This book explores the normative and legal evolution of the Social Dimension - labour law, social security law and family law - in both the EU and its Member States, during the last decade. It does this from a wide range of theoretical and legal-substantive perspectives. The past decade has witnessed the entering into force of the Lisbon Treaty and its emphasis on fundamental rights, a new coordination regulation within the field of social security (Regulation 883/2004/EC), and the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the so-called Laval Quartet. Furthermore structural changes affecting demographics and family have also challenged solidarity in new ways. The book is organised by reference to distinct 'normative patterns' and their development in the fields of law covered, such as the protection of established groups, the position of market functional values and the scope for just distribution. The book represents an innovative and important interdisciplinary approach to analysing EU law and Social Europe, and contributes a complex, yet thought-provoking, picture for the future. The contributors represent an interesting mix of well-known and distinguished as well as upcoming and promising researchers throughout Europe and beyond.
There is a growing interest within law schools in the intersections between law and different areas of social theory. The second edition of this popular text introduces a wide range of traditions in sociology and the humanities that offer provocative, contextual views on law and legal institutions. The book is organised into six sections, each with an introduction by the editors, on classical sociology of law, systems theory, critical approaches, law in action, postmodernism, and law in global society. Each chapter is written by a specialist who reviews the literature, and discusses how the approach can be used in researching different topics. New chapters include authoritative reviews of actor network theory, new legal realism, critical race theory, post-colonial theories of law, and the sociology of the legal profession. Over half the chapters are new, and the rest are revised in order to include discussion of recent literature.

First Published in 1998. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

A survey of contemporary approaches to structural inquiry includes contributions by such leading sociologists as Robert K. Merton, Talcott Parsons, and Gerhard E. Lenski.

Examines the interactions between sociological theory and research in various approaches to the study of social structure, evaluating the limitations and functions of each.

What does it mean to adopt a sociological perspective on law? Treating law as an aspect of social life, part of a larger social environment, the aim is to understand the environment and law's place within it systematically and empirically. The papers in these two volumes reflect the variety of these sociological perspectives and have been carefully selected from the wide range of literature currently available.

For one-semester undergraduate courses in Law and Society, Sociology of Law, Introduction to Law, and a variety of criminal justice courses offered in departments of Sociology, Criminal Justice, and Political Science. Examines the interplay between law and society. Law and Society, 10e provides an informative, balanced and comprehensive analysis of the interplay between law and society. This text presents an overview of the most advanced interdisciplinary and international research, theoretical advances, ongoing debates and controversies. It raises new levels of awareness on the structure
and functions of law and legal systems and the principal players in the legal arena and their impact on our lives. In addition, it looks at the legal system in the context of race, class, and gender and considers multicultural and cross-cultural issues in a contemporary and interdisciplinary context.

The purpose of this book is to introduce the sociology of law by providing a coherent organization to the general body of literature in that field. As such, the text gives a comprehensive overview of theoretical sociology of law. It deals with the broad expanse of the field and covers a vast amount of intellectual terrain. This volume is intended to fill a gap in the literature. Most textbooks in the sociology of law are insufficiently theoretical or else do not provide a paradigmatic analysis of sociological theories. The content of this text consists of discussions of the works of scholars who have contributed the most to the cumulative development of the sociology of law. It surveys the major traditions of legal sociology but is not wedded to any one particular theoretical approach. Both the "classical," or nineteenth-century, and "contemporary," or twentieth-century, perspectives are covered. The reader will see that nineteenth-century thought has directly influenced the emergence of twentieth-century theory. One unique feature of this book is that key sociological and legal concepts, presented in bold print and italics, are defined, described, and illustrated throughout. Although the nature of the subject matter is highly theoretical and, at times, quite complex, Trevino values every effort to present the material in the most straightforward and intelligible form possible without compromising the integrity of the theories themselves. In short, this book aims to accomplish three objectives: inform about the progressive advancement of sociological theory, teach the reader to analyze the law as a social phenomenon, and develop in the reader a critical mode of thinking about issues relevant to the relationship between law and society.

This revised and updated bibliography contains approximately 500 extra references, a new chapter on feminist jurisprudence, and an expanded glossary, almost doubling the size of the work from the original 1994 version.

