

Criminology

Paper

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Albert Bandura's Social Learning theory:

Introduction:

Criminologists are concerned with finding the cause of crime. Various theories have been proposed in this regard.

The earliest theory in criminology was the classical theory which suggested that crime was a function of nature. Rational Choice theory emerged later and proposed that crime occurs because the consequences are favourable to the criminal. Criminal sociologists

like Emile Durkheim, Albert Bandura, Robert K. Merton, Henry McKay and many other like them believe that crime is the result of socialisation. Albert's

Social learning theory proposes:

"Crime is the result of inadequate socialization and lack of proper upbringing"

Important Provisions of Social control theory:

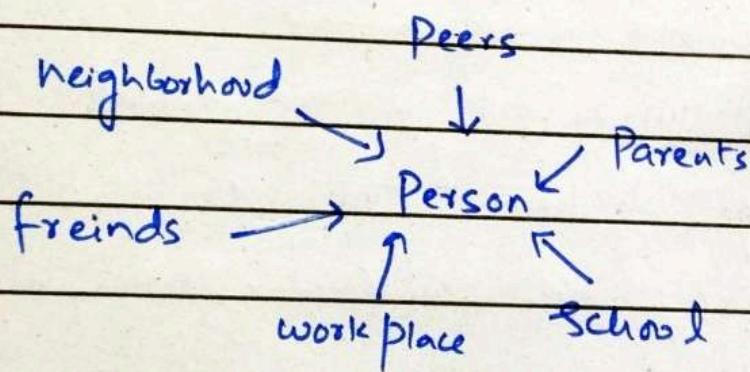
Society is made of group of people who share common interests and a mutually interdependent. Man is a social being and his ultimate goal is to be accepted and respected by his society. Social learning theory essentially focuses on three matters:

- 1- Differential Association
- 2- Differential reinforcement
- 3- Neutralization techniques

Criminal behaviour is not natural. It is the result of social interactions. When a person engages with criminals and lives in a society

where criminality is not indeed down upon, he tends to become a criminal as well. Paul H. Mussen said:

"Society has a huge impact on a person's growth. Society trains its members to behave in a way that is acceptable to all members of the group". Differential association and differential reinforcement work in this manner.



Influence of society

When social

interactions promote and encourage delinquency, criminal behaviour is reinforced. On the contrary, if a person's family and friends condemn criminality, criminal tendencies would gradually reduce.

Techniques of Neutralization:

There are various techniques of neutralization that a person learns and using these tactics, he justifies his behaviours. They were explained by Gresham Skyes and David Matza

1- Denial of victim: "I killed him, but he deserved it"; these kind of statement declare that the person against whom crime was committed is not innocent.

2- Denial of injury: It is the denial of damage or harm to the victim. It is a very commonly used neutralization technique

3- Rationalization:

This is a defense mechanism whereby the delinquent thinks that he has a valid reason of committing crime

Experimental proof of Social Learning theory:

1961 Cambridge University study:

It is one of the largest prospective studies in term of juvenile criminal research. 401 boys were observed for a period of almost half century. It was observed in the results of the study that poor socialization and dysfunctional family dynamics significantly contribute towards criminality.

Implications:

"Delinquency and opportunity" is a book written by criminal sociologist Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay. They explain that people who live in areas of high crime rate, can eventually adopt crime as a source of livelihood. This is because delinquent gangs have more influence over people than other positive institutions like schools, religious places, and even crime control agencies.

Critical Analysis:-

The theory does not explain the origin of crime. If a person is in contact with criminal, he will become one too. However, it does not explain why the first person committed crime. Moreover, there are criminals who had good upbringing, caring parents and educated families, yet they resorted to crime. Despite its shortcomings, the theory has made significant contributions in the field of criminology.

