

Lemert Edwin M Primary And Secondary Deviance

Lemert Edwin M: Primary and Secondary Deviance - A Deep Dive into Societal Labeling

Edwin Lemert's theory of primary and secondary deviance offers a compelling explanation of how societal reactions to initial deviant acts can lead to a persistent pattern of deviance. Understanding this framework is crucial for analyzing crime, social control, and the process of labeling individuals as "deviant." This article will delve into Lemert's seminal work, exploring the distinctions between primary and secondary deviance, their implications for individuals and society, and the ongoing relevance of his theory in contemporary sociological discussions. We will explore key concepts such as **social control**, **labeling theory**, **deviant behavior**, and **self-concept**.

Understanding Primary Deviance

Primary deviance, according to Lemert, encompasses the initial acts of deviance. These acts are often relatively minor, infrequent, and may not significantly impact an individual's self-concept. Think of a teenager skipping school once or shoplifting a small item. These actions, while technically violating social norms, are often excused, rationalized, or simply overlooked. They don't define the person's identity; they are episodic and don't significantly alter their self-perception. The key here is that the individual does not yet identify themselves primarily as a "deviant." This phase is characterized by situational factors rather than a deep-seated commitment to deviant behavior. The consequences of primary deviance are typically minimal; they don't lead to significant societal labeling or stigmatization. This is a critical distinction, as the **reaction** to primary deviance is what often fuels the transition to secondary deviance.

The Shift to Secondary Deviance: The Power of Societal Reaction

Secondary deviance arises when society reacts to primary deviance, leading to a significant shift in the individual's self-perception and behavior. This reaction, often manifested through formal social control mechanisms like arrest and imprisonment or informal mechanisms such as social stigma and ostracism, is crucial. The label of "deviant," once applied, often becomes a master status, overshadowing all other aspects of the individual's identity. Lemert argues that this labeling process fundamentally alters the individual's self-concept. They internalize the label, accepting it as a defining characteristic of themselves. This self-fulfilling prophecy can lead to a cyclical pattern of deviance, as the individual acts in ways consistent with the label they have been assigned.

For example, an individual arrested for petty theft (primary deviance) might subsequently face difficulties finding employment, housing, and social acceptance due to a criminal record. This exclusion can then lead to further criminal activity (secondary deviance) as the individual feels alienated from conventional society and has limited legitimate opportunities. This is a powerful illustration of how social control mechanisms, intended to reduce deviance, can ironically contribute to its escalation. This process highlights the importance of understanding **social control theory** and its potential unintended consequences.

The Role of Social Stigma and Self-Concept in Secondary Deviance

Lemert emphasizes the importance of societal reactions in the development of secondary deviance. The stigma associated with a deviant label profoundly impacts an individual's self-concept. This process involves a shift in identity, from someone who occasionally engages in deviant acts to someone who defines themselves as a deviant. This self-identification often leads to further deviance, creating a feedback loop. The individual's actions become a means of validating the label assigned to them, reinforcing their new identity, and leading to more significant involvement in deviant behavior.

Implications and Criticisms of Lemert's Theory

Lemert's theory has significantly influenced the field of sociology, particularly within the framework of **deviant behavior** and labeling theory. It highlights the role of social interaction and societal responses in shaping individual behavior. However, it's not without its criticisms. Some argue that the theory overlooks the role of individual agency, suggesting that individuals are simply passive recipients of societal labels. Others criticize its deterministic nature, implying that once an

individual is labeled, their path to further deviance is inevitable. While acknowledging these limitations, Lemert's framework remains valuable for understanding the complex interplay between individual actions and societal responses in the creation and perpetuation of deviance. The theory's focus on the social construction of deviance remains highly relevant.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Lemert's Work

Edwin Lemert's distinction between primary and secondary deviance offers a crucial insight into the process by which individuals become entrenched in deviant lifestyles. By focusing on the role of societal reactions and labeling, the theory sheds light on the powerful influence of social processes in shaping individual identities and behavior. While not without its critiques, Lemert's work remains influential in understanding the complexities of deviance and social control, emphasizing the importance of considering the social context and consequences of labeling individuals as deviant. Future research might explore how this theory intersects with contemporary issues like cybercrime and social media's role in amplifying both primary and secondary deviance.

FAQ: Addressing Common Questions About Primary and Secondary Deviance

Q1: Is everyone who commits a primary deviant act destined to become a secondary deviant?

A1: No. Primary deviance is often fleeting and inconsequential. Many individuals engage in minor acts of deviance without experiencing the significant societal reaction that leads to secondary deviance. The crucial element is the societal response and its impact on the individual's self-perception.

Q2: How does Lemert's theory differ from other theories of deviance?

A2: Unlike purely individualistic theories, Lemert's focuses on the social process of labeling and its consequences. It highlights the role of society in creating and reinforcing deviance, unlike theories that primarily focus on individual characteristics or social structures.

Q3: Can secondary deviance ever be reversed?

A3: Yes, while challenging, the process of secondary deviance is not irreversible. Through rehabilitative programs, supportive social networks, and a shift in self-perception, individuals can break free from the cycle of deviance.

Q4: What are some practical applications of Lemert's theory in crime prevention?

