

## Question

Define Criminology. Discuss the scope of criminology in Pakistan.

Answer:

There is no universal definition of crime yet many criminologists try to define crime based on its causes and corrections etc. The study of crime is criminology and the field of criminology encompasses various other fields of study i.e. sociology, psychology, law and anthropology etc. Many Pakistani universities and departments offer degrees and jobs in criminology respectively.

### Definitions of Criminology:

Criminology is the scientific study of crimes and the nature, cause, extent and control of the crimes and criminals.

1. Coleman and Norris termed criminology as an analysis of:

- a) nature of crime
- b) causes of crimes
- c) formation of criminal law
- d) enforcement of law
- e) how crime can be controlled

2. In the words of D. P. Tatt:

“Criminology is the study of understanding and prevention of crime as well as punishment/treatment of criminals.”

3. According to Elliot:

“Criminology is a scientific study of crime and its treatment.”

4. Sutherland says:

Criminology is a body of knowledge regarding crime as a social concept and includes the study of the:

- a) Process of making laws
- b) Process of breaking laws
- c) The process of reacting towards the breaking of laws.

In 1885, an Italian law professor Raffaele Garofalo coined the term “criminology”. The French anthropologist Paul Topinaud used it for the first time in French (criminologie) around the same time.

Raffaele Garofalo defined crime, not as a violation of law, but as a violation



of nature.

## Scope of Criminology in Pakistan

Criminology is a multidisciplinary field that involves the study of crime, criminal behavior and the criminal justice system.

In Pakistan, criminologists can play a crucial role in reducing crime rates by analyzing and addressing various factors that contribute to criminal behavior. The scope of criminology and the areas where criminologists can put their efforts to reduce crime in Pakistan are given below:

The scope of criminology in Pakistan is vast and includes various areas:

### 1. Academia and Research:

Pakistani universities and research centres have started offering degrees in criminology at the undergraduate and graduate levels. For example: the universities where criminology is being studied as a discipline are

Punjab University, Minhaj University Lahore, Riphah University Faisalabad, Peshawar University, Jamshore University and Karachi University. Punjab University Lahore now offers BS criminology as a degree program.

## 2. Jobs in Investigation Departments

There are various departments in Pakistan which offer jobs after studying criminology that include:

1. Punjab Forensic Science Agency
2. Punjab Public Service Commission
3. Sindh Police
4. FIA Cyber Crime Wing etc.

Jobs like Crime Scene Investigator, Inspector Anti-Corruption, Deputy Superintendent Jail etc. are offered to the criminologists. A graduate in criminology can also expect to work in the public and private sectors such as State Police, Central Police, CBI, FBI, NGOs, human rights agencies and hospitals etc. Furthermore, it is one



of the elective subjects of the prestigious CSS exams.

### 3. Other Jobs:

There are other highest-paying jobs <sup>as well,</sup> one can get with a criminal justice degree such as:

- a) Financial examiners
- b) University professor
- c) Community Probation and Control Officer
- d) Security Managers
- e) Fire Investigators
- f) Customs officers
- g) Loss Prevention Specialist etc.

### 4. Violent Extremism and Terrorism

Criminologists in Pakistan are engaged in research aimed at understanding the root causes of violent extremism and developing effective strategies for preventing and responding to terrorist attacks [Jabeen and Fatima, 2019]. This includes studying the psychological and social factors that contribute to radicalization, as well as developing community-based interventions

that promote social inclusion and resilience.

## 5. Urban Crime and Violence

Pakistan's cities have experienced high levels of crime and gang violence in recent years, and criminologists are working to develop evidence-based interventions that address the underlying social and economic factors that contribute to these problems

[Khan, 2017]. This includes programs that provide education and vocational training to at-risk youth, as well as community-based policing strategies that build trust and cooperation between law enforcement and local communities.

## 6. Criminal Justice System Reform:

Criminologists in Pakistan are studying issues such as police reform, corruption and the capacity of the criminal justice system to handle cases and administer justice [Raza and Hamid, 2016]



## 7. White-collar crime and corruption:

White-collar crime and corruption are major challenges faced by Pakistan, and criminologists are studying these issues in detail (Jabeen, Fatima, 2019). They are working to develop policies and programs that prevent and respond to these crimes, as well as to promote transparency and accountability in government and business.

## 8. Private Sector and Corporate Security

The growing demand for security in the private sector offers opportunities for criminologists to contribute their expertise in areas such as risk assessment, security management and loss prevention.

## Efforts to Reducing Crimes in Pakistan

Criminologists can put their efforts in various areas to reduce crime rates in Pakistan. Some of these areas are:

### 1. Rehabilitation of Offenders:

Criminologists can advocate for the rehabilitation of offenders, which can help reduce recidivism rates and prevent future crimes.

