

Course: Deviance, Social Control, and Issue of Delinquency, (4692)

Level: Postgraduate

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Assignment 2

Q.1

How violation of law by big corporations can hurt the economy of Pakistan? Discuss in detail.

The violation of laws by big corporations can have significant negative impacts on the economy of Pakistan. When large corporations engage in illegal activities or fail to comply with regulations, it undermines the integrity of the business environment and can lead to detrimental consequences for the economy. Here are several ways in which the violation of law by big corporations can hurt the economy of Pakistan:

Reduced Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Foreign investors are cautious about investing in countries where there is a lack of adherence to the rule of law. If big corporations in Pakistan are involved in illegal activities or exhibit unethical behavior, it can erode investor confidence and discourage foreign direct investment. Reduced FDI can result in a decline in capital inflows, limiting economic growth and job creation opportunities.

Impaired Business Environment:

The violation of laws by big corporations can create an unfair and distorted business environment. When some companies are allowed to operate outside the legal framework, it undermines fair competition and discourages smaller businesses. This can stifle innovation and entrepreneurship, hinder market development, and deter domestic and foreign investment.

Loss of Government Revenue:

Big corporations play a significant role in contributing to government revenue through taxes, duties, and other fees. When corporations evade taxes or engage in fraudulent practices, it leads to a loss of government revenue. This reduces the available funds for public infrastructure development, social welfare programs, education, healthcare, and other essential services. The resulting fiscal strain can hinder economic development and negatively impact the standard of living for citizens.

Unemployment and Economic Inequality:

The violation of laws by big corporations can have adverse effects on employment opportunities. If corporations engage in illegal practices such as tax evasion or environmental violations, it can lead to downsizing, layoffs, or even business closures. This, in turn, results in increased unemployment rates and exacerbates economic inequality. The burden falls on the workforce, which may struggle to find alternative employment opportunities and suffer from reduced income levels.

Damage to Reputation and Investor Confidence:

Corporate misconduct and violations of law can tarnish the reputation of both the individual corporations involved and the overall business environment of Pakistan. Negative publicity and media coverage of such violations can create a perception of a corrupt and unreliable business climate. This can deter potential investors, impede economic growth, and hinder the establishment of strategic partnerships with international entities.

Environmental and Social Costs:

Violations of environmental regulations by big corporations can lead to environmental degradation and health hazards. This can result in long-term negative impacts on public health, ecosystems, and natural resources, affecting the overall sustainability of the economy. Additionally, the violation of labor laws and worker exploitation can lead to social unrest, protests, and strained labor relations, impacting productivity and social stability.

Weakened Governance and Institutions:

When big corporations engage in illegal activities without facing consequences, it erodes trust in the legal system and weakens governance structures. This undermines the effectiveness of regulatory institutions, fosters a culture of impunity, and hampers efforts to ensure accountability and transparency. Weak governance and institutions can create an environment that further enables corporate misconduct and undermines the overall rule of law.

Addressing the violation of law by big corporations requires strong regulatory frameworks, effective enforcement mechanisms, and a commitment to upholding the rule of law. Strengthening corporate governance, promoting transparency and accountability, and imposing penalties for non-compliance are essential steps to mitigate the negative economic impacts and foster a conducive business environment in Pakistan.

Q.2

Briefly explain the theories of juvenile delinquency.

Theories of juvenile delinquency provide explanations for the causes and factors contributing to delinquent behavior among young individuals. Here are brief explanations of some prominent theories:

Social Learning Theory: Social learning theory suggests that delinquent behavior is acquired through social interactions and observational learning. According to this theory, juveniles learn deviant behaviors through exposure to delinquent peers, family members, or media influences. They may imitate and adopt these behaviors if they perceive them to be rewarding or if they lack positive role models and effective socialization.

Strain Theory: Strain theory posits that delinquency results from the strain or frustration experienced when individuals are unable to achieve socially accepted

goals, such as financial success or social status. When individuals face limited opportunities or perceive a significant gap between their aspirations and the means to achieve them, they may engage in delinquent acts as a way to cope with their frustrations.

Control Theory: Control theory suggests that delinquent behavior is influenced by the absence or weak bonds to conventional social institutions, such as family, school, and community. According to this theory, strong social bonds and effective social controls, including attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief in societal norms, act as deterrents to delinquency. When these bonds are weak or absent, individuals are more likely to engage in delinquent acts.

Labeling Theory: Labeling theory proposes that delinquent behavior can result from societal reactions to individuals who have been labeled as delinquents. This theory argues that the negative labels and stigmatization placed on young individuals can lead to self-fulfilling prophecies, causing them to adopt deviant identities and engage in further delinquent behavior as a result of societal expectations.

