

Criminology (Jan Mock)

PART - II

SECTION - I

QUESTION NO: 03

How does Albert Bandura's social learning theory explain the process by which individuals acquire and exhibit criminal behaviour?

INTRODUCTION:

Crime is an act of violating legal law which deteriorates social fabric and peace of the country. The person who conducts crime is a criminal. However, the major question is why do people commit crimes and have deviant behaviors? The answer is, people grow and pass through various developmental stages by acquiring knowledge from others and their surroundings. The learnt knowledge, they encode in themselves by rehearsals and practice learnt actions as per the requirements. Therefore, if a person is in continuous exposure of deviant society, under developed areas and criminal peers, he will most likely to learn these things around him. Resultantly, he acquires the behaviors from the society and exhibits such criminal behaviors.

ALBERT BANDURA'S SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

THEORY:

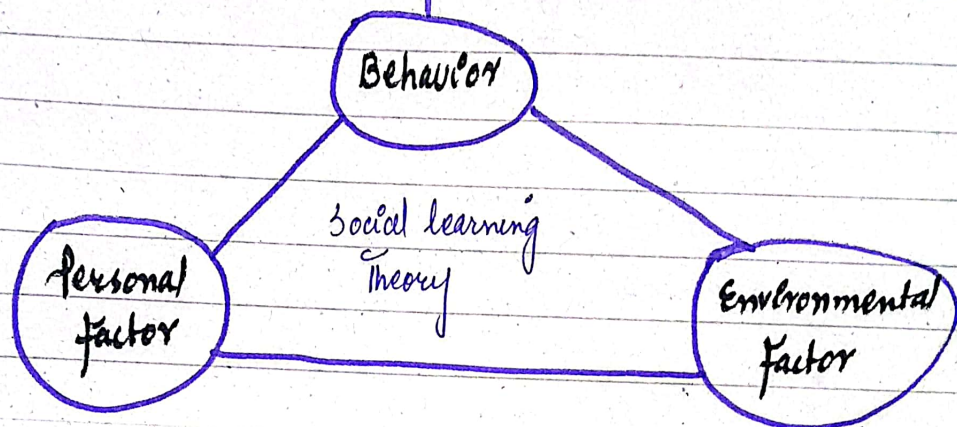


Figure: Essence of Social Learning Theory

Social learning theories emphasized on the social structure, environmental factors, how these factors contribute in the human personality and changed permanent behavior. Albert Bandura's social learning theory explains and depicts such factors and their correlations which contributes in criminal behaviors. He said:

“People learn new behaviors by observing and modeling their environment and social structure.”

Elements of Bandhura's Theory

- Observation
- Imitation
- Motivation

Therefore, Bandhura argued that only reinforcement is not a viable option in human's behaviors and learning but social factors also contribute in it.

HOW BANDURA'S THEORY EXPLAIN THE PROCESS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:

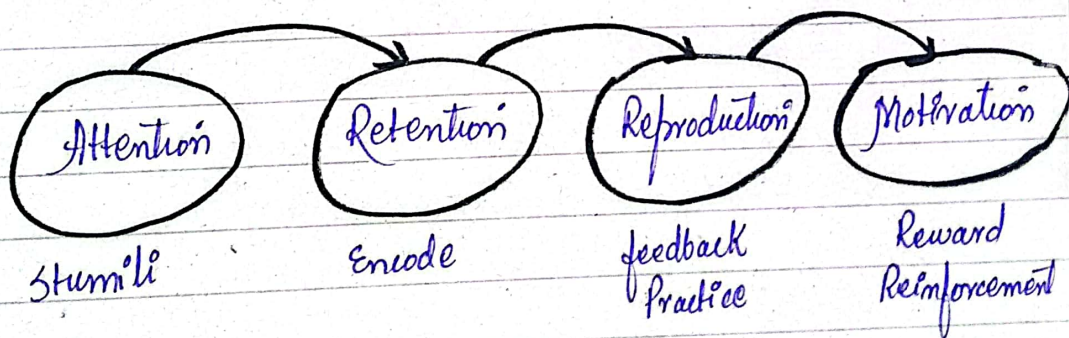


Figure : Process of social learning theory of Bandhura

are living in.

