

## CRIMINOLOGY

Q2, How does Deviance varies from time to time and place to place? Substantiate with examples by keeping Pakistan in perspective.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Deviance, the violation of societal norms and values, exhibits dynamic variations across time and place. Over time, shifts in social norms, legal frameworks, technological advancements, and political changes reshape what is considered deviant behavior. In Pakistan, this is evident in the evolving acceptance of women in the workforce and the criminalization of honour killings. Geographically, cultural diversity, economic disparities, religious influences, the urban-rural divide, and ethnic differences contribute to variations in deviance. These complexities highlight the need for context-specific understanding and interventions to address deviant behaviours effectively in Pakistan and beyond.

## 2. VARIATIONS IN DEVIATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TIME

### a, Changing Social Norms

Deviant behaviour is often a reflection of changing social norms. These norms can evolve over time, leading to shifts in what is considered deviant. For instance, in the 1960s, behaviours like long hair on men and women wearing pants were seen as deviant in many Western societies, but these norms have since changed.

**Example:** The acceptance of women in the workforce has increased over the years, and what was once considered deviant (women working outside the home) is now widely accepted in many urban areas of Pakistan.

### b, Legal Changes

The enactment and revision of laws can lead to variations in deviant behaviour. Legal systems influence what is considered criminal or deviant, and

changes in legislation can redefine what constitutes deviance.

**Example:** In 2016, Pakistan passed a law criminalizing honor killings, which were previously seen as a form of deviant behaviour rooted in cultural norms. This legal change marked a significant shift in societal views on this issue.

### c, Technological Advancements

Technological advancements can introduce new forms of deviance. The rise of the internet and social media has led to cyberbullying and online harassment, which were not prevalent a few decades ago.

**Example:** With increased internet access, there has been an emergence of cases of online harassment as a new form of deviance compared to the previous decades.

#### d, Political changes

Political shifts and changes in governance can influence what is considered deviant behaviour. Governments may ban or decriminalize certain activities, impacting the perception of deviance.

• **Example:** Change in perception of deviance related to political activism. Peaceful protests and dissenting voices may be viewed differently under different political regimes.

### 3. VARIATIONS IN DEVIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLACE

#### a, Cultural Differences

Different cultures have unique norms and values, which can result in varying definitions of deviance. What is considered deviant in one culture may be completely acceptable in another.

• **Example:** Dress codes and modesty

standards for women vary across Pakistan, with urban areas often having more relaxed standards compared to rural regions. Therefore, a woman wearing jeans and a t-shirt might be considered deviant in some rural areas, but perfectly normal in urban centers like Karachi or Lahore.

#### b, Economic Disparities

Socioeconomic factors can also influence deviance. Poverty and inequality can lead to certain behaviours being more prevalent in certain areas. As suggested by the Social Organization Theory, inner-city centres are more prone to such behaviours due to local economic and social conditions.

• **Example:** High poverty rates in some parts of Pakistan may lead to higher rates of property crime as people may resort to theft due to economic hardships.

### c. Religious Influence

Religious beliefs can play a significant role in defining deviance. Different regions within a country may have varying levels of religious conservatism, which can influence behaviors considered deviant.

**Example:** In the Northwest of Pakistan, especially Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, women leaving their homes without a headscarf may be seen as highly deviant due to the influence of religious values.

### d. Ethnic and Tribal Differences

Pakistan is a culturally diverse country with various ethnic and tribal communities, each with its own customs and norms. What is considered deviant can vary significantly among these groups.

**Example:** Practices like arranged marriages, which are common among some ethnic communities, such as Baloch and Pashtun,

may be viewed as normal but could be considered deviant in communities where these practices are less common, or vice versa.

### 4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the variations in deviance are complex and multifaceted, influenced by a combination of historical, cultural, economic, and political factors. Recognizing these variations is essential for policymakers, law enforcement, and communities to address and understand deviance in its local context effectively.