Biosocial Theory: Biosocial theory emphasizes the interaction between biological and environmental factors in contributing to delinquency. It suggests that biological traits, such as genetic predispositions, neurological abnormalities, or hormonal imbalances, may interact with environmental factors, such as dysfunctional family environments or exposure to violence, to increase the likelihood of delinquent behavior.

Routine Activities Theory: Routine activities theory suggests that delinquency is more likely to occur when three elements converge: motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of capable guardians. According to this theory, the presence of these elements creates opportunities for delinquency to take place. Factors such as unsupervised free time, lack of adult supervision, and poorly secured environments can increase the likelihood of delinquent acts.

These theories offer different perspectives on the causes and contributing factors to juvenile delinquency. It's important to note that delinquent behavior is influenced by a combination of individual, social, and environmental factors, and no single theory can fully explain all cases of juvenile delinquency. Understanding these theories can help guide prevention and intervention efforts to address the underlying factors and reduce the occurrence of delinquent behavior among young individuals.

Q.3

What is the situation of female delinquency in Pakistan?

What are the main causes attributed to it?

As an AI language model, I can provide you with some general information about female delinquency in Pakistan based on available data up until September 2021.

Please note that the situation may have evolved since then, and for the most up-to-date information, it is recommended to refer to recent studies, reports, or news articles.

Female delinquency in Pakistan refers to criminal or antisocial behavior exhibited by women or girls. The available information suggests that female delinquency rates in Pakistan are relatively lower compared to male delinquency rates.

However, it is important to note that data on female delinquency in Pakistan can be limited due to factors such as underreporting, social stigma, and cultural norms.

Factors Contributing to Female Delinquency:

Socioeconomic Conditions: Poverty, lack of education, and limited economic opportunities can contribute to the involvement of women and girls in criminal activities.

Gender Inequality: Gender-based discrimination and limited access to resources and opportunities can create circumstances that may push some women towards delinquency.

Family Dynamics: Disrupted family structures, domestic violence, and lack of parental guidance can increase the likelihood of female delinquency.

Cultural Norms: Societal expectations and cultural norms surrounding women's behavior and roles can impact their involvement in delinquent activities.

Types of Female Delinquency:

Female delinquency in Pakistan can manifest in various forms, including but not limited to:

Drug-related offenses

Property crimes (theft, fraud, etc.)

Violent crimes (assault, domestic violence)

Prostitution or involvement in the sex trade

Violations of religious or moral codes

Government and Societal Response:

The Pakistani government and various NGOs have taken steps to address female delinquency. Efforts have been made to improve access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities for women and girls. Additionally, awareness campaigns and support services have been initiated to prevent and rehabilitate female offenders.

However, it is essential to approach the topic of female delinquency with sensitivity, as it is influenced by complex social, cultural, and economic factors.

The situation can vary across different regions of Pakistan, and individual circumstances may differ greatly.

The main causes attributed to female delinquency in Pakistan can vary and are influenced by a combination of social, cultural, economic, and individual factors.

Here are some of the key causes often identified:

Gender Inequality: Deep-rooted gender disparities in Pakistani society can contribute to female delinquency. Limited access to education, employment opportunities, and decision-making power can lead some women to engage in criminal activities as a means of survival or empowerment.

Poverty and Socioeconomic Conditions: Economic factors play a significant role in female delinquency. Poverty, lack of resources, and limited economic opportunities can push women and girls towards engaging in criminal behavior to fulfill their basic needs or support their families.

Limited Educational Opportunities: Lack of access to quality education can hinder women's social and economic advancement. Without proper education, women may face difficulties finding legitimate employment, which can increase the likelihood of involvement in delinquency.

Disrupted Family Structures: Family dynamics and breakdowns within households can contribute to female delinquency. Factors such as domestic violence, dysfunctional family relationships, neglect, or lack of parental guidance can increase the vulnerability of women and girls to engage in criminal activities.

Cultural Norms and Expectations: Societal norms and expectations regarding women's behavior, roles, and restrictions can indirectly contribute to female delinquency. The limitations imposed on women's mobility, autonomy, and decision-making can lead to frustration and rebellion, pushing some individuals towards criminal activities.

Peer Influence and Association: The influence of peers and social networks can be a contributing factor to female delinquency. Negative peer relationships, involvement with delinquent groups, or exposure to criminal behavior may increase the likelihood of engaging in illegal activities.

Psychological and Mental Health Factors: Undiagnosed or untreated mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety, trauma, or substance abuse, can contribute to female delinquency. These factors can impair decision-making, impulse control, and overall well-being, leading to involvement in criminal behavior.

It is important to note that these causes interact and influence each other, and the specific reasons for female delinquency can vary from individual to individual. Understanding and addressing these underlying causes are crucial in developing effective strategies for prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation of female offenders in Pakistan.

