

# Criminology

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## Section 1

### Q # 2

#### 1- Introduction: Theoretical perspectives on crime and criminality:

Crime is any act or behaviour that violates criminal law. Different criminologists have described factors behind crimes, including individual, social, biological and psychological. Their multiple perspectives have changed people's opinion about criminals. Moreover, it helps in research and crafting effective policies to control crimes. In this way, crimes can be controlled by correcting broader environmental factors. Each perspective is crucial in understanding motivations behind criminal acts, which further help in crafting ways to rehabilitate criminals.

## 2- Contrasting theoretical perspectives on crime and criminality:

	Classical School of thought	Positivist School of thought	Sociological perspective
(2.1)	Postulates that crime is a Rational choice because individuals commit crime to seek pleasure.	Postulates that individuals commit crime because of biological defect and genetic disorder. It is not rational choice.	Postulates that social disorganization compels individual to commit crime as social factors mould their behaviour.
(2.2)	Proponents: Cesare Beccaria, Jeremy Bentham	Proponents: Cesare Lombroso, William Sheldon, Sigmund Freud	Proponents: Edwin Sutherland, Robert K. Merton, Travis Hirsch
(2.3)	Jeremy Bentham gave the idea of psychological hedonism and said individuals	Cesar Lombroso gave theory of deviance in which he said facial features of criminals	Edwin Sutherland gave differential association theory in which he explains how different

seek pleasure through crime. Similarly, Cesare Beccaria gave rational choice theory in which he said it is individuals choice to commit crimes. They explain the individual reasons of crimes. ignore social and environmental factors of crimes.

exhibit their characters as large heads, long monkey like ears, twisted nose, excessive wrinkles on skin and chin. other hand, William Sheldon explains that three types of body shapes exist in which mesomorphs who are strong and heavy muscles, are criminals. Sigmund Freud said psychological factors are involved in crimes such as

interactions, affiliations and observation of individuals foster criminal behaviour. Robert Merton gave social strain theory which explain how societal pressure compels individuals to commit crimes. Travis Hirsch gave social bonding theory which says social relations have both positive and negative role on people. Good relations

Id is ego of prevent crimes  
 a person which while weak  
 compels it to relations of  
 commit crimes individuals  
 Psychodynamic are more  
 theory postulates inclined  
 that childhood towards crimes  
 factors are due to weak  
 involved in social control  
 criminal behaviour on them.

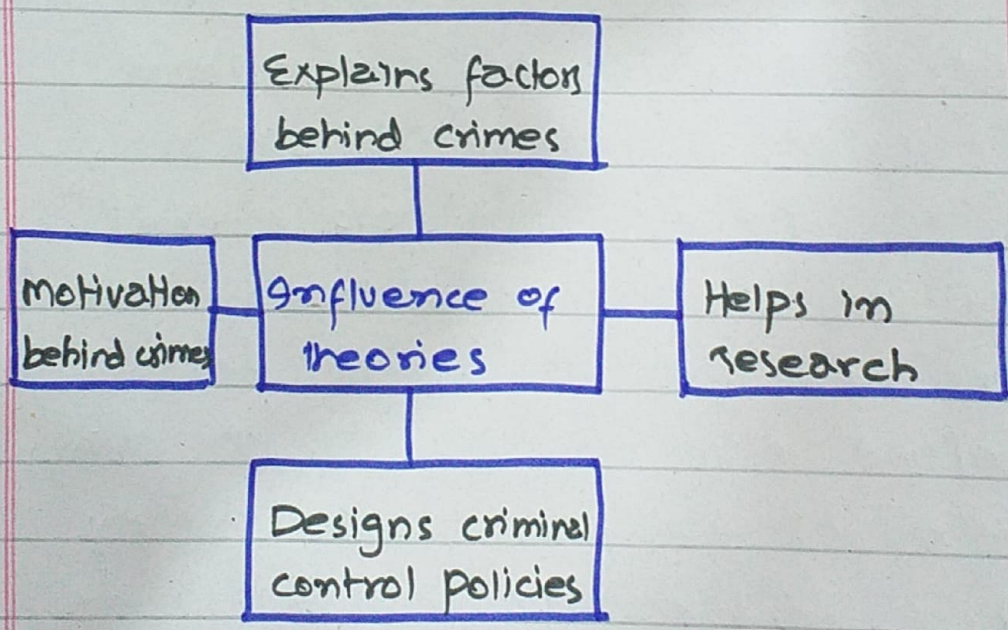
(2.4)	Only explain individual factors of crimes	Explains biological factors of crimes and criminality	Explains social factors that play crucial role in crimes.
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(2.5)	Cesare Beccaria gave 'Crimes and Punishment' essay in which he said proportionate punishment can prevent crimes.	According to biological and Psychological theorists crime can be controlled by treating hereditary disorders and mental defects	According to Psychological theorists, social factors need to be mended in order to eliminate crimes from society.
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### 3- How does theories help in understanding criminal behaviour?