A) ACQUISITION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:

Criminal behavior is acquired by the observation and imitating the society:

01) Criminality is Learnt by Observation:

According to Bandhura, people learn from their society by observing. Therefore, an individual can learn criminal behavior by observing others, either by witnessing crime or through media portrayals.

02) Criminality is Learnt by Modeling Criminals:

Bandhura further emphasized the role of models, such as family, peers or media, who demonstrate criminal behavior. If such models are successful or face a few negative consequences, their behavior is more likely to imitate. Hence, this shows how a person learn criminal behavior by modeling others.

03) Criminal Behaviors Learn by Socializing with Such Groups:

According to Albert Bandura's social learning theory, people learn

societal norms and values from their environment. Therefore, if social fabric or community is deteriorated, an individual can be more likely to learn those things with whom he socializes and meets.

B) EXHIBITION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR:

When an individual acquires something from environment, it impacts on his behavior and he exhibits what he learns.

01) Reinforcement of crime:

Criminal behavior is strengthened by reinforcing it. When crimes bring material gain, huge profit and little pain of punishment, the criminal behavior encoded in the individual behavior.

02) Individual Biased Cognitive Processing exhibit in Criminal Behavior:

The social learning theories also explain a concept of favorable and unfavorable discourses. When an individual takes more favorable outcomes of committing a crime or less unfavorable discourses, he is most likely to think and process in such a way which exhibit criminal behaviors in him.

03) Self-Ability of an individual exhibits in Criminal Behavior:

Bandura's self-efficacy concept emphasized that when an individual is low in confidence, he is most probably turn to crimes to achieve his goals, which is difficult to achieve through legitimate mean. Therefore, person's own ability to do a crime is also directly depicted his criminal behavior.

CRITICISM ON SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY:

The limitation and criticism on social learning theory are, it lacks the role of personality of an individual person, his mental abilities and the motivated offenders. Also, they forget or ignore the role of legal system is the society well-being and process. Therefore, they over determine social factors and ignore other potent and major factors in the person's society.

CONCLUSION:

To conclude, according to Bandura social learning theory, people observe and imitate from the society. They after the glorification of crimes and criminals, the

person modelised such characters and behave according to them. Therefore, such process of learning contributes in crimes in the society.

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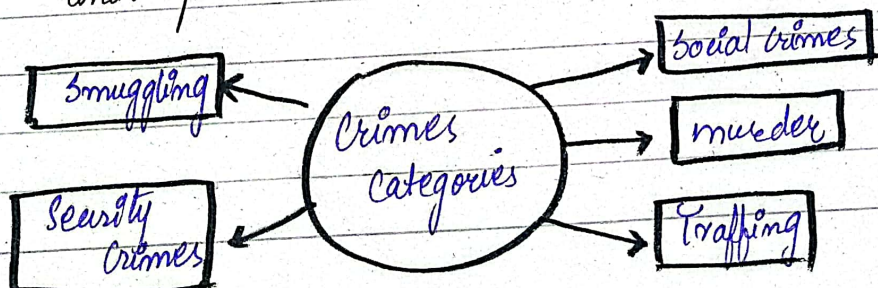
SECTION - II

