

discipline and punish michel foucault

Discipline and Punish Michel Foucault is a seminal work in the fields of philosophy, sociology, and cultural studies, offering a profound analysis of power, discipline, and social control in modern societies. First published in 1975, Foucault's book traces the historical development of penal systems and examines how disciplinary mechanisms have evolved to shape individual behavior and societal norms. This article explores the core ideas of *Discipline and Punish*, its historical context, key concepts, and its influence on contemporary thought.

Overview of Discipline and Punish

Historical Context and Background

Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish* was written during a period of significant social and political upheaval in the 20th century. The book reflects on the transformation of punishment from overt, spectacle-based methods like public executions to more subtle, institutional forms of discipline. Foucault draws on the history of prisons, the military, schools, and hospitals to illustrate how disciplinary mechanisms have become embedded in various institutions to regulate and normalize behavior.

The historical starting point of the book is the brutal public executions of the 18th century, which served as a spectacle of punishment. Foucault contrasts this with the emergence of the penitentiary system, exemplified by the Panopticon—a prison design conceptualized by Jeremy Bentham—symbolizing the shift towards surveillance and internalization of discipline.

Key Themes and Objectives

Discipline and Punish aims to demonstrate how modern societies have transitioned from sovereign power—where rulers exercised direct, visible authority—to disciplinary power—where control is exercised subtly through institutions that monitor and normalize individuals. Foucault explores:

- The mechanisms of discipline that produce "docile bodies"
- The rise of surveillance as a means of social control
- The normalization of behavior through institutions
- The relationship between knowledge and power

Core Concepts in Discipline and Punish

1. Sovereign Power vs. Disciplinary Power

Foucault distinguishes between two forms of power:

- **Sovereign Power:** Historically characterized by the power of kings and rulers to dictate law through visible acts of violence, such as executions and public punishments.
- **Disciplinary Power:** A more diffuse form of control that operates through surveillance, normalization, and regulation of behavior within institutions.

While sovereign power relies on spectacle and authority, disciplinary power is more subtle, often invisible, but equally effective in shaping individuals.

2. The Panopticon and Surveillance

The Panopticon—a prison design proposed by Jeremy Bentham—serves as a metaphor for modern surveillance mechanisms. Its key features include:

- A central watchtower allowing guards to observe all prisoners without being seen.
- The prisoners internalize the surveillance, leading to self-discipline.

Foucault argues that modern disciplinary societies operate similarly, with individuals constantly monitored through various institutional practices, leading to self-regulation. This form of surveillance extends beyond prisons to schools, hospitals, workplaces, and even digital spaces.

3. The Body and Discipline

Foucault emphasizes that discipline is fundamentally about the body. Institutions aim to produce "docile bodies" that can be easily controlled and used efficiently. Techniques include:

- Exercises and routines
- Posture and movement control
- Time management

These techniques serve to optimize individuals' bodies for societal needs, aligning them with institutional standards.

4. Normalization and the Production of Knowledge

Disciplinary institutions establish norms—standards of behavior and performance—that individuals are expected to meet. Those who deviate are subjected to correction or punishment. This process leads to

the creation of "normal" and "abnormal" categories, which are reinforced through disciplinary practices.

Furthermore, knowledge becomes intertwined with power, as institutions generate classifications and expertise that sustain social control.

Implications of Foucault's Analysis

1. Power Relations and Modern Society

Foucault's analysis reveals that power is not merely repressive but also productive. It shapes identities, desires, and knowledge. Power operates through discourse, institutions, and practices that define what is normal or deviant.

2. Biopower and Governmentality

Although *Discipline and Punish* primarily focuses on disciplinary mechanisms, Foucault later develops the concepts of biopower and governmentality, which describe how modern states manage populations through health, education, and welfare policies.

3. Resistance and Agency

Foucault emphasizes that where power exists, there is also the potential for resistance. Understanding disciplinary mechanisms opens pathways for challenging oppressive structures and fostering social change.

