

Criminology

Q How does Deviance varies from time to time and Place to Place? Substantiate with examples by keeping Pakistan in Perspective.

Deviance, which refers to behaviors that departs from societal norms or expectations, can indeed vary significantly from time to time and Place to Place!

These variations are influenced by cultural, social, economic, and historical factors. Let's explore how deviance varies in Pakistan, taking into account examples and considering the changing contexts over time.

1- Cultural Norms:

- **DRESS Code:** In Pakistan, the acceptable attire for men and women has evolved over time. In the past, women wearing western-style clothing might have been considered deviant, while today it's more common and accepted in urban areas.

2- Religious influence:

- Blasphemy Laws: Pakistan has strict blasphemy laws which have led to a number of cases of perceived blasphemy concerning religious beliefs. People who express non-conforming religious views can face severe consequences.

3- Social And Economic Factors

- Gender Roles: Traditional gender roles in Pakistan have been shifting, with more women entering the workforce. This has challenged societal norms and sparked debates on women's independence and autonomy.

4- Political Climate:

- Political Dissent: Criticizing the government or its policies can be considered deviant, especially during periods of political unrest, protests, and demonstrations.

are sometimes met with harsh responses from authorities.

6. Technology And Communication

Social Media: The advent of social media has opened up new avenues for expressing dissent and defiance. Online activism and criticism of societal norms become more common, leading to debates over freedom of expression.

7. Generation Differences:

Youth Culture: Younger generations in Pakistan may have different perspectives on what is considered deviant compared to their elders. For instance, their views on dating, relationships, and socializing may differ.

8. Urban vs. Rural Divide:

Conservatism: There is often a significant difference in

The acceptance of deviant behaviors differs between urban and rural areas. Urban centers tend to be more liberal and open to diverse behaviors, whereas rural areas may adhere more strictly to traditional norms.

8- Economic Disparities:

• **Income Inequality:** Economic disparities can lead to deviant behaviors such as theft, fraud or other forms of illegal activity. These disparities can be more pronounced in certain regions or among specific socio-economic groups.

9- Globalization:

• **Cultural Influence:** Pakistan's exposure to global media and culture has influenced norms and values, leading to changes in what is considered deviant. For instance, the (acceptable exp) acceptance of foreign music and entertainment has increased over time.

10-legal changes:

- LGBTQ + Rights: legal changes and debates around LGBTQ rights in Pakistan have challenged traditional norms related to sexual orientation and gender identity.

In conclusion, deviance in Pakistan, like in any other society, is not static. It evolves over time due to a complex interplay of cultural, social, economic, political, and technological factors. What is considered deviant can vary widely, even within Pakistan, and is subject to change as the society itself evolves. It's important to note that what may be considered deviant in one context may be completely acceptable in another, highlighting the dynamic nature of deviance.

Q write a comprehensive note on the Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan. Suggest measures for the improvement of Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan.

The Juvenile System in Pakistan is designed to address the unique needs and circumstances of children who come into conflicts with the law. It aims to ensure their rights are protected, promote rehabilitation, and prevent them from becoming repeat offenders. Here is a comprehensive overview of the Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan, along with suggested measures for improvement.

Overview of the Juvenile Justice System In Pakistan

1. Legal Framework:

The main legislative framework for Juvenile Justice in Pakistan is the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000 (JJSO). It sets

out the legal procedures and protections for juveniles (children under the age of 18) who are in conflict with the law.

2- Separate Legal System:

The JJSO established a separate legal system for juveniles, distinct from the adult criminal justice system. This system is meant to be more focused on rehabilitation and reintegration rather than punishment.

3- Special Courts:

The JJSO establishes juvenile courts, which are responsible for handling cases involving juveniles. These courts are intended to be more child-friendly and emphasize restorative justice principles.

4- Rights And Protections:

Juveniles have specific rights and protections under the JJSO,

including the right to legal representation, confidentiality of proceeding and protection from physical or psychological harm.

