

Part-II

Section-I

Q.2 Define and discuss the concept of Crime in Criminology? How Crime differ from deviance, why study of crime is important.

→ Introduction:

The history of crime is as old as the history of men. Man is naturally liable to crime. There are multitude of factors behind crimes committment. The discipline of criminology came into being in late 1800s. It is a theoretical subject. The basic purpose of criminology is to analyze the crimes, nature of crime and designing of methods to prevent ratio. of crimes.

→ Concept of Crime: A Brief Overview:

Crime is basically the violation of law.

According to William Blackstone, a Criminologist,

" Any act which violates or committed with the

intention to violate laws
is crime.

to persons and society has since
and history, crime has changed
different in quantity and nature
People had committed crimes
by different means. With the
advancement of technology,
crime becomes modern.

⇒

Elements of Crimes:

Following
are the elements of crimes.

(a)

Actus Reus:

The first element
of crime actus Reus. It is
the action before crime which
led to completion of crime.

For- Example:

The planning
of Murder.

(b)

Mens Reus:

It is the intention
of crime. There should be
action with the intention of

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Committing Crime.

For-Example: One day, John entered into the ship with the intention of stealing Rum (drink). When he lit the match stick, the whole ship burned. Later, the court had decreed the order that as John had no intention, so the case had dismissed.

(c)

Concurrence:

When, Actus Reus and Mens Reus both coincide at the same time, crime happens.

For Example:

White wanted to kill her step-mother. She shared this plan to her friends. She added poison to the cup of milk which her mother drank before sleep. On that day, the cup of milk and amount of poison was not enough to kill her. But her mother died of Heart-Attack.

The court charged "Attempt to Murder" on White.

(d)

Causation:

When the actus reus and mens reus happened at same time, the causation occurs.

For Example: Shireen wanted to kill her husband with poison. One day, her husband came in front of her car and died. She was accused to charge of Murder.

→ How Crime differ from Deviance:

Crime and Deviance are differ from each other in gravity. Crime committed by criminals with the intention of harm and violation of laws or norms which are set by the law enforcement agencies. While Deviance is socially disapproved behaviour.

Deviance is sub-field to criminology.

Crime and deviance differ in the following way:

Crime

Deviance

Crime is the violation of laws, designed by the law enforcement agencies and state.

Deviance is the social disapproved behaviour which does not violate the laws. Deviance is considered to social evil which lead to future crimes

For-example;
Murder
Kidnapping
Rape
Theft

For-example;
Telling a lie is a deviance.
If it is not checked, it can lead to crime. Telling a lie as a witness in court is a serious crime.

→ Why Study of Crime is Important

Following are reasons to study crime:

(i) Designing of Policies to Control Crime :-

Crimes are subject of study in order to design policies which aid in controlling of crime. The study of crime point out all the requirements in formulation of policies.

(ii) Find out the Contributing Factor in Crime :-

The study of crimes help in find out all the multiple contributory factors that aid criminals to commit a crimes.

(iii) Prevention of Crimes :-

The study of crimes by the criminologist help in prevention of crimes.

(iv) Rehabilitation of Criminals :-

The study of crimes help the agencies to rehabilitate the criminals.

(v) Address Loopholes of Criminal Justice System :-

The study of crimes address the loopholes of criminal justice system. The factors, policies and ways of prevention of crime are look out by study of crimes.

(vi) Make Society Peaceful :-

By studying the crime, the societal factors and dynamics are considered while formulating policies which make society livable.

→ Conclusion:

It can be concluded that crime has a long old history and it is linked to societal dynamics. The crime are subject of study to find out the contributing factors in commitment of crimes. It would help in eradicating or minimize the ratio of crimes.

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Section - II

Q.4 Discuss the Juvenile justice system?

→ Introduction:

The concept of juvenile justice system is date back to the 19th century. Before that, there was no concept of juvenile justice system. Age of criminals (offenders) were treated in a same manner. Juvenile offenders should be treated differently and later integrate them in a society. In Pakistan, juvenile justice system is not work very efficiently. It has shortcomings that need to be addressed.

→ Juvenile Justice Process:

Juvenile justice process is providing justice to juvenile offenders.

Juveniles are the offenders that has age below 18 or they do not complete their adolescent age.

Example: Spot Fixing Case of Muhammad Amir

⇒ Components of Juvenile Justice System:

Following are the components of juvenile justice system.

