Deviance

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Author Note

# Inside the Bloods and Crisps

The documentary Inside the blood and the crisp: Made in America expresses the story of the perpetual gang-violence, run through the roads of Los Angeles, California. The documentary focuses on how and why the deviance is continued. Below are some theories and their examples from the documentary.

## Deviance

 A clear example of deviance (violence of formal and informal laws) in the documentary was, people were shot by the police if they make the wrong turn. American police shot them at their back to avoid looting. African-American claimed that country police make violence whenever they want, then make that violence legitimate (YouTube n.d.).

## Social control

 The government’s act of lawfully protecting those who follow the regulations and punish those who do not. An example of social control from the documentary is of Boozie brothers and their friends were engaged in theft and prostitution and forgery. The peered deviant acts of social control played their role in reducing the opportunity to commit a crime

## Sanctions

 Sanctions referred to the penalty for disobeying the laws. In the documentary, A unit was headquartered in the Los Angeles City Hall, which assigned disputes to other criminal branches. The unit was supposed to secure civil sanctions against besieged gangs and controlling them employing criminal and civil punishments and sanctions.

## Social order

Social order refers to the system in which several components of society work together as an organization to uphold the status quo, for example, Parker believed in that social work can suppress the gang violence for this he followed the strategy of isolating Afro-American neighbourhood.

## Control theory

It gives an idea that the inner and outer control systems work together against our inclination to diverge from the right path. For example, in the presence of authorities, deviant acts for gangs were more gratifying and relaxed, whereas the absence of peers reduces the likelihood of social control.

## Labelling theory

 It refers to determining the self-identity and individual behaviour through specific terms. For example, in the documentary, the law enforcement agencies continue to put Black men in jails and when these men came out of imprisonment it becomes very difficult for them to get employment because the crime branch labelled them as a criminal and they have to write it on their job applications.

## Strain theory

 Strain theory explains that individuals are pressurized to accomplish socially recognized goals even if they lack the resources. A piece of evidence from the documentary suggests that the Black individuals are forced to attain the socially set standards of the society and as they are poor people, they face a connection lack between the socially agreed goals and the means of achieving these goals.

## Primary deviance

 It refers to an initial act of defiance. The strain theory in the documentary tells that Black people were considered inferior in America and the deviance initially started when the Black teen-agers shaped their street-based weapons that incite criminality.

## Secondary Deviance

 Secondary deviance is described as the deviant behaviour, a person shows in consequence of being labelled as deviant. For instance, the black people first started primary deviance, when the society made them isolated from other communities, the internally created black neighbourhood shaped the behaviours of poor youngsters towards deviance and it consequently enhanced criminality.

## Differential Association theory

 It states that the individuals in the society learn values and motives, and tactics for criminal behaviours by interacting with other components of the society. For example, in the documentary, Afro-Americans were isolated from other communities. The children of even good Blacks were supposed to live with criminals in isolation, which shaped their behaviours towards criminology.

# References

“YouTube.” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zl3QhUHDM90&feature=youtu.be (October 4, 2019).