## 2. Education and Awareness:

Criminologists can work to raise awareness about crime and its effects on society and develop educational programs that teach people about crime prevention strategies.

## 3. Research and Data Analysis:

Criminologists can conduct research and analyze data to identify the root causes of crime in Pakistan and develop evidence-based policies to prevent crime.

## 4. Community Policing:

Criminologists can work with law enforcement agencies in Pakistan to develop community policing programs that build trust between the police and the community.



and reduce crime rates.

### Conclusion:

The scope of criminology in Pakistan is luminous. Criminologists can play a vital role in reducing crime rates by addressing various factors that contribute to criminal behaviour. By creating more jobs regarding criminology, criminologists can help create a safer and more secure society in Pakistan.

kindly point out as many mistakes as you can because I attempted questions for the very first time..

## Question

Describe the scope of criminology as the science dealing with the study of criminal law, forensics, and criminal investigation.

## Answer:

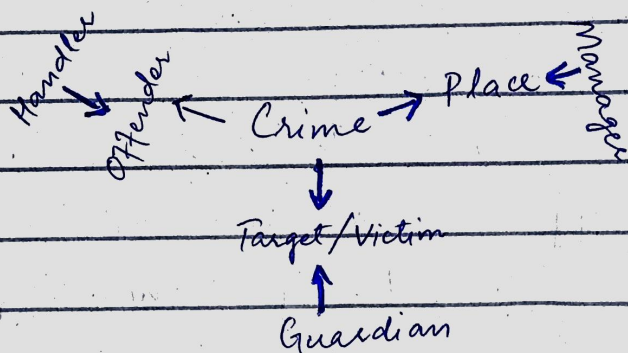
Criminology is a discipline that emerged in the twentieth century. The importance of criminology has been increasing since its inception. The scope of criminology encircles the study of law and its implementation. To rectify society, and make it a peaceful place to live in, various other branches of science such as forensics, criminal investigation and criminal law have become an integral part of criminology. By doing this, the scope of criminology has been widened. Forensic science has helped in the accomplishment of investigation goals, and various criminal laws have been formulated according to contemporary affairs. In conclusion, the study



of criminology encompasses a wide range of topics related to criminal law, forensics and criminal investigation.

## What is Criminology?

According to Edwin Sutherland "Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It includes within its scope the process of making laws, breaking laws and reacting toward a breaking of the law".



## Importance of Criminology

Criminology plays a significant role in establishing a peaceful society. The significance of criminology is as follows:

a) Criminology provides an effective

reformation treatment by affording adequate opportunities by treatment method.

b) It focuses on juvenile delinquency and measures to address it.

c) It plays a major role in policy information to control crimes.

Planning, evaluation and operation of the criminal justice system are also roles of criminology.

## Scope of Criminology as the Science dealing with the Study of:

### 1. Criminal Law:

The field of criminology that seeks to implement policies envisaged by criminology and penology is **criminal law**.

It is generally said that criminal law is **an index of civilization** because it is sensitive to the changes in social structure and reflects mental fibre of a given society. This is why **Professor Friedman**



calls it a barometer of moral thinking.

Criminologists are confronted with three major problems in criminal law which are below:

1. What conducts should be forbidden and an inquiry into the effect of environment on these conducts?
2. What condemnation is appropriate in such cases?
3. What kinds of sanctions are best to prevent these conducts?

The formulation of criminal policy essentially depends on crime causation and factors correlated therewith while its implementation is achieved through the instrumentality of criminal law.

As Professor Sellin says that the object of criminology is to study the sequence of law-making, law-breaking and reaction to law-breaking from the point of view

of the efficacy of law as the method of control.

While criminal law is an important component of criminology, the scope of criminology goes beyond the study of legal principles and statutes, and criminal law is just one aspect of this broad field.

## 2. Forensic Science:

Criminology and forensics are related fields and they have distinct focuses and methodologies.

Forensic science is "an application of science to those criminal and civil laws enforced by police agencies in the Criminal Justice System."

It involves the use of multiple disciplines such as physics, biology, chemistry, computer science, engineering etc. for evidence analysis.

**Physics:** To understand the pattern of blood spatter.



**Biology:** To establish the source of the unidentified suspect.

**Chemistry:** To determine the composition of drugs.

### Role of Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation:

Forensic Science is that piece without which the puzzle of Criminal Investigation is incomplete without its application. Criminals can never be convicted unless an eyewitness is present.

Detectives and law enforcement agencies collect evidence with forensic science analysis to establish facts admissible in a court of law.

Without it, murderers, thieves, rapists, and drug traffickers etc. would be roaming scot-free.