Critical Reception and Influence

Discipline and Punish has significantly influenced multiple disciplines, including sociology, criminology, history, and cultural studies. Its insights have been applied to understanding:

- The development of modern prisons and penal systems
- The role of surveillance in contemporary society (e.g., digital monitoring)
- The normalization of behaviors in educational and health institutions
- The critique of authoritarian regimes and totalitarian control

Foucault's ideas have also inspired discussions around privacy, autonomy, and the ethics of surveillance technology.

Contemporary Relevance of Discipline and Punish

1. Surveillance Society

In the digital age, surveillance has become pervasive. Governments and corporations collect vast amounts of data, often justified as security or efficiency. The principles of the Panopticon manifest in:

- CCTV cameras
- Data tracking
- Social media monitoring

This raises questions about individual freedom and the extent of social control.

2. Criminal Justice and Penal Reform

Foucault's critique of the prison system has influenced reform movements seeking alternatives to incarceration, emphasizing restorative justice and community-based solutions.

3. Educational and Workplace Discipline

Modern educational and corporate institutions employ disciplinary techniques similar to those described by Foucault, such as standardized testing, performance metrics, and behavioral monitoring.

Conclusion

Discipline and Punish by Michel Foucault remains a foundational text for understanding how power operates in modern society. Its analysis of disciplinary mechanisms, surveillance, and normalization continues to resonate today, especially amid growing concerns over privacy, social control, and institutional authority. By revealing the subtle ways in which power shapes individual and collective behavior, Foucault invites critical reflection on the structures that govern our lives and the possibilities for resistance and emancipation.

Whether examining the history of prisons or analyzing contemporary surveillance practices, Foucault's insights provide a powerful framework for understanding the complex dynamics of power, discipline, and social order. As society evolves, the questions raised in Discipline and Punish remain vital for fostering more just and autonomous communities.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main thesis of Michel Foucault's 'Discipline and Punish'?

Foucault's main thesis is that modern disciplinary institutions, such as prisons, schools, and military organizations, have shifted from overt physical punishment to more subtle forms of control and surveillance that shape individual behavior and social order.

How does Foucault describe the concept of the 'Panopticon' in 'Discipline and Punish'?

Foucault uses the Panopticon as a metaphor for modern surveillance systems, illustrating how constant visibility leads individuals to self-regulate their behavior, thus exemplifying disciplinary power in modern society.

In what ways does 'Discipline and Punish' analyze the transformation of punishment from public spectacle to internalized discipline?

Foucault traces the historical shift from brutal public executions to hidden, institutional forms of discipline, emphasizing how power now operates through normalization, surveillance, and the internalization of rules.

What role does Foucault assign to institutions like prisons and schools in the exercise of disciplinary power?

Foucault argues that institutions like prisons and schools serve as mechanisms of disciplinary power by organizing individuals into compliant, 'docile bodies' through routines, surveillance, and hierarchical observation.

How does 'Discipline and Punish' relate to Foucault's broader concept of power/knowledge?

The book illustrates how disciplinary practices produce 'knowledge' about individuals, which in turn reinforces power; knowledge and power are intertwined, shaping societal norms and individual

behavior.

What relevance does 'Discipline and Punish' have in understanding contemporary issues like mass surveillance and social control?

Foucault's analysis sheds light on how modern technologies of surveillance and data collection serve as tools for social control, creating a disciplinary society where individuals are constantly monitored and regulated.

Additional Resources

Discipline and Punish: Michel Foucault

Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* is a seminal work in modern philosophy and social theory, offering a profound critique of the evolution of power, discipline, and social control. First published in 1975, the book traces the historical transformation of penal systems and explores how mechanisms of discipline have permeated various aspects of societal life, shaping individuals' behavior and consciousness. Foucault's analysis extends beyond prisons, touching upon institutions such as schools, military organizations, hospitals, and even the workplace, illustrating how disciplinary techniques have become fundamental to modern social organization.