5- Rehabilitation Programs:

- The JJSO emphasizes rehabilitation and reintegration of juveniles into society. It allows for various diversionary measures, such as counseling and community services, to be used instead of incarceration.

6- Counseling And Education:

- The system promotes the provision of educational and vocational training opportunities for juveniles in conflict with the law to improve their future prospects.

7- Age Verification:

- Procedures are in place to verify the age of the juveniles, as it is crucial to ensure that

Children are not mistakenly treated as adults in the criminal justice system.

Measures for the Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System In Pakistan

1- Raise Awareness: create public awareness campaign to educate the public, law enforcement agencies and the legal community about the principle and importance of the Juvenile Justice System.

2- Strengthen legal Representation: Ensure that all Juvenile have access to competent legal representation to safeguard their rights and provide them with adequate defense.

3- Training for Juvenile Justice Professionals: Provide training

for Judges, lawyers, Probation officers, and law enforcement officials in Juvenile Justice Principles, child Psychology, and Restorative Justice Practices.

4- Child-Friendly Facilities:

Establish child-friendly courtrooms and detention facilities that are conducive to the emotional and psychological well-being of juveniles.

5- Alternative Dispute Resolution:

Promote the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as mediation and counseling, to divert juveniles away from the formal Justice system where appropriate.

6- Restorative Justice Programs:

Expand the use of restorative Justice Programs that involve victims, offenders, and the community in the resolution of conflicts and the rehabilitation

8. Juvenile Offenders.

7- Data Collection And Research
Conduct research and collect data on the effectiveness of the Juvenile Justice system to identify areas for improvement and evidence-based policy changes.

8- Enhanced Rehabilitation

Services: Invest in programs that offer comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration services, including education, vocational training, and mental health support.

9- Community Involvement:

Involve communities in the rehabilitation process by encouraging their participation in support networks for juvenile offenders.

10- Regular Monitoring And

Evaluation: Establish mechanism for the regular monitoring and evaluation of the Juvenile Justice system to ensure compliance with international standards and the protection of Juvenile rights.

Improving the Juvenile Justice system in Pakistan is essential for safeguarding the rights and well-being of children, preventing recidivism and building a more just and inclusive society. It requires concerted efforts from government agencies, civil society organizations, and the legal community to create a system that truly prioritizes the best interests of the child.

Q. What is meant by forensic criminal investigation? What are the hurdles in streamlining the forensic criminal investigation in Pakistan?

Forensic Criminal

Investigation refers to the process of using scientific and technical methods and principles to collect, analyze, and interpret physical evidence from a crime scene. The goal is to uncover the truth about a crime, identify suspects, and present evidence in a court of law. Forensic investigations are crucial for solving crimes and ensuring the justice system operates effectively.

In the context of Pakistan, there are several hurdles in streamlining the forensic criminal investigation process:

1- Lack of Resources: One of the major challenges in the allocation of resources for forensic laboratories, equipment, and personnel in Pakistan are underfunded and understaffed, leading to delays in processing evidence.

2- Backlog of Cases: The backlog of cases waiting for forensic analysis is a significant problem. Due to the limited capacity of forensic labs, evidence often sits unprocessed for extended periods, which can lead to delayed justice.

3- Training And Expertise: There is a shortage of trained forensic experts and forensic scientists in Pakistan. Proper training and education are essential to ensure the accurate collection and analysis of evidence.

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4- Infrastructure And

Technology: outdated technology and infrastructure hinder and efficient processing of evidence. Investing in modern forensic equipment and facilities is crucial for improving the quality and speed of investigations.

5- Chain of Custody:

Maintaining the chain of custody for evidence is essential to ensure its integrity. Weaknesses in this area can lead to evidence tampering and compromise the investigation.

6- Legal Framework:

The legal framework governing forensic evidence in Pakistan needs to be updated to

meet international standards, clear guidelines on the collection, handling, and preservation of forensic evidence are essential.

7- Coordination And Cooperation

collaboration among law enforcement agencies, forensic labs, and the judiciary is essential. Ensuring effective communication and cooperation b/w these entities can streamline the investigative process.