### Importance of Forensic Science in Law:

Forensic labs are extensively used worldwide to convict and ex-

nerate defendants. Forensic labs have mushroomed all over the world. Special acts have been enacted in the US, Canada, and Australia to improve forensic science. In Pakistan also, the agencies like Pakistan Forensic Science Agency, Sindh Forensic DNA and Serology Laboratory are routinely doing forensic casework and relatedness testing for judicial proceedings.

Overall, both fields criminology and forensics are important in understanding and addressing crime and criminal behavior.

### 3. Criminal Investigation

Criminology as a science is concerned with the study of criminal behavior, its causes, and its consequences. As such, it can be applied to the field of criminal investigation, which involves the systematic process of gathering



and analyzing evidence to solve crimes.

The scope of criminology in criminal investigation is wide-ranging and includes the following:

### 1. Understanding Criminal Behavior:

Criminology helps in understanding the motives, patterns, and modus operandi of criminals. This knowledge can help investigators to identify suspects and build a case against them.

### 2. Profiling Suspects:

~~aid in develops~~ Criminology can aid in developing profiles of suspects based on their behavior, personality traits, and psychological characteristics. This ~~is~~ can help investigators narrow down their search for suspects and focus their investigations on the most likely perpetrators.

### 3. Crime Scene Analysis

Criminology provides the tools and techniques

for analyzing crime scenes to gather and interpret physical evidence.

This includes understanding the significance of different types of evidences such as finger prints, DNA, and ballistics and how to collect and preserve them properly.

#### 4. Interrogation and Interview

##### Techniques:

Criminology can provide insights into the psychological and social factors that influence criminal behavior, which can be useful in developing effective interrogation and interview techniques.

#### 5. Criminal Justice Policies:

Criminology can inform the development of criminal justice policies that are effective in preventing crime and reducing recidivism. This can include interventions such as rehabilitation programs, community policing and restorative justice.



Overall, the scope of criminology in criminal investigation is broad and encompasses a range of disciplines and techniques. Its application in a criminal investigation can aid in the identification, apprehension and prosecution of criminals, as well as the development of policies and interventions aimed at reducing crime and promoting public safety.

### The Real Situation of Criminology in Pakistan:

The situation of criminology in Pakistan is quite daunting. There is only one HEC-recognized journal of criminology here that is "Pakistan Journal of Criminology" which is not enough source of information for the public or even criminologists. Moreover, when it comes to the post-graduation in criminology, Masters in criminology are offered by only **10 universities**. While

no Ph.D degree is offered in criminology.

According to **Shamial Ayaz Mazhar**, "The University of Sindh produced several criminologists but they are still jobless. No job is announced for them."

### Conclusion:

In conclusion, criminology is a broad field that encompasses the study of criminal law, forensics and criminal investigation. It is an important science because it helps to inform criminal justice policy and practice. By understanding the causes of crime and how to prevent it, criminologists can make valuable contributions to society.



## Question

In Pakistan, the creation of police force is a colonial legacy. In which circumstances independent police force was established in the pre-independence era. What major changes have been occurred in the police department in Pakistan?

## Answer:

In order to maintain the law and order situation in any country, there require some resistive forces which act as a barrier to control offenses in a society so that crimes do not malign the soft image of the state.

The police force in Pakistan is a **colonial legacy** that was established during British rule. The system of policing in the pre-independence era was very different from the present system. After independence, the police force underwent significant changes in its structure, roles, responsibilities, and functions. The police

Force has brilliantly played its role in promoting the culture of merit in different governmental institutions by eliminating corruption and discouraging the formation of groups that would involve in heinous crimes later on. Thus, its role in controlling organized crimes is phenomenal.

### What is Police Force?

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the police organization is :

“The official organization that is responsible for protecting people and property, making people obey the law, finding out about and solving crime, and catching people who have committed a crime.”

In Pakistan, the police force enacts according :

- The Police Act of 1861
- The Police Order 2008



## Functions / Duties of Police:

The Article 4 of the Police Order 2002 defines the duties of police as to:

- a) protect life, property and liberty of citizens.
- b) preserve and promote public peace
- c) obey and promptly execute all lawful orders
- d) prevent harassment of women and children in public places.
- e) detect and bring offenders to justice, etc.

## Establishment of an Independent Police Force in the Pre-Independence Era:

The circumstances which led to the formation of the Police Force in the pre-independence era are many. However, some of them are given below:

→ Role of British Colonial Rulers in the Establishment of the Police Force

After the **Indian Rebellion of 1857**, the British realized the need for a more organized and efficient law enforcement agency. As a result, **Indian Police Act** was passed in **1861**, which established a hierarchical police force that was modelled on the **British Police System**. The Act laid out the framework for the recruitment, organization, and management of the police force in India. The British colonial rulers also introduced modern policing methods, such as the use of fingerprints as a means of identification and the establishment of forensic laboratories. These innovations significantly improved the efficiency of the police force and helped reduce crime.