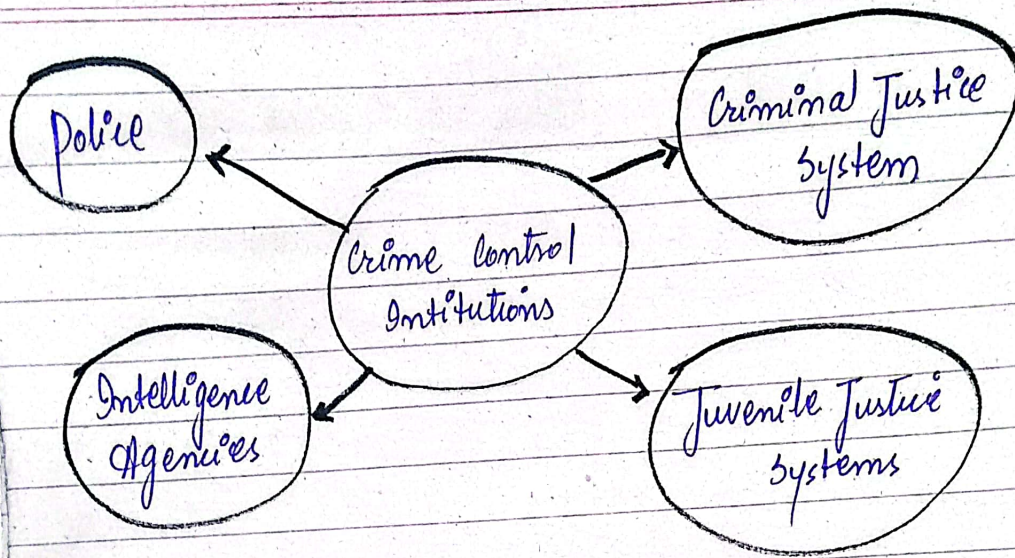
QUESTION No: 04

Role and effectiveness of crime control institutions in maintaining public order and preventing criminal activities.

CRIME CONTROL INSTITUTIONS:

Crime control institutions are paramount factors for the society and its maintenance. They are the saviors and protectors of the masses in the country. There are plethora of crime control institutions, which are distinct in their natures and controls various types of crimes. Hence, their role is significant in the society to maintain peace and prevent crimes and criminal activities.





01) Criminal Justice system: ~ Courts for Adult Criminals ~

Criminal justice system is the court system where adult criminals are prosecuted. This system is used to prevent, rehabilitate, incapacitate, deter and retribute for the crimes. It is responsible for interpretation of the law and grant punishment according to the law.

02) Juvenile Justice system:

Juvenile Justice system is for juvenile delinquents - a person who is under 18. They are responsible for rehabilitation and moral uplifting of a child who is deviant and delinquent.

03) Police as A Cornerstone of Justice System

Police is a major and first crime control institution. They are responsible for the protection of citizens, maintenance of peace and prevent and control crimes present in the society.

04) Intelligence Agencies:

Intelligence agencies are responsible for conducting clandestine operations. They are working to prevent transnational and organized crimes, which are inhumane and pose serious threat to the economic, political and social fabric.

ROLE OF CRIME CONTROL INSTITUTIONS:

The role of crime control institutions are explained below:

01) Enforcement of Legal Laws:

One of the most important roles of crime control institutions is to enforce law in the society. They are responsible for law imposition and ensuring of rule of law in the society to prevent crime and control crime.

02) Interpretation of Law:

The crime control institutions are responsible for the interpretation of law. Such as, the courts are major players in law interpretation. Whenever, any crime occurs in the society, it will present in the court. The court will according to the law interpretation resolves and provides justice to the victim and punishment to the offender.

03) Correction and Moral Uplifting of the Offenders:

Another role of crime control institutions is to correct or rehabilitate an individual person who committed crimes. It is done by prisoners, jails and probation centres to uplift the moral obligation and redirect offenders from criminal behaviors to sophisticated person.

04) Conducting intelligence-based operations to prevent organised crimes

The crime control institutions are also conducting intelligence based operations to prevent organised crime, such as; human trafficking, smuggling and illicit trade of commodities and drugs. It is necessary because organised crimes are hard to detect due to their multifaceted approach of conducting crimes.

EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIME CONTROL INSTITUTIONS:

The crime control institutions are effective in maintaining public order and preventing criminal activities.

01) Effective in Crime Reduction:

Crime control institutions are effective because they control crimes and decrease the criminal activities. Such as, the military operation Zarb-e-Azab reduced the concentration of terrorists and their sleeper cells from northern Pakistan.

02) Rehabilitate and Re-integrate in the society:

Their rehabilitation and re-integration technique is also effective. Because, it helps in reducing the crimes and diminishing the already criminal present in the society. Hence, crime control institutions are paramount for public welfare.

