# Q#1:-

## Deviance

**Definition :-**
"Deviance is any behaviour, that violates the social norms and culture"
It is the concept of $21^{st}$ century sociological perspective.

The concept of deviance is Complex and different because norms vary across groups, places and time. It can be said as what one group consider acceptable, other may not consider. The word Deviant connotates 'unacceptable or odd behaviour.

**Variness of Deviance :**
"It varys from place to place and time to time because every society has its own culture and norms accordingly and with the passage of time it changes significantly.

**Examples :-**
It is said that every deviance is not crime but every crime is deviance as it arouse negative social reation and a violation of societal rules.

1) Spitting in public places is deviance but not crime.
2) ~~where~~ wearing shorts in remote areas

is deviance but not in urban areas.

It is proved that breaching dress code is deviance but is not crime as it is un acceptable to the specific society because it isn't their culture and not so common in that specific area.

③ The use of cocaine was legal in US in the 19$^{th}$ century but are illegal nowadays.

This is the perfect example of the deviance of time within a same society which is considered as deviance earlier but considered as crime in current times.

④ Smoking in front of elders.

In rural areas especially in KP villages it is considered as deviance to smoke in front of elders.

**Other forms of Deviance :-**
Other forms of deviance include Drug addiction, suicide Alcohal, violence, child abuse etc.

Deviance depends upon circumstances in which the action took place

**Example :-** If a young man assault someone They will be punished but if soilder kill someone in wartime he would to kill someone in wartime he would to be considered as hero.

Hence deviant can be considered as killer or Hero in either situation but the context determine wethere to call it crime or deviance.

# Q # 2

# Juvenile Justice System (JJS)

→ Definition:-

A Juvenile Justice system is System deal with crime committed by Childrens under 18 yrs of age.

## Introduction:

Pakistan was among the first 20 States to sign UNCRC. Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 has been promulagated to deal with issues It aims at promoting the wellbeing of childrens by diverting them from Criminal Justice System

## Working Bodies of JJS :-

( Police ) → ( Procecutio ) → ( Judge ) → ( lawyer ) → ( social welfare officer ) → ( Probat offic

Justice System include Three main Institut

- Police
- Courts
- Corrective methods

## Police Role:-

Police enforce law by arresting the Juvenile and get them for procecution in the courts where Judge will try to rehabiliate The Juvenile so The lawyers are specified for their cases there were social welfare officers

They work for the welfare by helping the Juvenile by treating them carefully while probation officer is responsible for making plans to supervise the the progress of youth. After probation, the child may be released.

## Related laws in Pakistan:

- PPC 1860, CrPC 1898
- Punjab youthful Offender Ordinance
- JJS Ordinance (2000)
- JJS Act 2018

## Features of JJS :-

- Separeate courts for Juveniles called Juvenile justice courts
- Juveniles were kept in observation homes and rehabilitation centers instead of police station and prisons which was established by NGOs etc.
- Juveniles has sepearate trials
- No Death Penality for JUveniles
- Trial time for completion is 6 months
- law encourages probation instead of imprisonment.
- Assistance to the court is provided by the probation officers.

# Measures

Awareness needs to be provided
Adequate facilities and trained
personnels with rehabilitation
programs should be implemented.
Detention centers should be maintained
in good conditions.
Age determination should be set
accordingly.

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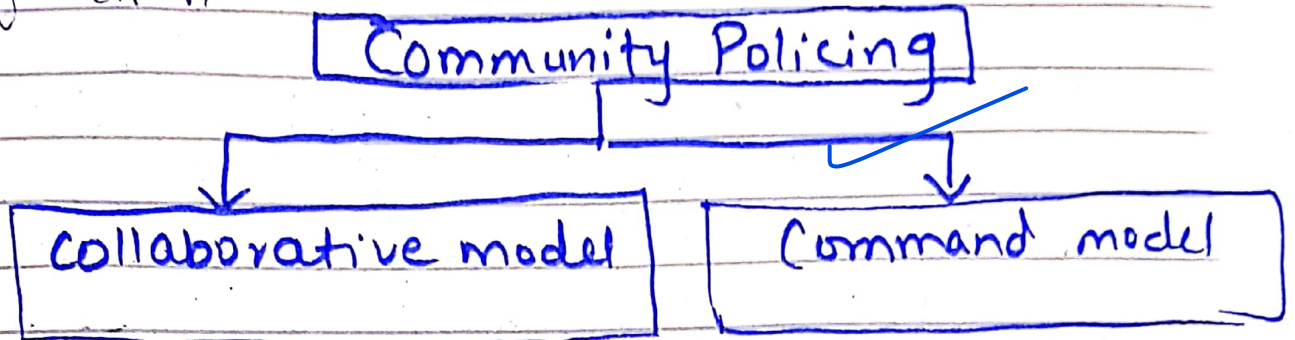incomplete too short
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# Q # 4

## Community Policing :-

Community policing is carried out by involving the local community in planning and management of police function

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│   Community Policing     │
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│ Collaborative    │  │  Command model   │
│ model            │  │                  │
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## Two models :-

Community Policing has two models.

### Collaborative :-

Collaborative model is based on the Partnership between police and community on issues of policing

### Command :-

In command model police administrat. with community to ensure policing and solve various problems.

## 3 main Components :-

Community Policing has 3 main components

1) Developing community Patnership
2) Engaging in Problem solving
3) Implementing community policing

## Benefits :

- Residents will get to know about their local police department
- Trust will be improved between the law enforcement agencies & citizens.
- It would create a safe and peaceful environment

## Conclusion :-

Community problems emphasize on proactive problems-solving in a systematic pattern. These problem solving strategies would act immediatly to such conditions and give rise to public safety issues like, crime, social disorder and fear etc.

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# Q # 3

## Outline:-

### Introduction

" Never theorize before having data ".
~ Sherlock holmes

### Understanding Concept of forensic Criminal Investigation

→ To understand crime with the help of Science and technology

### Hurdles in Stremlining the Criminal forensic investigation in Pakistan

- No Forensic training
- less DNA labs in pak
- Few crime scene mobile vans
- Modern tools are not available to police
- Disturbance on crime scene before investig
- No availability of crime scence forensic experts
- lack of cooperation between state institutions like NADRA

### Conclusion

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