

QUESTION 4

Q) Discuss role and effectiveness of crime control institutions in maintaining public order and preventing criminal activities

1- Introduction

2- The crime control institutions:

Police, FIA, IB, ANF etc

3- Role and effectiveness in the maintenance of public order

a) MPO ordinance and public order

b) Following the directions of district magistrate

c) Deployment of force

d) Specialised units: Quick response force (QRF) and anti riots force (ARF)

e) Effective plan and execution

f) Public awareness: particularly through social media

g) Negotiations with protesters etc

h) Implementing the writ of state

i) Efficient command & control

4- Prevention of criminal activities

a) ~~kinetic~~ kinetic actions against criminals

b- use of force of necessary

c- Patrolling and watch &
ward

d- Utility of intelligence
gathering

e- intelligent and effective
raids

f- The extent of effectiveness
of crime control institutions

g- conclusion

QUESTION 6

What are the significant societal impacts of gender-based crimes, and how can criminology inform strategies to mitigate and address these consequences.

1. Introduction

2. Societal impacts of gender-based crimes

a) Domestic violence: the terrible impacts on women's mental and physical health.

b) The trauma of rape + marital rape

c) Harassment leads to shatter the dreams and honour of women

d) The meanness of involuntary woman servitude/labour

e) The horrendous impacts of false~~ly~~ allegation of adultery

f) Preventing a girl from education leads to birth of ignorant generation

3) Strategies provided by criminology to mitigate and address these consequences.

a) Creation of a deterrence mechanisms to prevent such crimes.

→ e-g Women at workplace Harassment Act 2010

b) The application of victimology to assist victims

→ Trauma recovery centers

c) Setting the mechanisms to encourage women to report incidents

→ Women police stations

d) compensation of victims by perpetrators

e)

4) Conclusion

Question 9

Highlight the challenges faced by LEAs in curbing illicit trade and organized crime in Pakistan.

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Contextualizing and understanding the concept of illicit trade and organized crimes.
- 3) Challenges faced by law enforcement agencies
 - a) Sophisticated methods used by criminals
→ e.g. use of drone for drugs delivery
 - b) Excessive political interference
→ Gangs have links with politicians
 - c) Expansive scale of illicit trade and organized crime
 - d) Lack of coordinating mechanisms among various department
→ e.g. police of different provinces
 - e) Conflict of territorial vs. legal jurisdiction
 - f) Incompetence and ill trained official deployed to control such crimes.

g) Ambiguous nature of legal framework

b) Man power of ~~the~~ LEAs is not increasing with the rate of innovative crimes

4- Conclusion

QUESTION 2

Explore the multifaceted scope of criminology including its role in crime prevention, criminal justice policy making, and rehabilitation of offenders.

1) Introduction

2) Multifaceted scope of criminology

a) Highlighting the causes of crimes

b) Helping in reforming the criminal justice system

c) Assisting policymakers in setting criminal prevention

(~~part~~) policies

d) Dealing with gender-based crimes

- e) Dealing with & juvenile delinquency
- f) setting mechanisms for coordination of state for dealing with international crimes
- g) Outlining reformatory, preventive, deterring and restorative policies.
 - h) Rehabilitation of criminals
 - i) Analysis of criminal statistics
 - j) mitigation of impacts on victims.

3- Role in crime prevention.

- a) laws for implementation of crime related policies.
- b) setting methods of official training to prevent crimes.

4- ~~the~~ Role in criminal justice policy making.

- a) Guiding the state on to which type of policy framework should be adopted.

5- Criminology in Rehabilitation of offenders.

- a) The probation and Parole models
- b- conclusion.