**SOCIAL CONTROL**

- **People need to share values and beliefs regarding social behaviour**
- **Society to exist has to have a sense of order and predictability, key part in maintaining the equilibrium**
- **Norms: specific guides to our action - normal ways of behaving in a given society**
- **Hirsch: the stronger the social links and relationships between an individual and the rest of society, the less likely they are to commit crime**
- **Durkheim: homo duplex**
- **Formal Social Control**
  - Public/legal forms of controlling the population
  - Reinforced by agents of social control - police, courts and prisons that catch, judge and punish who breaks the law
- **Informal Social Control**
  - Create within us an acceptance of the correctness, normality and naturalness of society as it is
  - Based on rewards and encouragement for correct behaviour
  - Primary socialisation: we learn to believe that certain behaviour is correct - a guide to our behaviour in our conscience
  - Secondary socialisation: fundamental patterns of behaviour learned in childhood are strengthened by institutions
- **Developed by Bentham in the 18th century - used to describe how prisoners were constantly being watched from a central tower called panopticon, leading them discipling themselves**

- **When it is not supported / not nurtured / laws are weak = criminality and deviance**
- **Social side = common values and sentiments of society dominate**
- **Individual side = selfishness takes first place**