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Name :- Asad Ali

Ums ID :- 30306

Batch :- 54

## Part 2

Q3)

### Introduction :-

The Pakistan experienced record-breaking rainfalls which caused wide spread flooding and devastation. The flood were particularly severe in the provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan. In Sindh, over 30 million people were affected by flood and over 6 million people were affected in Balochistan. Millions of people have been displaced from their homes, lost their livelihood and are struggling to meet their basic need. These conditions are ideal for breeding crime.

### Positivist theoretical perspective :-

The theory suggest that crime is caused by a variety of factors including poverty, unemployment, social inequality, and lack of opportunity. These factors are often exacerbated by

## Strain theory:-

The posits that crime is caused by the strain that people experience when they are unable to achieve their goals through legitimate means. This strain can be caused by a variety of factors, including poverty, unemployment and social inequality. In the current situation at Pakistan, many people in Sindh and Balochistan may be feeling strained and desperate which could lead them to turn to crime.

## Opportunity Theory:-

The theory suggest that Crime is more likely to occur when people have the opportunity to commit crime without being caught. The floods have caused wide spread damage to infrastructure and law enforcement resources in Sindh and Balochistan.

## Social Disorganization theory:-

According to this theory, societies with weak social links and institutions are more prone to criminal behavior. Natural disaster can exacerbate social disorganisation owing to the breakdown of social structure, relocation and loss of community cohesiveness.

## Social Learning theory:-

According to this theory, people learn criminal behavior through their relationships with others. The breakdown of social order in disaster-affected areas might expose individuals particularly young people to criminal role models or peer pressure. Individuals who have been displaced may be forced to join criminal network in order to survive.

## Conclusion:-

It is necessary to emphasize that while these positivist theories provide a

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religious confrontations etc not just theoretical perspective  
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a framework for understanding the potential rise in crime after hyper floods they do not imply that all flood-affected individuals will turn to crime.

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## Introduction:-

Pakistan's Juvenile system is an important component of the country's legislative system for addressing the rights and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Pakistan's juvenile justice system face challenges.

## Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan

### 1) Juvenile Justice System Act 2018:-

The juvenile Justice System Act 2018 governs the juvenile justice system in Pakistan. The legislation specifies the processes for dealing with minors who have broken law including their arrest, custody, trial etc.

### 2) Age Under Juvenile Act:-

The Act establishes the age of criminal responsibility at 12 year implying that minors under this age are incapable of committing crimes.

### 3) Special Courts:-

Specialized juvenile

Courts are established to handle ~~class~~ cases involving juvenile offenders, ensuring that their cases are dealt with in a child-friendly manner.

#### 4) Juvenile offender separate juvenile:

The law mandates the separation of juvenile offenders from adult offenders.

### Challenges

#### 1) Inconsistent Implementation of Juvenile Law:

One of the major issues is the uneven application of juvenile justice system legislation to defend the rights of juvenile offenders. The law enforcement agencies, attorney and judges must be improved implementation.

#### 2) Limited Juvenile Detention Centers:

Overcrowding plagues and limited juvenile in many prison centers in Pakistan. The result is

poor living condition and limited education.

## Suggest Measures for Improvement

### 1) Restoration Juvenile Justice:-

<sup>Expand</sup> the use of restoration justice programs that involve victims, offenders and the community in the resolution process to promote rehabilitation and reduce recidivism.

### 2) Child-friendly Courtrooms:-

<sup>The</sup> government should create child-friendly courtrooms and environments to ensure that the legal process is less intimidating to juvenile offenders.

### 3) Reforms :-

Continuously review and update juvenile justice laws and regulations to align them with international standards and best practice.

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## Conclusion:-

In conclusion, the improving the juvenile justice system in Pakistan requires a comprehensive approach include legal reforms, capacity building etc.

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## Introduction:-

Forensic criminal investigation is the use of scientific methods to collect, examine, and interpret evidence from a crime scene in order to identify and apprehend the perpetrator. There are many hurdles in the forensic criminal justice system.

## Forensic Criminal Investigation:-

The Forensic criminal investigation is the use of scientific methods to collect, examine, and interpret evidence from a crime scene in order to identify and apprehend the perpetrator.

Forensic investigators use a variety of techniques including DNA analysis, fingerprint analysis etc.

## Hurdles in Streamlining Criminal Investigation in Pakistan

### 1) Lack of Resources:-

The forensic

Science infrastructure in Pakistan is underdeveloped and underfunded. The lack of resources can lead to delays in the processing of evidence and the completion of forensic investigation.

### ii) Lack of trained personnel:-

There is a shortage of trained forensic scientists in Pakistan. This shortage of personnel can also lead to delays.

### iii) Coordination Problems:-

There is often a lack of coordination between police, the forensic science laboratories and the prosecution services.

### iv) Corruption:-

Corruption is a problem in all sectors of Pakistan society including the forensic science sector.

## Overcome hurdles

### i) Increase Investment in Forensic Science:-

The Pakistan's government should increase investment in the forensic science infrastructure and in the training of forensic scientist.

### ii) Improve coordination:-

The government should improve coordination between police and the forensic science laboratories and prosecution service. They will help to reduce delay in the justice proceedings.

### iii) Combat Corruption:-

The government should take steps to prevent corruption.

### Conclusion:-

Forensic criminal investigation is an essential part of the criminal justice system. It play a vital

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role in the identification  
and apprehension of criminals.

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