"Crimes are not an individual act; it is a social product that involves the organization and interaction of numerous social forces"

— Hagan 'Modern Criminology: Crime, Criminal Behaviour and its Control'



(3.1) Theoretical perspectives assist in understanding criminal behaviour by explaining factors behind it: multiple social, biological and

Psychological theories explain reasons behind criminal acts. Therefore, people can look at criminals through these lenses. For instance, social factors that are contributing to crimes like poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment can be understood owing to sociological theory of crimes.

(3.2) Theories help in research on criminals: Pave way to understand the aspirations behind criminality:

While individuals commit crimes by their own will, these theories explicit latent factors behind criminality. In this way, criminologists can easily study those factors and do extensive research on criminals. For example, research in criminology department of universities first extensively read these theories that help in during research.

(3.3) Theories help in devising policies regarding control of criminal behaviours:

After understanding the reasons behind criminal acts, effective policies can be crafted to control broader environmental factors that perpetuate crimes.

(3.4) Theories explain individual's motivation behind criminal behaviours:

Different perspectives help in understanding motivation of individuals behind crimes. For instance Cesare Beccaria explains how some individuals commit crimes to seek pleasure.

4- How do these perspectives shape criminological thought?

(4.1) Paving way to restorative justice by shaping thought:  
These theories have changed

criminological opinions of giving severe punishments to criminals. Now, it focuses on rehabilitation and reformation of criminals.

(4.2) Psychological perspective aids in understanding mental disorders of criminals:

Before these broader perspectives, individuals were severely punished. However, now people understand that some mental issues are responsible for criminal behaviour. Hence, it has changed the perspectives of people towards criminals.

(4.3) Super male theory has changed criminological thought by exposing genetic defects:

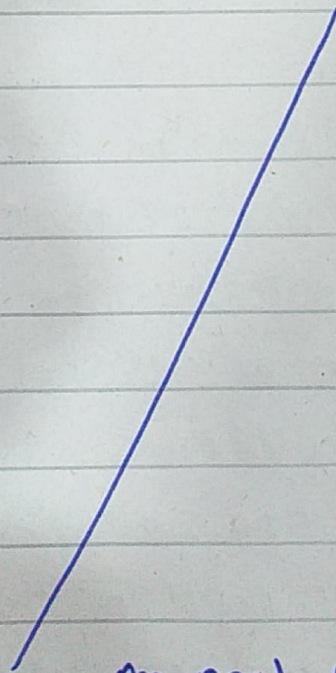
Such biological theories help in understanding criminal behaviours. For instance, XYY theory says some men have an extra Y chromosome which increases



their aggressive behaviour and compels them to commit crimes.

### 5- Conclusion:

Different theorists have explained different causes of crimes that help in understanding various social, biological, individual and psychological factors. These factors have further shaped the criminological thought by giving them broader view about the aspirations behind crimes.



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## Section 2

### Q# 2

#### 1- Introduction: Juvenile justice System:

Juvenile delinquency is the violation of law committed by the juvenile delinquent who is below age 18 under the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018. The components of juvenile justice system play crucial role in rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents such as police play role in determining age of juveniles and cooperating with their guardians. Similarly, courts and correctional institutions help in the reformation and restorative justice of juveniles. However, they face challenges due to outdated legal framework, corruption and low ethical morals which hinder the justice provision to juveniles.

