

CRIMINOLOGY

CSS 2024

Q3: Explain labelling theory. Critically elaborate its effects on youth and suggest remedies also.

ANS: 1) Introduction

The concept of labelling theory associates the behaviour of society towards a criminal. Labelling of criminals defines the criminals not their actions. Sometimes ^{the labelling} comes after the criminal carrier not before.

2) Criminal carriers develop after labelling. When someone is repeatedly associated with a criminal behaviour, he adopts that behaviour gradually. It means that it is the society which makes criminal carriers not just individuals.

3) Crime is a function of response from society.

The definition of crime varies from place to place. For example, in some places keeping weapons may be allowed, while in others it is strictly prohibited. The nature of crime varies in society in which it is committed.

4) The biased approach of society towards a crime

The society responds differently towards different criminals. It penalizes the one which has less power. For example, the white collar criminals are less oftenly penalized as compared to street robbers. We can say that the society labels the powerless as criminals and not the powerful.

5) The response of society towards different crimes

Society responds differently towards different crimes. For example, murder is considered bad because the society labels them as such. The definitions of different crimes are defined by society which labels them good or bad.

6) Agnew's Assumption

The assumption of Agnew suggests that criminals labelling comes after and not before the development of criminal carriers. The developed criminals are then labelled by the society as 'good' or 'bad' criminals.

Effects of labelling on youth

- 1) Juvenile delinquency is the main cause of labelling.
- 2) Societal taboos and labelling creates a sense of insecurity in youths - leading towards a criminal career.
- 3) Youth from the middle class are affected to a greater extent by the so-called labelling.

Remedies

- 1) Integrating juvenile delinquents in the society.
- 2) Arranging different rehabilitation programmes for the counselling of these delinquents.
- 3) Psychological assessment and therapeutic treatments for these criminals.
- 4) Changing the psyche of society about different criminals.

Q4 Explain juvenile delinquency. What are the socio-economic, demographic and environmental

factors lead to juvenile delinquency?

1. Definition

The crime committed by a juvenile usually before the age of 18 is called juvenile delinquency.

2. Causes of Juvenile delinquency

(i) High dopamine level

The juveniles have usually high dopamine levels in their brain. This dopamine level contributes to their susceptibility to commit a crime. They are more prone to commit a crime as compared to old age people because of this high dopamine level.

(ii) Underdevelopment of prefrontal cortex

It is the part of the brain which is associated with different spontaneous actions. It does not develop in youth until the age of 25. That is the reason that youth do not have control over their actions. Their actions are mostly promoted by desires and not rationality.

3. Juvenile delinquency vs status offences

Status offenders are different from juvenile delinquents. They usually disobey their parents and come under the category of revolutionaries. They usually run away from home, from schools or from other workplaces.

4. Juvenile Justice System

The Juvenile Justice system deals with youth criminals. This system is designed to keep delinquents away from society, rehabilitate them and to integrate them in society.

5. Juvenile Schools

First Juvenile School was opened in Massachusetts in 1897. Its aim was to treat and rehabilitate the delinquents who are prone to crime.

6. Juvenile Courts in the New Millennium

These courts operate separately from the regular courts in different countries. Their aim is to deal with cases regarding the crimes committed by delinquents.

7. Juvenile Courts in Pakistan

There are 4 Juvenile Courts located in Punjab Province of Pakistan dealing with different types of criminal cases regarding youth.

socio-economic, demographic and environmental factors leading to juvenile delinquency.

1) Socio-economic factors

Edwin H Sutherland's suggest that youth from lower economic background are more susceptible to committing crime than youth from the upper class. This is because of the status quo which affects youth from the lower class as compared to the upper class.

2) Demographic factors

Different geographical areas breed different types of criminals. The Assumption of Cohen suggests that the central regions of Chicago faces more criminality than its peripheral regions.

3) Environmental factors

Different environmental factors shape the personality of a criminal. Youths setting in the vicinity of experienced criminals are more likely to learn criminal behaviour.

Q9 Discuss the concept of community policing & explain potential benefits & challenges associated with its implementation.

in Pakistan. How can these challenges be effectively addressed?

4) Community Policing

1) Assumptions of Keller

The type of policing in which the police walks beats through the community, address the problems of the community members and responds for calls from the community.

2) The Police should not merely respond to calls

Keller assumes that the Police should not be there merely for responding to calls but to address the problems of the community members. They should be actively engaged with the people.

3) Comparison of Police to Doctor

As the doctor first identifies the problem and then treat the disease similarly a police should first identify the problems of the community and then he should act accordingly.

4) Communities and organizations to which police should collaborate

1) NGOs

2) General Public in a particular community

3) Corporate Sector

5) Reducing theft in sensitive areas

The Chicago Police has launched a system of in-bait cars which notify the Police in case of any danger of theft. These cars have reduced the chances of theft. They are facilitating Police in the location of more serious criminals.

6) Community oriented Policing has reduced crimes in different cities

Community-oriented Policing has proved effective in controlling crime in different cities like Chicago and Washington. The collaboration with community has proved an effective method to curb the crime.

7) Intelligence-led Policing - A type of community oriented Policing

The only difference in Intelligence-led Policing and community oriented Policing is that Intelligence-led Policing depends on Intelligence information while community Policing relies on collaboration with

Community

Potential

Benefits associated with COP in Pakistan

- 1) It can curb gender-based crimes
- 2) COP can curb street crimes like Mobile snatching etc.
- 3) Can enhance the trust of ^{Public} Police.

Challenges associated with its implementation in Pakistan

- 1) Lack of resources for its implementation
- 2) Could not be effective as in other countries
- 3) Never tested before

How can these challenges be addressed?

- 1) Bringing reforms in police department
- 2) Implementation of Police Order 2002
- 3) Increasing collaboration between community and police

Q6: Enumerate and explain the key principles that guide effective criminal investigations. How do these principles contribute to the success of an investigation.

1. Introduction.

Criminal investigation needs a mechanism by which useful information can be obtained in a particular case. It depends on the aptitude and tactics of investigators of how they deal a particular crime.

2. Key principles that guide effective criminal investigations

1. Making sure that everyone remains intact
Criminal investigators should make sure that someone who has seen a crime remains intact.

2. No follow up questions
Do not ask that "did you see the man committing the crime!"
Instead ask that what did you see?

3. Highlighting the suspects and eradicating the innocent

A good investigation procedure should highlight the potential suspects. It should penalize the suspects while

eradicating the innocent ones.

4. Gathering information from the persons

This process involves interrogating the persons who have seen the crime. Simple questions should be asked and no leading questions should be there.

5. Gathering information from NADRA, databases:

This step involves gathering information from the records of criminals in NADRA and other databases. This is an effective method for the profiling of a criminal.

6. Gathering data from schools, hospitals and jails etc:

This stage involves the suspect's information present in these institutions. Hospital records and dropout rates can elaborate much about the criminal behaviour of criminals.

7. Gathering Data from preliminary investigation^M

The preliminary investigation is the primary investigation done in 4

criminal case. It provides a useful data for the criminal investigation.

How do these principles contribute to the success of an investigation?

1) These principles provide strong evidence for the case under discussion.

2) They are a useful source to investigate a particular crime.

3) It highlights the suspects and eradicates the innocent one.

4) The collaboration with different institutions like NADRA help to ease the investigation.