

Date: 06/11/2024

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Wednesday

Criminology

Q1. Define Criminology. Discuss the scope of criminology in Pakistan.

Definition of Criminology:

Criminology is the scientific study of crime, criminal behavior and the justice system's responses to crime. It examines various facets of criminal actions, including their causes, prevention and consequences while also studying how laws and criminal justice institutions operate. Criminology blends insights from sociology, psychology, law and anthropology to understand criminal behavior's social and individual dimensions and to explore effective policies for crime reduction.

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing"

(Edmund Burke)

I. Scope of Criminology in Pakistan:

1. Understanding Crime Patterns:

Criminology in Pakistan involves studying the patterns and types of crimes prevalent in society. This includes analyzing crimes like terrorism, drug trafficking, cybercrime and street crimes which are particularly relevant due to socioeconomic challenges.

"Terrorism has no nationality or religion"
(Vladimir Putin)

2. Crime Prevention Strategies:

Criminologists in Pakistan play a vital role in formulating preventive strategies. By analyzing crime trends and risk factors, they help in creating policies aimed at crime reduction, including community policing, public awareness and youth engagement programs.

Date: ___/___/20___

3. Improving the Criminal Justice System:

The criminological study is essential in identifying the strength and weaknesses within Pakistan's criminal justice system, including law enforcement, the judicial process and correctional facilities.

This research aids in reforms that make the system more efficient, fair and effective in tackling crime.

"Justice delayed is justice denied"
(William E. Gladstone)

4. Police Reform and Training:

Criminology has a significant role in police training and reform, as the police force in Pakistan faces various challenges, including resource constraints and public mistrust. Criminologists contribute to developing training modules focused on ethical policing, investigation techniques and community relations.

5. Addressing Socioeconomic Factors of Crime :

Criminology examines how factors like poverty, unemployment, lack of education and urbanization contribute to criminal activity in Pakistan. This understanding helps in formulating social programs that address these social problems and causes, potentially reducing crime.

"Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime" (Aristotle)

6. Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Prevention :

With increasing digitalization, cybercrime is a growing concern in Pakistan.

Criminologists analyze patterns in cyber offenses, including hacking, online fraud, and identity theft and work on creating frameworks for cybersecurity prevention and response.

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7. Youth Crime and Rehabilitation:

A considerable focus on criminology in Pakistan is on youth crime. Criminologists study factors that lead young people to criminal behavior and work on rehabilitation programs that focus on education, skill development and reintegration into society.

"It is not a question of crime and punishment, but rather of crime and education"
(Albert Camus)

8. Countering Terrorism and Extremism:

Due to regional instability and terrorism threats, criminologists in Pakistan contribute to understanding radicalization processes and devising counter-terrorism strategies. Their work helps in policy formation for de-radicalization programs and enhancing national security.

9. Gender-based Crimes :

Criminology in Pakistan also addresses crimes against women, such as domestic violence, honor killings and harassment. Research in this area explores systemic issues, advocating for stronger laws and social awareness initiatives to protect women's rights.

"Violence against women is perhaps the most shameful human rights violation"
(Kofi Annan)

10. Forensic Science and Criminal Investigation :

Criminology overlaps with forensic science in criminal investigations, including fingerprint analysis, DNA testing and ballistics. Criminologists contribute by researching and applying forensic methods to solve crimes accurately and swiftly.

11. Public Perception of Crime:

Criminologists in Pakistan examine public attitudes towards crime and justice.

Understanding these perceptions is crucial for the development of community-centered crime prevention strategies and promoting trust between citizens and law enforcement agencies.

Younger people, particularly those between ages 15-24 often report higher levels of fear of crime compared to other age groups.

12. Policy Development and Legal Reforms:

Criminologists in Pakistan are often involved in recommending legal reforms that align with current crime trends and societal needs. Their research supports policymaking that seeks to modernize criminal laws and address gaps within the legal system.

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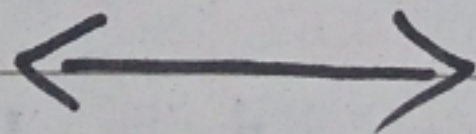
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Conclusion :

The scope of criminology in Pakistan is expansive, addressing everything from crime prevention to criminal justice reforms. It not only supports the justice system but also contributes to social stability by tackling crime's root causes. As criminology continues to develop in Pakistan, it plays a vital role in promoting public safety, aiding legal reforms and supporting sustainable crime reduction strategies.



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