



NATIONAL OFFICERS ACADEMY®

The Largest CSS Preparatory Institute in Pakistan

Name: Iqbal Saddique
Father Name: M. Saddique
LMS ID: 42698 Date: 24/02/2025
Subject: Criminology Paper: 2 Test: 2
Branch No. _____

Campuses

☐ Main Campus ☒ ISB-2 ☐ RWP-I ☐ RWP-II ☐ LHR ☐ Online

Iqbal
Candidate Sign

Invigilator Sign

Section - 1

Q 2:

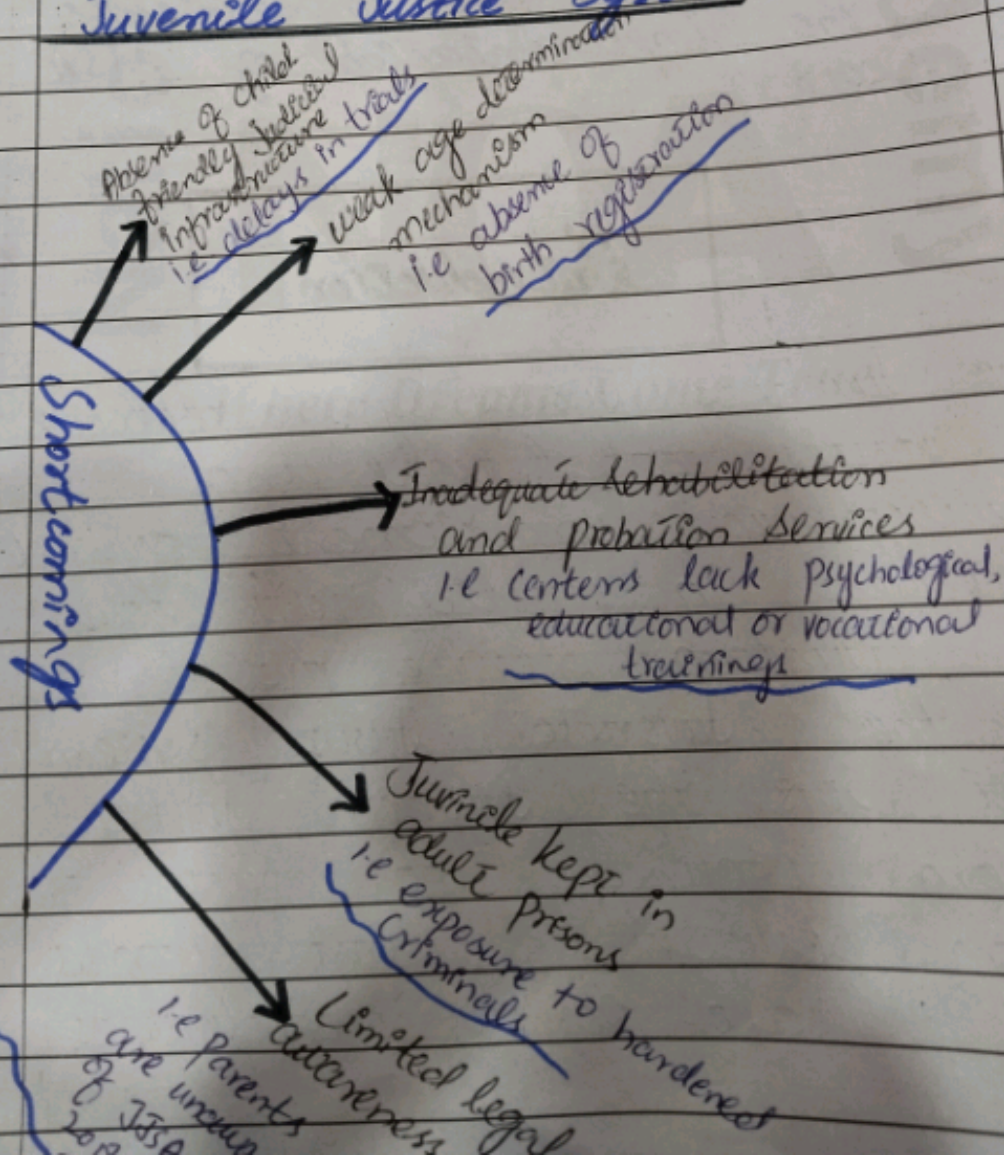
Enlist the major shortcomings in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System. What are major impediments in the implementation of JJSA 2018?

Introduction

A) The Juvenile Justice System reflects a state's moral, legal and developmental commitment toward children in conflict with law. In Pakistan, despite the enactment of the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018, the Juvenile Justice system continues to suffer from structural, institutional and socio-political deficiencies.

Consequently, Juvenile offenders in Pakistan are oftenly treated as criminals rather than reformable children. As Nelson Mandela said that "The true measure of a society is how it treats its children." While the JJSA (2018) aligns Pakistan with international standards of child rights, but the implementation is weak due to structural weakness.

8) Major Shortcomings in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System:



i) Absence of child-friendly Judicial Infrastructure:

The major shortcomings in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System is the absence of child-friendly Judicial environment. Despite the requirements of Juvenile courts, either it is non-existent or non-functional in many districts.

ii) Weak age determination mechanisms:

The other major factor of shortcoming in JJSA of Pakistan is the weak mechanism of age determination of a Juvenile offender.

iii) Inadequate Rehabilitation and Probation Services:

While the Probation officers are insufficient and poorly trained on the other hand majority of the rehabilitation centers lack psychological, educational and Vocational facilities. As Cesare Beccaria

iv) said that "Punishment without Rehabilitation breeds recidivism".

iv) Juveniles kept in adult Prisons:

Despite the legal prohibitions, childrens are still detained with adult criminals. Case in Point: According to Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) reports reveal Juveniles lodged in adult jails across Punjab and Sindh.

v) Limited legal assistance and awareness:

In Pakistan, Juveniles often lack access to state-provided legal counsel and also parents are unaware of rights under JJSA 2018.

c) Major impediments in implementation of JJSA 2018:

→ institutional capacity deficit

→ Police-centric and punitive mindset

→ lack of inter-provincial coordination

→ non-operational (JJG)

→ Poor data collection

i) Institutional capacity deficit:
Due to lack of institutional capacity, it constrain the implementation of JJSA 2018.

ii) Police centric approach and Punitive mindset:-

Due to Police behaviour, the implementation of JJSA 2018 is constrain. Police continue to treat Juveniles as adult criminals.

iii) Paucity of inter-provincial cooperation:

Juvenile Justice is a provincial subject, yet provinces differ in rules, capacity, and commitment.

iv) Non-operational Juvenile Justice Committees (JJCs):

JJCs are remain dormant or either not notified by the JJSA.

v) Poor data collection and monitoring:

Due to poor data collection and monitoring, the implementation of JJSA 2018 is constraint. Due to absence of offender database, performance evaluation mechanisms the implementation of JJSA (2018) faces hurdles.

D)

Conclusion

In sum, Pakistan's juvenile justice system remains structurally fragile and implementation deficient. The major shortcomings ranging from inadequate infrastructure, weak rehabilitation to flawed age determination. Moreover, effective implementation of JJSA 2018 requires political will, institutional reform and societal sensitization.