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the commission. By adding child right activist in the commission, the case could be decided in best interest of child (juvenile).

6: Female Officers: more lady officers should be employed in police department to ensure the security of female juveniles. No male officers should be allowed to deal with any case concerned with juvenile females.

7: Protection of identity:

Identity of juvenile should be strictly kept away from media to ensure secrecy and avoid labelling in future.

8: Counseling: children must be provided sporadic counseling to make them law abiding citizens.

### CONCLUSION:

Juvenile Justice System Act <sup>2015</sup> replaced Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000 to reduce loopholes. However, juveniles still suffer at the hands of unjust and incapable justice system. Such inhumane behaviour only leads to compelling these juveniles towards the crime causing serious threat to community / society.

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he opines that learning deviant behaviour is same as learning other social behaviours.

Under this theory, flood affects have plenty of opportunities to learn deviant behaviour. Lack of positive engagement compels children and adults to opt for deviant behaviour if reward outcast punishment.

Under such milieu, the rise of crime and deviant becomes more rewarding than avoiding crime.

#### 4: Social control theory:

This theory takes a different path by explaining why people avoid deviant behaviour instead of why they commit such acts. It states that social bondings play dominant role in keeping one away from criminal path.

In the case of Baluchistan and Sindh where less bond is there with family and lack of education means less investment, possibility of crime exponentially increase.

The current growth in crime rate in Karachi and Quetta are proof that in such societies less social control prevails.

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c) Rehabilitation / Correctional centers  
Unlike criminals, juveniles are sent to rehabilitation centers to focus on their development - education, skill development - and separate from hard criminals.

### 3) Role of Prosecution:

Prosecution plays prominent role for the best of society.

#### a) Representing the state:

Prosecutor leads the case from state's view and try to prove the guilt of juvenile.

#### b) Deciding formal trial:

Prosecution decides on behalf of given laws, either juvenile would be prosecuted through court or divergent committees.

## MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT

In order to serve the best of juveniles, Pakistani government must take following measures.

1: Establishment of Juvenile Courts: With the passage of Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, the courts were ordered to

## Question number 4

Write a comprehensive note on JJS in Pakistan.....

"To have been once criminal is no disgrace. To remain a criminal is a disgrace"  
(Malcolm X)

### INTRODUCTION:

Children are future and backbone of any country. States must strive to protect them even if they have committed deviance. Juvenile Justice system play a prominent role in making the deviant child amalgamate again in society and serve for the best interest of children. However, Juvenile Justice system has proved to be incapable of securing the best interest of children. Lack of political will has even delayed the establishment of juvenile courts or rehabilitation centers.

Who are Juveniles: Juveniles are children that have committed any deviance and ages between 8 to 18 years.

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established Juvenile courts within 90 days of the Act. However despite passage of 5 years, few Juvenile courts have been established. Until now, Juveniles were tried in the same court as harsh criminals.

Establishing separate courts must be prioritized on immediate basis.

### 2: Rehabilitation centers:

According to HRPC 2023 there are total 7 Rehabilitation centers in Pakistan. Rest of the Juveniles are kept with harsh criminals, threatening their security and integrity.

Number of Rehabilitation and correctional centers must be increased.

### 3: Formulation of commission

The commission was to be made within 3 months of Act passage. Still no results have been observed.

Commission should be formulated to not only diverge Juveniles but also to minimize burden on courts.

### 4: Addition of child right

act: There is no act of inclusion of child right act in

taking into account best interest of children / juveniles

c/ Informal mediation: Both parties - deviant and affected - are called along with juveniles parents to reach an agreement and prevent juvenile from formal proceedings.

d/ Recommend for prosecution: If crime is serious than police recommend the case to prosecutor which decides either case should be formalized or not

## 2/ Role of court:

In court proceedings, following procedures are followed.

a/ Assignment: In this phase, first appearing of juveniles takes place where the court reads the charges against concerned juvenile and decides if he/she should be tried or rehabilitated.

b/ Trial: Juvenile trial takes place in separate courts. During trial, court serves as parents' proxy, to serve the best interest of child / juvenile. If the guilt is proven against, he/she is sent to rehabilitation centers until he/she becomes age of

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## Question number 3

One-third of Paris population...

"Poverty is the parent  
of crime and  
revolution"

(Aristotle)

### INTRODUCTION:

The devastating flood of 2022 wiped out livings, hopes and lands of millions of people. Pakistan is already caught in myriad of problems. Incapacity of institutions and lack of political will have proved to be incapable of providing relief to affected people. Millions of people are facing severe food scarcity and disease that could easily be prevented had our government prioritized early measures. All these events could lead to a new wave of crime which would pose more serious threat to the government.

Unicef Report: According to unicef report nearly 40m people are affected with loss of \$33bn.

the floods of 2022. It is recorded by Pishin police that increase in petty crimes have become aggravated due to lack of resources to acquire even basic necessities.