→ **Indian Police as a Public Frightening Institution:**

The Indian Police was designed as a public frightening



Force rather than public friendly force and the purpose was to **suppress** any rebellion/freedom struggle in India after the Indian rebellion of 1857. The pattern of **Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC)** was followed that was originally introduced in Ireland to suppress the Irish rebellion and to maintain law and order.

### → Inefficiency of the Zamindars and the Kotwals:

During the Mughal Empire, Zamindars were responsible for apprehending disturbers of the public peace and performing other policing duties. In large towns, administration of the police was entrusted to functionaries called Kotwals who discharged the combined duties of law enforcement, municipal administration and revenue collection. As they could not prove to be sufficient for preventing the freedom struggles, and

the arrangements made by the British after the rebellion were not satisfactory, the Government of India submitted a bill which was passed into law as **Act V of 1861, The Police Act of 1861.**

→ The Establishment of an Independent Police Force in 1947:

Soon after independence, Pakistan established its own police force named **Pakistan Police Services (PSP)**, which replaced the British Indian Police.

Initially, the Pakistan Police forces fell under the jurisdiction of provincial governments, later on, after the formation of the **Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)** to deal with crimes that had inter-provincial and international dimensions. The structure of the police service in Pakistan had undergone several reforms over the years. The most recent reform is **National Action Plan (NAP)** in 2015 which



deals with terrorism and extremism in a country.

## → Impact of Indian Police Act of 1861 on policing in Pakistan:

When Pakistan gained independence from British colonial rule in 1947, the Indian Police Act of 1861 continued to govern policing in Pakistan. The most significant impacts of the Indian Police Act of 1861 on Policing in Pakistan were:

- Centralization of Police Administration
- Police Neutrality
- Police Professionalism
- Police accountability and transparency.

## Major Changes in the Police Department in Pakistan:

With the passage of time, some major changes have taken place in the police department of Pakistan.

The most crucial ones are as follows:

### 1. Introduction of Community Policing:

The notion behind the introduction

of community policing was that the law enforcement agency cannot work alone so it is wise to involve the public to reduce crimes. In Pakistan, it is introduced due to ongoing challenges such as terrorism, street crimes, and organized crime. One of the key components of community policing is the establishment of **Police-Community Liaison Committees (PCLCs)** which are composed of local community members that work in collaboration with the police to control crimes. Recently in the month of August 2023, the District Police of Mohmand launched **Public Liaison Councils (PLCs)** in the tribal district aimed to involve community in maintaining the law and order.

## 2. The establishment of Specialized police units:

To deal with the specific crimes such as rape, terrorism, cybercrimes



and narcotics etc., the government has ordered the formation of specialized units within the police departments that deal with these crimes. For example, **Special Sexual Offences Investigation Units (SSOIs)** has been notified in accordance with the **Anti-Rape (Trial and Investigation) Act, 2021** to exclusively probe rape cases across the province.

### 3. The creation of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

In the case of rising terrorism in Pakistan, CID department was re-constructed as **Counter Terrorism Department (CTD)** under the umbrella of the National Action Plan 2015.

### 4. Police reforms in the wake of the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment

18<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the constitution of Pakistan helped to improve the quality of police services by improving its efficiency and effectiveness including

the use of CCTV cameras, computerized systems for record-keeping and digital communication tools.

## Challenges Faced by the Police Department in Pakistan

The police department in Pakistan is facing abreast of challenges both internally and externally, which question the credibility and efficiency of law enforcement agencies. Some of them are:

### 1. Political Interference

Frequent political interference in police departments undermines the performance of police in the country as Justice Minallah says:

“Political changes in the police make a difference to the performance of the criminal justice system.”

According to the records presented to the Supreme Court in November 2022 regarding the police transfers; the average term of DPO in



Punjab is five months and 268 DPOs were exchanged in Punjab in four years, as the data read out by Justice Bandial.

The continuous transfer of police officers is due to political interference, and it makes a difference in police command and administration.

## 2. Corruption and lack of accountability

As per the report of Transparency International 2022, Pakistan stands as the 140<sup>th</sup> least corrupt nation out of 180 countries on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

## 3. Inadequate Resources and Inadequate Training

There is a lack of resources in the police and inadequate training.

## Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the establishment of the police department has a long-standing history ranging from the British era in the subcontinent to the present day. The police department has seen many revolutionary reforms which increase its efficiency many folds. The introduction of modern-day technology is a big step towards its progress. However, apart from some good prospects, some serious challenges are also there, which are leaving no room to malign its image in the public of the country. Thus, it is important to address these issues on a priority basis.