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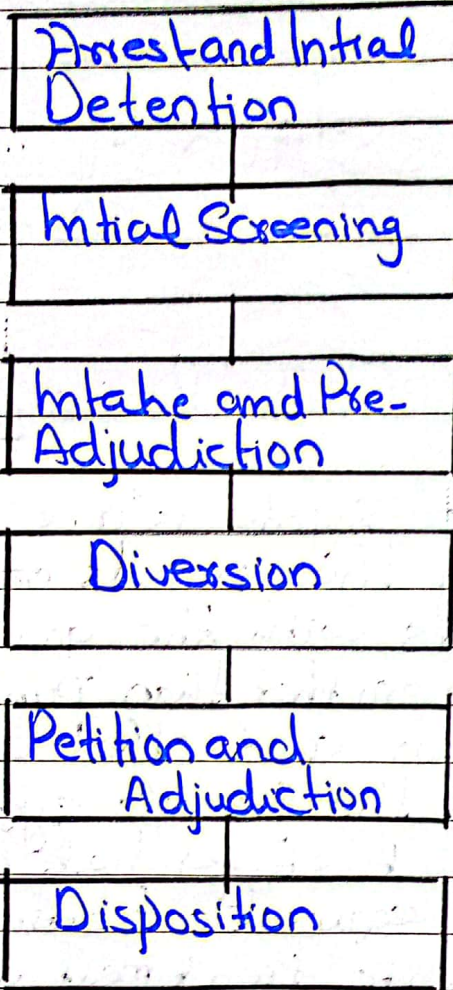
Question 4

Introduction :-

Juvenile justice systems are critical in meeting the needs of juvenile offenders with the goal of Rehabilitation rather than punishment. In Pakistan and other countries has divided the juvenile system into different stages that aimed to provide equitable treatment and appropriate treatment for young people that have run about of law. However, various factors can have an impact on the functioning of these institutions and understanding the fundamental component of the Juvenile justice process is critical for assessing their strengths and limitation.

Key Components of Juvenile

Justice Process



1) Arrest and Initial Detention

Upon suspicion of committing an offense a juvenile may be apprehended by law enforcement officials. The arrest must be conducted in accordance with legal procedure including informing the juvenile of their rights and notifying their parents and guardian.

2) Initial Screening before Juvenile Justice Committee

Within 24 hours of arrest, the juvenile is brought before a Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC) for an initial screening. The JJC consisting judicial magistrate, a police officer etc that assesses that the juvenile should be released or detained pending further proceedings.

3) Phase of Intake and Pre-Adjudication

If the JJC orders detention, then the Juvenile is transferred to juvenile detention facility. During this pre-adjudication phase, the juvenile undergoes a comprehensive intake assessment including a background family dynamics evaluation.

3) Diversion in the Juvenile Justice process

Diversion is a significant component of the juvenile justice process in many countries including Pakistan. IJCTC or Juvenile Court determines that diversion is appropriate. The Juvenile may be referred to community-based programs that address underlying issues such as substance use, mental health etc.

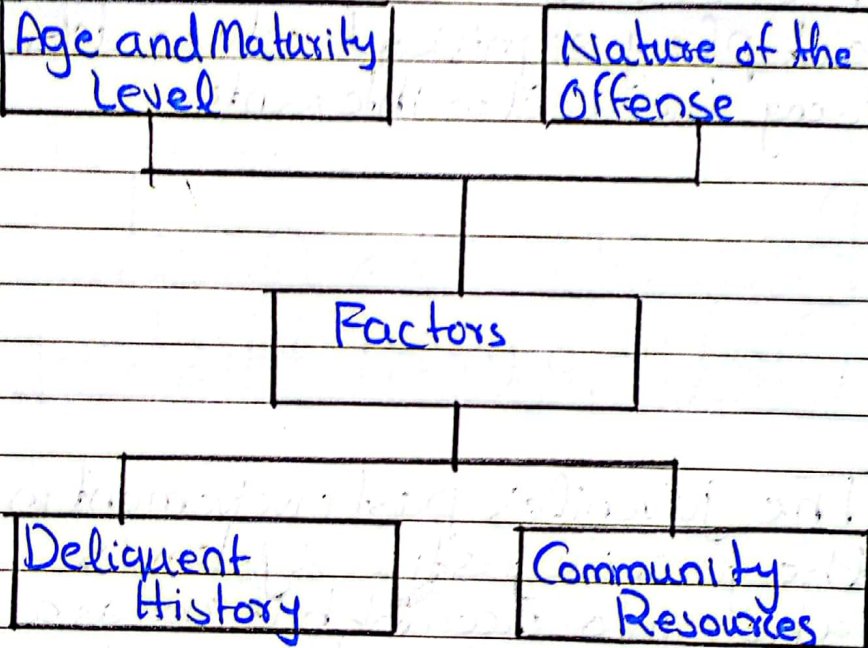
5) Petition and Adjudication within Juvenile Court

If diversion is not deemed suitable then the prosecution files a petition with the juvenile court that initiating formal adjudication proceedings. The juvenile court presided over by a judge with expertise in juvenile law that conducting a hearing to determine juvenile committed the alleged offense.

6) Disposition Phase

Following the adjudication hearing, if the juvenile is found delinquent, the juvenile court enters the disposition phase.

Factors Considered in Intervention Decisions



1) Age and Maturity level of Juvenile offender

The age and maturity level of the Juvenile are considered as younger juveniles are generally considered less culpable and more susceptible to rehabilitation than older offence.

The Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 section 8 deal with this in part a.

2) Nature of the Offense

The severity of the offences that examine whether it involved or harm to others and the intent behind the act play significant role in determining the level of intervention.

3) Prior offences and Delinquent History

The juvenile's past involvement in the juvenile justice system is taken into account but not as a sole determinant in determining an appropriate disposition.

4) Community Resources

The availability of appropriate community-based interventions, treatment programs and rehabilitation facilities within the juvenile's community influence the disposition options.

Short Coming of

Pakistan's Juvenile System

1) Limited Access to Legal Representation

According to Juvenile System Act 2018 (JSA) in Pakistan, every juvenile offender or survivor of crime has the right to legal assistance at the expense of state. Many juvenile offenders in Pakistan have lack of access to legal representation, leaving them vulnerable to unfair treatment, inadequate defense and limited understanding of their legal rights.

2) Overcrowded and Inadequate Detention Facilities :-

The massive overcrowding in Pakistan's prisons the preponderance of inmates that are under trial and the failure of police to complete investigations within the time periods prescribed by law contribute to the harsh conditions in detention facilities. Additionally,

there is lack of child-friendly courts and resources and the limited availability of rehabilitation opportunity for juvenile offenders.

B) Weak Followup :-

Post-dispositional support for juveniles is limited that increasing the risk of recidivism and reintegration challenge in Pakistan.

S) Inconsistent Implementation of JJSA :-

The JJSA is not consistently implemented across Pakistan with variation in practices and procedures that leading to disparities in treatment and outcome for juvenile.

Conclusion :-

Navigating the Juvenile justice process in Pakistan involves a complex interplay of legal procedure, policy guidelines and individual assessment. While the JJSA has made strides in establishing separate juvenile justice system

