

Section - I

Question no : 03

Albert Bandura's Social Learning theory

Introduction:

Social learning theory is often described as a bridge between traditional learning theory and the cognitive approach. This is because it focuses on how the mental factors are involved in learning. Unlike Skinner, Bandura (1977) believes humans are active information processors and think about the relationship between their behavior and their consequences.

1) Crime Causation and Social Learning theory:

According to social learning theory, people engage in crime because of their association with others who engage in crime. Their criminal behavior is reinforced and they learn beliefs that are favorable to crime. They essentially have criminal

models that they associate with. As a consequence, these individuals come to view crime as something that is desirable, or at least justifiable in certain situations.

Learning criminal or deviant behavior is the same as learning to engage in conforming behavior. It is done through association with delinquent friends.

2) Postulates of social learning theory:

Social learning theory postulates that there are three mechanisms by which individuals learn to engage in crime:

- Differential reinforcement
- modeling
- Beliefs

↳ Differential reinforcement of crime:

Differential reinforcement of crime means that individuals can teach others to engage in crime by reinforcing and punishing certain behaviors.

→ Crime is more likely to occur when it is frequently reinforced and infrequently punished.

→ Results in larger amounts of reinforcement (such as money, social approval or pleasure) and little punishment.

→ Studies show that individuals who are reinforced for their crime are more likely to engage in subsequent crime, especially when they are in situations similar to those that were previously reinforced.

iii) Beliefs favorable to crime:

On top of reinforcing criminal behavior, other individuals can also teach a person beliefs that are favorable to crime. It suggests that beliefs favoring crime fall into three categories:

a) approval of certain minor forms of crime such as gambling, "soft" drug use, and alcohol usage.

b) approval of or justification of certain forms of crime including the serious crimes

c) Some people hold certain general values that are more conducive to crime and make crime appear as more attractive alternative to other behaviors.

(iii) Imitations of criminal models:

Behavior is not only a product of beliefs and reinforcements that individuals receive. It is also a product of the behavior of those around us. Individuals often model or imitate the behavior of others, especially if it's someone that individual looks up to or admires.

It is thus, suggested that crime is a learned behavior. People learn the techniques and attitude of crime from close and intimate relationships with criminal peers.

iv) Differential association theory:

Edwin H. Sutherland's view that criminality is a function of the socialisation process. Because;

- Criminal behavior is learned
 - Learning is a by-product of interacting with others
 - Learning criminal behaviors occurs within intimate personal groups
 - Learning criminal behavior involves assimilating the techniques of committing crime, including motives, drives, socialization and attitudes
 - The specific direction is learned from perceptions of various aspects of the legal code as favorable or unfavorable
- ⇒ Differential association theory is an extension of Albert Bandura's social learning theory.

v) Naturalization theory:

David Matza and Gresham Sykes view criminality as a process

learning neutralizing techniques. A person tends to shift from conventional behavior to criminal behavior if one can neutralize their sense of responsibility for antisocial behavior.

3) Criticism of social learning theory:

i) Social learning theories fail to explain how the first criminal learned the necessary techniques and definitions of crime.

ii) It fails to account for spontaneous crime or expressive crimes.

iii) It also fails to explain why one person is exposed to delinquent definitions, while others living under same conditions are able to avoid criminal entanglements.

Conclusion :

Thus, social learning theory stipulates that crime is a learned process. It helps to explain the causation of crime, their impacts on society and helps to find out the best possible solutions for crimes.

Section. II

Question no : 04

Role and effectiveness of Crime control Institutions

Introduction :

In order to maintain the public order and preventing criminal activities, various formal and informal agencies operate in a state. These agencies play a pivotal role in criminal justice system, thus ensuring the crime prevention at large. The effective execution of policies operating within these agencies can help to create crime deterrence within a society.

1) Formal agencies for Crime Control and prevention:

Formal agencies includes:

- ✓ Police
- ✓ Courts
- ✓ Prisons
- ✓ Probation
- ✓ Parole

(i) Police and its role:

Larry J. Siegel in his book, Crime and Criminology views;

"Role of police is to prevent, detect and investigate crime and apprehend them. This role is also called as law enforcement."

→ Criminal Procedure Code and Police Order 2002 provide necessary legal cover to police to perform its function and bring criminals to book.

→ As the aggrieved persons approach it for legal protection and redressal of grievances, Police is also said to be the "gate keepers" of the system.

Loosely organized collection of agencies responsible for;

Protecting the public

Maintaining order

Enforcing the law

Identifying transgressors

Bringing the guilty to justice

vii) Criminal Courts and its role:

Criminal courts function is to try the offences, get at the truth of the crime and in case of evidence or validation of crime, punish the offenders in accordance with the law.