Q. One-third of Pakistan's population has been severely affected by hyper floods in 2022. Make a case for potential rise of crime in Sindh and Baluchistan by taking support from positivist theoretical perspectives.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

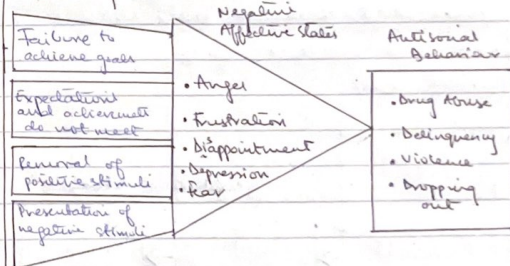
Positivist criminological theories suggest that the hyper floods in Sindh and Baluchistan in 2022 may lead to a potential rise in crime in these regions. Factors contributing to this possibility include economic strain due to losses, disrupted social structures, altered routines, psychological stress, economic deprivation, displacement, homelessness, and reduced access to education and social services.

These conditions may push some individuals to engage in criminal activities as they struggle to cope with the aftermath of the floods and meet their basic needs. Policymakers and law enforcement agencies ought to consider these factors when planning relief and recovery efforts to address the root causes of potential crime increases.

### 2. POTENTIAL RISE IN CRIME IN HYPER FLOOD AFFECTED REGIONS IN LIGHT OF THE STRAIN THEORY

According to Robert Merton's strain theory, when individuals are unable to achieve their goals through legitimate means, they resort to illegitimate means such as crime.

#### Sources of Strain



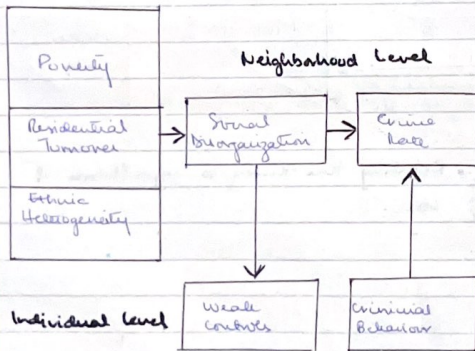
#### • Relating this theory to hyper floods of 2022:

In the aftermath of hyper floods, the affected population in Sindh and Baluchistan may face extreme economic hardships, loss of property, and limited access to basic resources. This economic strain could push some individuals towards criminal

activities as they seek ways to meet their basic needs and restore their pre-flood standard of living.

### 3. POTENTIAL RISE IN CRIME IN HYPER FLOOD AFFECTED REGIONS IN LIGHT OF THE SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

Social disorganization theory posits that areas with weakened social structures are more likely to experience higher crime rates.

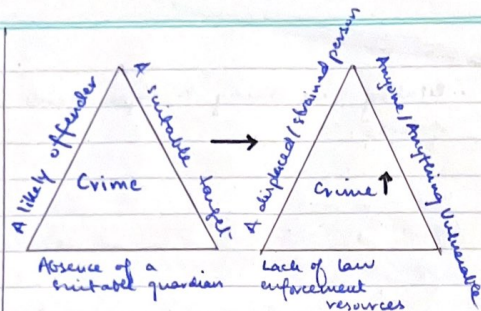


### • Relating this theory to hyper floods of 2022:

The hyperfloods may have disrupted the social fabric of these regions by displacing communities and weakening social bonds. As communities of birth and Bangladesh struggle to rebuild and establish new social norms in the aftermath of the floods, there may be an increase in criminal behaviour due to the lack of social cohesion and effective, informal social control.

### 4. POTENTIAL RISE IN CRIME IN HYPER FLOOD AFFECTED REGIONS IN LIGHT OF THE ROUTINE ACTIVITIES THEORY

This theory suggests that crime occurs where there is a convergence of motivated offenders, suitable targets, and a lack of capable guardianship.



^ The RBT Triangle in the context of the floods of 2022.

• Relating this theory to the floods of 2022:

In the aftermath of the floods, the disruption of daily routines, displacement of individuals, and strained law enforcement resources can create an environment conducive to criminal activities. Criminals may exploit the chaos and vulnerability of flood-affected areas, such as Bihar and Bangladesh in this case.

##### 5. PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

The trauma and stress experienced by individuals affected by the hyper floods can have profound psychological

effects. Some individuals may develop mental health issues, such as anxiety and depression, which can contribute to criminal behavior. Additionally, the loss of homes, livelihoods, and loved ones can lead to feelings of hopelessness and despair, which may drive some individuals to engage in criminal acts as a coping mechanism.

##### 6. ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

The destruction caused by the hyper floods can lead to long-term economic deprivation in the affected areas. Especially in Bangladesh, where a large portion of the population already struggled with making ends meet due to lack of resources. In the post-flooding scenario, high levels of unemployment and underemployment can create a sense of frustration and discontent among the population, increasing the likelihood of criminal behavior as people seek alternative means of income.