03) Involvement of community for Better Dispersion of Justice

They try to deliver effective justice and to do so, they involve community in the crime prevention - an effective tactic of criminal institutions. Such the dispute resolution committee defined in KPK Police Act - 2017.

How Crime Control Institute Prevent

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES:

In the following discuss, we will discuss and highlight how crime control institutes prevent criminal activities:

01) By Granting Severe Punishments:

Crime control institutions are preventing criminal activities by granting severe and painful punishments, which deter the masses to commit any crime. Hence, they maintain peace and public order.

02) Death Penalties on Severe and Serious Crimes:

The crime control institutes, such as, High and Supreme Court grant death penalty to the criminals who commit serious crimes, such as, murder and blasphemy. Hence, in this way, they prevent criminal activities.

03) By Surveillance Agencies:

There are number of surveillance agencies, such as; local governments and police stations at local levels. They are imposed for the surveillance of the society and on any suspect, counter the individual who tries to commit crime.

CHALLENGES FACED BY CONTROL

INSTITUTION:

The challenges faced by crime control institutions are highlighted below:

01) Political Interference:

The major challenge on the effectiveness and role of crime control institutions is the interference of politicians and politicization of many white-collar and organised crimes. Hence, it undermines the role of the institutions to prevent crime.

02) Dearth of Resources:

They are lagging in advanced and required resources to prevent, rehabilitate and identify crime for the maintenance of peace. Such as, Punjab which has huge population only have two rehabilitation centres.

03) Dearth of Man Power:

Moreover, man power is also a challenge in preventing crime. According to official statistics, the ratio of police to public is 1:700, standard is 1:500. Hence, the crime control institutes are lagging in man power.

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SECTION - III

QUESTION No: 07

Role and challenges faced by INTERPOL in facilitating collaboration for the prevention and investigation of transnational crimes.

UNDERSTANDING TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES:

Transnational crimes are those crimes which cross national borders and have an impact on neighbour states or multiple countries in the world. In the 21st century, transnational crimes are becoming a global threat due to its professional and sophisticated nature.

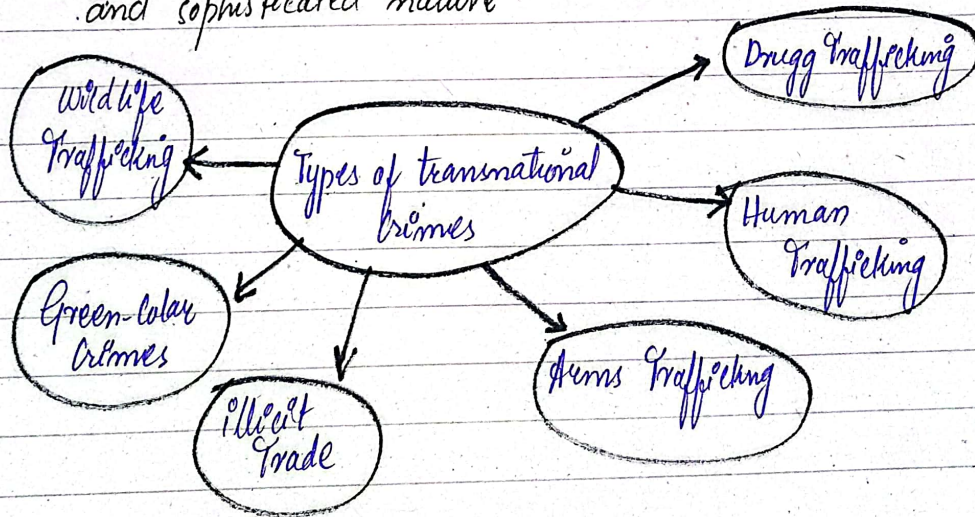


Figure: chart of transnational crimes

OVERVIEW OF INTERPOL:

INTERPOL is an international Criminal Police Organisation. It has 195 member countries and has 07 regional offices in developed states along with a head office in UN headquarter, New York. Currently, its main head office is located in France. The aim of international criminal police organization is to identify transnational crimes and collaborate with member countries to provide information.