This article provides a comprehensive exploration of *Discipline and Punish*, examining its core themes, historical framework, methodological approach, and lasting influence. Through detailed analysis, it aims to elucidate Foucault's critique of power structures and his conception of disciplinary mechanisms in contemporary society.

Historical Context and Purpose of the Work

Transition from Sovereign Power to Disciplinary Power

Foucault's analysis begins with a stark comparison between two forms of power: sovereign power and disciplinary power. Historically, sovereign power was characterized by overt displays of authority—public executions, monarchic dominance, and the assertion of absolute rule. This form of power was centralized, visible, and based on the right to take life or impose death.

However, by the 18th and 19th centuries, Western societies shifted towards a form of power that operated more subtly and pervasively—disciplinary power. Unlike sovereign power, which was exercised through spectacle, disciplinary power sought to regulate individual behavior internally, producing “docile bodies” that conform to societal norms. This transition was driven by the rise of modern institutions and the need for efficient control over increasingly complex social and economic systems.

Foucault's purpose was to uncover this shift and analyze how disciplinary mechanisms became embedded in the fabric of modern society, shaping individuals' minds and bodies subtly yet profoundly.

Methodology and Approach

Foucault employs a historical and genealogical approach, examining a wide array of archival sources, legal documents, institutional records, and philosophical texts. His method involves tracing the genealogy of disciplinary practices, showing how they evolved from medieval practices of punishment into modern techniques of surveillance and normalization.

He emphasizes that power is not merely repressive but productive—it creates knowledge, identities, and social norms. The book's analytical framework combines historical analysis with philosophical

inquiry, challenging conventional notions of justice, punishment, and authority.

The Body and the Carceral: From Public Executions to Modern Surveillance

The Spectacle of Public Punishment

The opening chapters of *Discipline and Punish* vividly describe the brutal public executions and physical punishments characteristic of pre-modern justice systems. Foucault describes how, in the 17th and 18th centuries, public executions served as both punishment and spectacle—a means to reaffirm sovereign authority in a visible, visceral manner.

These punishments aimed to demonstrate power over the body, humiliating and incapacitating the offender publicly. The focus was on inflicting pain and spectacle, with punishment serving as a warning to others. This form of punishment was overt, centralized, and highly visible.

The Transition to Modern Discipline

Foucault argues that the shift from corporeal punishment to disciplinary techniques marked a significant transformation. Instead of public executions, modern institutions employ a range of disciplinary methods aimed at producing obedient, productive individuals.

Key features of this transition include:

- The Panopticon: An architectural design proposed by Jeremy Bentham, consisting of a central

watchtower surrounded by cells. This design enables constant surveillance of inmates, creating a state of conscious and permanent visibility that disciplines behavior without the need for physical punishment.

- Normalization: The process of establishing norms or standards of behavior. Individuals are observed, measured, and compared against these standards, fostering self-regulation.

- Examination: A central technique combining observation, documentation, and classification—used in schools, hospitals, and prisons—to assess and categorize individuals, thereby enabling their control and management.

Foucault emphasizes that through surveillance and normalization, power becomes diffuse and internalized, leading individuals to discipline themselves.

Disciplinary Techniques and Institutions

The Machinery of Discipline

Foucault identifies several techniques that underpin disciplinary power:

- Hierarchical Observation: Continuous supervision, often decentralized, allowing institutions to monitor individuals constantly.

- Normalizing Judgment: Establishing standards and comparing individuals to these standards, leading to the creation of a “normal” and a “deviant.”

- Examination: A combination of observation and assessment that produces knowledge about

individuals, further reinforcing their classification and control.

These techniques serve to produce “docile bodies”—bodies that can be subjected, used, transformed, and improved.

Key Institutions and Their Roles

Foucault explores how disciplinary mechanisms operate across various social institutions:

- Prisons: The quintessential example, where surveillance, classification, and reform are intertwined.

The prison system embodies the shift toward internalized discipline rather than overt punishment.

- Schools: Employed to inculcate discipline through routines, examinations, and grading, shaping individuals’ behaviors and attitudes from a young age.

- Military: Uses drills, routines, and hierarchies to produce obedient soldiers.