## 7. REDUCED ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The disruption of educational institutions and social services in the aftermath of the floods can have long-term consequences. A lack of access to education and social support systems can limit opportunities for individuals, especially young people, leading them to engage in criminal activities as they lack constructive outlets for their energy and aspirations.

## 8. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from a positivist theoretical perspective, the hyper floods in 2022 could potentially contribute to a rise in crime in Sindh and Balochistan due to economic strain, disrupted social structures, altered routines, psychological factors and more. Policymakers and law enforcement agencies should be aware of these factors and take proactive measures to address the root causes of crime increases in these regions.

focusing on both short-term relief and long-term recovery efforts.

9. Write a comprehensive note on the Juvenile Justice System of Pakistan. Suggest measures for the improvement of Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Juvenile justice system in Pakistan, governed by the Justice System Ordinance (JSO) of 2000, aims to rehabilitate and protect the rights of individuals under 18 years of age in conflict with the law. However, it faces challenges such as resource constraints, delayed justice, and social stigma. To enhance the system, Pakistan should invest in infrastructure, expedite trials, expand diversion programs, offer education and skill development, reduce social stigma, and ensure training and legal aid services. These measures can provide a more effective, rehabilitative, and rights-based approach to juvenile justice in the country.



## 2. OVERVIEW OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

### a, Legal Framework:

The Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO) of 2000, serves as the primary legal framework for juvenile justice in Pakistan. It outlines procedures for the treatment of juvenile offenders, aiming to safeguard their rights and well-being.

### b, Juvenile Age:

In Pakistan, a juvenile is defined as a person below the age of 18 years. This recognizes the international standard set by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

### c, Juvenile Courts:

Specialized juvenile courts and probation officers are designated to handle cases involving juvenile offenders. These courts are intended to be more rehabilitative than punitive.

### d, Rehabilitation Focus:

The juvenile justice system in Pakistan emphasizes the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders into society. Custodial sentences are considered a last resort.

### e, Protection of Rights:

The JJSO emphasizes the protection of the rights of juvenile offenders, including their right to legal representation, confidentiality, and education.

## 3. CHALLENGES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

### a, Lack of Resources:

The juvenile justice system in Pakistan faces resource constraints, leading to overcrowded facilities, inadequate staff, and limited access to education and vocational training for juvenile offenders.

### b, Delay in Justice:

"Justice delayed is justice denied."  
- William E. Gladstone

Lengthy court proceedings often result in delayed justice, which can negatively impact the rehabilitation process, while also eroding the public's trust in the justice system.

### c, Inadequate Rehabilitation Programs:

While the system emphasizes rehabilitation, there is a lack of effective and evidence-based rehabilitation programs for juvenile offenders. Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC) has reported over 1500-2000 minor offenders in Pakistani prisons, while the juvenile offenders are between 1500-2000, there is a total of just six rehabilitation facilities for juveniles exclusively.

### d, Social Stigma:

Juvenile offenders often face social stigma, making reintegration into society challenging. These offenders, post their rehabilitation, are often viewed differently, leaving an impact on their overall mental well-being.

### e, Ineffective Diversion Programs:

Diversion programs that could keep juveniles out of the formal justice system are underutilized and poorly implemented.

## 4. MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

### a, Invest in Infrastructure:

Allocate sufficient resources to improve facilities and staff training to ensure better care and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

### b, Speedy Trials:

Streamline court procedures to ensure timely disposition of cases involving juveniles.

### c, Education and Skill Development:

Ensure access to quality education and skill development programs within juvenile facilities to prepare them for reintegration into society.

### d, Training for Stakeholders:

Provide training to judges, lawyers, probation officers, and law enforcement personnel to sensitize them to the unique needs and rights of juvenile offenders.

### e, Legal Aid Services:

Ensure the availability of free legal aid services for juvenile offenders to protect their rights and ensure fair treatment.

### f, Monitoring and Evaluation:

Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and the overall juvenile justice system.

### 5. CONCLUSION

Improving the juvenile justice system in Pakistan is essential not only for the well-being of juvenile offenders but also for the overall safety and security of society. A rehabilitative and rights-based approach can contribute to reducing recidivism and helping young offenders become responsible and law-abiding citizens.

Q. Keeping in view the social learning perspective in criminology, discuss how terrorists use internet as a tool to reinforce their ideology among youths in Pakistan.

