

Subjective Part

Section I

Q2

Introduction=

The crimes are prevalent in all societies and in all states. On the one side, other institutions of states make laws and enforcement of these laws, but the main work that is done by a man who studied criminology. One cannot make any law or any other actions to stop unless, the causes of crimes do not identified. That's why criminology has multifaceted scope. It is applied in all fields of life.

Definition of Criminology=

According to Doral Cressey "The scientific approach to study the criminal behaviour is known as criminology". From this definition, it is clearly show that many fields are linked while study criminology.

Multifacted Scope

(a) Crime, its response, causes and prevention:-

Criminology is the study of crime, its response in the society. It is the study in which criminologist study the causes of crimes and suggested the prevention to control crime. In other words, the study of crime, its causes, its response and upon this study, recommend a suitable solution is the main aim of criminology.

(b) Scientific Study of Criminal Behaviour:-

To study the criminal behaviour, the use of scientific study is important tool. Finger prints, voice recognizing, blood sampling techniques and online crimes. All such crimes can be easily traced and studied using scientific ^{knowl} scientific.

(c) Child Delinquency:-

The criminologist also studies the causes of child delinquency either children become offenders due to social problems or other factors. After studies, the suggestions will be helpfull in controlling child delinquency and protect the state asset, the child, and state future.

(d) Role in Policy making Process=

While formulating any policy or law, a valuable facts are required. Moreover, the causes and factors that produce such causes which opposed the offender, to commit crime will be require. To collect all such required data, the criminology play an important role. For example, during formation of policy for Dolphin, the street crime records and analysis are provided by criminologist to Punjab Assembly.

(e) Role in Criminal Justice System=

Criminology play an important role in the formation and execution of criminal justice system. How CJS knows that which and why punishment suitable to which offender?. They are criminologists which provides all such data. They provide analysis to the law making institution that such type of crime can be omit or assigned any punishment. Moreover, all police, Judiciary, prison and prosecution works under some laws and these laws are made due to the analysis provided by criminologists to the law ministry.

(f) Penology =

Penology is the study of various methods of punishment and its impact on the society. They also study whether suggested punishment deters the crime or not. It may also involve in reforms and rehabilitation of offenders.

(g) Abolitionism =

It advocates that no punishment but promote the reformation and rehabilitation process. According to this, if one person wants to commit suicide, then no punishment stop it. It is reformation and rehabilitation process which stop such person from committing suicide.

(h) Sociology of Law =

It is the study of law in context of society. It is also included in the criminology. According to this, punishments are made to counter the social evils that pushed the person toward crime. For example, in some state like New Zealand where smoking is prohibited due to society norms.

(I) Victimology =

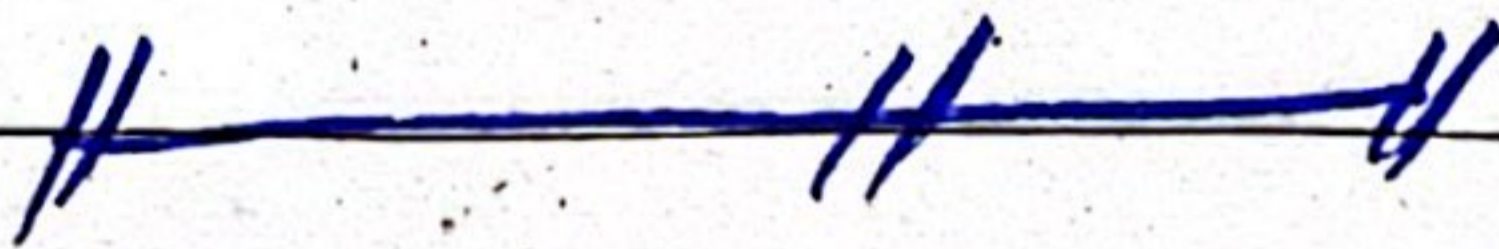
It is the study of victim of crime. After study, it provides the suggestion. The suggestions include both punishment and rehabilitation. For example in rape cases, it provide a rehabilitation rape centers for the victims of rape.

Mostly Suggestions Given by Criminologistic To Counter the Crime in Society

1. More focus on the rehabilitation process than punishment because after punishment offender become more conservative and chance of commit more crime.
2. To provide the economic aid because many crimes are linked with economic and social disturbance.
3. The process of trial system must be speedy because many offenders commit other crime during trial of first crime.
4. To protect children from crime, provide proper economic access, schooling and society connectivity. This not only protect them from crime, but also helpful in declining the crime rate.

Conclusion =

In conclusion, the criminology is the study to protect the society from crime by determining the causes of crime. The father of modern criminology Cesare Lombroso applied the scientific methods to determine the causes of crimes. Once the causes of crimes are known, then policy making is easy. Also the criminal justice system works only to counter these cause. Similarly, the rehabilitation process is also according to the causes.



Section II

Q4

Role and Effectiveness of Crime Control Institutions

Introduction=

The crime control institutions are those departments that involved in maintaining the law and order in the state. It contains, law enforcement agencies, the police, judiciary, the prison system and intelligence system. The effectiveness depends on promotion of justice on speedy rate and right person at right place. Unfortunately, Pakistan faces a lot of problem because of ineffectiveness in crime control institutions.

Main Branches of Crime Control Institutions

(a) Law enforcement Agencies=

The main pillar of crime control institution is the law enforcement agencies i.e. police and

and all intelligence department. The effectiveness of law enforcement agencies depend on training, access to technology, access to resources, and promote the transparency. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, the law enforcement agencies are not effective.

Why Law enforcement Agencies are not Effective in Pakistan

There are many causes beyond its ineffectiveness upon which corruption, political involvement and colonial legacy in structural level are some important causes. The police department is the main pillar in crime control institution. But its ineffectiveness is shown from current reports. According to Transparency International Report 2023, Police Department is the most corrupt institution in Pakistan. When police is corrupt then how effective can be achieved in whole process.

How Effectiveness can be bring in Law enforcement Agencies

The strong the law enforcement agencies, the less burden on all crime control institution. To bring enforcement's effectiveness, transparency, accountability,

more access to resource, high level internal and external accountability, public trust, good salary package etc must be ensured.

Judiciary: Important pillar in Crime Control Institution

Judiciary is the important pillar of crime control institution. It is because judiciary decide which punishment is given and how much time the offender remain in the custody of government. The judges are state representative and constitution is state provided in the court. Unfortunately, the Judiciary of Pakistan has not played effective role to counter crime. Due to which, the crime rate is increasing day by day.

Why Judiciary is ineffective in Pakistan=

Judiciary is ineffective because of many reason. The important reason is that there is not speedy trail in the court. Secondly, political pressure on the judiciary is hurdle in the effectiveness. And, thirdly is, the corruption. According to transparency International Report 2023, Judiciary is the 2nd most corrupted institution in the Pakistan. About millions are

cases are pending in the courts. Only eighty thousand cases are pending in Supreme Court of Pakistan. Mostly, police are unable to prove the guilty and thus offenders are free and become professional criminals.

How Effectiveness can be bring in Judiciary

To bring effectiveness in Judicial system of Pakistan, the internal accountability must be ensured. Moreover, there are many articles and few sections in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 are taken from Indian Government Act 1937. These must be replaced with current sense. Thirdly, speed the trial and also court all part in verification of witness credibility. Court must investigate the case on its own base because many times the police violate the law.

Prison: The third Pillar of crime Control Institution

The prisons are the places where offenders are in custody of state due to violation of law.

The government made this for rehabilitation process. The role of prison is as important as other pillar role. Unfortunately, the conditions of prisons in Pakistan are too bad. Due to this, even after completion of punishment, the offenders commit crimes. According to Interior Ministry of Pakistan, more than 200K prisoners are in prisons but the capacity of prisons are 80K. Due to crowded in the prisons, the rehabilitation process is not only affected but also crime increases.

How Effectiveness can be bring in Prison System

The prison system can be effective in rehabilitation process when all necessary requirements and resources are available in the prisons. Firstly, change the infrastructure of prisons. Secondly, the jailer and its fellows must be trained according to international standards. More recreational activities in the prisons. Main focus is to reformation the character of offenders. Promotion of education can be useful in rehabilitation process. In this way, effectiveness can be achieved.

Implication of Strain Theory =

According to Robert King Merton, the stress and frustrations are main responsible in the committed of crime. Similarly, the law enforcement agencies face both because of political, social and economic problems. Due to stress, they become lethargy and not performed their work well. Due to this whole system suffers the consequences. Moreover structural strain represents the structural level problems in the crime control institutions.

Implication of Social Disorganization Theory

Shaw and McKay in this theory explained the causes of crime that are created due to the social disorganization. Similarly, when whole institutions face social disobediences, distrust and others, its effectiveness will be effected and the officers of that institutions do not perform well. In the same way, the criminal control Institutions face all social problem i.e heterogeneous society, the financial problems, and lack of supervisory on officers bring down the effectiveness graph of institutions.

Conclusion=

In conclusion, the crime control institution is the main pillar to counter the crimines in the state. Many other subpillars of crime control institution worked to control the crime. The main objective of crime control institution is to deter the evil in the society. Law enforcement agencies, Judiciary and prisons etc are important in it. The effectiveness is totally depends on accountability, transparency and sustainable policy formulation in the parliament. Pakistan law enforcement has faced a lot of problems. That's why Pakistan crime control institution is not effective as compared to USA or UK.



