

# **Journal of Law and Social Deviance**

Volume Nineteen

2020

Interdisciplinary and Independent Studies of  
Sociality, Deviance, and Law

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Journal of Law and Social Deviance © 2020

ISSN 2164-4721 (online)

ISSN 2165-5219 (print)

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## ABSTRACT CONTENTS

Journal Contents.....ii

Blind Rhyme: The Reasonable Person Standard  
Violates the First Amendment

Carmen M. Cusack.....1

Law Enforcement Efforts Reducing Flood Risk in  
Palembang City

Azhar Azhar .....2

Brain Immaturity and Juvenile Delinquency:  
Empirical Evidence, Age-related Legal Debate, and  
Ethical Concerns

Yu Du.....3

International Protection of Minorities Rights and  
Islamic Law: A Comparative Study

Nehaluddin Ahmad and  
Arman bin Haji Asmad.....5

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## JOURNAL CONTENTS

Editor's Introduction.....i

Contribution.....ii

Blind Rhyme: The Reasonable Person Standard  
Violates the First Amendment

Carmen M. Cusack.....1

Law Enforcement Efforts Reducing Flood Risk in  
Palembang City

Azhar Azhar .....41

Brain Immaturity and Juvenile Delinquency:  
Empirical Evidence, Age-related Legal Debate, and  
Ethical Concerns

Yu Du.....76

International Protection of Minorities Rights and  
Islamic Law: A Comparative Study

Nehaluddin Ahmad and  
Arman bin Haji Asmad.....141

**BLIND RHYME:  
THE REASONABLE PERSON  
STANDARD VIOLATES THE FIRST  
AMENDMENT**

Carmen M. Cusack

The reasonable person standard challenges the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. It may violate the First Amendment when the law requires people to define their persons or ideas according to standardized ideas. For example, gender norms may create distinct standards of reasonableness. This Article presents case law about the reasonable person in Section II. Section III discusses free speech standards, judicial review standards, and criminal law. Section IV shows how the Equal Protection clause in conjunction with the First Amendment may be violated by the reasonable person standard. Section V concludes.

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS REDUCING FLOOD RISK IN PALEMBANG CITY**

Azhar Azhar

This Article aims to identify law enforcement in the City of Palembang, analyze the performance of officials in granting permits to transfer the function of wetlands to land built, and examine law enforcement in an effort to reduce flood risk. The explanatory survey was used in this study. The sampling technique was done in random sampling. Data was processed descriptively, and also using qualitative and quantitative analysis. This study was carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, documentation and audio visual. The result shows that there still exists a legal vacuum, the lack of commitment of authorities in enforcing the law relating to the reduction of the risk of flooding, lack of facilities and infrastructure landfills and drainage, the lack of culture to dispose of waste in place and the lack of public awareness of the risk of flooding.

Azhar

**BRAIN IMMATURITY AND  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:  
EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE, AGE-  
RELATED LEGAL DEBATE,  
AND ETHICAL CONCERNS**

Yu Du

Brain development research has revealed that the adolescent brain continues to mature until the mid-20s. Adolescence is a unique developmental period with large brain structural and functional changes. The evidence of brain development offers new insights in understanding adolescent decision-making, impulsivity, and delinquency. Its practical implications are widespread and extend to juvenile justice policy and practice. Yet, public policy is struggling to keep up with brain science. Adolescent brain immaturity has shaped age-related policy debates about how to determine the legal age cutoff for substance use and when to consider an adolescent as mature enough for legal processing. Application of brain science in legal contexts has engendered several social, legal, and ethical concerns, such as determining juvenile culpability, identifying at-risk individuals, and applying neuro-prediction

Du

techniques. These issues are critical to address because policy changes may have unintended effects on adolescents and other vulnerable groups. Further, discussing the role of adolescent brain development in determining legal maturity, explaining delinquent behaviors, and informing public policies can facilitate research-to-practice translation and increase its effectiveness.

## **INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF MINORITIES RIGHTS AND ISLAMIC LAW: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

Nehaluddin Ahmad and Arman bin Haji Asmad

Minority protection operates on the assumption that religious, cultural, and linguistic affiliations are essential features of what it means to be a human. “Minority-ism” and its inseparable accompaniment “minority rights” are the most complex notions around the world, and despite all theoretical assertions, have so far escaped any distinct definition that may be applied universally. The issue of minority rights is at the core of the notion of civic rights, and the objective in this Article is to demonstrate that Islam did institutionalize civic rights for the minorities, and that there is no room in Islam for anyone to question these rights of minorities or to use religion to obstruct any of these rights, inasmuch as civic rights in Islam are applicable to all, without discrimination. The Article explores the comparative position of minorities rights and privileges under international law and Islamic jurisprudence.