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## 2- Role of police in juvenile justice system:

“Effective interventions target not just the individual but also the family, peer group, and community, reflected the interconnected nature of delinquency”

— Juvenile Delinquency:  
Theory, Practice and Law  
by Larry J. Siegel

(2.1) The role of police is described in the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018. It says police cannot handcuff juveniles unless there is a chance of their escape.

(2.2) Police cannot keep juveniles in prisons instead take them to observation homes for their trial.

(2.3) Their trial should not be intermixed with adult juveniles.

(2.4) Juveniles guardians should be informed by the police.

(2.5) The age of juveniles must be determined first to provide him free legal assistance.

### 3- Role of courts in juvenile justice system:

(3.1) Courts should keep confidentiality of juveniles cases.

(3.2) Courts cannot send juveniles to prisons and life imprisonment

(3.3) No unknown person should be present in courts during proceedings of juveniles.

(3.4) Courts should send juveniles on probation to mend

their ways and reintegrate them in society.

(3.5) Courts should focus on restorative justice instead of retributive justice.

#### 4- Roles of correctional institutions in the juvenile justice system:

(4.1) Separate observation homes and rehabilitation centers should be established for juveniles to reintegrate them in society.

(4.2) Reformation of juveniles is the role of borstal institutions.

(4.3) Providing skills and training to juveniles so that they do not become burden on society.

(4.4) Sanitary conditions should be maintained to prevent spread of diseases.

(4.5) Provide medication to juveniles if needed.

## 5- Challenges faced by police in handling cases of juvenile delinquency:

(5.1) Corruption in police impede separate trial of juvenile delinquents:

Police officers do not show interest in determining age of juveniles. Moreover, corruption leads them to not be honest in their duty. According to transparency international report, police are the top most corrupt institution in Pakistan.

(5.2) Lack of resources:

Moreover, scarce resources

Prevent establishment of separate observation homes for juveniles.

(5.3) Lack of skills and training:  
Most of the times, police do not even know what are the jurisdictions for juveniles under the law due to lack of updated training.

## 6- Effectiveness of police in dealing with juvenile cases:

(6.1) Police can maintain law and order in society by effective enforcement of law:

Police also play crucial role in the implementation of law. Therefore, they can help juveniles to become healthy part of part of society.

(6.2) Police can play reformatory role in the reintegration

of juveniles in society:-

Police can negotiate with the guardians of juveniles and can work in mediating family, peer groups and society.

## 7- Challenges encountered by courts in handling juvenile cases:

(7.1) Backlog of cases:

Juveniles remain in prison, waiting for their trials even for years due to backlog of cases. According to the study of the Society for the protection of the rights of the child (SPARC), almost 1500-2000 children are in prisons, 1210 are under trial prisoners and 214 children are convicted for various crimes.

(7.2) Shortage of judges:

Due to lack of judges, cases remain pending. It further fuels resentment among



juveniles and compel them to commit even heinous crimes.

(7.3) Rampant corruption especially at lower ranks. judges:

Owing to increasing corruption, social injustice prevail. According to Transparency International Report, Judiciary is the third most corrupt institution in Pakistan.

## 8- Effective role of courts in dealing with juvenile cases:

(8.1) Courts can provide equal justice to juveniles by establishing special courts for juveniles:

Seperate courts for juveniles can help them to prevent from social labelling of criminals as these courts remain confidentiality of cases of juveniles. Therefore, it provides justice.

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(8-2) Speedy trial of juveniles can prevent them from becoming hard core criminal:

According to Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, juveniles should be trialed within 6 months.

Therefore, courts can play vital role in speedy trials of juveniles.

## 9- Challenges faced by borstal institutions in juvenile cases:

(9.1) No separate observation homes for juveniles:

It is one of the major challenges as it hampers legal provision of juvenile cases.

Only six borstal institutions have been established in Faisalabad and Bahawalpur.

(9.2) Dismal condition of jails:

As juveniles were kept in jails where poor sanitary

conditions and lack of potable water further deteriorate mental health of juveniles.

## 10- Effective role of correctional institutions:

(10.1) Rehabilitation of juveniles:

Separate observation homes play cardinal role in the reformation of juveniles.

(10.2) Providing vocational training to juveniles:

Juveniles learn different skills in these institutions which help them to become healthy part of society.

## 11- Conclusion:

Although, components of juvenile justice system play cardinal role in the provision of justice, multiple challenges hinder them to act and comply with legal provisions.

