

Criminology:

Question 2 : Answer:

Introduction:

Criminology is a multidisciplinary field that involves the study of crime, its causes consequences and the social responses to crime. The scope of criminology is broad and encompass various aspects of criminal justice system, crime prevention, and rehabilitation of offenders.

1. Definition of Criminology:

In their classic definition pre-eminent criminologists Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey state

"Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It includes within its scope, the process of making laws, of breaking laws and of reacting towards the breaking of laws... The objective of criminology is the development of general and verified principles and other types of knowledge regarding the process of law, crime and

treatment".

Explanation:-

a. Crime as a Social Phenomenon:-

Although some criminologists believe that ~~crime~~ individual traits and characteristics may play a role in an individual's criminological behavior, most believe that social factors are root cause of crime. Even the most disturbed people are influenced by their environment and their social interactions and their personal relationships.

b. The process of making making law:-

Sutherland and Cressey's definition recognizes the association between crime and criminal law, and shows how the law defines crime. How and why laws are created, and why some are strengthened and others eliminated, is of great interest to criminologists.

c. Breaking laws and reacting towards breaking of laws:

At its core, the purpose of criminology is to understand the onset of crime and methods for its elimination. Why do people commit illegal acts, and what can be done to convince them that it is in their best interest to turn their backs on criminality.

These concepts are naturally bound together. It is impossible to eliminate crime without understanding its causes.

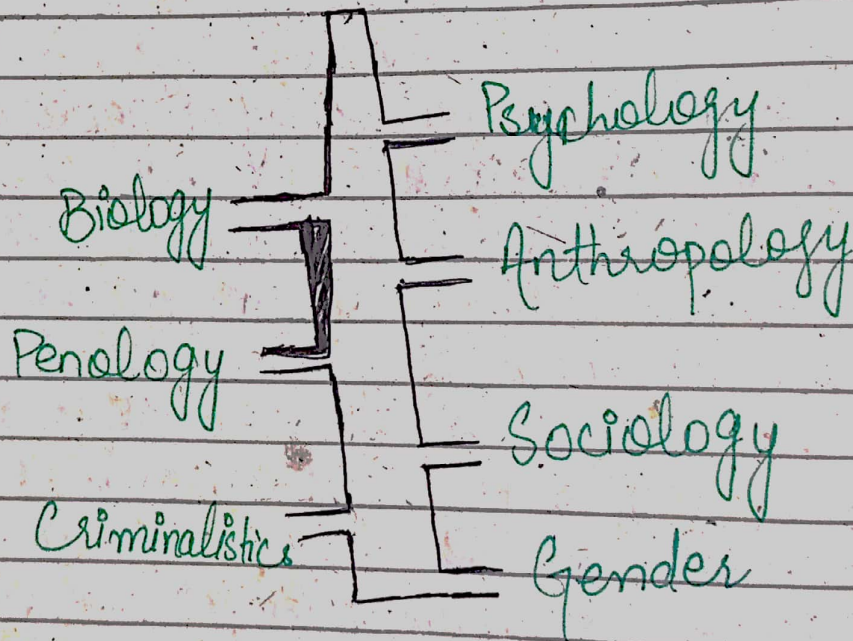
d. Development of a body of general and verified principles:

Sutherland and Cressey recognize that criminology is a social science and all criminologists must use scientific methodology when conducting research. Criminologists are required to employ valid and reliable experimental designs and sophisticated data analysis techniques or else lose standing in academic community.

2. Nature and Scope of Criminology

Criminology is an inter-disciplinary field which involves various scholars and practitioners. Sociology played the major role. Criminology emerged as the discipline & housed in sociology. With the proliferating academies, it became a broad inter-disciplinary subject with systematic research.

- Relations with other disciplines:



a. Criminology and Psychology

Criminology is attached to psychology in a way that it is an imperative part of understanding the causes of

Crime. Robert K Merton's Strain Theory talks about the stress caused by being unable to achieve the desired goals by legitimate means. Thus, leading the individuals to crime.

b. Criminology and Anthropology:

Criminology talks about prevention of crime through public-police partnership. Anthropology is about studying the social dynamics and services. So it helps in crime prevention.

c. Criminology and Sociology:

Criminology is itself a branch of sociology. Crime is a social phenomenon. Several social factors lead to crime.