Section IV

Q9

Challenges Faced by Law Enforcement Agencies in Curbing illicit trade and Organized Crimes in Pakistan

Introduction =

Pakistan is a land where many ethnic groups are living and to maintain law and order in the state, the state has strong law enforcement agencies including Pakistan Army. Still Pakistan is lagging in controlling the illicit trade and the organized crimes. The smuggling is increasing and organized crimes are not only high in rate but also damage the country's economy. The law enforcement agencies face numerous challenges during countering these. They are explained in the following way.

Illicit Trade and Organized Crimes

(a) Illicit Trade=

Illicit trade is the unlawful production, distribution, sale, purchase, exchange or transport of goods or services. Examples are alcohol, pornography etc.

Organized Crimes=

Organized crimes are defined as:

- ① In this more than three people are involved.
- ② Commit crime in formal way.
- ③ Commit at least one serious crime in entire life.
- ④ To obtain directly or indirectly, financial or other material benefits.

According to Martin O'Brien and Majid Yar, the organized crime are:

1. Human Trafficking
2. Trafficking of arms, drugs
3. Theft, Robbery
4. Smuggling
5. Extortion
6. Fraud
7. Terrorism
8. Unlawful Assembly

Challenges Faced by (LEAs) To Counter these in Pakistan

(a) Institutional and Structural Challenges

The law enforcement agencies of Pakistan are firstly facing institutional and structural level challenges.

No formal or organized structural while controlling organized crime. Many times, the informants of organized criminal groups are in police department. Before rating, the informants informed the group. Similarly, hard and time taking formalities while rating on big fish are challenges.

(b) Lack of Access to Resources, Technology Sharing & Training

Police, Rangers and Narcotic forces are responsible to control the illicit and organized crimes. But, the training of police is not according to international standard.

Similarly, on ground level the first take action by police but due to lack of intelligence sharing among all these result the offenders are moved away.

Similarly, all department face financial issues and all not advanced technology. While criminals have full access to advanced technology because of hostile agencies and availability from international smuggling/black market.

(c) Political Challenges & Pressure on LEAs

In Pakistan, the political involvement is not hidden. The politicians used their influences to counter the transparency. Similarly, the heads of all law enforcement agencies are answerable to the interior minister and interior minister is a politician. The police department is answerable to IG and IG is answerable to CM. So, CM is offender, then how it allow the LEAs to take action against itself or its party members.

(d) Ineffectiveness of NAB Due to Political Involvement

The National ^{Accountability} Bureau is responsible to counter the organized crimes related to financial issues. But, it can be used against political goals. The chairman NAB is appointed by PM and the party in power use this for political engineering. Similarly, the policy of returning money on ones will also increases the organized crimes.

(e) Internal Corruption and Lack of Society Trust

Police, FIA, Rangers and Narcotic Forces are responsible to control the illicit trade and organized crime. But corruption in these departments is at peak. As, police is ~~1st~~ most corrupt institution in Pakistan. The smugglers give protection money to many law enforcement officers.

(8) Geographical Complexity =

Pakistan is geographically at very complex position. Its borders are connecting with Afghanistan, Iran, India and Sea. All three land connected countries mostly supported the smuggling. Afghanistan is the head of smuggler. Due to lack of law enforcement agencies manpower, the illicit trade and organized crimes can be done easily.

(9) Terrorist Financing =

Illicit trade and organized crimes often contribute to the financing of terrorist activities. One side state is facing terrorism at high level and on the other hand, these internal ^{criminal} support the TTP. Law enforcement agencies faces challenges from both internal & external end.

(10) Legal and Judicial Challenges =

Delays in the legal systems, loopholes in the legislation and issue related to the gathering of admissible evidence can impede the prosecution of organized crime cases. Streamlining legal processes and enhancing judicial efficiency are essential for successful law enforcement efforts.

Implication of Strain Theory =

Both types of crimes are the violation of conventional and cultural goals. To counter these crimes, the law enforcement agencies also follow some nontraditional ways because criminals are involved in both crimes.

The structure of Strain theory typology according to Robert King Merton's is

		Merton's is	
		Accept	Rejects
Cultural Goal	Accept	Conformity	Innovation
	Reject	Ritualism	Retreatism
Conventional Means.			Rebellion.

Conclusion =

In conclusion, the organized crimes and the illicit crimes are mostly committed by high profile people in Pakistan. Such people have strong influence in the politics and as well as having strong legal teams which find loopholes in justice systems and protect the criminals. Lack of technological and advanced weapons, economic resources, corruption, structural challenges that are hurdles in the action against such criminals by the law enforcement agencies.