Criminal courts in Pakistan

- ↳ High court
- ↳ Court of session
- ↳ Court of magistrate

a) High courts:

High courts are constitutional courts established by the constitution of Pakistan and also exercise power as criminal courts.

b) Courts of Session:

A court of session is established by the relevant provincial government for every geographical division. A court of session includes consists of a session judge and an additional session judge.

c) Court of magistrate:

Magistrates are of three different categories i.e., magistrates of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. All magistrates are subordinates to the session judge of their respective division.

(iii) Prison systems:

Prisons or jails serve as correctional facilities for the offenders along with being places of punishment.

Prison's conditions in Pakistan:

→ The Prison Rule NO 745, envisages that each inmate must get minimum of 18 square metres of in a barrack, however, in practice the prisoners in the barracks are not even able to turn if they lie alongside each other.

→ HRCR report - 2015 - Pakistan's prisoners have served as potential breeding grounds for radicalisation, criminal activity and diseases.

(iv) Probation and Parole assessment:

Larry J. Siegel defines probation; as a criminal sentence that suspends or delays a correctional term in a prison or jail so that instead of being incarcerated, offenders are returned to the community for a period in which they must;

- a) abide by certain conditions set forth by the court
 - b) Be supervised by a probation officer
- Most probation orders involve a contract between the court and the offender.

On the other hand,

Parole is a planned release and community supervision of incarcerated offenders before the expiration of their prison sentence and is not same as pardon.

Parole is ~~guaranteed~~ granted by a parole board that examines whether offenders have reached a rehabilitated level sufficient to deal with the outside world.

3) Informal agencies for crime control:

Various informal agencies are responsible for crime control and prevention;

a) Family, school and peer groups

According to social bond theory, if a person's interaction with family, school and peer groups is strong, there is less likelihood of getting involved in criminal or deviant behaviors.

b) Culture and neighborhood:

According to social learning theory, if a person is involved or interacts with a criminal person, they are likely to adopt that behavior.

Conclusion:

Crime control and prevention institutes involve both formal and informal agencies that operate in a system to prevent crime. In order to restore their efficacy, stringent positive measures can be of immense significance in this regard.

Section-III

Question no: 07 of

INTERPOL : Role in prevention of transnational Crimes

Introduction :

International Criminal Police Investigation (ICPO) commonly known by its telegraphic address, Interpol, is an international organization established to provide cooperation vis-a-vis matters pertaining to policing amongst its members. Besides this, Interpol is playing an ^{active} role in prevention of transnational crimes.

Headquarter :

The headquarter of Interpol is in Lyon, France.

Members :

Interpol has 194 members.

Official languages :

Following are the official languages of Interpol;

- ✓ English
- ✓ Arabic
- ✓ France

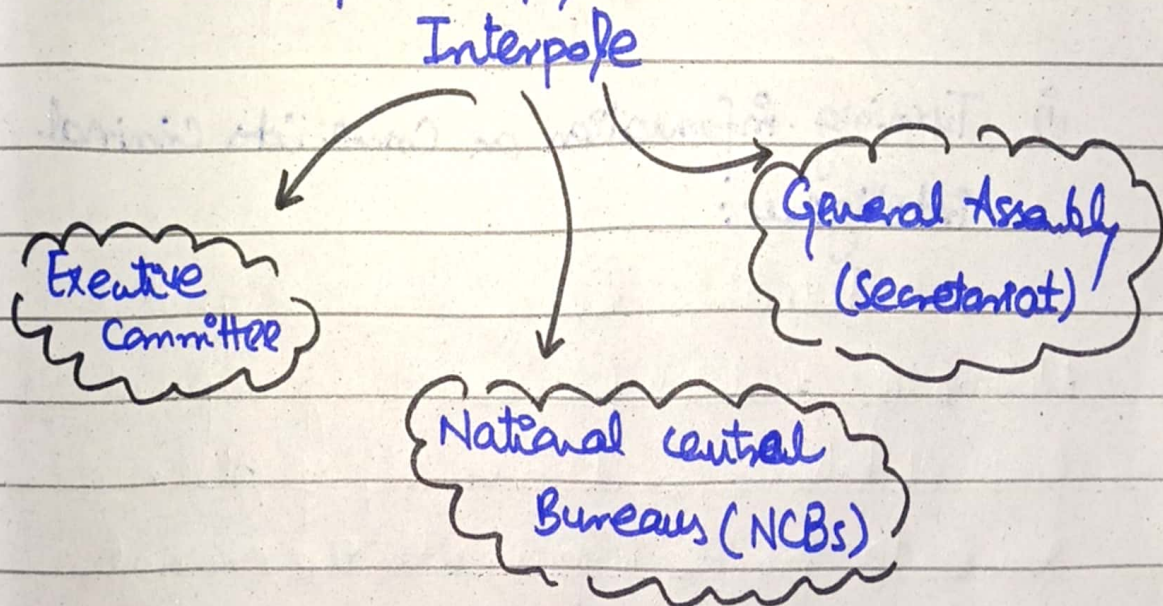
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Major functions of Interpol:

Following are the major functions of Interpol:

- Securing global police Communication Services
- Operational data services and database for police
- Operational police Support Services
- Police training and development.

Structure of Interpol:



2) Interpol : A global Platform to control transnational Crimes

Since Interpol is a global organization, it can provide this platform for cooperation, enabling police to work directly with their counterparts, even ~~with~~ between countries which do not have diplomatic relations.

INTERPOL is an international organization that functions as a network of criminal law enforcement agencies from different global nations. The roles of Interpol include the following:

i) Turning information on crime into criminal intelligence:

INTERPOL manages crime and intelligence analysis files, combining information from databases and a variety of other sources to provide insight into the criminal landscape.

For instance, Interpol drug analysis file received various inputs from 114 States in the year 2018.

ii) Issuing of notices against global criminals:

It publishes serious crime-related data through a system of international notices. It is the duty of Interpol's General Secretariat to issue notice in four official languages.

iii) Reducing organized, new types of crime and tracking all sorts of drug/human trafficking:

Interpol fights to reduce organized crime, cyber crime and drug trafficking. Arrests have been made globally and in the States like Spain, Ireland and Malaysia among others. It has received reports from police in Malaysia, Spain and UK, identifying delivery drivers transporting drugs in April 2020.

iv) Border security operations:

Over the years, Interpol leading operations have been targeting criminals as they cross air, land and sea borders and at the same time run ^{border security} operations with the

cooperation of global partners and member states.

(v) Forensic investigation:

Interpol maintains criminal databases of fingerprints, DNA profiles and facial images, provided by member nations. The strategy enables police across the world to make connections between criminals and crime scenes.

(vi) Tracking and operations against terrorism:

Large numbers of terrorists to routes across the globe has been cracked down. Over 146 human trafficking victims have been rescued in various Interpol operations.

Interpol operation Maharlika III has led to identification and rescue of over 128 human trafficking victims and ^{also} seized illegal explosive firearms during this operation in Malaysia in 2020.

3) Challenges of INTERPOL in Controlling trans-national Crimes:

(i) Inability to extradite International Criminals:

Despite Interpol's huge success in crime prevention, the challenge faced is the struggle with extradition. Interpol can request extradition but it is unable to coerce a state to comply with the request, as doing so can undermine the state's sovereignty.

(ii) Indulgence in politically motivated arrests:

Interpol in recent times has been seriously criticized for its role in many of the arrests which global critics argue were politically motivated. Interpol's role in the arrest of some refugees on false charges in 2008 as corroborated by UNHCR was described to be highly political motivated.

For example, cases of the Belarusian politicians, Ukrainian politicians, etc

(iii) Used as Instrument of Oppressions by non-democratic states:

Interpol has been criticized globally for being used by the various non-democratic states to harass politicians, journalists, human rights activists etc. States like China, Russia, Bahrain, Iran, Turkey, have been pointed and accused of abusing the use of Interpol in recent times.

(iv) High level of bribery and Corruption:

In 2015, Interpol was chastised over its multimillion-dollar corrupt deals with the private sector organizations namely: Federation of International Football Association (FIFA), Philip Morris International. The criticism was mainly about the lack of transparency, bribery and corruption.

4) Recommendations:

Following are the recommendations for making Interpol as an effective tool to control transnational crime;

- Interpol should possess the power to make their members obey their decisions.
- Organise programmes and specific studies on areas of concern to help the police forces of underdeveloped and developing countries.
- Should continue to sensitise its member states on white collar crimes, money laundering and others.
- Should establish a mechanism for the protection of rights of people having international refugee status.

Conclusion:

Interpol ensures border security, prevents terrorist mobility, verifies ^{travel} documents, authenticity and coordination ^{b/w} its member states. All these important functions are carried out by Interpol. Moreover, Interpol has contributed in ~~many~~ control and prevention of ~~some~~ transnational crimes.