A4: Understanding the role of labeling allows for the development of restorative justice programs and diversionary strategies that aim to avoid labeling individuals as criminals, reducing the likelihood of secondary deviance.

Q5: How does Lemert's theory relate to the concept of self-fulfilling prophecy?

A5: Lemert's theory directly incorporates the concept of the self-fulfilling prophecy. The label of "deviant," once internalized, becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy, leading the individual to act in ways consistent with that label.

Q6: Does Lemert's theory apply to all forms of deviance?

A6: While applicable to a wide range of deviant acts, the theory may be more relevant to certain types of deviance than others. Acts that are immediately and severely stigmatized may bypass the primary deviance stage, going directly to secondary deviance.

Q7: What are some limitations of Lemert's theory?

A7: Criticisms include the potential overemphasis on the power of societal labeling, neglecting individual agency and the possibility of resistance to labeling. It's also argued the theory doesn't fully account for the initial causes of primary deviance.

Q8: How can Lemert's theory inform social policy?

A8: By highlighting the role of labeling in perpetuating deviance, the theory suggests a shift toward restorative justice approaches that emphasize rehabilitation and reintegration rather than solely punitive measures. It calls for a more nuanced understanding of how societal responses shape individual trajectories.

Understanding Edwin M. Lemert's Primary and Secondary Deviance: A Deeper Dive

Edwin M. Lemert's theory of primary and secondary deviance offers a engrossing perspective on the progression of deviant behavior. Unlike earlier theories that concentrated solely on the deed of deviance itself, Lemert introduces a shifting process where initial deviant acts can culminate in a lifelong pattern of deviance. This article will investigate Lemert's groundbreaking notions, giving lucid explanations and pertinent examples.

Primary Deviance: The Seed of Deviance

Lemert defines primary deviance as the initial occurrence of deviance. These acts are often sporadic, unintentional, and generally have insignificant impact on the subject's self-concept. Fundamentally, the individual doesn't see themselves as a "deviant." This is crucial because the public feedback to primary deviance functions a pivotal role in whether it develops into secondary deviance.

Imagine a teenager who steals a candy bar from a convenience store. This act, while technically deviant, is unlikely to materially alter their self-image. They may feel a brief sense of guilt or remorse, but this is commonly masked by other feelings. The act remains unique, and the teenager continues to function a reasonably normal life. This is primary deviance in its purest form.

The core of primary deviance lies in its dearth of societal tagging. If the act goes unobserved, or if the outcomes are minor, the behavior is unapt to become a defining aspect of the individual's identity.

Secondary Deviance: The Deviance Amplification Spiral

The change from primary to secondary deviance is initiated by society's reaction to the initial deviant act. This is where Lemert's theory truly shines. When a person's deviant act is identified, it often leads in labeling by important others - family, peers, authorities, etc. This tagging can profoundly affect the individual's self-image, strengthening the deviant behavior.

Lemert maintains that persistent labeling can generate a self-fulfilling prophecy. The individual, assimilating the negative

label, starts to act in ways that align with the label. This is secondary deviance. The act of deviance is no longer sporadic; it becomes a central part of their identity.

Returning to the example of the teenager who shoplifted a candy bar, imagine the scenario shifts. If the teenager is arrested, stigmatized as a "thief," and punished, this could significantly impact their self-perception. They may absorb the label, accepting they are indeed a thief. This understanding can culminate to further deviant acts, validating the label and creating a cycle of deviance.

This process can be perceived as a deviance amplification spiral, where each act of deviance and subsequent tagging escalates the deviant behavior. It's a destructive feedback loop that can be exceptionally challenging to break.

Practical Implications and Societal Importance

Lemert's theory has substantial implications for criminal systems, social services and instructional practices. Understanding the effect of labeling allows for the development of more successful strategies for deterring deviance and rehabilitating individuals who have engaged in deviant behavior. For instance, restorative justice practices which highlight remediation rather than simply sanction can be more successful in preventing the transition to secondary deviance.

Furthermore, instructional initiatives that encourage supportive self-images and social integration can assist deter the development of deviant behavior in the first place.

Conclusion

Lemert's distinction between primary and secondary deviance provides a powerful structure for understanding the development of deviant behavior. By highlighting the role of social feedback and labeling, the theory offers valuable insights for developing strategies to address deviant behavior and promote social change. The comprehension of this process is crucial for the formation of more humane and efficient systems of social control and reform.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q1: Is everyone who commits a primary deviant act destined to become a secondary deviant?

A1: No. Whether primary deviance escalates to secondary deviance depends on a number of factors, including the nature of

the deviant act, the societal feedback, and the individual's character and societal assistance.

Q2: How can we minimize the effect of labeling in preventing secondary deviance?

A2: Strategies that emphasize restorative justice, community-oriented backing, and rehabilitation, rather than exclusively penalization, can reduce the effect of labeling.

Q3: Can secondary deviance ever be reversed?

A3: While challenging, reversing secondary deviance is feasible. It requires significant individual change, societal assistance, and the chance to reintegrate into society.

Q4: How does Lemert's theory compare with other theories of deviance?

A4: Unlike earlier theories that concentrated on the act itself, Lemert's theory emphasizes the dynamic connection between the individual and society, highlighting how social reactions can shape deviant careers. It gives a more nuanced and intricate understanding of the deviance mechanism.

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