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Q.1 Discuss scope of Criminology as science dealing with study of criminal law, forensics and criminal investigation?

Criminology, as an interdisciplinary science, encompasses a broad scope that delves into the intricate dynamics of criminal law, forensics and criminal investigation. It seeks to unravel the complexities of criminal behaviour, the factors that contribute to crime, and the mechanisms employed to prevent and control criminal activities.

CRIMINAL LAW:

Criminology examines the legal framework governing criminal conduct, analyzing the definition of crimes, the elements of offenses and the legal ramifications of criminal acts. It delves into the principles of criminal justice, exploring concepts like mens rea,

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actus reus, and the burden of proof. Criminologists investigate the evolution of criminal law, analysing how legal codes have adapted to changing societal norms and the emergence of new forms of crime. Criminological theories provide valuable frameworks for understanding and shaping of criminal law.

DETERRENCE THEORY:

This theory suggests that individuals are deterred from committing crimes when they perceive a high probability of being caught and punished. In Pakistan, the introduction of harsher punishments for certain offenses, such as terrorism and narcotics trafficking, reflects the application of deterrence theory in criminal law.

STRAIN THEORY:

This theory posits that individuals

may turn to crime when they experience strain or frustration due to economic hardship, social isolation, or limited opportunities for legitimate success. In Pakistan, addressing social and economic inequalities through poverty reduction programs and education initiatives can help mitigate strain and reduce crime rates. Another application of criminology in Pakistan's criminal law can be seen during the formation of 2013 Anti Terrorism Act (ATA). It exemplifies the application of criminology in criminal law. Criminologists played a crucial role in drafting and shaping the ATA, drawing upon their understanding of criminal behavior, terrorists' motivations, and effective counterterrorism strategies. The ATA's provisions, such as enhanced investigation powers, stricter punishments for terrorist offenses, and the establishment

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of specialized anti-terrorism courts,
seft criminological insights into
the prevention and prosecution of
terrorism-related crimes.

FORENSICS:-

The scientific arm of criminology,
forensics play a crucial role in
criminal investigations. Criminologists
utilize forensic techniques to gather,
analyze, and interpret evidence from
crime scenes. They employ a range of
specialized methods, including DNA
analysis, fingerprint identification,
and trace evidence examination, to
reconstruct the events of a crime and
identify perpetrators. Forensics provide
crucial links in the chain of evidence,
strengthening the prosecution's case
and aiding in the pursuit of justice.

Example:- The 2002 Lahore ^{High} Court

Bombing investigation highlights the significance of forensics in Pakistani criminal justice. Criminologists, working alongside forensic experts, meticulously collected and analyzed evidence from the crime scene, including DNA samples, fingerprints and explosive residue. Their expertise proved instrumental in identifying the suspects and reconstructing the events of the bombing, leading to successful prosecution.

Theories:-

LOCARD'S EXCHANGE PRINCIPLE: This principle states that whenever two objects come into contact, there is an exchange of trace evidence. In Pakistan, forensic experts apply Locard's principle to link suspects to crime scenes by analyzing trace evidence such as fingerprints, DNA and fibers.

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS: This

Technique involves analyzing the shape, size, and distribution of bloodstains at a crime scene to reconstruct the events of the offense and identify the perpetrator's actions. In Pakistan, blood stain pattern analysis has been used in investigation of murder, assault, and other violent crimes.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION:

Criminologists contribute to the field of criminal investigation by developing and refining investigative techniques, analyzing crime patterns, and assessing in conducting thorough and objective investigations, ensuring that evidence is properly collected, preserved and analyzed. Criminological research guides investigators in understanding offender behaviour, anticipating criminal activity, and identifying potential suspects.

Examples- The 2018 Karachi police operation against the notorious criminal group, Lyari gang, demonstrates the application of criminology in criminal investigation. Criminologist assisted law enforcement agencies in developing a comprehensive understanding of the gang's structure, modus operandi, and social networks. The criminological report guided the investigation, leading to the arrest of key gang members and the disruption of their criminal activities.

THEORIES: RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY:

This theory suggests that individuals make rational decisions based on a cost-benefit analysis. In Pakistan, criminal investigators apply rational choice theory to understand offender motivations, predicts their actions and identify potential targets.

SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS: This technique involves mapping the relationships between individuals or groups to identify patterns of association and potential criminal networks. In Pakistan, social network analysis has been used to investigate organized crime groups and identify potential collaborators.

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The intersection of criminology, criminal law, forensics and criminal investigation is essential for unraveling the mysteries of crime and ensuring the pursuit of justice. Criminals play a critical role in understanding the nature of crime, identifying its causes, and developing effective strategies for prevention and control. Their expertise in these interconnected fields contributes to a safer and more just society.