- Hospitals and Asylums: Focused on the normalization of health, mental states, and behaviors, employing observation and treatment as disciplinary techniques.

- Workplaces: Modern industries adopt disciplinary methods to increase productivity and compliance.

Through these institutions, disciplinary power becomes a pervasive force, shaping individuals’ bodies and minds across society.

The Panopticon: Surveillance as a Disciplinary Tool

Design and Functionality of the Panopticon

The Panopticon, a prison design conceived by Jeremy Bentham, exemplifies Foucault's analysis of surveillance. Its architectural feature—a central watchtower with radiating cells—allows a single guard to observe all inmates without being seen.

Foucault argues that the Panopticon symbolizes the modern mechanism of surveillance: a system that induces self-discipline through the awareness of constant observation. Even if not observed constantly, individuals internalize the gaze, leading to self-regulation.

Surveillance Beyond Prisons

While the Panopticon was designed for prisons, Foucault notes that surveillance techniques extend into many societal domains:

- Schools monitor student behavior.
- Workplaces oversee productivity.
- Medical and psychological institutions observe and classify individuals.
- Governments employ surveillance for social control and security.

This widespread surveillance has led to a “disciplinary society,” where power operates invisibly but ubiquitously, shaping behavior through constant monitoring and normalization.

Discipline, Power, and Knowledge

Power/Knowledge Nexus

Foucault's analysis underscores the inseparability of power and knowledge. Disciplinary practices generate knowledge—classifications, diagnoses, assessments—that reinforce power relations.

Conversely, knowledge about individuals enables more effective control.

For example, the medicalization of mental health or the classification of criminal offenders serve to normalize and regulate populations, producing “truths” that legitimize disciplinary actions.

Normalization and the Production of Truth

Disciplinary power produces “truths” that define what is normal and abnormal, healthy and pathological. These truths are not universal but are constructed through institutional practices, serving the interests of power.

- Normative judgments shape social behavior.
- Expert knowledge (psychiatrists, doctors, educators) consolidates authority.
- Individuals internalize norms, leading to self-discipline.

This process creates a “network of power” that operates through knowledge, producing obedient subjects.

Implications and Legacy of Discipline and Punish

Critique of Modern Society

Foucault's *Discipline and Punish* challenges the notion that modern society is more humane than its predecessors. Instead, he argues that disciplinary mechanisms have become more subtle, efficient, and pervasive, often operating under the guise of normalization and rationality.

He raises concerns about:

- The loss of individual autonomy.
- The rise of surveillance societies.
- The normalization of conformity at the expense of individuality.

Foucault's critique invites reflection on the ways societal institutions shape identities and behaviors.

Influence on Contemporary Thought

The book has had a profound impact on disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, education, and cultural studies. It has influenced debates on:

- Surveillance and privacy (e.g., the rise of digital monitoring).
- Social control and conformity.
- The nature of power relations in liberal democracies.
- The critique of institutional authority.

Foucault's concept of disciplinary power remains relevant in analyzing contemporary phenomena like social media surveillance, data collection, and the normalization of certain behaviors.

Conclusion: Reassessing Power and Control

Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish* remains a critical text for understanding the subtle mechanisms of power that govern modern society. Its detailed historical analysis reveals how disciplinary techniques have replaced overt punishment, creating a society where control is exercised through surveillance, normalization, and self-regulation.

By exposing the genealogy of discipline, Foucault encourages us to question the legitimacy and effects of institutional power, prompting ongoing debates about freedom, autonomy, and resistance. As surveillance technologies advance and societal norms evolve, the insights from *Discipline and Punish*

[Discipline And Punish Michel Foucault](#)

discipline and punish michel foucault: *Discipline and Punish* Michel Foucault, 1995-04-25 A brilliant work from the most influential philosopher since Sartre. In this indispensable work, a brilliant thinker suggests that such vaunted reforms as the abolition of torture and the emergence of the modern penitentiary have merely shifted the focus of punishment from the prisoner's body to his soul.