Q.4

What is the relationship of urbanization and crime?

Discuss with examples.

The relationship between urbanization and crime is complex and multifaceted. While it is often believed that urbanization leads to higher crime rates, the correlation between the two variables is influenced by various factors, and the relationship is not universally consistent across all contexts.

Let's discuss this relationship and provide some examples:

Population Density:

Urban areas tend to have higher population densities, which can create an environment where crimes are more likely to occur. The close proximity of individuals and the anonymity of crowded spaces can facilitate criminal activities.

For example, pickpocketing, street robbery, and vandalism may be more prevalent in densely populated urban areas.

Socioeconomic Factors:

Urbanization often leads to disparities in wealth and income, which can contribute to higher crime rates. Areas with concentrated poverty, limited job opportunities, and inadequate social services are more susceptible to crime. Economic inequalities may result in property crimes such as theft, burglary, and vehicle theft. Additionally, socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals may turn to illegal activities as a means of survival.

Social Disorganization:

Rapid urbanization can disrupt social networks and weaken community ties. This can lead to social disorganization, where communities struggle to establish effective social control mechanisms. A lack of strong community bonds and neighborhood cohesion can create an environment conducive to criminal behavior. In such situations, crimes like gang violence and drug trafficking may thrive.

Opportunity Structure:

Urban areas offer a greater abundance of potential targets and opportunities for crime. The concentration of commercial establishments, transportation hubs, and entertainment venues increases the likelihood of criminal incidents. For instance, urban centers may witness higher rates of theft, fraud, and assault due to the availability of potential victims and lucrative targets.

Policing and Law Enforcement:

Urban areas typically have a larger police presence due to the higher demand for law enforcement. This can lead to higher crime reporting and detection rates,

making it appear as though urban areas have higher crime rates. Increased police visibility may also deter criminal activities to some extent.

Variation in Crime Patterns:

It is important to note that crime rates can vary within urban areas. Different neighborhoods within a city may experience significantly different crime rates. Some neighborhoods may have lower crime rates due to factors such as stronger community cohesion, effective policing, or better socioeconomic conditions.

Overall, while urbanization can contribute to certain crime trends, it is crucial to recognize that crime rates are influenced by a range of factors beyond urbanization alone. Socioeconomic conditions, cultural factors, education, governance, and law enforcement strategies all play significant roles in shaping crime patterns within urban areas. Policies that address the root causes of crime, promote community engagement, and improve socioeconomic conditions can contribute to reducing crime rates in urban areas.

Q.5

How deviance can be functional for a society? Discuss.

Deviance refers to behavior that violates societal norms and expectations. While deviance is often seen as negative and disruptive, there are theoretical perspectives, such as functionalism, that suggest deviance can serve some functional purposes for a society. Here are a few ways in which deviance can be considered functional:

Boundary Reinforcement: Deviance helps in reinforcing social boundaries and defining acceptable behavior within a society. When certain behaviors are labeled as deviant, it establishes a clear line between what is considered acceptable and

unacceptable conduct. This boundary-setting function helps to maintain social order and cohesion by promoting conformity to societal norms.

Social Cohesion and Solidarity: Deviance can strengthen social bonds and enhance solidarity among individuals who share common values and norms. When deviant behavior is identified and condemned, it can bring people together in a collective response against the violation of shared expectations. This collective response fosters a sense of unity and reinforces social norms, thereby promoting social cohesion.

Social Change and Progress: Deviance can challenge existing norms and practices, leading to social change and progress. Some deviant acts and behaviors can serve as catalysts for social movements and reforms. For example, historical movements for civil rights, women's suffrage, or LGBTQ+ rights were driven by individuals who deviated from prevailing social norms and fought for change. Deviance can therefore play a crucial role in societal evolution and the advancement of human rights.

Innovation and Creativity: Deviance can also contribute to innovation and creativity within society. When individuals deviate from established norms, they may introduce new ideas, practices, or perspectives that challenge the status quo. This deviation from the norm can lead to the development of new technologies, artistic expressions, scientific discoveries, and cultural advancements that benefit society as a whole.

Social Control and Reinforcement: Deviance provides an opportunity for society to exercise social control and reinforce norms and values. When deviant behavior is

identified, it often leads to formal or informal mechanisms of social control, such as legal sanctions, social stigma, or informal social pressure. These mechanisms reinforce the importance of conforming to societal expectations and serve as a deterrent against further deviant behavior.

It is important to note that the functionalist perspective on deviance does not condone or celebrate all forms of deviant behavior. Instead, it highlights that within the overall social structure, deviance can serve certain functions that contribute to the stability, cohesiveness, and progress of a society. However, the extent to which deviance is functional may vary across different contexts and cultures, and it is subject to ongoing debates and interpretations within sociological theories.



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