ROLE OF INTERPOL IN FACILITATION INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION:

A) For Prevention of Transnational Crimes:

INTERPOL helps in preventing transnational crimes in the following manner:

01) Provides Intelligence about the Criminal:

INTERPOL has a number of countries and has a huge database access. Therefore, it provides intelligence about the crime and criminal to prevent crimes for maintaining peace and order.

02) Police Force to Member States:

INTERPOL also provides police staff and resources to its member countries in order to prevent crimes from the country. Such as, in recent human trafficking case in European rivers, all the countries police forces are combined to gether to prevent this.

03) Enough Resources to Curb Crime:

INTERPOL also provides resources to its member states; financial and technological to fight against the trans heneious crimes of human trafficking and green collar crimes.

04) Helps in Capacity Building of Member States:

INTERPOL helps its member states to build enough capacity to curb the crimes of illicit drug trade, smuggling, money laundering, terror financing and trafficking of wild life. This way member states are capable to fight against crimes.

05) Collaboration in Decision-Making Related to Curb Crimes:

INTERPOL also helps in providing collaboration in decision making

related to prevent criminal activities, to dismantle their safe heavens and to disconnect communication connections between professional criminals to prevent transnational crimes.

B) Far Investigation of Transnational Crimes:

INTERPOL also helps in investigation of transnational crimes in the following manner:

01) Provide Intelligence Assistance on the Request of Member State:

In investigation, INTERPOL plays major part. It provides intelligence assistance to the member state where the crime is committed by the foreign offender. They facilitate the requested member to prevent transnational crimes.

02) Issue Blue Notices to other States ~ Where suspects are hidden ~

Blue notice is a type of notice, used in INTERPOL, to grant access of investigation in foreign state on the basis of suspicion and doubt. Therefore, INTERPOL accesses states in investigation across the border.

03) Provides Training for Intelligence Operation:

INTERPOL provides training to member states, to how to conduct investigation, how to respect the sovereign state norms and values while conducting investigation across the borders and many more.

04) Special Investigation Request facility to member state: ~ Diversion ~

INTERPOL also provides special investigation facility, for investigation, to member states for specific crimes and hidden investigation. It is done by the Diversion - a forum where just a few entities are involved, which are hidden from other member states.

CHALLENGES FACED BY INTERPOL

IN PREVENTION & INVESTIGATION:

Following are a few challenges faced by the INTERPOL in preventing and investigation of transnational crimes:

01) Politicization of Forum:

The major challenge faced by international criminal police is the

the politicization of the forum. The member states are using this forum to attain their own agendas and to defame rival state in the globe.

02) Cultural Disparity among member states:

Every state has their own legal system's norms and values. It becomes a major issue in INTERPOL because the culture disparity of the legal system undermines the effectiveness of crime prevention and investigation.

03) Hesitation of member states in Sharing Data:

Data is paramount in investigation of transnational crimes. However, member states are hesitating in sharing data and intelligence because of security concerns and data breaching with the INTERPOL.

04) Corruption and Dearth of Transparency:

Corruption is a looming threat in law enforcement agencies. Therefore, INTERPOL is lagging behind in providing equal and transparent justice due to corruption in many member states.

05) Dearth of Human Resource or Man Powers

Another challenge faced

by INTERPOL in facilitating member states to curb crime is dearth of manpower. A 2022 report of INTERPOL itself acknowledged the challenge of insufficient personnel in investigation to prevent crimes.

06) Shortages of Funding:

Another challenge is lack of funding from member states. The 2023 report of INTERPOL highlighted the budget for crime investigation €139 million. Hence, this is a small amount because of the complexity and wide range or distance of transnational crimes.

Way Outs To Overcome Challenges For Prevention Of Crimes:

Following are a few measures to subdue the challenges:

01) Reforms in INTERPOL for independent investigations

There is a dire need of reforms in International criminal police organization because, for effectiveness of preventing crimes across the globe. Therefore, they must reform to conduct independent investigation.