## Section 3

### Q #2

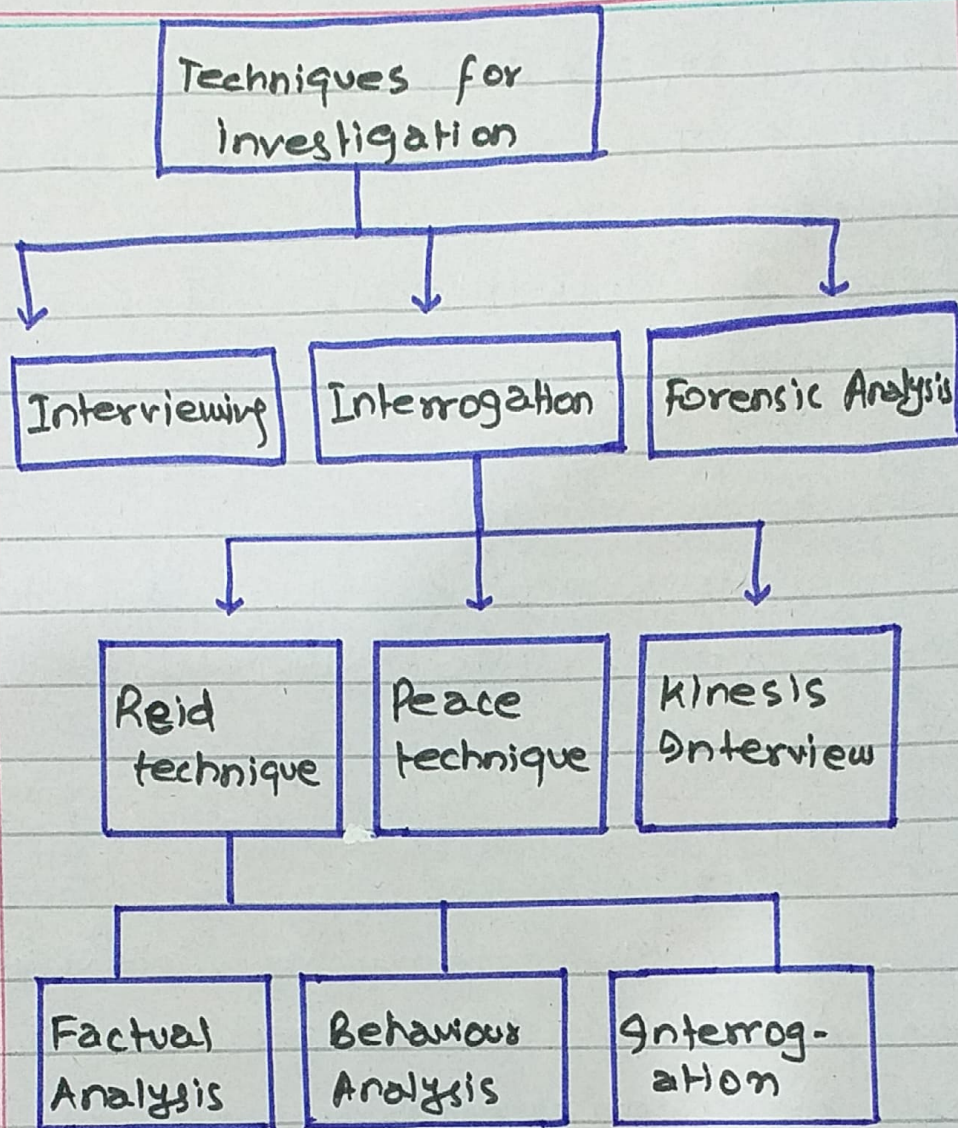
#### 1- Introduction: Criminal investigation:

Criminal investigation is the collection of information and evidence for identifying, apprehending and convicting suspected offenders. Various techniques are used for investigation such as interviewing, peace, reid technique and forensic analysis. These techniques help in the identification of offenders. Moreover, these techniques assist in collection of evidence and facts about the crime at crime scene. Therefore, it becomes easy for interrogators to prove the guilt of offenders before the court of law.