Hence, sociology helps in studying about crime. For example, the theories like social learning theory: is about how criminal behavior is learned, social control theory, states how isolation from society can lead to crime, labeling theory states how certain individuals make labels their true identity and thus become criminals.

d. Criminology and Gender:

Gender is a significant in determining the causes of crime. Every gender has their own biochemical makeup, demands, and social standing. They have their own sufferings and struggles. Thus, studying crime in relation with gender is an imperative process in understanding the crime.

e. Criminology and Biology:

The study of biological basis of criminal behavior. Attempts to explore the biochemical makeup and biochemistry of criminals. Research in this area has focused on chromosomal abnormalities, hormonal and brain chemical imbalances, diet, neurological conditions, drugs and alcohols as variables that contribute to criminal behavior.

f. Crime and Penology:

Criminology also

involves the study of prisons and prison system.

g. Criminalistics:

This is related to study of crime detection, which is the field of forensic sciences.

3. Criminology and Crime Prevention:

Criminology is about committing crime, making laws, and preventing it.

4. Criminology and Rehabilitation of Offenders:

Criminology also includes the rehabilitation of ex-offenders through various means. Like counselling, psychological assistance, incarceration, offering the community work and employment.

Conclusion:

Criminology is an interdisciplinary social science which studies the causes of crime, reaction to crime, lawmaking and prevention of crime.

Question 7: Answer:

Introduction:

INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization, stands at the forefront of global efforts to combat transnational crimes that transcend national borders. Established in 1923, INTERPOL serves as a vital nexus connecting law enforcement agencies from its 195 member countries, facilitating the exchange of crucial information, expertise, and resources in the pursuit of international security. This organization plays a pivotal role in coordinating joint operations, sharing intelligence, and providing training to enhance the capabilities of its member countries in addressing a spectrum of transnational threats, including cybercrime, terrorism, human trafficking, and organized crime. While INTERPOL's mission is clear and resolute, its effectiveness is challenged by a myriad of complexities, ranging from political sensitivities and legal intricacies to resource

constraints and technological advancements. This dynamic landscape requires ongoing adaptation and collaboration to ensure a cohesive global response to the ever-evolving nature of transnational crime.

1. Role of INTERPOL in Facilitating International Collaboration:

a. Information Exchange:

It serves as a central hub for the exchange of information among its members. It facilitates the sharing of crucial information, data, and expertise related to transnational crimes, enabling a coordinated global response.

b. Coordination of Operations:

It coordinates joint international operations to combat various transnational crimes, including human trafficking, terrorism, and organized crime. This coordination enhances the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts across borders.

c. Capacity Building:

INTERPOL provides training programs, technical assistance, and capacity-building initiatives to law enforcement agencies worldwide. This helps member countries enhance their skills and capabilities in preventing, investigating and combating transnational crimes.

d. Development of Databases:

INTERPOL maintains databases that contain information on criminals, missing persons, stolen property, and other relevant data.

Member countries can access and contribute to these databases, aiding in identification

and apprehension of criminals involved in transnational activities.

e. Secure Communication Channels:

It provides a secure communication platform that enables member countries to communicate and share sensitive information in a confidential manner. This helps in maintaining the integrity of

investigations and protecting sensitive data.

2. Challenges faced by INTERPOL:

a. Political Sensitivities:

International collaborations may be hindered by political sensitivities among member countries. Some nations may be reluctant to share information or cooperate due to diplomatic strains or geopolitical tensions.

b. Legal and Jurisdictional Issues:

Differing legal systems and jurisdictional boundaries pose challenges to international law enforcement efforts. Coordinating investigations and ensuring adherence to diverse legal standards can be complex and time-consuming.

c. Resource Constraints:

INTERPOL operates with limited resources and member countries may face challenges in allocating the necessary funds and manpower to participate fully in international collaborations. This

can impact the organisation's ability to address transnational crimes effectively.