02) Enhancing Security Confidence of Member states:

Also, INTERPOL needs to

bring member states on a one line to enhance their confidence by addressing their concerns related to cyber security and data breach to prevent and investigate transnational crimes.

09) Generalised Investigation system to preserve Integrity of member states:

The challenge of culture disparity can be addressed by making a standardised legal form or act to reduce this and prevent transnational crimes.

SECTION-IV

QUESTION NO: 09

Challenges faced by law enforcement agencies to curb illicit trade and organized crimes in Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION:

The illicit trade and organized crimes are increasing across the Pakistan. As a result, the country is facing economic as well as social crisis, because half of their economy is gone informal

due to smuggling and illicit trade of commodities, natural resources and minerals. The law enforcement agencies are also facing challenges to curb this because of the professional and sophisticated conduction of such crimes. Also, they are facing challenges because of dearth of resources and technological advancement. Therefore, a viable strategy is necessary to curb the threats of social unrest and economic weakness caused by illegal trade and organised crimes in the country.

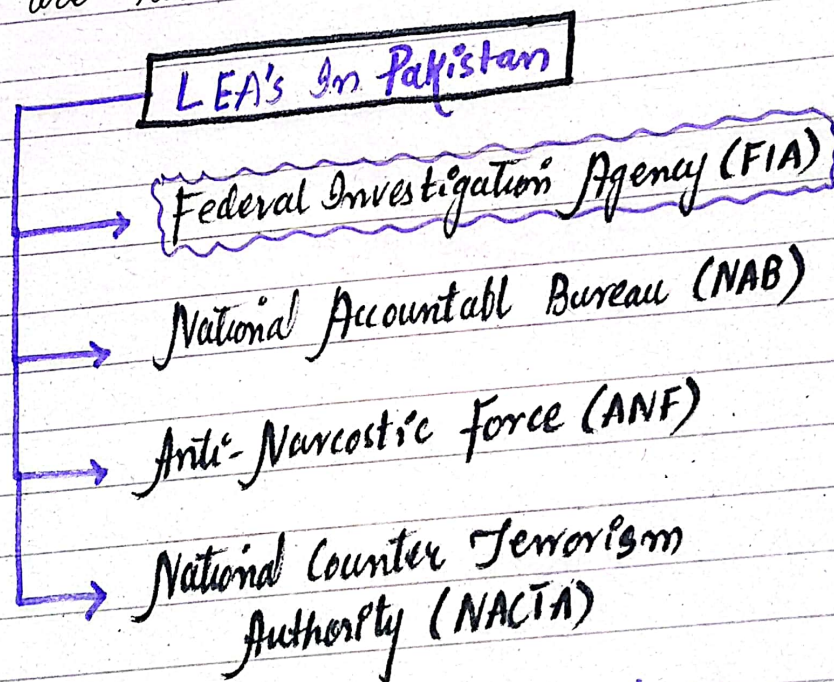
UNDERSTANDING ILICIT TRADE &

ORGANISED CRIMES:

Illicit trade means illegal selling and buying of substances and commodities which are not recorded by the government and are unregistered. On the other hand, organized crimes are those crimes which are conducted by a group of people collaborating with other groups of people to conduct professional and sophisticated crimes in such a way that any agencies are unable to identify the origin. The nature of these two crimes are complex and tedious to identify easily.

