Accept	Reject	Accept	Reject
Cultural Goals	Accept	Conformity	Innovation	---	---
	Reject	Ritualism	Retreatism; Rebellion	---	---
New Goals	Accept	---	---	Rebellion	Ritualism
	Reject	---	---	Innovation	Conformity; Retreatism

Table 1: Merton's typology of Behavior

### ▪ **Wayward Puritans**

Kai Erikson said, human behavior can vary over an enormous range, but each community draws a symbolic set of parentheses around a certain segment of that range and limits its activities within that narrow range. These parentheses, so to speak, are the moral boundaries of that society. The excitement generated by the crime quickens the tempo of interaction in a group and creates a climate in which the private sentiments of many people are fused into a common sense of morality. Erikson provides at least a mini-test of three propositions:

1. That there is a close relationship between the types of moral boundaries emphasized in a given society and the type of deviance that predominates. Puritan society, for example, generated large quantities of religious deviance; Bolshevik society generated the great political trials of the 1930s.
2. That in a relatively stable society, the amount of crime is likely to remain somewhat constant... for example, when England was shipping all her worst criminals to the colonies, the overall rate of crime processed by the English courts probably did not drop significantly.
3. Crime waves are produced not so much by a multiplication of criminal acts as by some kind of moral crisis or challenge to the collective conscience. One of the interesting aspects of Erikson's treatment of these moral challenges and crises is that Erikson does not assume they will always be resolved in the direction of the stability of the old moral order. Thus Erikson's functionalism does not have the conservative bias attributed to figures like Talcott Parsons at Harvard in the 1940s and 1950s.

### ▪ **Utilitarian**

Beccaria assumed that the role of the state was to maximize the greatest possible utility to the maximum number of people and to minimize those actions that harm the society. He argued that deviants commit deviant acts because of the utility it gives to the private individual. If the state were to match the pain of punishments with the utility of various deviant behaviors, the deviant would no longer have any incentive to commit deviant acts.

### ▪ **Symbolic Interaction**

**Symbolic Interaction** refers to the patterns of communication, interpretation and adjustment between individuals. Both the verbal and nonverbal responses that a listener then delivers are similarly constructed in expectation of how the original speaker will react.

### **Blumer**

The term symbolic interactionism has come into use as a label for a relatively distinctive approach to the study of human life and human conduct. Herbert Blumer (1969) set out three basic premises of the perspective:

- Humans act toward things on the basis of the meanings they ascribe to those things
- The meaning of such things is derived from, or arises out of, the social interaction that one has with others and the society
- These meanings are handled in, and modified through, an interpretative process used by the person in dealing with the things he/she encounters

#### ▪ **Differential Association**

Edwin Sutherland outlined some very basic points, such as the idea that the learning comes from the interactions between individuals and groups, using communication of symbols and ideas. When the symbols and ideas about deviation are much more favorable than unfavorable, the individual tends to take a favorable view upon deviance and will resort to more of these behaviors.

Criminal behavior (motivations and technical knowledge), as with any other sort of behavior, is learned. Some basic assumptions include:

- Learning in interaction using communication within intimate personal groups and includes not only the techniques of committing crime but the Techniques motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes which accompany crime
- Excess of definitions favorable to deviation
- Legitimate and illegitimate behaviors both express the same general needs and essential values
- The learning process involves the same mechanisms whether a person is learning criminality or conformity

#### ▪ **Neutralization**

One of the favorite social psychologists, Elliot Aronson, in his book, *The Social Animal*, raises the question of whether humans are a rational animal (making the choices that maximize rewards and minimize costs, in relation to their current state of knowledge) or whether they are a rationalizing animal (doing things for all kinds of crazy and not-so-crazy reasons and justifying themselves after the fact). Gresham Sykes and Matza support the second option. Their neutralization theory explains how deviants justify their deviant behaviors by providing alternative definitions of their actions and by providing explanations, to themselves and others, for the lack of guilt for actions in particular situations. According to them there are five major types of neutralization:

- Denial of responsibility: the deviant believes s/he was helplessly propelled into the deviance, and that under the same circumstances, any other person would resort to similar actions
- Denial of injury: the deviant believes that the action caused no harm to other individuals or to the society, and thus the deviance is not morally wrong
- Denial of the victim: the deviant believes that individuals on the receiving end of the deviance were deserving of the results due to the victim's lack of virtue or morals

- Condemnation of the condemners: the deviant believes enforcement figures or victims have the tendency to be equally deviant or otherwise corrupt, and as a result, are hypocrites to stand against
- Appeal to higher loyalties: the deviant believes that there are loyalties and values that go beyond the confines of the law; morality, friendships, income, or traditions may be more important to the deviant than legal boundaries

#### ▪ **Control**

Control theory advances the proposition that weak bonds between the individual and society free people to deviate. By contrast, strong bonds make deviance costly. This theory asks why people refrain from deviant or criminal behavior, instead of why people commit deviant or criminal behavior, according to Travis Hirschi. The control theory developed when norms emerge to deter deviant behavior. Without this "control", deviant behavior would happen more often. This leads to conformity and groups. People will conform to a group when they believe they have more to gain from conformity than by deviance. If a strong bond is achieved there will be less chance of deviance than if a weak bond has occurred. Hirschi argued a person follows the norms because they have a bond to society. The bond consists of four positively correlated factors: opportunity, attachment, belief, and involvement. When any of these bonds are weakened or broken one is more likely to act in defiance. Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi in 1990 founded their Self-Control Theory. It stated that acts of force and fraud are undertaken in the pursuit of self-interest and self-control. A deviant act is based on a criminals own self-control of themselves.

#### ▪ **Conflict**

In sociology, conflict theory states that society or an organization functions so that each individual participant and its groups struggle to maximize their benefits, which inevitably contributes to social change such as political changes and revolutions. Deviant behaviors are actions that do not go along with the social institutions as what cause deviance. The institution's ability to change norms, wealth or status comes into conflict with the individual. The legal rights of poor folks might be ignored, middle class are also accept; they side with the elites rather than the poor, thinking they might rise to the top by supporting the status quo. Conflict theory is based upon the view that the fundamental causes of crime are the social and economic forces operating within society. However, it explains white-collar crime less well.

#### **Marx**

Marx himself did not write about deviant behavior but he wrote about alienation amongst the proletariat—as well as between the proletariat and the finished product—which causes conflict, and thus deviant behavior. Marx gives priority to economic inequalities. In his view, all societies are marked by the conflict of social classes, sometime overt, sometimes hidden, but always the major source of stability and change in society. Those

who control the productive property of any society (lands, factories, equipment) use their economic power to dominate other spheres--culture, religion, education, politics, and certainly the criminal justice system. There may be laws that benefit everybody, but mostly "the general interest" is a fiction that covers up class interest. "Justice" and "fair play" are public relations for a system that actually protects private property and treats transgressions against the upper classes much more seriously than transgressions against the lower classes. Many Marxist writers have used the theory of the capitalist state in their arguments. For example, Steven Spitzer utilized the theory of bourgeois control over social junk and social dynamite; George Rusche was known to present analysis of different punishments correlated to the social capacity and infrastructure for labor. He theorized that throughout history, when more labor is needed, the severity of punishments decreases and the tolerance for deviant behavior increases. Jock Young, another Marxist writer, presented the idea that the modern world did not approve of diversity, but was not afraid of social conflict. The late modern world, however, is very tolerant of diversity.<sup>[1]</sup> But is extremely afraid of social conflicts, which is an explanation given for the political correctness movement. The late modern society easily accepts difference, but it labels those that it does not want as deviant and relentlessly punishes and persecutes.

### **Max Weber**

Where Marx believed that social class is the most basic division in any society, Max Weber saw conflict as having many possible bases--including social class, but also religion, race, ethnicity, and more. Weber saw conflict as eternal, although it could take new forms. Gusfield shows that the social forces behind the Prohibition Amendment were the forces of small-town and rural Protestant America unifying against the encroachment of the alien immigrants, mostly Catholics and Jews. The restrictive immigration laws passed by the U.S. Congress in 1921 and 1924 represent the victory of these same social forces.

### **Foucault**

Michel Foucault believed that institutions control people through the use of discipline. "Race and ethnicity could be relevant to an understanding of prison rule breaking if inmates bring their ecologically structured beliefs regarding legal authority, crime and deviance into the institutional environment. Foucault theorizes that, in a sense, the postmodern society is characterized by the lack of free will on the part of individuals. Institutions of knowledge, norms, and values, are simply in place to categorize and control humans.

### **Feminist Theory**

One inequality that didn't receive much attention even from the conflict theorists is gender. Theorists sometimes apologized for their lack of attention to girls and women, but there was an assumption that the more dramatic and interesting forms of deviance were primarily the purview of the boys and men. Official crime data confirmed their preponderance both as perpetrators and aggressors. Only since the rise of modern feminism in the late 1960s and early 1970s, has that assumption been systematically

tested. The first focus of the feminist theorists was domestic violence and rape. The criminal justice system, by largely ignoring male violence against women in intimate relationships, helped to perpetuate a patriarchy that was at least as basic to American society as class or racial domination. The net result is that, statutes that were originally placed in law to 'protect' young people have, in the case of girls' delinquency, criminalized their survival strategies.

Sociological Theories are often criticized for not being able to provide strong evidence for the causal relationships they posit. Nevertheless, they are important because they complement the more individually focused biological and psychological theories.

- **Development**

Developmental life-course explanations see deviance as the result of a developmental process that starts before birth and continues throughout a person's life. It seeks to understand the interaction between individual factors such as genetics and personality, and social factors such as family and community wellbeing. The theory argues that while biological factors tend to be more significant early in an individual's life, the relative effect of social influences grows overtime. A key aspect of the developmental junctures that can be used as points to intervene to promote positive development.

- **Psychology**

Psychology presents a number of perspectives on the causes of deviance. Of particular importance are theories explaining the relationship between crime and individual personality, social factors, cognition and developmental factors. These psychological theories have different degrees of focus on individual, family, group and societal psychology.

Psychological literature shows that a key variable identified in the development of individual characteristics, and any deviant propensities, is the role played by parents, in terms of factors such as child-rearing practices, attachment, neglect, abuse, supervision, and the parents own anti-social or deviant behavior.

- **Geography**

Geographic theories of deviance focus on analyzing data about the geographic distribution of deviance, modifying the physical environment to reduce the likelihood of crime and targeting initiatives to geographic areas with high rates of offending. Using data about the geographic distribution of deviance, it is possible to find patterns that can be used to inform deviance prevention projects.

Geographic theories of deviant prevention that focus on the physical environment tend to focus things as how urban planning building design and the design of public spaces affect deviance, and also on how physical environments can be modified to make business and residences more resistance to deviance (sometimes called 'situational deviance prevention').

- **Economy**

The economic theory of crime is based on the notion that individuals respond rationally to the costs and benefits of criminal opportunities. Thus, factors that increase the expected costs of deviance (such as increasing the likelihood of apprehension or severity of punishment) or reduce the expected benefits (such as improved educational or job opportunities) can reduce the incidence of crime.

The economic framework can also encompass other theories of crime that provide a richer understanding of rationality and decision-making (such as the biological basis of impulsivity), the cost of crime (such as the social capital in anti-social peer networks) and the benefits of deviance (such as local economic conditions).

- **Culture**

Cross-cultural communication is a field of study that looks at how people from different cultural backgrounds endeavor to communicate. The relation of cross-cultural communication with deviance is that a sign may be offensive to one in one culture and mean something completely appropriate in another. This is an important field of study because as educators, business employees, or any other form of career that consists of communicating with ones from other cultures you; need to understand non-verbal signs and their meanings, so you avoid offensive conversation, or misleading conversation. Cross-Cultural communication can make or break a business deal, or even prevent an educator from offending a student. Different cultures have different methods of communication, so it is important to understand the cultures of others.

- **Labeling**

Frank Tannenbaum and Howard S. Becker created and developed the labeling theory often referred to as Tannenbaum's "dramatization of evil." Becker believed that "social groups create deviance by making the rules whose infraction constitutes deviance."

Labeling is a process of social reaction by the "social audience,"(stereotyping) the people in society exposed to, judging and accordingly defining (labeling) someone's behavior as deviant or otherwise. It has been characterized as the "invention, selection, manipulation of beliefs which define conduct in a negative way and the selection of people into these categories.

Labeling theory, consequently, suggests that deviance is caused by the deviant's being labeled as morally inferior, the deviant's internalizing the label and finally the deviant's acting according to that specific label(in other words, you label the "deviant" and they act accordingly). As time goes by, the "deviant" takes on traits that constitute deviance by committing such deviations as conform to the label (so you as the audience have the power to not label them and you have the power to stop the deviance before it ever occurs by not labeling them). Individual and societal preoccupation with the label, in other words, leads the deviant individual to follow a self-fulfilling prophecy of abidance to the ascribed label.

In other words, "Behavior only becomes deviant or criminal if defined and interfered as such by specific people in [a] specific situation."<sup>[11]</sup> It is important to note the salient fact that society is not always correct in its labeling, often falsely identifying and misrepresenting people as deviants, or attributing to them characteristics which they do not have. In legal terms, people are often wrongly accused, yet many of them must live with the ensuant stigma (or conviction) for the rest of their lives.

Edwin Lemert developed the idea of primary and secondary deviation as a way to explain the process of labeling. Primary and Secondary Deviation is what causes people to become harder criminals. Primary deviance is the time when the person is labeled deviant through confession or reporting. Secondary deviance is deviance before and after the primary deviance. Retrospective labeling happens when the deviant recognizes his acts as deviant prior to the primary deviance, while prospective labeling is when the deviant recognizes future acts as deviant. The steps to becoming a criminal are:

- Primary deviation
  - ✓ Social penalties
- Secondary deviation
  - ✓ Stronger penalties
- Further deviation with resentment and hostility towards punishers
  - ✓ Community stigmatizes the deviant as a criminal. Tolerance threshold passed
  - ✓ Strengthening of deviant conduct because of stigmatizing penalties
  - ✓ Acceptance as role of deviant or criminal actor

### **Limitations of the Ideas**

All of the mentioned ideas are very much strong and vastly accepted. But, all are much centered within their own compass and frequently criticized the other ones. The Biological theorists come to advocate on their own sphere of heredity and biology where Sociological experts depicted their views mostly on social phenomena. Developmental advocates advocated on development life-course, Psychological experts concerned on psychological development, and Geographic thinkers have believe in geographic distribution of people for deviant behavior. The Cultural experts have fascination in cultural aspects when the Labeling theorists like Tannenbaum and Becker have deep concern in social labeling. Now, there needs a blender where all the ideas can be blended in proper way for maximum neutrality and only then a 'value free' 'Saline' type goods can be get. That idea may be regarded as 'Saline' idea which represent all the idea without rejecting any of them, because all the ideas are deeply established for their effectiveness and reality- but none is self-sufficient without the other. If we consider human being as a whole all the discussed views are parts of it and do influence though there is difference in rate and ratio. If we consider the Heredity as the Water, other

factors are functioning after making it as base, but the Water is not also sufficient enough to make saline. So we need the 'Saline' idea.

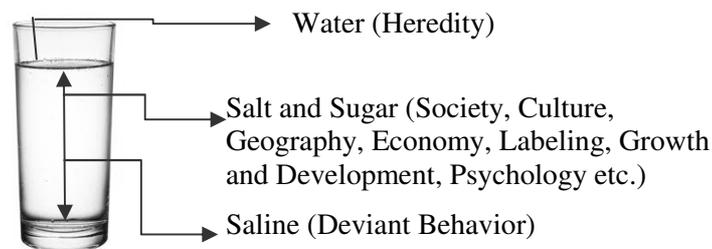


Figure 1: 'Saline' Idea of Deviant Behavior

### Concluding Comment

Deviance is both achieved and ascribed. Criminal begets criminal is true as society create anti-social. None of the factor is responsible alone to bring and brought up deviant and everyone is equally respective, because human being has to live with every components for survive. Out of them heredity acts as the 'inerasable' trait because it inherit naturally and raise its head in every situation. There needs time and situation demanded steps to overcome the deviance and problem created by them.

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