

How do sociological theories differ from biological and psychological explanation...

[Sociology](#)



How do sociological theories differ from biological and psychological explanation of deviance? Sociological theories explicate that everyone is at liberty to his or her own beliefs. In order to find out how diverse sociological theories are from biological and psychological elucidation of deviance, one needs to understand how the theories affect a person. Bearing this in mind, biology and psychology work together, mutually biology and psychology affect how a person thinks' and behaves internally. Sociological theories are different from the two, while the two affect the intrinsic characters of a person; sociology affects the outside character of a person. Sociology determines how a person relates with others and what makes the person relate that way. People most probable to be deviant in the society are male, urban adults. Why is this group the most plausible to deviance? This is simply because at the youthful age, people have dreams and goals and nothing will stop them from fulfilling their goals. The societal pressures and pressures from their families are some of the reasons that may make a youth become deviant. Their social, biological and psychological traits are the most affected when they become deviant youths. When contrasting the youth's biological and psychological deviance with the sociological theories, it is clearly portrayed how these two characters are different. It is intricate for people to know how the mind of a scandalous person works, the way he, or she thinks cannot be the cause of a person to be aligned as a criminal. The person may not necessarily reveal his, or her iniquity thoughts openly, when taking this into deliberation sociologically, the character of a person can make him or her be aligned as a criminal. The person may tend to be disruptive, or he may be aggressive with everyone around. The sociology of

a person may be what makes the person be determined as a criminal. Sociological traits can openly be seen contrast to psychological and biological traits, which are intrinsic and cannot be a reason for regarding a person as deviant. Someone will not be able to know if a youth is into scandalous activities judging by his or her biological and psychological traits. The sociological traits will verify the intrinsic characters of the youth, because some of them tend to hide their factual characters. Compare and contrast five different theories of stratification in modern societies. How do these theories account for poverty and social exclusion? Stratification is the class division of people in the society, people associating with others according to what they possess. In the society at present, there are different types of divisions. The first one is wealth. It may make a person influential or conceited depending on the personality of a person. When a conceited person becomes wealthy, he or she may start oppressing the poor people in the society, making it patent that he or she her social class is different from that of the poor person. In turn, what does this do; it widens the gap between the rich and the poor. When wealth is used for wise purposes, because it has been known that wealth can be influential, it can be used to exterminate poverty. Wealthy people in the society should stop showing what they have and start showing people what they can do by creating employment. This will prevent social stratification in the society. There is the theory of power, persons in control may be behind social stratification, and it can be the answer to eradicating the dim norm. Some people live their lives the way their mentor do, someone's mentor may be a powerful politician, and the politician may be talking about how poverty is a communicable

disease. This will make the people looking up to the politician adjust to the norm; this only widens the gap between affluent and poverty stricken people (Henry 2009). It is therefore, imperative for powerful people to watch what they say and how they live. The other theory is prestige, the pride a person has for himself, or herself may cause widening gap between affluent people and those that are not affluent. When a person sees himself or herself as a rich person, the idea of associating with the poor people in the society will be demeaning to the person. The other theories are property ownership and career of a person. All the theories above, wealth, power, prestige, career and property ownership all point to influence a person can have of others, when the person has the above traits. These traits are the reason behind social stratification and exclusion. People with the above traits most of the time want to be in control, they do not want to see themselves equal with the ones that are poor. Creating a bridge between affluent individuals and poverty stricken people does not help the society, seclusion should not be practiced at any level. Social class gap and seclusion only worsen the poverty situation in states and countries. References Henry, S. (2009). Social deviance. Cambridge [u. a. Polity.