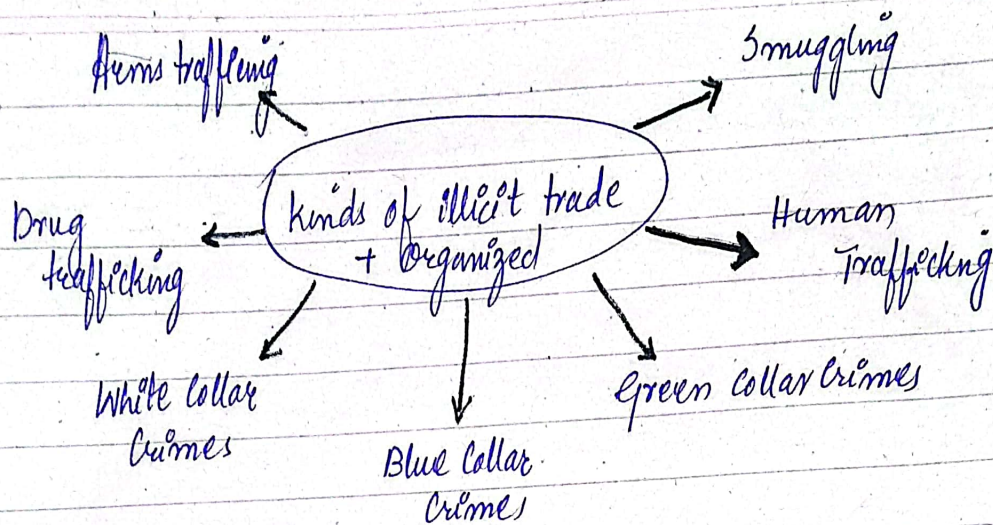
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (LEA) TO CURB ILLEGAL TRADE & ORGANIZED CRIMES:

There are a number of agencies which are working to curb the illicit trade and organized crimes from Pakistan. A few are illustrated below:



CHALLENGES FACED BY LEA'S:

Following are the challenges which law enforcement agencies are facing in curbing illicit trade and organized crimes:



01) Politicization of Platforms:

The major challenge faced by law enforcement agencies in Pakistan to curb organised crimes such as money laundering is the interference of politics in the internal decision making and working of the agencies.

02) Elite Capture in Law Enforcement Agencies:

All the major institutes in Pakistan are flooded with elite capture. Almost the major positions are held by major high elite classes and there is no involvement and hiring of middle class masses.

03) Death of Technological Advancement:

The law enforcement agencies are facing challenge of technological advancement. This becomes a cause of their ineffectiveness in curbing illicit trade and organised crimes.

04) Shortages of Man Power:

LEA's are having less human resource to fight against the menace of illicit trade and organised crimes. According to the report of National Police Academy (NAP) in 2023, highlighted that there are 2 law positions are vacant in law enforcement agencies.

05) Dearth of Trained Staffed:

They are lagging in specialised training as well. A 2022 report by NAP there are only 20% officers who had received specialised training. This fall short of international standards and leaves scarce on the efficiency to curb crimes.

06) Lack of Fundings:

They are also facing challenges of funding. They have very few financial resource to fight against crimes. According to Centre of Research and Security Studies (CRSS), only in Punjab, the budget allocated is 4% to fight against organised crimes.

07) Blind-Adhocism Policy Making:

The policies are also a major challenge because weak policies undermine the effectiveness and efficiency of the agencies to curb the illicit trade and organised crimes for a long-period of time.

09) Dearth of Transparency and Accountability:

The agencies are also lagging in providing transparency and accountability due to capture of elite masses and politicians interference. Because, according to international reports, organised crimes are mostly conducted by elites. Hence, they create hindrances in proper vanishing of such crimes.

SUGGESTIVE MEASURES TO CURB

THE CHALLENGES:

Following are a few measures to curb the challenges:

01) Reforms in LEA's Manifestoes:

There is a dire need to reform the whole law enforcement agencies manifestoes, because they are outdated and lack effectiveness. This step will bring enhancement in crime prevention and security matters.

02) Merit-Based Recruitment:

The recruitment should merit-based to reduce the influence of elite capture. This will bring transparency and accountability in the agencies.

03) Providing Training to Staff:

Staff is lagging specialised training which hinder in effective prevention of crimes. Therefore, there is a need to increase training programs and encourage staff to take trainings.

04) Increase LEA's Budget:

The budget is too little investigate and prevent illicit trade and organised crimes. Therefore, there is a high need to enhance the budget of law enforcement agencies to deliver their full energy.

CONCLUSION:

To sum up, the law enforcement agencies in Pakistan are facing acute challenges of paucity of resources, man power and strong policy which hinders their capability to prevent illicit trade and organised crimes. Therefore, with a comprehensive policy and strategy these challenges can be curbed to deliver effective duty and prevent crimes.

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