Question 6

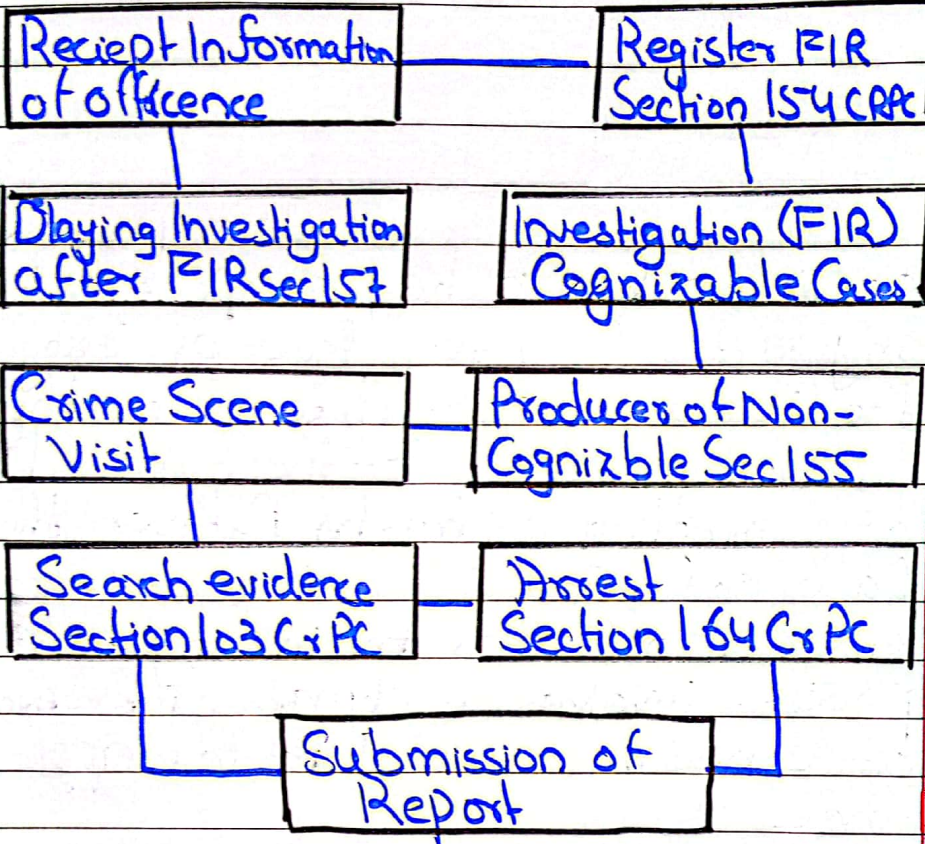
Introduction :-

The process of criminal is a key component of any judicial system that provides the foundation for determining the guilt or innocence of those accused of committing crimes. In Pakistan, the law enforcement faces a wide range of offences the investigation process involves a dynamic interaction of conventional and modern approaches.

Navigating the Criminal Investigation Process in Pakistan: A Blend of Traditional and Modern Methods

In Pakistan, the criminal investigation process is a crucial component of the criminal justice with aimed at uncovering truth, identifying offenders, and bringing them to justice.

Procedure of Investigation



1) Receipt of Information about Crime :

At the first step an informant or complaint provides the information to the police.

2) Registration of FIR

Police determine that an offence has taken place and is cognizable then they shall register an

FIR under section 154 of CrPC.

3) Delaying an Investigation after FIR in Cognizable Cases

The police are not required to investigate all FIRs. They may delay or refrain from investigating an offense if it is not serious or if there is insufficient evidence to proceed. If an investigation is delayed with the police must notify the magistrate under section 157 CrPC.

4) Commencing an Investigation after FIR of Cognizable Case

In cognizable cases, the police have the power to start an investigation under section 156 of CrPC once an FIR has been filed.

5) Procedure in Non-Cognizable

If the police receive information about a non-cognizable, they will record it in Daily Diary and

forward the complaint to magistrate.

6) Investigation at Crime Scene

The investigation officer (IO) at the Crime Scene will assess the situation, establish a perimeter and make an arrest if necessary or arrange for medical treatment of victim. They will also remove unauthorized personnel from the scene, cordon off scene, conduct a security sweep, identify and search for evidence, collect evidence and send evidence to forensic Agency for Analysis.

7) Search for Evidence

If a search is necessary, the IO may conduct it under section 165 of CrPc by issuing Notice of Search and an order requiring witnesses to be present.

8) Arrestation Process

Police can arrest suspects for cognizable offences without a warrant but non-cognizable offences a

warrant is required. After an arrest, the IO send a report to magistrate and may interrogate the suspect.

9) Submission of Police Report :-

All documentation is prepared and compiled in a Police report for trial of accused under section 173 of CrPc. The Police report is submitted as a Charge Sheet also known as Chalan as per Form 25.56(1) of Police Rules.

Incorporating Modern Forensic technologies

1) Fingerprint Analysis :-

Fingerprint identification remains a cornerstone of forensic investigation. Advanced fingerprint databases and matching techniques allow for rapid identification of suspect and linking them to crime scenes.

2) DNA Profiling :-

DNA

Profiling has become an indispensable tool for identifying individuals and establishing their presence at a crime scene. DNA evidence can be extracted from various sources including blood, saliva, skin cells etc.