Choice Outstanding Academic Title for 2008 After occupying a central space in American living rooms for the past fifty years, is television, as we've known it, dead? The capabilities and features of that simple box have been so radically redefined that it's now nearly unrecognizable. Today, viewers with digital video recorders such as TiVo may elect to circumvent scheduling constraints and commercials. Owners of iPods and other portable viewing devices are able to
download the latest episodes of their favorite shows and watch them whenever and wherever they want. Still others rent television shows on DVD, or download them through legal and illegal sources online. But these changes have not been hastening the demise of the medium. They are revolutionizing it. The Television Will Be Revolutionized examines television at the turn of the twenty-first century — what Amanda D. Lotz terms the “post-network” era.

Television, both as a technology and a tool for cultural storytelling, remains as important today as ever, but it has changed in fundamental ways as the result of technological innovations, proliferating cable channels targeting ever more specific niche audiences, and evolving forms of advertising such as product placement and branded entertainment. Many of the conventional practices and even the industry’s basic business model are proving unworkable in this new context, resulting in a crisis in norms and practices. Through interviews with those working in the industry, attendance of various industry summits and meetings, surveys of trade publications, and consideration of an extensive array of popular television shows, Lotz takes us behind the screen to explore what is changing, why it’s changing, and why these changes matter.

The primary concern of this study is to present, elucidate and analyse the developments which have characterized the sociology of knowledge, and which have set for it the outlines of its major problematics. Peter Hamilton examines the most distinctive approaches to the determinate relationship between knowledge and social structure. He considers the three main ‘pre-paradigms’ of the sociology of knowledge based on the work of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, and looks at the contribution of Scheler, Mannheim and phenomenological studies to this complex field. He explores the intellectual context, particularly that of Enlightenment philosophy, in which the problems involved in producing a sociology of knowledge first came to light. In conclusion, the author suggests an inclusive perspective for approaching the difficulties posed in any attempt to describe and explain relations between knowledge and social structure.

This title was first published in 2000: The most recent developments in occupational health and safety regulation in the UK’s offshore oil industry represent a departure from traditional legal forms. But how should they best be understood and what advantages do they offer over the previous regulatory approaches? Informed by autopoiesis theory, this study takes seriously the notion of an empirical field constituted by diverse communicative systems and thus traces the development of the industry along a series of dimensions including those of management and engineering as well as of politics and
regulation. Adapting cognitive mapping, the book offers graphic
demonstrations of the resultant constructive misunderstandings of regulatory
and scientific signals and accordingly an alternative perspective on the nature
of risk. The latest regulatory developments are shown to possess the potential to
address these issues but only insofar as they are understood as distinct from
previous legal forms and in particular as an example of reflexive law.

The social learning theory of crime integrates Edwin H. Sutherland's diff-
rential association theory with behavioral learning theory. It is a widely
accepted and applied approaches to criminal and deviant behavior. However, it
is also widely misinterpreted, misstated, and misapplied. This is the first single
volume, in-depth, authoritative discussion of the background, concepts,
development, modifications, and empirical tests of social learning theory. Akers
begins with a personal account of Sutherland's involvement in criminology and
the origins of his influential perspective. He then traces the intellectual history
of Sutherland's theory as well as social learning theory, providing a
comprehensive explanation of how each theory approaches illegal behavior.
Akers reviews research on various correlates and predictors of crime and
delinquency that may be used as operational measures of differential
association, reinforcement, and other social learning concepts. Akers proposes
a new, integrated theory of social learning and social structure that links group
differences in crime to individual conduct. He concludes with a cogent
discussion of the implications of social learning theory for criminology and
public policy. Now available in paperback, with a new introduction by the
author, this volume will be invaluable to professionals and for use in courses in
criminology and deviance.

This book assembles essays on legal sociology and legal history by an
international group of distinguished scholars. All of them have been influenced
by the eminent and prolific legal historian, legal sociologist and scholar of
comparative law, Lawrence M. Friedman. Not just a Festschrift of essays by
colleagues and disciples, this volume presents a sustained examination and
application of Friedman's ideas and methods. Together, the essays in this
volume show the powerful ripple effects of Friedman's work on American and
comparative legal sociology, American and comparative legal history and the
general sociology of law and legal change.

