

Kazbano Tariq
Criminology
Mock #7

Part - II Section - I

Answer 2:

1. Definition of crime:

Black's law dictionary defines
Crime:

"a positive or negative act
in violation of the penal law;
an offense against the state."

Crime is an act that is deemed
by statute or by the common law
to be a public wrong and therefore
punishable by the state in
criminal proceedings.

2. The concept of crime in criminology:

In criminology crime is the
violation of criminal law. Criminologist
view the cause and control of
illegal behaviour and shape their
research orientation.

In criminology there are various
different kinds of crimes. Such
as crime against state or persons,
corporate crime, organized crime
and many others.

3. How does crime differ from deviance?

Any action, belief or human
characteristic that members of

society or group consider violation of a group's norms. Whereas, crime is a form of deviance which is negatively sanctioned by the legal system. The example of deviance including sleeping during class, tattooing one's face and walking around naked. The example of crimes are murder, theft or rape. Some form of deviance do fall under crime. However, all deviance is not criminal.

3. Why is the study of crime, crime and its causes essential for understanding societal dynamics?

3.1 Social Order and Stability

Understanding the reason behind crime help establish rules and regulations in society maintain order and stability. By studying criminal behaviour, societies can develop effective strategies for the preventing and responding in criminal activities.

3.2 Policy development.

Informed policy decisions, a deep understanding of crime and its causes informs the development of effective public policies. Policymaker

can implement evidence-based strategies to address root causes, reduce crime rates, and enhance public safety.

3.3 Social Justice:

Crime often correlates with social inequalities. Studying crime allows societies to identify and address systemic issues contributing to criminal behavior, promoting social justice, and equal opportunities for all members.

3.4 Public Safety and Crime Prevention:

Understanding the causes of crime enables the development of targeted interventions. By addressing the root causes, societies can implement preventive measures to reduce the likelihood of criminal behavior and enhance public safety.

3.5 Psychological and Sociological Insights:

Crime studies offer insights into human behaviour from both psychological and sociological perspective. This understanding helps in designing interventions that address the complex interplay of individual, social and environment factors.

3.6 Community Well-Being:

Crime can have a profound impact on community well-being. The study of crime, societies can work towards creating environment that promote community cohesion, trust and overall well-being.

3.7 Economic Implication:

Crime has economic costs, ranging from law enforcement expenses to the impact on businesses and property values. Understanding crime helps societies allocate resources efficiently and mitigate economic losses associated with criminal activities.

3.8 Legal and Judicial System Improvement:

Crime studies contribute to the improvement of legal system. Insights into criminal behavior help in shaping fair and just laws, as well as, refining judicial procedure to ensure a more equitable and effective legal response.

4. Conclusion:

Crime is a phenomena where individual breaks a law or harms a person. Crime differs from deviance, deviance just breaking away from social norm. Crime being a large.

of society has grave implication. Therefore, in order to reduce the impact of implication and control crime rate it is important to study the causes of crime.

Section II

ANSWER 4:

1. Major components of the juvenile justice process:

Arrest.



Referral to court



Diversion



Secure detention



Judicial waiver to adult criminal court



Case petitioning



Delinquency finding / adjudication.



Probation



Residential placement.

Juvenile's formal hearing is called adjudication rather than

a trial in adult court. The adjudication of youth can either dismissal of the charges or confinement at a secure institution. In juvenile, cases the youth is usually put on probation, parole or some community treatment. Formal processing is less common than informal processing involving diversion or community-based programming.

2. Factors considered in determining the appropriate intervention for juvenile offenders?

2.1 Age and developmental stage:

Interventions need to be developmentally appropriate, considering the age and juvenile maturity level. Younger offenders may require different approaches than older ones.

2.2 Risk and Protective Factors

Assessing risk factors such as history of violence, substance abuse or involvement with delinquent peers help identify potential challenges. Enhance protective factors such as positive family and support.

2.3 Individualized Assessment.

Understanding the specific needs and strengths of each juvenile offender allows for development of targeted interventions that address underlying issues.

3.4 Family Environment:

The level of family support and stability is crucial. Interventions may involve family-based programs to strengthen relationships and improve communication.

3.5 Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

Identifying and addressing mental health issues is essential. Some juveniles may require mental health intervention or counselling. Intervention may include substance abuse treatment.

3.6 Trauma-Informed Approaches

Many juvenile offenders have experienced trauma. Trauma-informed intervention takes into account the impact of trauma and aims to provide a supportive and healing environment.

3.7 Restorative Justice Principles:

Intervention may incorporate restorative justice principles, focusing on accountability, making amends

and appraising harm caused to victims and community.

4. Major shortcomings in Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan:

4.1 Lack of specialized Juvenile courts:

Pakistan lacks a sufficient number of specialized juvenile courts. Many cases juveniles go through same legal system as adults.

4.2. Age Determination Issues:

Accurate determination of juvenile age is a challenge. In some cases birth registration is missing leading to potential errors in placing juvenile in appropriate justice system.

4.3 Inadequate Legal Representation:

Many juveniles did not have access to proper legal representation. Lack of legal aid services for juveniles mean they might not understand their rights.

4.4 Overcrowded and Poor Conditions in Juvenile Detention Centres:

Juvenile detention centres often suffered from overcrowding and poor living conditions. This could lead to negative

impact on the physical and mental well-being of juvenile.

4.5 Limited Rehabilitation and Reintegration Program:

Rehabilitation and integration programs for juvenile offenders were often insufficient. There was a need for more comprehensive programs that address the underlying causes of delinquency.

Section - III.

Answer 7:

1. What is the United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

The UNODC is a specialized agency within the United Nations system that plays a crucial role in addressing issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, terrorism and transnational organized crime. It was established in 1997 through a merger of the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.