3) Digital Forensic :-

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Today's digital age, digital forensic play important role in investigating cybercrimes and extracting evidence from electronic devices. Investigators can recover deleted data, analyze internet activity etc.

4) Ballistics Analysis :-

Ballistics

analysis compares bullets, casings and firearms to determine if they are used in crime. This analysis can link a suspect to a specific weapon and strengthen the evidence against them.

Legal Safeguards for a Fair Investigation

1) Right to Legal Counsel

Suspects have the right to consult with a lawyer throughout the investigation process and ensuring that their rights are protected and they are not coerced into making false statements.

2) Protection from Self-Incrimination :-

Suspects have the right to remain silent and not incriminate themselves. Investigations must not use coercion or threats to obtain confessions.

3) Admissibility of Evidence

Evidence gathered during the investigation must be obtained legally and follow specific procedures to be admissible in court. This

ensures that the prosecution's case is based on reliable and legal obtained evidence.

Conclusion :-

The criminal investigation process in Pakistan is a complex endeavour that combines traditional methods with modern forensic technologies. While technological advancements have enhanced investigative capabilities, adherence to legal safeguards remain paramount to ensuring a fair and impartial investigation.

Question 8

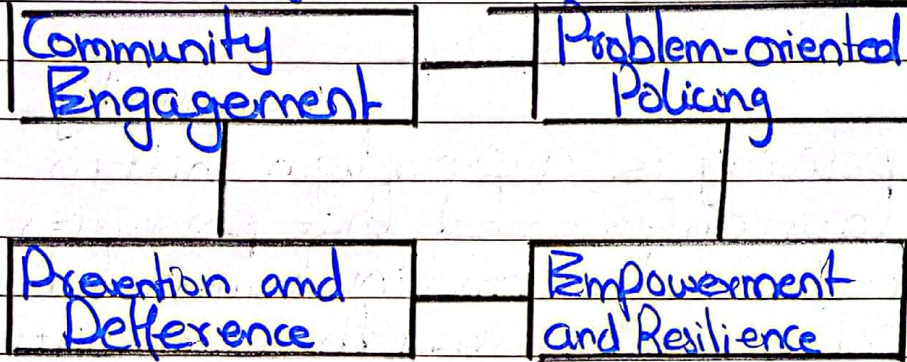
Introduction :-

Community policing is a paradigm shift in law enforcement that prioritizes collaboration and involvement between police officers and the communities they serve over traditional crime control approaches. This strategy emphasizes identifying and tackling the underlying causes of crime at the grassroots level.

Community Policing: A Holistic Approach to Addressing Crime & Building Safer Communities

Community policing stands as a significant paradigm shift in the realm of crime prevention and law enforcement. Unlike traditional policing models that focus primarily on reactive measures and addressing crime after it occurs.

Pillars of Community Policing



1) Community Engagement

Community policing emphasizes building strong partnerships and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and community members.

2) Problem-Oriented Policing

Community policing adopts a problem-solving approach that focuses on identifying and addressing the underlying causes of crime rather than simply reacting to individual incidents.

3) Prevention and Deterrence

Community policing prioritizes crime prevention strategies that aim to deter criminal activity before it occurs.

4) Empowerment and Resilience :-

Community policing seeks to empower community members to take ownership of their safety and well-being.

Addressing the Root Causes of Crime

1) Poverty and Socio-economic Disadvantage

Poverty, unemployment and limited access to education and resources can contribute to increased crime rates. Community policing initiatives address these issues by promoting economic opportunities, education programs etc.

2) Social Inequality and Discrimination :-

Social inequalities based on race, ethnicity, gender or other factors can create sense of marginalization and resentment that contributing to crime. Community policing efforts promote social inclusion and address discrimination.

3) Lack of Community Cohesion and Support

Strong social ties, community cohesion and access to support service can act as protective factors against crime. Community policing initiatives strengthen community bonds and promote social support network.

Conclusion :-

Community Policing represents a significant shift in the approach to crime prevention and law enforcement.