Introduction to Sociology 2e adheres to the scope and sequence of a typical,
one-semester introductory sociology course. It offers comprehensive coverage
of core concepts, foundational scholars, and emerging theories, which are
supported by a wealth of engaging learning materials. The textbook presents
detailed section reviews with rich questions, discussions that help students
apply their knowledge, and features that draw learners into the discipline in
meaningful ways. The second edition retains the book's conceptual
organization, aligning to most courses, and has been significantly updated to
reflect the latest research and provide examples most relevant to today's
students. In order to help instructors transition to the revised version, the 2e
changes are described within the preface. The images in this textbook are
gray-scale. Authors include: Heather Griffiths, Nathan Keirns, Eric Strayer,
Susan Cody-Rydzewski, Gail Scaramuzzo, Tommy Sadler, Sally Vyain, Jeff
Bry, Faye Jones

There is still a good deal of confusion surrounding the sociology of law with
regard to the subject and boundaries of the field. Social Structure and Law
clarifies some of the central issues. Using his own social structure model, Evan
explains the interactions between legal and non-legal institutions and provides
some useful theoretical guidelines for ongoing research. Readers will profit
from studying this volume which sets forth a rationale for theoretical and
empirical contributions to the sociology of law.

Family Law emphasizes the issues and skills most relevant to domestic relations
practice. The text employs a novel and dramatic organization with three
substantive units that compare the legal treatment of the parent-child
relationship vs. adult intimate relationships at stages of formation, regulation,
and dissolution. In keeping with the modern reorientation of the field, Family
Law reflects the transition "From Partners to Parents" beginning with the
creation of parent-child relationship rather than marriage. Its geographical
breadth delivers more comparative materials than other texts, using examples
from a variety of cultures to provoke "why don't we do this?" considerations.
Each student-friendly chapter and section begins with a clear summary of
current law that orients the reader before examining legal texts in detail. This
structure invites theoretical critique only after a solid foundation is laid.
Statutes are core to the text which gives proper emphasis to the vital skill of
statutory interpretation in today's practice. Up-to-date material provides more
recent cases than any other textbook. With an empirical emphasis, Family Law
draws from the significant literature in sociology, psychology, anthropology
and other fields so that legal analysis is grounded in real-life application.
Focused questions direct students to the heart of the analysis, often using
headings before questions to alert readers to the type of analysis required, for
example: statutory interpretation, policy, client counseling, and moral theory.
Features: Novel organization three substantive units compares legal treatment of parent-child relationship vs. adult intimate relationships considers stages of formation, regulation, and dissolution Reflects modern reorientation of the field in keeping with transition "From Partners to Parents" starts with creation of parent-child relationship rather than marriage Geographical breadth much more comparative material than current texts examples from other cultures lead to "why don't we do this?" considerations Student-friendly organization each chapter and section begins with clear summary of current law orients students before examining legal texts invites theoretical critique after foundation is laid Statutes at the core proper emphasis on the vital skill of statutory interpretation Up-to-date more recent cases than any other textbook Empirical emphasis draws from sociology, psychology, anthropology, and other fields grounds legal analysis in real world application Focused questions direct students to the heart of the analysis use headings to alert students as to the type of analysis required (e.g., statutory interpretation, policy, client counseling, moral theory)

This is a timely new edition of Sharyn L Roach Anleu's invaluable introduction to the sociology of law and its role as a social institution and social process. Discussing current theory and key empirical research from a diverse range of perspectives Law and Social Change gives relevant examples, from various cultures and societies, to provide a sociological view which goes beyond more jurisprudential approaches to law and society. The book: • provides coverage of major classic and contemporary social theories of law • is informed by empirical research drawn from several countries/societies • includes up to date and relevant examples This thoroughly updated edition engages with modern scholarship, and recent research, on globalization whilst also looking at related issues such as the internationalization of law and human rights. It explores recent reforms at local and national levels, including issues of migration and refugees, the regulation of 'anti-social' behaviour, and specialist or problem solving courts and also provides a clear, accessible introduction to research methods used in the socio-legal field. Direct and wide-ranging this text will be essential reading for students and researchers on social science and law courses and in particular, those taking sociology, legal theory, criminology and criminal justice studies.