discipline and punish michel foucault: *Discipline and Punish* Michel Foucault, 2020 In the Middle Ages there were gaols and dungeons, but punishment was for the most part a spectacle. In this provocative work, Michel Foucault argues that the development of the Western system of prisons, police and legal hierarchies have merely shifted the focus of social control from our bodies to our souls.

discipline and punish michel foucault: *Discipline and Punish* Michel Foucault, 1979 In this brilliant study, one of the most influential philosophers alive sweeps aside centuries of sterile debate about prison reform and gives a highly provocative account of how penal institutions and the power to punish became a part of our lives. Foucault explains the alleged failures of the modern prison by showing how the very concern with rehabilitation encourages and refines criminal activity.

discipline and punish michel foucault: *Discipline and Punish* Michel Foucault, 1977 Before the early 19th century, European ideas of crime and punishment tended to involve very public displays of the power of the monarch and the power of the state against the offending individual. Nowhere was this tendency more evident than in the spectacle of public executions. Those convicted of murder, piracy, counterfeiting, or other notable capital crimes would be taken to a public place for hanging or decapitation, and certain kinds of crimes warranted particularly gruesome punishments. In *Discipline and Punish*, social theorist Michel Foucault directly confronts and

challenges a number of existing ideas surrounding the prison reforms of the late 1700s and early 1800s, and even into the twentieth century. By looking at the evolution of justice systems (focusing primarily on France), he suggests that the shift away from public executions and towards the idea of incarceration and reform within prison walls was a means of reframing the image of the power of society over the individual. Public executions often had the effect of making a criminal into a public martyr, and the ballads and broadsides printed for the common people did less to condemn the crime and more to glorify the criminal. By shifting the focus of justice into the prison and out of the public eye, authorities would have more direct control over the lives of those who had violated the norms of society.

discipline and punish michel foucault: *An Analysis of Michel Foucault's Discipline and Punish* Meghan Kallman, Rachele Dini, 2017-07-05 Michel Foucault is famous as one of the 20th-century's most innovative thinkers – and his work on *Discipline and Punish* was so original and offered models so useful to other scholars that the book now ranks among the most influential academic works ever published. Foucault's aim is to trace the way in which incarceration was transformed between the seventeenth and twentieth centuries. What started as a spectacle, in which ritual punishments were focused on the prisoner's body, eventually became a matter of the private disciplining of a delinquent soul. Foucault's work is renowned for its original insights, and *Discipline and Punish* contains several of his most compelling observations. Much of the focus of the book is on making new connections between knowledge and power, leading Foucault to sketch out a new interpretation of the relationship between *voir*, *savoir* and *pouvoir* – or, 'to see is to know is to have power.' Foucault also dwells in fascinating detail on the true implications of a uniquely creative solution to the problems generated by incarcerating large numbers of criminals in a confined space – Jeremy Bentham's 'panopticon,' a prison constructed around a central tower from which hidden guards might – or might not – be monitoring any given prisoner at any given time. As Foucault points out, the panopticon creates a prison in which inmates will discipline themselves, for fear of punishment, even when there are no guards present. He goes on to apply this insight to the manner in which all of us behave in the outside world – a world in which CCTV and speed cameras are explicitly designed to modify our behavior. Foucault's highly original vision of prisons also ties them to broader structures of power, allowing him to argue that all previous conceptions of prison are misleading, even wrong. For Foucault, the ultimate purpose of incarceration is neither to punish inmates, nor to reduce crime. It is to produce delinquency as a way of enabling the state to control and of structure crime.

discipline and punish michel foucault: *How to Read Foucault's Discipline and Punish* Anne Schwan, Stephen Shapiro, 2011-07-08 Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish* is one of the best-selling works of critical theory and a key text on many undergraduate courses. However, it is a long, difficult text which makes Anne Schwan and Stephen Shapiro's excellent step-by-step reading guide a welcome addition to the *How to Read Theory* series. Undergraduates across a wide range of disciplines are expected to have a solid understanding of Foucault's key terms, which have become commonplace in critical thinking today. While there are many texts that survey Foucault's thought, these are often more general overviews or biographical *précis* that give little in the way of robust explanation and discussion. In contrast, Schwan and Shapiro take a plain-speaking, yet detailed, approach, specifically designed to give students a thorough understanding of one of the most influential texts in contemporary cultural theory.