## 2: Social disorganization theory:

This theory articulates that ecological surroundings have serious impact on deviant behaviour. People living in slum areas and congested places are more prone to committing deviant acts than those living in wide and peaceful neighbourhoods.

The flood affected took shelter mostly in mosques and abandoned schools. As their shelters were wiped out, they made those shelters their long-term resident.

Balochistan and Sindh affected under such circumstances are prone to turn to deviant behaviour due to frustration of ecological conditioning.

## 3: Social learning theory:

Sutherland associates learning deviant behaviour with surrounding. In the theory of differential Association



## JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM - IN PAKISTAN:

Like all other states, Pakistan has separate justice system for juveniles to be dealt with. Main pillars of Juvenile Justice system.

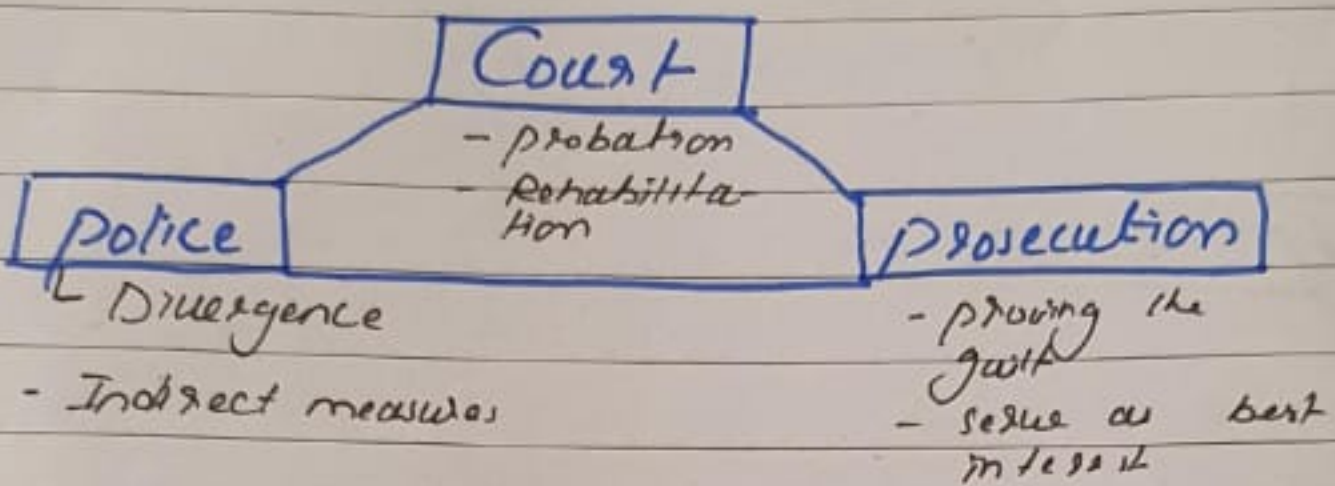


FIGURE: Pillars of JJS

**Police:** Police is the first pillar which deals with juveniles. In fact police on the basis of severity of deviance decides whether case should be filed for prosecution or not.

Available options:

Police can take following alternative measures

a) Warning: The juvenile is threatened against future action and released.

b) Divergence: most of the cases are diverted to Juvenile Commission

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### 5/ Labelling theory:

According to this theory society make criminals / deviants by labelling them as such if they fail to conform to socially constructed restrictions.

Balochistan and Sindh have ignored the importance of counseling the society and children to avoid labelling. However, the culture of blame specially in backward areas of Sindh and Balochistan pushes deviants into quagmire of crime.

### HRPC Report 2023

According to recent Report of 2023 number of crimes and criminals have increased.

Balochistan - 2764 in prison

Sindh - 23,649 in prison

### CONCLUSION:

The real measure is preventing crime before it happens. Situation of Balochistan and Sindh have further deteriorated due to floods. Government must prioritize helping the affected come out of distress and poverty to curb rise of crimes.

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Question number 8:

Is community policing an effective tool.....

"When there is a crime in society, there is no justice"  
(Plato)

INTRODUCTION:

Community policing is a new form of policing inculcated in preventing the crime. The idea of community policing is partnership with community members to identify and nab the criminals with the growing rate of crime and limited personnel and resources, many countries fail to prevent crimes. With the help of community policing, police can identify potential criminals and allocate resources to particular area.

BACKGROUND:

In Pakistan, the idea of community policing dates back to British government where

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stratagem was employed to look for possible rebels and any revolution. It was this technique that British maintained its dominance over Sub-continent for so long.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNITY POLICING:

Community policing takes place in three folds.

### 1: Private - public partnerships.

Police maintains cordial relations with community and takes into account to the members. The main aim is to secure the trust of community. In the presence of mutual trust, community would cooperate in identifying the criminals and complaining against any future happening.

### 2: Institutional cooperation.

Community policing heavily depends upon cooperation of other law enforcement agencies to identify criminals and nab them. Usually, one criminal is associated with various crimes under different law enforcement agencies.