Understanding Jurisprudence provides an illuminating and engaging introduction to the central questions of legal theory. It is the perfect starting point for those new to the subject.
Living Law presents a comprehensive overview of relationships between legal and social theory, and of current approaches to the sociological study of legal ideas. It explores the nature of legal theory and sociolegal studies today as teaching and research fields, and the work of many of the major sociolegal theorists. In addition, it sets out the author's distinctive approach to sociological analysis of law, applying this in a range of studies in specific legal fields, such as the law of contract, property and trusts, constitutional analysis, and comparative law.

The third in a series of three volumes on Contemporary Legal Theory, this volume deals with four topics: 1) the role of legal theory in the legal curriculum; 2) the teaching of legal theory; 3) the relationship of legal theory to legal scholarship; and 4) the relationship of legal theory to comparative law. The focus of the first two topics is on the common law world, where the debates over the aims and proper place of legal theory in the study of law have traversed a good deal of ground since John Austin's 1828 lecture, 'The Uses and the Study of Jurisprudence.' These first two parts offer a selection of the most important papers, including surveys, as well as pedagogical viewpoints and particular course descriptions from analytical, critical, feminist, law-and-literature and global perspectives. The last three decades have seen just as many changes for legal scholarship and comparative law. These changes (such as the rise of empirical legal scholarship) have often attracted the attention of legal theorists. Within comparative law, the last thirty years have witnessed intense methodological reflection within the discipline; the results of these reflections are themselves properly recognised as legal theoretical
contributions. The volume collects the key papers, including those by Neil MacCormick, Mark Van Hoecke, Andrew Halpin, William Ewald and Geoffrey Samuel.

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However, unlike conventional legal theory, this volume seeks to provide an answer in terms of a general social theory: a methodology that answers this question in a manner applicable not only to law, but also to all the other complex and highly differentiated systems within modern society, such as politics, the economy, religion, the media, and education. This truly sociological approach offers profound insights into the relationships between law and all of these other social systems.

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Although most law schools recognise the value of introducing students to a broader sociological perspective on law, this usually falls short of a full engagement with sociology as an academic discipline. This book introduces a wide range of sociological traditions, and how they can be used in investigating law and legal institutions. The book is organised into six sections, each with an introduction by the editors, on classical sociology of law, structural functionalism and systems theory, critical approaches, interpretive approaches, postmodernism, and pluralism and globalisation, and a conclusion that discusses the relationship between law and sociology. Each of the chapters is written by a specialist who reviews the literature, and discusses how the approach can be used in researching different topics. CONTENTS: Introduction (Reza Banakar and Max Travers) 1. CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGY AND LAW: The Problematization of Law in Classical Social Theory (Alan Hunt); Sociological Jurisprudence (Reza Banakar) 2. STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM AND SYSTEMS THEORY: The Thick Description of Law: An Introduction to Niklas Luhmann's Theory (Klaus A. Ziegert); Jurgen Habermas and the Sociology of Law (Bo Carlsson) 3. CRITICAL APPROACHES: Marxism and the Social Theory of Law (Robert Fine); Sharing the Paradigms? CLS and the Sociology of Law (Jiri Priban), Feminist Legal Theory (Ruth Fletcher); A Race and Gendered Organisational Logic in Law Firms (Jennifer Pierce); Putting Gender and Sexuality on the Agenda
The Social Structure of Right and Wrong focuses on formulations that predict and explain the nature of social control throughout the world and across history. The publication first offers information on social control as a dependent variable, crime as a social control, and compensation and the social structure of misfortune. Discussions focus on the theory of compensation, traditional self-help, concept of social control, varieties of normative behavior, models of social control, and quantity of normative variation. The text then elaborates on social control of the self and elementary forms of conflict management. The manuscript takes a look at the theory of third party and on taking sides, including legal, latent, and slow partisanship, social gravitation, models of partisanship, settlement roles, partisanship in tribal societies, and typology of third parties. The text then examines the factors involved in making enemies, as well as social repulsion, moral evolution, and third-party and unilateral moralism. The publication is a dependable source of data for sociologists and researchers interested in the social structure of right and wrong.