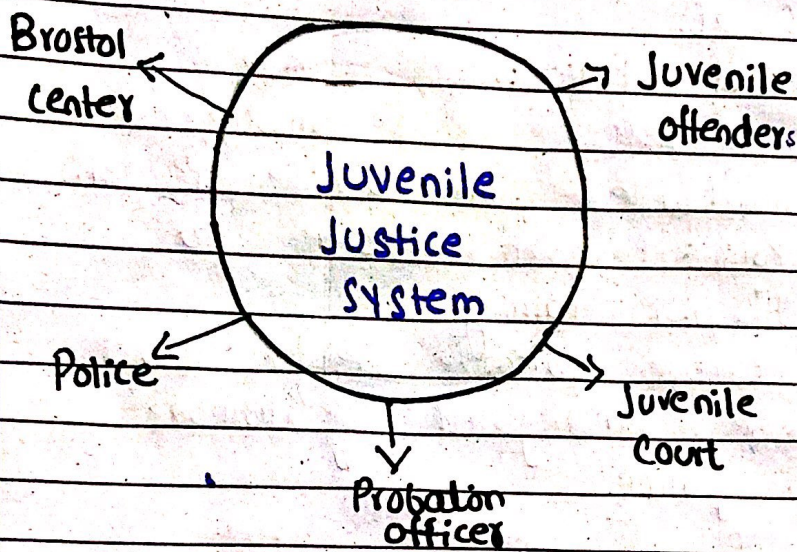


Fig: Components of Juvenile Justice System

(a) Juvenile offender:

Juvenile offender is the first component of juvenile justice system.

Juvenile offender is one who committed crime before the age of 18.

For-Example: Shahzab Khan's Murder by Shah Rukh Jatoi in Sindh

(b) Police:
 Police is the component of juvenile justice system. Police arrested the juvenile offenders and presented to the court.

Roles of Police:

- (i) Police should not handcuffed their juvenile offenders.
- (ii) Police must inform to his/her family.
- (iii) Female juvenile offender should be investigated by female police.

(c) Juvenile Court:
 After arrest, juvenile offender is presented to the court. The court is bound to complete this case in 6 months. There must be no media, live streaming of juvenile court.

(d) Probation offices:
 The court gives custody of juvenile

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offenders to probation officers.

Role of Probation officers:

(i) Female juvenile offender must be handled by female probation officers.

(ii) Probation officer is bound to submit report in front of the court.

(iii) Probation officer is bound to interact juvenile offender with his family.

e) Bristol Center (Correction Center):

The juvenile offender sent to the correction centers. The purpose of correction center is to rehabilitate the offenders and integrate them back into the society.

In Bristol center, the offender is under the supervision of probation officers.

The behaviour of offender tried to mend and help in becoming peaceful citizen.

→ Factors needed in determining the appropriate interventions for juvenile offenders:

Following are the factors that should be considered in determining the appropriate interventions for juvenile offenders.

(i) Gender:

Before determining intervention, gender of offender should be considered.

(ii) Age:

Age of offender should be considered.

(iii) Capability of Probation officer:

The 'capability' of probation officer should be checked.

(iv) Conditions of Correction Center:

Before sending the offender to jail, the conditions of correction center checked.

(v) Health of offender:

Health of the offender is important factor in determining the interventions for juvenile offenders.

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Shortcomings in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System:

Following

are the shortcomings of Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System.

(i)

Shortage of Juvenile Courts:-

There is a shortage of juvenile courts in Pakistan. Hardly, less than ten in numbers, juvenile courts are working in Pakistan.

(ii)

Dearth of Correction Centers:-

There is a dearth of correction or rehabilitation centers for the juvenile offenders in Pakistan.

According to Report of the DAWN newspaper, there are 1300 juvenile offenders in jails.

(iii)

Delay of justice:

As the juvenile court is bound to close the case in six months. But in Pakistan, it

took years to complete the case.

(iv) Political Interference:

There is a political interference in the juvenile justice system. Mostly, feudal juvenile offenders turned the case in their favour.

(v) Lack of Budget:

There is a lack of budget for juvenile courts. The government is not paying attention to this social justice.

(vi) Inefficient Police:

Another shortcoming of juvenile justice system in Pakistan is that police does not play their role in constructive way. It treats juvenile offenders in same way as the adult criminals.

(vii) Lack of Digitization:

The

Juvenile justice system in Pakistan has no technology. The lack of digitization has made the system unmodern. There is no modern equipments or adoption of modern technology.

→ Conclusion:

In a nutshell, it can be said the juvenile justice system is specifically for the juvenile offenders. It has major components which individually play their role in its functioning. Unfortunately, juvenile justice system of Pakistan has many shortcomings which need serious attention. However, there is always a room for optimism. It can be addressed.



Section-III

Q.6 Process of Criminal investigation?

→ Introduction: The process of criminal investigation has a history

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as old as crime. The crimes need to be investigated by a formal process to find out the factors and repercussions. Pakistan was relying on traditional methods in initial years. But with the advancement in technology, modern methods are proving speedy and useful.

→ Process of Criminal Investigation in Pakistan:

~ Overview of Criminal Investigation Process:

Criminal Investigation process is the collection of evidences and link that evidences to find out criminal in a systematic way. It can also be defined as the analysis of, collection of and presentation of evidences from the criminal site in such a way that criminal can be traced.

~ Components of Criminal Investigation:

Following

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are the components of criminal investigation.

- (i) Objectiveness
- (ii) Neutrality
- (iii) Accuracy
- (iv) Transparency
- (v) Evaluation
- (vi) Closure.

~ Traditional Methods in Criminal Investigation Process in Pakistan:

"Pakistan inherited the criminal investigation system from its Colonial Master."

