

All crimes are deviance, but not all deviant behaviors are crimes.”

Here's the explanation:

◆ 1. Why all crimes are deviance?

- **Crime** means a behavior that breaks the **law** and is punishable by the state.
 - Since crimes violate both **formal rules (laws)** and often **social norms**, they are always considered **deviant**.
 - Example (Bangladesh): **Bribery** is a crime under anti-corruption laws. It is also considered socially unacceptable (deviant).
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◆ 2. Why not all deviant behaviors are crimes?

- **Deviance** is broader than crime. It refers to any behavior that **goes against social norms** (but may not break the law).
 - Some deviant acts may be **strange, unusual, or frowned upon**, but they are **not illegal**.
 - Example (Bangladesh):
 - A woman wearing a *saree with sneakers* in a rural village may be seen as **deviant** because it breaks tradition, but it's **not a crime**.
 - Choosing not to marry or fasting in a non-religious way might be seen as deviant in some communities, but there is **no law** against it.
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Conclusion:

- All crimes = deviant (because they violate both law and norms).
- Not all deviance = crime (because many unusual or non-traditional behaviors are not illegal).

1. Market-Oriented Theories

Basic Argument:

These theories say that countries can grow rich if they follow the free market system. If people are free to make their own economic choices and countries open their borders to trade, development will happen. Modern values, technology, and institutions are seen as the key to success.

Criticism:

- They blame poor countries for being poor instead of looking at how rich countries affect them.
 - They ignore how governments can help with development.
 - They cannot explain why some countries grow fast while others stay poor.
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2. Dependency Theories

Basic Argument:

Dependency theories say that poor countries are poor because rich countries exploit them. Through colonialism and multinational companies, wealthy countries take resources and wealth, keeping poor nations dependent and underdeveloped.

Criticism:

- They explain underdevelopment in Africa and Latin America well, but not the success stories like China, Brazil, or Singapore.
 - They focus too much on outside exploitation and ignore local problems such as corruption or weak governance.
 - Some poor countries have developed even while multinational companies were present.
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3. World-Systems Theory

Basic Argument:

This theory looks at the world as one big system. It divides countries into **core (rich and powerful)**, **periphery (poor and weak)**, and **semi-periphery (in between)**. Core countries profit the most, while periphery countries remain dependent.

Criticism:

- It is very complex and hard to model clearly.
 - It ignores culture, religion, and nationalism, which also shape economies.
 - It gives too much importance to nation-states, even though today multinational corporations are stronger in many ways.
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4. Global Commodity Chains Theory

Basic Argument:

This theory focuses on how global businesses and production chains connect countries. It studies how products are made step by step across different nations, from raw materials to finished goods.

Criticism:

- It gives too much importance to business decisions.
- It ignores the role of governments and workers, even though they also shape economic growth.

1. Capital

Definition: Any resource (not only money) that people use to improve their life and position in society.

👉 **Example (BD):** Money, land, higher education, skills, social respect.

2. Social Capital

Definition: The value of your social connections, networks, and relationships.

👉 **Example (BD):**

- A student gets a job more easily if his father knows a powerful officer.
 - A shopkeeper sells more if he has good relations with local people and leaders.
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3. Cultural Capital

Definition: Knowledge, skills, education, manners, lifestyle, and taste that give people respect and advantage in society.

👉 **Example (BD):**

- A Dhaka University graduate has higher job chances.
 - Speaking fluent English or wearing formal dress makes people respect you.
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4. Types of Cultural Capital

1. Embodied Cultural Capital

- **Definition:** Skills, manners, or knowledge you carry inside yourself.
- **Example (BD):** City children speak English from school, rural children usually cannot.

2. Objectified Cultural Capital

- **Definition:** Cultural goods or things you own.
- **Example (BD):** Having a big library, laptop, or paintings at home.

3. Institutionalised Cultural Capital

- **Definition:** Recognition from institutions like degrees or certificates.
- **Example (BD):** BUET/Medical/Dhaka University certificate gives you high status in jobs.

Is Social Capital Good or Bad?

Good sides (Positive)

- **Support & help:** Connections give you help in study, job, or business.
👉 Example: A village student gets scholarship information because his teacher guides him.
 - **Trust & safety:** People trust each other in a strong social network.
👉 Example: In rural Bangladesh, neighbors help each other in weddings or emergencies.
 - **Opportunities:** Knowing the “right people” can open doors.
👉 Example: A businessman with political contacts gets loans or contracts faster.
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Bad sides (Negative)

- **Unfair advantage:** People with powerful connections get jobs or benefits, even if less qualified.
👉 Example: A less talented student gets a government job because his uncle is an MP, while a poor but talented student is ignored.
- **Exclusion:** If you don't belong to a strong network, you may miss opportunities.
👉 Example: Rural students without connections struggle to enter elite universities.
- **Corruption & nepotism:** Social capital can turn into favoritism.
👉 Example: “চাকরি পাবার জন্য চেনাজানা লাগে” (nepotism in Bangladesh jobs)