1. **INTRODUCTION: INTERNET AS A TOOL TO REINFORCE TERRORIST IDEOLOGY IN PAKISTAN IN LIGHT OF THE SOCIAL LEARNING PERSPECTIVE**

The Social Learning Perspective in criminology emphasizes the role of observation and imitation in shaping individual behavior. In light of that, terrorists exploit the internet to reinforce their ideologies among youths in Pakistan through various mechanisms. Examples from groups, such as ISIS, Al-Qaeda, and Boko Haram illustrate the use of social media platforms, online forums, and propaganda materials to recruit vulnerable individuals. The online environment creates virtual echo chambers, distorting identity and fostering a sense of belonging, which

terrorist efforts involve monitoring online content, promoting digital literacy, and implementing counter-narrative campaigns.

2. **THE INTERNET AS A PROPAGATION PLATFORM TO REINFORCE TERRORIST IDEOLOGY**

a. **Accessibility and Reach:**

Terrorist organizations, such as ISIS, utilize social media platforms (Twitter and Facebook) to reach a global audience, disseminating propaganda and recruiting individuals.

b. **Exploiting Anonymity for Recruitment:**

Al-Qaeda's online forums allowed recruits to communicate anonymously, facilitating recruitment without immediate identification risks.

c. **Virtual Echo Chambers:**

Extremist forums, such as those used by white supremacist groups, create

virtual echo chambers where individuals reinforce each other's radical beliefs.

### 3. MECHANISMS OF REINFORCING TERRORIST IDEOLOGIES THROUGH THE INTERNET

#### a, Propagation of Radical Narratives:

The Taliban's use of online videos and publications reinforces radical narratives, justifying their actions and promoting extremist ideologies.

#### b, Recruitment Strategies:

Terrorist organizations across borders leverage online channels to identify and recruit vulnerable individuals, particularly young people seeking a sense of purpose in Pakistan.

#### c, Distribution of Propaganda Materials:

Terrorist organizations have effectively used the internet to distribute

propaganda materials, including graphic images and videos to a wide audience, especially young individuals from the disrupted social structure of Pakistan.

### 4. EXPLOITATION OF VULNERABLE YOUTH FROM SOCIALLY DISRUPTED STRUCTURES TO PROMOTE AND REINFORCE TERRORIST IDEOLOGIES

#### a, Targeting Susceptible Audiences:

Lashkar-e-Taiba in South Asia targets marginalized youth, particularly from Pakistan, to exploit their vulnerabilities to draw them into terrorist activities.

#### b, Distorted Sense of Identity and Belonging:

The online presence of terrorist groups provides a distorted sense of identity and belonging to individuals seeking extremist ideologies.

### c, Creation of Online Communities:

The online presence of these terrorist organizations showcases how they create virtual communities to foster camaraderie among youth sympathetic to their cause.

## 5. COUNTERING ONLINE REINFORCEMENT OF TERRORIST IDEOLOGIES

### a, Monitoring and Regulating Online Content:

Governments worldwide, including Pakistan, have implemented measures to monitor and regulate online content to curb the spread of extremist ideologies.

### b, Promoting Digital Literacy:

Pakistan can take on initiatives such as "Think Again, Turn Away" by the U.S. State Department, to aim to promote digital literacy and critical thinking to counter

terrorist propaganda.

### c, Counter-Narrative Campaigns:

Pakistan can develop counter-narrative campaigns to challenge extremist ideologies, providing alternative perspectives.

## 6. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

### a, Technological Advancements and Evolving Tactics:

Continuous adaptation is necessary as seen with ISIS shifting from open platforms to encrypted messaging apps to avoid detection.

### b, Balancing Security Measures with Privacy:

Striking a balance between security measures and privacy considerations remain a challenge in counterterrorism efforts.

### c, Collaborative Efforts at National and International Levels :

Collaborative efforts such as the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) can help promote collaboration among tech companies and governments to address the reinforcement of terrorist ideologies via the internet.

### 1. CONCLUSION

The social learning perspective highlights ~~the~~ terrorist's use of the internet to influence and recruit youth in Pakistan. Examples of these organizations underscore the role of online platforms in spreading extremist ideologies. Counter-terrorism efforts, informed by this perspective, should address both online content and underlying factors contributing to the online reinforcement of terrorist ideologies.