3: **Commulative action:** This measure includes whole of community approach where responsible stakeholders, community leaders, populace and police work collectively to ensure security and prevent any sort of criminal incident.

### EFFECT OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN CRIME PREVENTION:

Community policing reduces / subdues crime rate in society in following way.

1: **Trust** is the key: When the community / society is aware of the presence of responsive police, it builds mutual trust in society. Any complain assured of actions at the hands of police dramatically reduces crime rate.

### 2: **Criminal identification:**

The number of criminal incidents aggravates when police fails to identify criminals. Community policing having cordial relation not only identifies criminal in their community, but any new crimes to another society would also be reported.

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3: **Awareness:** Community becomes aware of their rights and responsibilities in regard to crime and security. Thus when the people are aware of these rights they prevent those violation by complaining to police.

9: **Deterrence:** Community policing deters criminals from taking any defiant behaviour. Individuals are well aware that any action would lead to police reaction and he would be behind the bars. Such responsiveness maintains deterrence thus preventing the crime.

5: **Report of any unusual happening:** Under community policing. No incident remains unreported. Most of the time new crimes in community have doubtful behaviour. They could be terrorists or other criminal hiding. By reporting the unusual behaviour, police can take precautionary measures to nab the criminals and prevent any incident.

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6) Counseling of youth:

Youth and juveniles are most vulnerable to crimes and criminals.

Community policing strives to establish friendly relations with community and counsel the people towards positive affirmation of life.

Youth seeking positive counseling would avoid any deviant behaviour in presence of positive role model.

CONCLUSION:

The growing number of crimes in society have become alarming for police. Lack of personnel and resources are stumbling blocks in way of security and law enforcement agencies. Under community policing, police can have calculated strategy for allocation of resources and personnel. The real aim of community policing is crime prevention. A trusting milieu creates conducive area for the community to participate with police in order to inculcate criminals and prevent future crimes.

## Question number 7:

What is forensic criminal investigation.....

"-Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere"  
(M.L King)

### INTRODUCTION:

Criminal investigation is the backbone of criminal justice system. Many tools are utilized during investigation. One such tool is forensic investigation. It is the use of scientific measures to identify the basics of criminal site. The importance of forensic investigation is acknowledged world wide. However, the sector faces serious hurdles in Pakistan due to economic, social and political reasons thus affecting the outcome of criminal justice system.

What is forensic investigation?

The use of scientific studies, chemical process and technical tools to highlight important evidence



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which can alter the case in favour or against the victim.

## USE OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION:

Can be used in following areas.

- a) Prove elements of crime
- b) Verify or discredit victim or suspects statement
- c) Identify suspect
- d) Establish a connection to crime and crime scene
- e) Can also be applied in old cases.

## TYPES OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION:

1: Genetic material: Crime scene usually holds ample amount of genetic materials that can help in criminal investigation. Such as blood, hair, fingerprints and saliva. Through these samples, Forensic Investigation can relate crime scene with suspects.

2: DNA sampling: The most prominent tool to decide samples

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Thus lack of funding have hindered in streamlining forensic criminal investigation in Pakistan.

### 2: Untrained Personnel:

Most of officials in forensic department are untrained or poorly trained due to which they are unable to deal with advanced tools used for crime.

### 3: Lack of technology:

With the altering and advancing nature of crime, new tools of forensic investigation are essential to keep the pace with code to identify evidences in crime scene which could be easily altered.

### 4: Political interference:

Many political leaders are against the use and streamlining of forensic investigation due to their fading ability to alter cases. Sporadic interference in criminal cases have been possible due to lack of evidence under forensic investigation.

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between suspect and victim. It is useful in cases where few remains of victim is available.

### 3: Blood spatter analysis:

It is useful to recreate a crime scene. Once the blood is located, blood spatter analysis can conduct to recreate the scene even if the blood is cleaned. Information from few drop of blood can be used to locate the position of victim or suspect.

4: Digital Forensic: Used for the recovery of and investigation of material found in digital devices often in relation to computer. Such evidences are usually fragile and need speedy action to save the information.

## HURDLES FOR FORENSIC SCIENCE INVESTIGATION IN PAKISTAN

1: Economic stumble: Police department is the most under funded department. Police do not have even basic resources for deal with crime

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5: Lack of adaptation -  
Unfortunately, our country has  
always lacked behind in adoption  
of technological or social advancement.  
Forensic investigation is also plagued  
with the menace of lack of  
adaptation and reliance on old  
techniques.

6: Unwilling stakeholders:  
Responsible stakeholders put less  
interest in areas of Justice  
system. Due to lack of will,  
importance forensic science have  
been ignored leading to be a  
stumbling block in the way of  
streamlining forensic investigation.

### CONCLUSION:

Forensic Investigation  
can pave the way for reducing  
the burden of criminal courts by  
solving many complex cases. It  
can prove to be a game changer  
in reviving trust on Justice system  
of Pakistan. However, lack of  
political will has been the root  
cause of hampering introduction of  
forensic investigation in criminal  
Justice system.