8- Public Awareness ^{ers}

There is a need for greater public awareness about the importance of forensic evidence in criminal investigations. This includes educating law enforcement, lawyers, judges, and the general public on the role of forensics in the justice system.

9- Quality Control:

Implementing stringent quality control measures

within forensic labs is essential to ensure the accuracy and reliability of results.

10- Legal Challenges

Admissibility of forensic evidence in court can be a challenge. Ensuring that judges are well-informed about the validity and limitations of forensic evidence is crucial.

11- Overburdened Judicial

System: The Judicial System in Pakistan is often overburdened with cases. Delays in court proceedings can impact the timely presentation of forensic evidence and the overall pace of investigations.

12- Ethical Concerns:

Ensuring ethical practices with the forensic

community is vital to maintain public trust. Instances of misconduct or corruption can undermine the credibility of forensic evidence.

Streamlining the forensic criminal investigation process in Pakistan requires a multi-pronged approach that includes increased funding, capacity building, legal reforms, and improved coordination among relevant stakeholders. Addressing these hurdles is essential to enhance the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and ensure the fair and timely resolution of criminal cases.

Q. Is Community Policing an effective tool to subside crime rates in a society? Comment.

Community Policing is generally considered an effective tool for reducing crime and improving overall safety in a society. This approach to law enforcement emphasizes collaboration b/w Police (officers) and the communities they serve. Here are some key reasons why Community Policing can be an effective crime reduction strategy.

1. Building Trust & Relationships

Community Policing focuses on building trust and positive relationships b/w law enforcement officers and community members. When there is mutual trust, residents are more likely to cooperate with the Police, share information about criminal activities, and report crimes.

2- Proactive Problem Solving:
Community Policing encouraged
Proactive Problem-solving rather
than simply responding to incid-
ents after they occur. Police
officers work with the
community to identify and
address the root causes of
crime, such as social issues,
neighborhood disputes, and
drug addiction.

3- Preventive Measures:

By working closely
with communities, Police can
implement preventive measures
tailored to the specific needs
of each neighborhood. This
might include increasing Police
presence in high-crime areas,
organizing community patrols,
or implementing community
watch programs.

4- Early Intervention:

Community Policing
enables law enforcement to

identify at-risk individuals, particularly young people, and intervene before they become involved in criminal activities. This approach often includes youth engagement programs and mentoring.

5- Reducing Fear of

Crime: when community members perceive police officers as approachable and helpful, it can reduce the fear of crime in the community. Reduced fear can lead to a more stable and safe environment.

6- Problem-oriented Policing

Community Policing encourages officers to focus on specific problems within the community, such as drug hotspots or gang-related issues. This targeted approach can lead to more effective crime

reduction.

7- Cultural Sensitivity:
Community Policing
Promotes cultural sensitivity
and understanding. Police
officers are trained to respect
the diverse backgrounds
and perspective of the
community, which can help
reduce tension and misunder-
standings.

8. Transparency &

Accountability
Community Policing often involves
mechanisms for transparency and
accountability, such as civilian
oversight and community review
boards. This can help ensure
that police conduct is fair and
just.

9. Reduction In Recidivism:
Community Policing
efforts that emphasize

rehabilitation and support services can help reduce recidivism rates. Providing resources and guidance to individuals re-entering society after incarceration can prevent them from returning to a life of crime.

10- Community Engagement

By involving community members in the decision-making process and encouraging their active participation in crime prevention efforts, Community Policing creates a sense of ownership and responsibility within the community.

While community policing has many advantages, its effectiveness depends on various factors, including the commitment of law enforcement agencies, adequate training of officers, community engagement, and the availability of resources.

It is not a one-size-fits-all solution, and its impact may vary from one community to another.

In conclusion, Community Policing can be an effective tool for reducing crime ratios in a society, especially when implemented thoughtfully and with a genuine commitment to building trust and collaborations b/w law enforcement and communities. It complements traditional Policing method by addressing the underlying causes of crime and involving the community in the effort to create safer neighborhoods.