Following are the traditional methods in criminal investigation process in Pakistan.

(a) Footprint Method:

In traditional methods, the footprint of accused criminal are checked by tracing the way which he allegedly used.

(ii)

Search by Dog:

In British era, they used dogs for the purpose of tracing criminals. The sense of smell of dog was used to find out the criminal.

(iii)

Interrogation Method:

By interrogation, a set of planned questions are asked to selected alleged criminals. By observing from the answers, the criminal investigation was completed.

(iv)

GOOD COP Bad COP:

GOOD COP and Bad COP were technique used in the criminal investigation process. One officer opted good behaviour towards accused while other opted hostile behaviour. In this way, the process of investigation completed.

(v) Physical Punishment: ~~in Pakistan~~ ~~and~~

In old traditional methods, physical punishments were used to carry out the process of criminal investigation.

~ Modern Methods in Criminal Investigation Process in Pakistan:

The modern method used in criminal investigation process in Pakistan are as follows:

(i) Detection of Finger Prints:-

In modern methods, detection of ~~finger prints~~ ~~in the laboratories~~ are carry out in criminal investigation process.

(ii) Forensic Analysis:-

Forensic analysis of objects obtained from the crime sites are done in order to investigate.

(iii)

DNA Analysis:

Data analysis by DNA analysis is one of the modern technique used in criminal investigation.

Case in point: The DNA analysis of Criminal in Motorway Rape Case

(iv)

Checking through Cameras:

The installment of cameras are everywhere. The checking of vides and footages is another modern method of criminal investigation.

(v)

Forensic of Audios and Videos:

The forensic of audios and videos during criminal investigation is modern method of investigation.

→ Role of Forensic technologies and legal procedures in Criminal Investigation:

Following are roles of forensic technologies and legal procedures in criminal investigation.

(i) Accuracy of Results:

Firstly, the forensic analysis and legal procedure provide accuracy of results in the criminal investigation.

(ii) Ensure Transparency:

Forensic technology and legal procedures ensure transparency of process.

(iii) Objectivity of Process

They foster objectivity of process.

(iv) Unbiasdness in Process

They make sure unbiasdness in criminal investigation process.

(v)

Speedy Justice:

The legal procedures and forensic technologies provide speedy trial which ultimate provide speedy justice.

(vi)

Unburdenize Justice System:

The forensic analysis provide speedy justice which in turn reduce the burden on delayed justice.

(vii)

Promotion of Public Trust:

accurate and speedy justice promote trust of public.

(ix)

Proper Closure of Investigation:

The forensic analysis and legal procedures lead to proper closure of investigation. So, in future, if reopening of the case is required then there is a proper link of case to restart.

→ Conclusion:

The modern methods in criminal investigation provide modernity to criminal investigation system. It leads to fair and speedy justice to the public which in turn fosters trust among public. Pakistan has also opted modern methods for investigation which are producing quite good results in domain of justice.



Section-IV

Q-8 Community Policing?

→ Introduction:

"Police needs Community and Community needs Police"

Montague Bond

Community policing is the modern type of policing. It starts from the U.K and Joh. Augustus considered

considered to be hits : father.
 It involves community in
 a surveillance method to
 find out the cause of
 crime in a community. It
 proves fruitful results in
 this regard. Community policing
 is now adopting worldwide.

→ Overview of Community Policing:

Community policing is defined
 as the involvement of
 community / society into surveillance
 process with the police. It
 is a collaboration of
 public with police.

~ Models of Community Policing:

(a) Collaborative Model:

In
 collaborative model, the
 public and police collaborate
 with each other. Whenever suspected
 thing is notice, public informed
 police.

(b)

Command Model:

In this model, the representative of police are from the public. They supervised any suspected moves in a society.

"Any bulb in the street reduces chances of crimes in a society."

→

How Community Policing tackle the underlying causes of crime:

By following ways, the community police tackle the underlying causes of crime:

(i) By Educating Masses:

Community police educate the masses by spreading awareness about crime and criminals. In this way, it tackles the issue.

(i) Incorporate Police into Public

Community
police incorporate police and
public to find out the
underlying causes of
crimes.

⇒ The incorporation of
Eagle Squad into
Islamabad Police is
by Community Policing.

(ii) Fostering Trust of Public:

Community
police fosters the trust
of public and communicate
with them in a friendly
manner to find out the
causes.

By Educating
⇒ "Police are selected
persons from all
public but public
is all police."

(iv)

Supervision of Society:

Community
police supervise the society
in every town frequently
by patrolling and checking.

(v)

Keeping Eyes on All:

Community
police keeps eye on all
in a society in order
to maintain law and
order.

(vi)

Engaged With Public:

Community
police often engage with
public to know about
surroundings.

(vii)

By dissolving conflicts:

Community
police resolves public mild
conflicts which can lead to
heinous commitment of crime.

→ Conclusion: Community policing is a modern form of police in order to control crimes in a society by incorporating public into police. It is widely accepted and utilizing it has proved to be effective. Pakistan has also accepted and applied this model.



Engaged with public

By involving citizens