#### 2- Techniques use in criminal investigation:

“Every crime leaves a trace”

→ Locardos Exchange Principle



### (2.1) Interviewing:

It is the initial phase of investigation which is based on non-accusatory question and answer session. In this technique, the investigator asks non-accusatory questions from witnesses, who were present at crime scene.

**Example:** Investigator asks questions

from people e.g; in case of murder, those people who know about the person or were present during the incident are taken for interview.

### (2.2) Interrogation:

Investigator only interrogate the suspects, who are alleged for crimes.

### (2.3) Reid technique:

In this technique, interviewing and interrogating the suspect consist of three components.

#### (a) Factual analysis:

The question-answer session occurs with regard to the observation of crime.

#### (b) Behaviour analysis:

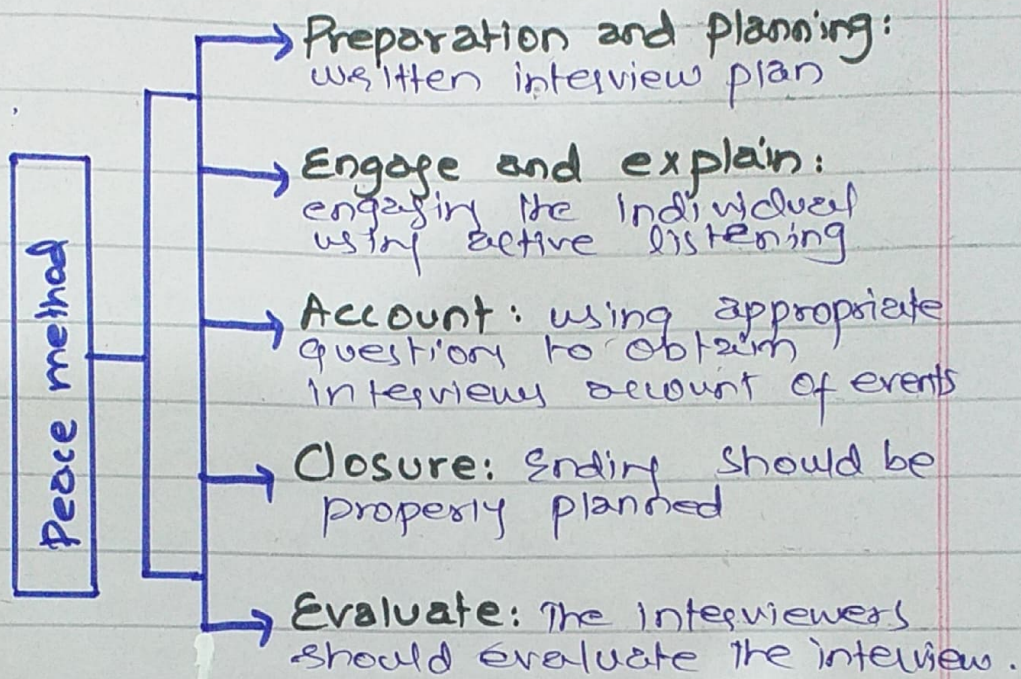
Behaviour of suspects are observed through observing his gestures.

#### (c) Interrogation:

Strict interrogation occurs

In case of more chances of suspect being committed the crime.

(2.4) Peace method:



(2.5) Kinesic interview:

Analyzing a person's behaviour to assess deception. It is the study of non-verbal communication, understanding code wordings and secret signs and symbols.

(2.6) Forensic Analysis:

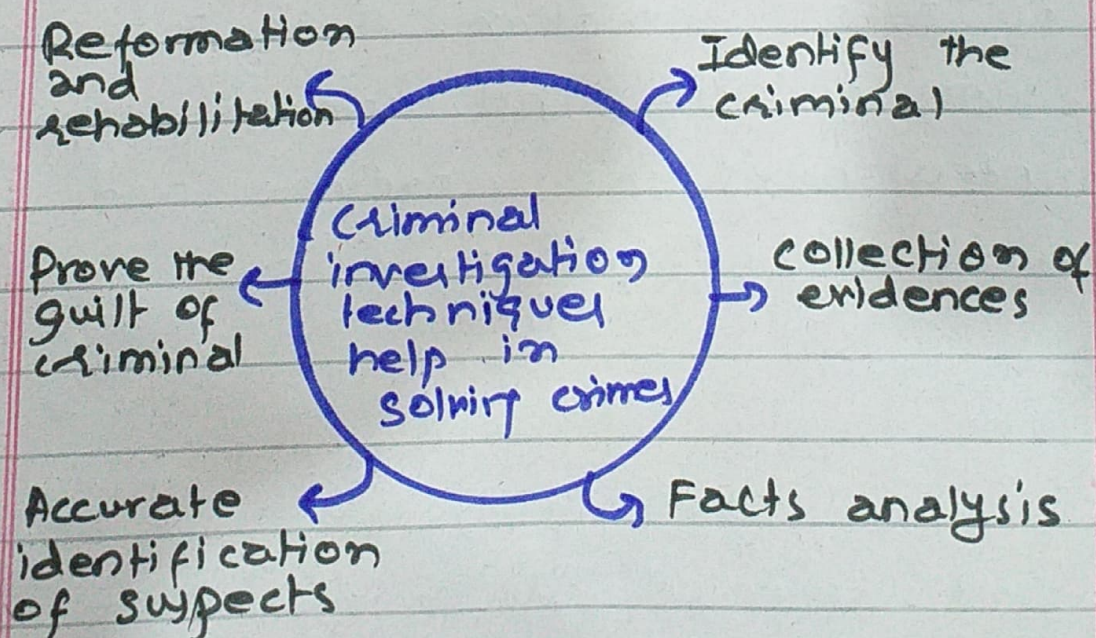
After interrogation, the facts collected at crime scene

send for forensic analysis. It is the authentic proof that proves the guilt of suspect. For example, DNA testing, blood test and fingerprint analysis help to identify the criminal.

### 3- How these techniques assist investigators in solving crimes?

"An effective interrogation is not about eliciting a confession but about establishing the truth"

— Criminal Interrogation and Confessions by Joseph and Brian





(3.1) Criminal investigation helps to identify the criminal:

During interrogation, different methods are used that compel criminals to confess. For example, good cop bad cop method is used that simultaneously apply empathy and aggression to open up the confessions of criminals.

(3.2) Evidences can be collected during investigation:

When any crime occurs, investigator officers collect evidences at crime scene either by interviewing people or interrogating suspects. For instance, in case of robbery, those suspects who are alleged for crime taken into custody for question answer session.

(3.3) Facts collecting during investigation analyze through various techniques:

Investigators have skills

and training to analyze facts. For instance, during forensic analysis, casings of bullets, blood of suspects and fingerprints of suspects are analyzed that help in solving crime case.

(3.4) Accurate identification of criminals:

These techniques help to search out criminals by following the principles of investigation.

(3.5) Prove the guilt of criminal before the court of law:

Criminal investigators preserve evidences and facts that they collect during the whole process which ultimately help them to prove the guilt in court that further help in the punishment of criminal.

(3.6) Paves way for the rehabilitation of criminals to reintegrate

them in society:

After punishment, the correctional institutions are trained under the code of criminal procedures 1898 to provide skills and training to criminals to rehabilitate them so that they do not become burden on society.

#### 4- Conclusion:

Criminal investigation techniques play crucial role in the collection of facts, preservation of evidence and prove the guilt of criminals. Therefore, they help investigators to solve criminal cases in the court of law.

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## Section 4

### Q# 2

1- Introduction: Impact of media representation of crimes:

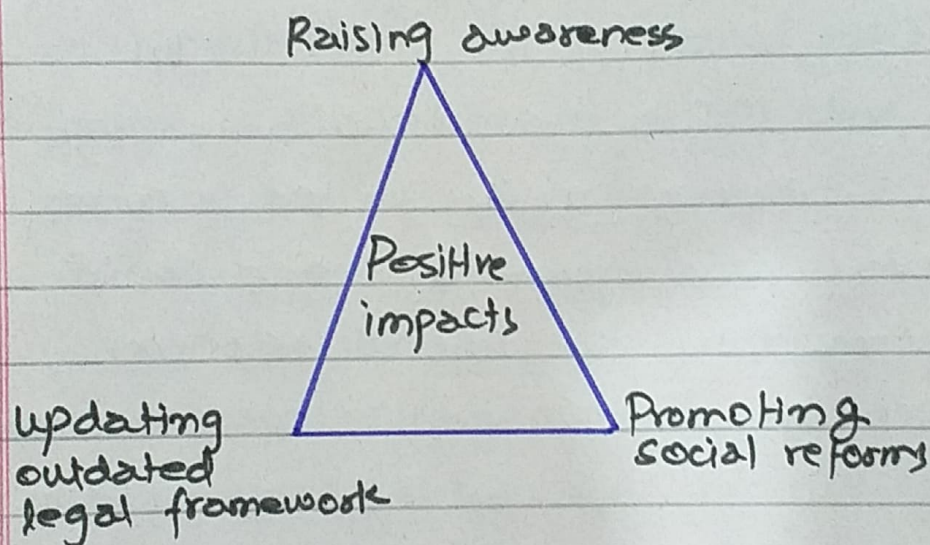
“The media plays a critical role in shaping public perceptions of crime, influencing not only how crimes are reported, but also how we interpret the causes and responses to crime”

- Crime, Justice and Society: An Introduction to Criminology by Ronald and Patricia

Media shapes public opinion about crimes in whatever way it wants to skew public perception. Therefore, media has both positive and negative role in public perception and criminal justice system.

Moreover, media challenges law enforcement by eroding confidentiality of criminal cases and labelling criminals. It provides various opportunities such as speedy trial and accountability of authorities.

## 2- Positive impacts of media representation of crimes on public perceptions and criminal justice system:



(2.1) Media spreads awareness among masses about crimes:

Media plays a key role in highlighting crime and injustice, encouraging public vigilance.

Case study of Zainab rape case:

During Zainab rape case media disseminated awareness about rising cases of child abuse in society. Therefore, people got alert about their children.

(2.2) Fostering social reforms:

By exposing systemic failures, the media can pressure authorities to improve policies.

### Case study of the Aurat March and MeToo movement:

Social media united women under one umbrella which build momentum for social reform such as law passed against harassment of women at workplaces in 2010.

(2.3) Media pressurizes policy makers to update legal framework in criminal justice system:

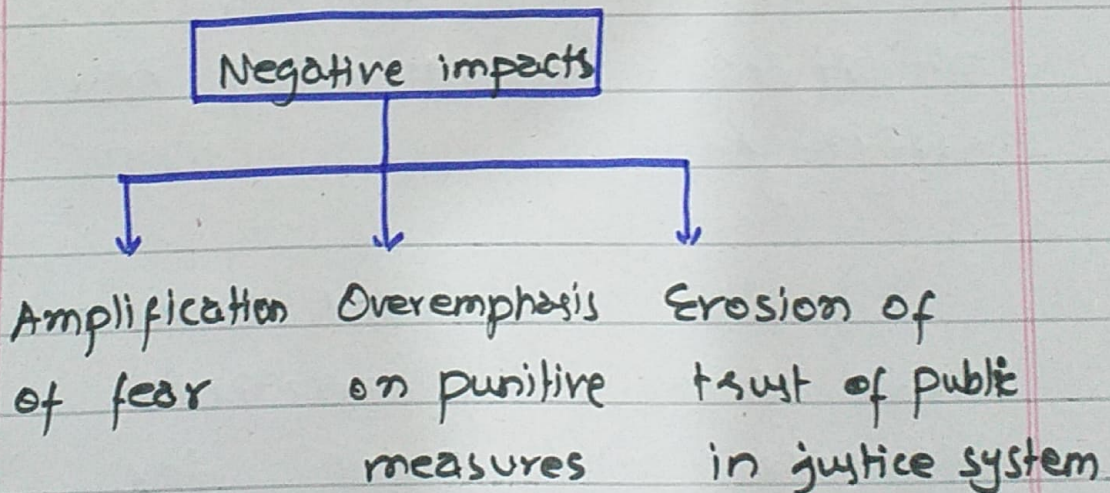
The positive media representation of crimes pushes policymakers for active legislative

measures.

### Example of Juvenile Justice System Act 2018:

The juvenile justice system ordinance was replaced by juvenile JS act 2018 due to media representation of crimes regarding increasing crimes of juvenile delinquents.

### 3- Negative impacts of media representation of crimes on public opinions and CJS:



(3.1) Media augments fear of crimes among masses:

media coverage often focuses on violent crimes, creating

fear among people. People believe crime rates are higher than they actually are.

### A Study by Gerbner and Gross:

This study showed that heavy TV viewers are more likely to perceive the world as dangerous.

(3.2) Media overemphasizes on punitive measures instead of restorative justice:

Sensationalized reporting can lead to calls for harsher punishments, regardless of their effectiveness.

### Example: Beckett and Sasson

argue that media narratives influence public support for punitive policies over rehabilitation.

(3.3) Erosion of public trust on criminal justice system:

Highlighting failures of



wrongful acquittals can reduce public confidence in the CJS.

Example: A 2016 Pew Research report found declining trust in the system linked to media coverage of high-profile cases.

#### 4- Opportunities created by media to law enforcement:

(4.1) Media helps in speedy trials of criminals:

By repetition of criminal cases by media puts pressure on law enforcement agencies to complete trial of criminals speedily.

#### Case study of Noor Mughadam murder case:

In Noor Mughadam's case, Zahir Jaffar, who murdered his wife, was convicted within time despite of high profile case.

(4.2) Equal provision of law in all cases due to media coverage of cases:

Media spreads the news like a wildfire among public.

Therefore, public protests further compel law enforcers to comply injunction of law in every case.

**Shermeen Obaid Chiray documentary:**

**A girl in the river: The price**

**for forgiveness:** This documentary

led to the provision of justice

in honour killing case where

a father attempted to murder to

his daughter in the name of honour.

(4.3) Media empowers communities that help police in reporting crimes:

Media fosters awareness among society. Therefore, they also play crucial role in reporting crimes, committing in different communities.

## 5. Challenges presented by media to law enforcement:

(5.1) Media violates criminal ethical and legal standards by eliciting criminals:

The objective of criminal investigation violated by media due to exposing criminals. It can lead to further chances of recidivism.

(5.2) Society labels crime on criminals due to overly coverage of media: Labelling theory:

According to George Hobert Mead's Labelling theory, by labelling crimes, the criminal can transform into hard-core criminal. It impedes law enforcement.

Label of  
crime

Self-image  
of criminals

Label  
reinforced

Master  
Status

(5.3) No confidentiality of criminal cases :

Media coverage spills the confidentiality of criminals, challenging law enforcers to comply with the rules and regulations of criminal justice system.

## 6- Conclusion:

Media representation of crimes is a double-edged sword. It helps in the formulation of policies and provision of equal justice. Contrarily, it also threatens the criminal justice system by sensationalizing crimes and spreading deepfakes among public.

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## **Section 1**

1. Explain the key concepts used in understanding crime, criminality, and criminals. Provide examples to illustrate each concept and discuss their significance in the field of criminology. Is criminality an in-born trait or society molds an ordinary person into a criminal?
2. Compare and contrast the theoretical perspectives on crime and criminality, with a specific focus on the Classical School, Positivist School (Biological and Psychological Explanations), and Sociological Perspectives. How do these theories contribute to our understanding of criminal behavior, and how does each perspective shape criminological thought?

## **Section 2**

1. Define and distinguish between behavioral and legal definitions of juvenile delinquency. Explore the evolution of the Juvenile Justice System and give a brief account of its history in Pakistan.
2. Examine the roles of police, courts, and correctional institutions in the Juvenile Justice System. Highlight the challenges and effectiveness of each component in handling cases of juvenile delinquency.

## **Section 3**

### Section 3

1. Discuss the principles of criminal investigation, emphasizing the importance of:

- a) Manual of preliminary investigation
- b) Intelligence operations
- c) Database investigation
- d) Electronic investigation.

How do these principles of criminal investigation contribute to the effectiveness of criminal investigations in modern law enforcement?

2. Examine the techniques employed in criminal investigations, including the interviewing and interrogation techniques, and the criminal investigation analysis. How do these techniques aid investigators in solving crimes while maintaining ethical and legal standards?

### Section 4

1. Public-private partnership is an emerging concept in the field of governance. How has it been influencing the maintenance of law and order and what is its relevance to law enforcement agencies? Please elucidate.

2. Discuss the impact of media representation on public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. What are the opportunities and challenges to law enforcement, created by the greater impact of media in contemporary times?