d. Technological Advancements

Rapid advancements in technology create challenges for INTERPOL in keeping pace with emerging cyber threats. Criminals often leverage cutting-edge technologies, requiring constant updates and upgrades in INTERPOL's systems and expertise.

e. Cultural and Linguistic Differences

Cultural and linguistic variations among the member countries can affect the communication and understanding. Overcoming these differences is crucial for successful collaboration in investigations and operations.

f. Data Privacy Concerns

Striking a balance between sharing critical information and respecting data privacy laws is a persistent challenge. Some countries may have strict regulations that limit

the extent to which they can share sensitive information, even in the context of transnational crime.

f. Limited Enforcement Authority

INTERPOL lacks direct law enforcement authority and relies on the cooperation of member countries. The effectiveness of its initiatives depends on the willingness of nations to implement and enforce recommendations and actions.

Conclusion

Despite the challenges, INTERPOL continues to play a vital role in promoting international collaboration, fostering communication, and providing a platform for joint efforts to combat transnational crimes.

Question 9: Answer

Introduction:-

In Pakistan, the fight against illicit trade and organized crime presents a multifaceted challenge for law enforcement agencies operating within the country's complex socio-political landscape.

The porous borders coupled with a terrain that is both vast and challenging, provide fertile ground for smuggling activities and the proliferation of criminal enterprises. Corruption within the ranks of law enforcement further complicates efforts to curb these illegal activities, allowing criminals to exploit weaknesses and operate with relative impunity. Limited resources both in terms of funding and equipment, hinders the effectiveness of LEAs in conducting thorough investigations and interdiction operations. Additionally, the convergence of illicit trade with terrorism poses a unique set of challenges, requiring a holistic approach to address both criminal activities and potential threats to national security. This introductory paragraph sets the stage for an exploration of the various obstacles faced by law enforcement agencies in Pakistan as they strive to combat illicit trade and organized crime.

1. Challenges Faced by LEAs in Pakistan:

a. Border Infiltration and Smuggling

Pakistan shares porous borders with neighbouring countries like Afghanistan. This provides opportunity for illicit trade and organized crime groups to engage in smuggling activities. The vast and challenging terrain makes border control difficult, allowing criminal networks to exploit these vulnerabilities.

b. Corruption and Bribery:

Widespread corruption within law enforcement agencies can compromise efforts to curb illicit trade. Organized crime groups often exploit corrupt practices, leading to the facilitation of illegal activities and protection of criminal enterprises.

c. Limited Resources:

Insufficient funding, outdated equipment, and a lack of manpower pose significant challenges for Pakistani law enforcement agencies. Adequate resources are essential for conducting

effective investigations, surveillance, and interdiction operations against organized crime networks.

d. Terrorism Nexus:

The intertwining of illicit trade and organized crime with terrorism adds a layer of complexity. Law enforcement agencies must deal with multifaceted challenges, addressing both criminal activities and potential threats to national security.

e. Technological Challenges:

Rapid advancements in technology provide organized crime groups with new tools and methods to conduct illicit activities such as cybercrime and money laundering. Law enforcement agencies may struggle to keep pace with evolving criminal tactics and technological sophistication.

f. Weak legal Framework:

in the legal framework, including outdated laws and lenient penalties, hinders the prosecution and deterrence of organized crime. Strengthening legislation is crucial for providing law enforcement agencies with necessary tools to combat crime.

g. Cross Border Cooperation:

Cross-border cooperation and information sharing with neighboring countries can impede efforts to combat transnational organized crime. Strengthening diplomatic ties and fostering collaborations is necessary to help LEAs.

h. Drug Trafficking:

Pakistan is a significant transit route for drug trafficking due to its proximity to Afghanistan, one of the world's largest opium producers. LEAs face challenges in disrupting drug supply chains and dismantling trafficking networks.

i. Ethnic and Sectarian Tensions:

Ethnic and sectarian tensions within the country can create challenges for LEAs. Organized crime groups may exploit these tensions, making it difficult for authorities to maintain a cohesive and unified approach to combating illicit trade.

Conclusion

LEAs are facing multifaceted challenges in Pakistan which need ~~prompt~~ prompt addressal. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach.