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## Part II Section - I

Q2. **Crime**

Crime is the violation of law. When deviances are at a very high intensity and society is suffering, laws are made to cater the deviances. Crime is made when it inflicts harm. Crime is usually universal, but sometimes it changes from country to country. e.g. alcohol consumption is banned in ~~US~~<sup>Pakistan</sup> and it is allowed in US.

### Difference between crime and deviance

Deviance means opposing norms, values, morals, traditions, customs of a society. E.g. Smoking is considered a deviance but it is not a crime. E.g. Excessive use of water is a deviance but not a crime.

When laws are made to counter deviances, then the deviance becomes a crime. eg. dressing laws in Pakistan, dressing should be appropriate and modest

## Crime

- crime is mostly universal

- It is violation of law

- It is punished by criminal laws

- Police and judiciary control crime

## Deviance

- deviance varies from society to society

- It is deviating from norms, values and social rules of society

- It results in societal sanctions

- Society controls crime

## Importance of studying crime and its causes

Crime is a phenomena which affects society badly in various directions.

When there is understanding of crime it can be prevented.

Understanding the causes of crime would be best for preemptively catering crime at its root cause.

Awareness can be given in society to make collective efforts in neutralizing maximum sources of crime.

The theory of social control by Edward A. Ross can be used to create socialization, by handling reasons of criminality.

The containment theory by Walter Reckless can be used to socially control the beliefs in conventional goals and through legal deterrence, create resistance in crime.

## Section II

### Q5. Punitive treatment

It involves punishment and eye for an eye policy.

Punishment is given to ensure social control and do repair actions done.

It believes that the harm inflicted can be catered by imposing punishment and inflict pain.

It separates criminals from society for social control and betterment of society.

## Reformative Approach

It focuses on a mechanism to restore social control by allowing the offender to stay in society. It is a corrective approach, it states that an offender can be deviated away from crime if proper training is given to him/her and the person can again be part of society as a good citizen.

Its methods are:

- Probation
- Parole
- Training
- Therapy

## Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations can arise on the frequency of punishment:

Eg. If a person killed two people and at the time of punishment, the person can get two sentences. If one side forgives the person, he will still face a harsh punishment.

If offenders are rehabilitated and still they don't leave crime, then punishment is failed and resources are wasted.

It would also be morally wrong if the criminal has done a wrong and many people faced a big loss, then the criminal is left outside to become a good person.

### Section - III

#### Q6. Process of criminal investigation

Investigation is done in a systematic way and it makes the suspect, subject of criminal inquiry.

It creates guilt in the suspect to determine whether he/she is a criminal or not.

Investigation is done to prove crime in the court of law. Steps of traditional investigation

- 1) Firstly the offense is verified
- 2) Suspects are outlined
- 3) Description of suspect is drawn
- 4) People with listed features are made part of investigation list
- 5) People are brought in for investigation
- 6) Appropriate method of investigation is used depending on the type and nature of crime.
- 7) Identify which suspects have been investigated and which are in line

Steps of modern investigation are:

- 1) Tasking
- 2) Collection
- 3) Evaluation
- 4) Collation
- 5) Analysis
- 6) Inference development
- 7) Dissemination

## Role of forensic technologies

Forensic technologies help to

determine ~~be~~ truth by using scientific methods. First evidence is collected then it is preserved and analysis of scientific evidence is carried out.

The legal procedures include the preservation of scenery of crime, the evidence if manipulated can have extreme consequences e.g. the officer can be suspended and analysis of evidence is to be carried out by experts in the field in forensic labs.

## Section IV

### Q 8. Community policing

Community policing addresses the problems at the grass root level. The policy first gains trust in the community by making good relations with the public.

### Support of public

With trust and respect of the society, the support of public can be gained to reform society.

Community oriented policing deals with core issue for police and building a trusting relationship with your community. If you don't have that, your agency and its officers will not be successful in reducing crime.

~ Yost Zakchary (IACP)

## Proactive Solution

Community policing is a professional organization that is the structure to gain support from the community and solve problems.

## Collaboration

The community policing works to collaborate with citizens to prevent, control and eliminate crime from its roots.

## Objectives to eliminate crime from its roots

- 1) It is to be practiced in a specific area by one or more than one police officer.
- 2) Responsibility is of the entire area no matter how much time it takes

3. They must function as both community workers and organisers
4. They should listen to the community and work with them with due cooperation
5. Their objective is to prevent, control and eliminate crime and any other disorder while keeping the rule of law and respect for those whom they serve