discipline and punish michel foucault: *Quicklet on Michel Foucault's Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison (CliffNotes-like Summary)* Brett Davidson, 2012-02-29 ABOUT THE BOOK To read and understand Foucault is to know that you are not a free man, but in fact a prisoner/guard in a penitentiary named Western Society. *Discipline and Punish* changed the way the humanities and social sciences understood power and the way that I understood my place in the world. It answers questions like why non-conformists dress like all the other non-conformists and why we all try to hide the fact that we are singing to ourselves in our cars while simultaneously watching other people to see if they are singing to themselves. We all participate in maintaining the norms and rules of our

society. In the Rebellious sixties, young people were attacking the establishment but they did not realize how deeply entrenched the power was and how it flowed, not from the top down, but out of all levels of society as a ubiquitous force. MEET THE AUTHOR Davidson received his BA from the University of Windsor and his MA from Carleton University. He teaches history at Eldercollege in Windsor, Ontario and has published a biography of Charles G.D. Roberts. You can follow his blog at www.hubpages.com/bkeithdavidson. EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK Part one "Torture" begins with the gruesome execution of convicted regicide Robert-Francois Damiens who had attempted to murder Louis XIV and had his sins cleansed by making Amene Honorable. The rest of the book then has to explain how we have moved in only two hundred years from burning hot pincers removing the flesh from your bones to sitting in prison with three meals a day. The societal pressure for the move towards lenience began only decades after the grizzly death of Damiens and came from all levels of society. This period saw the focus of judicial punishment shift from the body to the soul. To use Foucault's phrase, "The soul is the prison of the body." The theatrical displays that accompanied of the earlier forms of punishment are now reserved for the court room. The second part "Punishment" starts with a discussion of the reform movement of the late eighteenth century that forced sovereigns and governments in general distance themselves from the violent act of killing. Judgement was put on display and punishment was hidden away. While capital punishment still exists, it is now done clinically and behind closed doors. Society itself was changing. There was a shift away from violent crimes into property related crimes. It is important to note that while many of the middle class philosophers were writing about this problem the demand for change came from all levels of the society. The lower classes were becoming more sympathetic to the plight of the condemned and even tried to help them at times. "Discipline" is the third part of the book and it deals with the training of the soul so that the society can exert power over it. This section deals with taking the human in any form and moulding it into the desired form. Foucault uses the example of the soldier and how this used to be a position that a man had to fit before he could join an army. Foucault saw a shift in the eighteenth century whereby armies started to believe that they could make soldiers out of any man no matter his condition. This philosophy extends into the society as school, hospital, and prison all have their methods, tests, and drills designed to create the model citizen. This section also explores how these institutions use the "political technology of the body" to control the space and time of the individual to create proper behaviour. Schedules and time tables are used to control the mind and organize the body. Buy a copy to keep reading!

discipline and punish michel foucault: Summary of Michel Foucault's Discipline and Punish Everest Media,, 2022-04-03T22:59:00Z Please note: This is a companion version & not the original book. Sample Book Insights: #1 The execution of Damiens the regicide was recorded by Bouton, an officer of the watch. He was quartered, which meant his flesh was torn apart by red-hot pincers, his right hand holding the knife with which he had committed the parricide. #2 The executioner, Samson, told the court that there was no hope of succeeding. He asked their lordships if they wanted him to have the prisoner cut into pieces. The clerk of the court, Monsieur Le Breton, asked them again, and again the patient said no. The four limbs were then pulled away, and the trunk and the rest were covered with logs and faggots and fire was put to them. #3 The French prison system was based on the Léon Faucher rules, which were written in 1833. The prisoners' day began at six in the morning in winter and five in summer. They worked for nine hours a day, two hours a day was devoted to instruction, and work ended at nine o'clock in winter and eight in summer. #4 The prison time-table of 1786 defines a certain penal style. It was a time when Europe and the United States re-organized their economy of punishment. They eliminated torture as a public spectacle, and replaced it with less physical forms of punishment.