Question 5

Introduction :-

The Criminal Justice play important role in addressing criminal behavior within society and its approach to the treatment of offenders has been a subject of long standing debate. Two prominent approaches are punitive and reformative. As these approaches guide the strategies for offender management, ethical considerations and societal implications come to forefront.

Punitive vs Reformative Approaches to Offender

Treatment :-

The criminal justice system has long grappled with question of how best to treat offenders. Two primary approaches have emerged punitive and reformat

ive. The punitive approach focuses on retribution and deterrence, while the reformative approach emphasizes rehabilitation and reintegration.

Punitive Approach :-

The punitive approach to offender treatment is based on the belief that offenders deserve to be punished for their crimes. This approach seeks to deter future offenses by inflicting pain or suffering on the offenders. Common punitive measures include imprisonment, fines and corporal punishment.

Reformative Approach :-

The reformative approach to offender treatment is based on the belief that offenders can be rehabilitated and become productive members of society. This approach seeks to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior such as substance abuse, mental health issues and poverty. Common reformative measures include education, counselling.

Significance of Legal & Ethical Standards in Criminal Investigation Gender Based Crimes :-

Gender-based crimes encompassing wide spectrum of offenses such as sexual assault, domestic violence, honor killings and acid attacks represent a grave and pervasive issue plaguing in the society. These crimes have a devastating impacts on victims, their families and communities, eroding the fundamental rights and freedoms of women and girls. Effective criminal investigation of gender-based crimes is crucial to ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and that victims receive the necessary support. However, investigating these crimes presents unique challenges due to factors such as stigma associated with gender-based violence, cultural norms, and a lack of awareness and understanding of these issues.

Importance of legal or ethical Guidelines in the Criminal Investigation or Gender-based Crimes:-

1) Enhanced Likelihood of Successful Prosecution :-

Investigators adhering to legal and ethical guidelines are more likely to collect and preserve evidence that meets admissibility standards in courts increasing the likelihood of successful prosecution.

The code of criminal procedure providing a framework for conducting investigation of gender based crime.

Example:- The Mukhtar Mai case is an example of a successful prosecution in a gender-based crime. The prosecution's adherence to legal and ethical guidelines was crucial in securing convictions against Mai's attackers. Investigators carefully collected and preserve evidence. As a result of these efforts, six of Mai's attackers were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

2) Improved Victim Satisfaction through out the Investigation:-

Victims are more likely to feel comfortable and supported throughout the investigation process when investigators adhere to ethical principles such as maintaining confidentiality and treating victims with empathy.

i) Example from Pakistan:-

In September 2020, a woman and her children were travelling on the Lahore-Sialkot motorway. An armed man robbed the family and then gang-raped. Police's ethical conduct, woman's identity were confidential and victim felt comfortable and supported throughout the investigation process. In March 2021, two suspects were convicted and sentenced to death.

3) Increased Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System:-

The public's confidence in the criminal justice system is enhanced when investigations are conducted in a fair and impartial manner, adhering to legal and ethical guidelines, ensuring that justice is served.

Impact of Legal and Ethical Guidelines in Pakistan

1) Establishment of Special Units within Police force :-

Specialized units have been established within the police force specifically dedicated to investigating gender-based crimes enhancing expertise and focus

i) Examples :-

KPKs have established women's help desk in seven districts. Other example, Islamabad police have established Model Gender Protection Unit (GUP) in Islamabad.

2) Mandatory Training to investigate such crimes :-

Police officers receive mandatory training on how to investigate gender-based crimes improving their understanding of the complexities

i) Example :-

The "Investigation of Gender-based Crimes" course is offered by the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) Academy in Lahore.

3) Evidence Collection Procedure in the Gender-Based Crimes :-

New procedure for collecting and preserving evidence in gender-based crime cases have been developed ensuring the admissibility and integrity of evidence.

4) Higher Conviction Rate

Adhering to legal and ethical guidelines has contributed to a higher conviction rate for perpetrators, sending a strong message of deterrence.

Conclusion :-

Legal and ethical guidelines are indispensable for conducting criminal investigations of gender-based crimes in fair, impartial and effective manner.

Pakistan's efforts to develop and implement these guidelines have had a significant positive impact on the lives of victims of gender-based violence and have contributed to creating a more just and equitable society.