

(1)

White note

(10)

Deviance and white collar crime in Pakistan.

Answer

Deviance and White-Collar Crime in Pakistan

Introduction

Every society establishes moral and legal codes that define acceptable behavior. When individuals act contrary to these expectations, their behavior is termed deviant. In Pakistan, deviance manifests in both visible and hidden forms — from street-level crimes to elite financial

corruption. Among the elites, white-collar crime stands out as a sophisticated and socially damaging type of deviance.

i) Deviance in Pakistan

Definition of Deviance

Deviance is defined as "any behaviour, belief, or condition that violates the cultural norms or social expectations of a society." It is not limited to criminal acts but includes all forms of moral and social disobedience that challenge the collective conscience of a community.

Nature and Examples in Pakistan

Deviance in Pakistan ranges from petty offenses like bribery and cheating to moral corruption, tax evasion, and abuse of authority. It reflects the widening gap between societal ideals and actual behaviour.

Causes of Deviance

- Economic Pressure: Unemployment and poverty drive people toward unlawful means.
- Weak Moral Foundations: Decline in religious and ethical education.
- Institutional Failure: Inconsistent law enforcement and selective justice.
- Cultural Tolerance: Social acceptance of minor corruption normalizes deviance.
- Rapid Social Change: Urbanization and materialism weaken traditional moral controls.

Consequences of Deviance

Deviance weakens public morality, damages the social fabric, and undermines respect for authority. It leads to cynicism, injustice, and alienation among citizens, ultimately threatening national harmony.

ii) White-Collar Crime in Pakistan

Definition of White-Collar Crime in Pakistan

The term white-collar crime was first introduced by Edwin H. Sutherland, who defined it as:

"A crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation."

It involves deceit and manipulation rather than physical violence, making it one of the most concealed yet destructive forms of deviance in modern societies.

Common Types in Pakistan

- **Corruption and Bribery:** Common in government departments and administrative dealings.
- **Tax Evasion and Financial Manipulation:** Reduces state revenue and promotes inequality.
- **Money Laundering:** Illegal transfer of assets to foreign accounts.

- Corporate Fraud: Embezzlement, fake accounts and insider trading.
- Public Fund Misuse: Ghost projects and inflated contracts in ~~development~~ sectors.

Causes of White-Collar Crime

- Weak Accountability Mechanisms: Delayed justice and institutional interference.
- Political Patronage and Elite Immunity: Powerful individuals avoid punishment.
- Moral Corruption: Lack of integrity in public service and business ethics.
- Economic Greed: Materialistic culture promotes dishonest wealth accumulation.
- Low Conviction Rate: Encourages repetition due to minimal legal deterrence.

Consequences for Society:

white collar crime undermines governance, deepens inequality, and damages Pakistan's global reputation. It erodes public confidence, hinders foreign investment, and diverts funds from essential development sectors like education and health.

iii) Control Measures and Solutions

• Institutional and Legal Reforms

- Strengthen independent accountability institutions like NAB and FIA.
- Ensure speedy and impartial trials for economic offenders.
- Enforce strict penalties for misuse of power and corruption.

• Ethical and Educational Reforms

- Introduce moral and civic education in schools and universities.
- Promote ethical professionalism in public and

private sectors.

- Use media campaigns to restore social intolerance toward corruption.

• Administrative and Technological Solutions

- Adopt e-governance and digital monitoring to reduce human discretion.
- Encourage transparency in public spending through open data systems.
- Protect whistleblowers and reward transparency initiatives.

Conclusion

Deviance and white-collar crime in Pakistan reflect deep moral and institutional decay. White deviance disrupts social values, while-collar crime silently corrodes economic and ethical foundations. The path to reform lies in strong accountability, transparent governance, and moral regeneration — so that honesty, justice, and integrity once again become the cornerstones of Pakistani society.

answer is too long for 10 marks

10 marks note is max 4-5 pages

reduce the answer

over all answer is fine

write theoretical perspective too

social learning theory

etc

7/10 over all good word there is no need of conclusion

note