Ever since H.L.A. Hart's self-description of The Concept of Law as an 'exercise
in descriptive sociology', contemporary legal theorists have been debating the relationship between legal theory and sociology, and between legal theory and social science more generally. There have been some who have insisted on a clear divide between legal theory and the social sciences, citing fundamental methodological differences. Others have attempted to bridge gaps, revealing common challenges and similar objects of inquiry. Collecting the work of authors such as Martin Krygier, David Nelken, Brian Tamanaha, Lewis Kornhauser, Gunther Teubner and Nicola Lacey, this volume - the second in a three volume series - provides an overview of the major developments in the last thirty years. The volume is divided into three sections, each discussing an aspect of the relationship of legal theory and the social sciences: 1) methodological disputes and collaboration; 2) common problems, especially as they concern different modes of explanation of social behaviour; and 3) common objects, including, most prominently, the study of language in its social context and normative pluralism.

Proposes a new way of thinking about information privacy that leverages law to protect disclosures in contexts of trust.

The social learning theory of crime integrates Edwin H. Sutherland's differential association theory with behavioral learning theory. It is a widely accepted and applied approaches to criminal and deviant behavior. However, it is also widely misinterpreted, misstated, and misapplied. This is the first single volume, in-depth, authoritative discussion of the background, concepts, development, modifications, and empirical tests of social learning theory. Akers begins with a personal account of Sutherland's involvement in criminology and the origins of his influential perspective. He then traces the intellectual history of Sutherland's theory as well as social learning theory, providing a comprehensive explanation of how each theory approaches illegal behavior. Akers reviews research on various correlates and predictors of crime and delinquency that may be used as operational measures of differential association, reinforcement, and other social learning concepts. Akers proposes a new, integrated theory of social learning and social structure that links group differences in crime to individual conduct. He concludes with a cogent discussion of the implications of social learning theory for criminology and public policy. Now available in paperback, with a new introduction by the author, this volume will be invaluable to professionals and for use in courses in criminology and deviance.

For too long the study of law and society in the modern Middle East has been
left to specialists in narrow subcategories of law or the social sciences. Property, Social Structure, and Law in the Modern Middle East lays the groundwork for a new field of scholarship in which analysis of the social dimensions of law and the legal dimensions of social structure are integrated. It offers the stimulus of a variety of new models of scholarship by a distinguished international group of contributors whose work shares a common focus on regimes of property in the societies of the modern Middle East. The case studies examine the regulations of many kinds of property in relation to the social structures of selected Middle Eastern communities form the eighteenth century to the present. Most of the societies studied are subjected to pressures for rapid modernization and adjustment to major economic transformations. The book features comparisons of property rights and relations under regimes of Islamic and customary law as well as modern statutory law. Highlighted are new patterns of intervention by modern Middle Eastern states to alter traditional regimes of property and to transform the accompanying social structures. Their implications for development are also considered. The book's notes and bibliographies constitute a valuable resource for anyone interested in further research.

This analysis of the social structural theory of competition focuses on the "structural hole": a gap between two individuals with complementary resources or information. When the two are connected through a third "entrepreneur", the gap is filled, creating important advantages for the entrepreneur.

These essays seek to re-locate the relationship between the traditional concerns of legal theory and the sociology of law by establishing a consistent theoretical approach to the analysis of law in contemporary Western societies.

This book presents a distinctive approach to the study of law in society, focusing on the sociological interpretation of legal ideas. It surveys the development of connections between legal studies and social theory and locates its approach in relation to sociolegal studies on the one hand and legal philosophy on the other. It is suggested that the concept of law must be re-considered. Law has to be seen today not just as the law of the nation state, or international law that links nation states, but also as transnational law in many forms. A legal pluralist approach is not just a matter of redefining law in legal theory; it also recognizes that law's authority comes from a plurality of diverse, sometimes conflicting, social sources. The book suggests that the social environment in which law operates must also be rethought, with many
implications for comparative legal studies. The nature and boundaries of culture become important problems, while the concept of multiculturalism points to the cultural diversity of populations and to problems of fragmentation, or perhaps to new kinds of unity of the social. Theories of globalization raise a host of issues about the integrity of societies and about the need to understand social networks and forces that extend beyond the political societies of nation states. Through a range of specific studies, closely interrelated and building on each other, the book seeks to integrate the sociology of law with other kinds of legal analysis and engages directly with current juristic debates in legal theory and comparative law.

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