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discipline and punish michel foucault: *The Foucault Effect* Michel Foucault, 1991-07-09

Based on Foucault's 1978 and 1979 lectures on rationalities of government, this work examines the art or activity of government and the different ways in which it has been made thinkable and practicable. There are also contributions of other scholars exploring modern manifestations of government.

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discipline and punish michel foucault: *Punishment and Modern Society* David Garland, 2024-05-31 In this path-breaking book, David Garland argues that punishment is a complex social institution that affects both social relations and cultural meanings. Drawing on theorists from Durkheim to Foucault, he insightfully critiques the entire spectrum of social thought concerning punishment, and reworks it into a new interpretive synthesis. *Punishment and Modern Society* is an outstanding delineation of the sociology of punishment. At last the process that is surely the heart and soul of criminology, and perhaps of sociology as well—punishment—has been rescued from the fringes of these 'disciplines'. . . . This book is a first-class piece of scholarship.—Graeme Newman, *Contemporary Sociology* Garland's treatment of the theorists he draws upon is erudite, faithful and constructive. . . . *Punishment and Modern Society* is a magnificent example of working social theory.—John R. Sutton, *American Journal of Sociology* *Punishment and Modern Society* lifts contemporary penal issues from the mundane and narrow contours within which they are so often discussed and relocates them at the forefront of public policy. . . . This book will become a landmark study.—Andrew Rutherford, *Legal Studies* This is a superbly intelligent study. Its comprehensive coverage makes it a genuine review of the field. Its scholarship and incisiveness of judgment will make it a constant reference work for the initiated, and its concluding theoretical synthesis will make it a challenge and inspiration for those undertaking research and writing on the subject. As a state-of-the-art account it is unlikely to be bettered for many a year.—Rod Morgan, *British Journal of Criminology* Winner of both the Outstanding Scholarship Award of the Crime and Delinquency Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems and the Distinguished Scholar Award from the American Sociological Association's Crime, Law, and Deviance Section

discipline and punish michel foucault: *Classical and Contemporary Sociological Theory* Scott Appelrouth, Laura Desfor Edles, 2008 A unique hybrid of text and readings, this book combines the major writings of sociology's core classical and contemporary theorists with an historical as well as theoretical framework for understanding them. Laura Desfor Edles and Scott A Appelrouth provide not just a biographical and theoretical summary of each theorist/reading, but an overarching scaffolding which students can use to examine, compare and contrast each theorists' major themes and concepts. No other theory text combines such student-friendly explanation and analysis with original theoretical works. Key features include: * Pedagogical devices and visual aids - charts, figures and photographs - to help summarize key concepts, illuminate complex ideas and provoke student interest * Chapters on well-known figures, such as Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Parsons and Foucault as well as an in-depth discussion of lesser known voices, such as Charlotte Perkins-Gilman, WEB Du Bois, and Leslie Sklair * Photos of not only the theorists, but of the historical milieu from which the theories arose as well as a glossary at the back

discipline and punish michel foucault: *The Remnant: Franz Kafka's Letter* Eli Schonfeld, 2024-09-23 As a Jew, Kafka received nothing in inheritance from his father. Nevertheless, throughout his oeuvre, subtly, remnants of Jewish words can be deciphered. Hence, the question at the heart of this book: what remains when what's left is a nothing of Judaism (Letter to the Father)? This question necessitates a philosophical and Jewish reading of his work, prompting a reconsideration of the intricate relationships between the Jew and the West and the Jew and modernity. Thus, this book proposes an examination of Kafka's oeuvre to uncover what remains Jewish therein – at the heart of Europe, amidst modernity – where nothing remains: the enigma of the Letter.

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