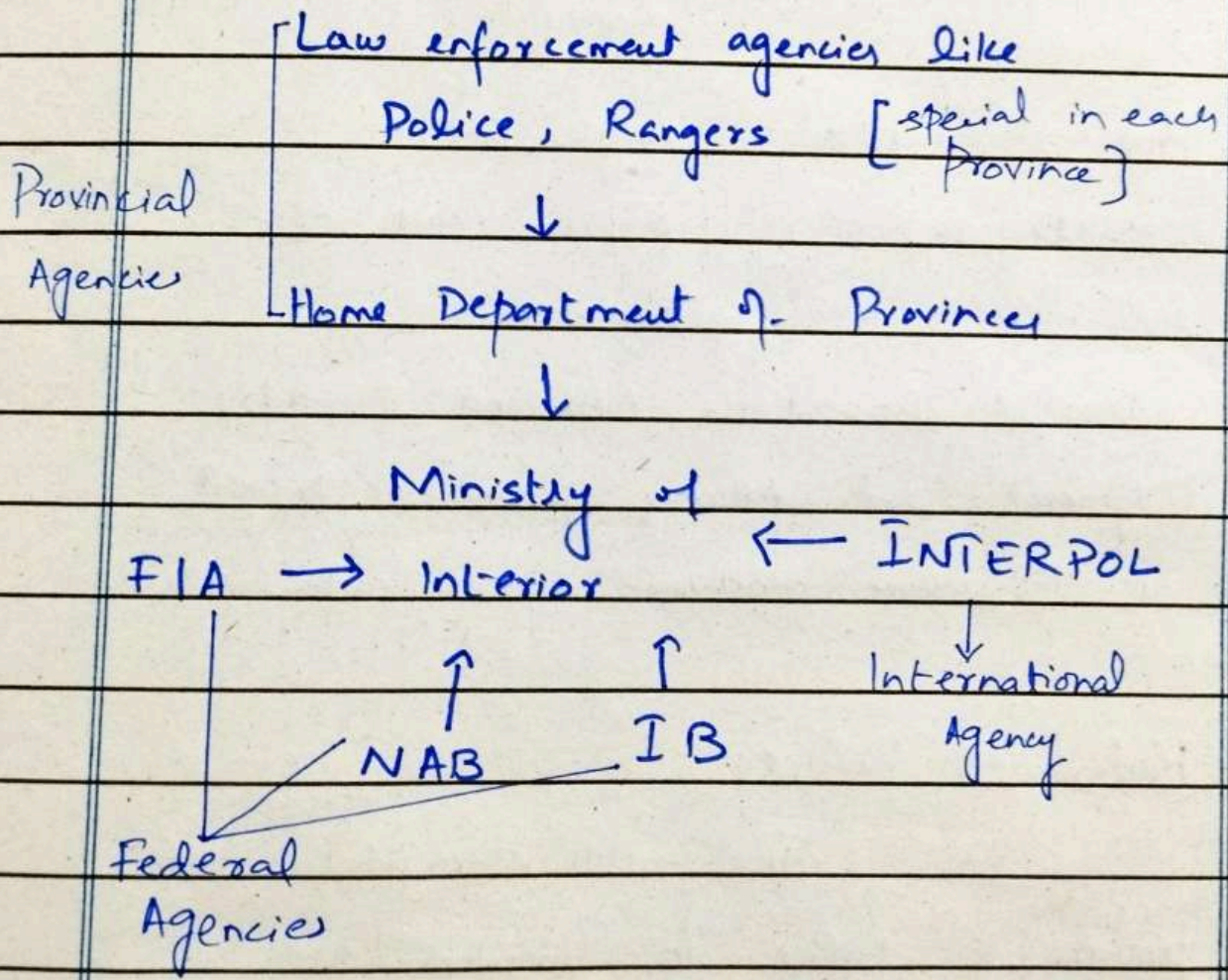
Section II

Discuss the role of crime control institutions in maintaining public order and preventing criminal activities

Introduction:

There are multiple

institutions in Pakistan which are responsible for the control of crime and maintaining law and order. From community boards in a union to the ministry of interior in the capital, all institutions work in collaboration. The institutional hierarchy is as follows:



Law Enforcement system of Pakistan

Law enforcement and control of criminals is the duty of above mentioned Agencies. These agencies work in close association with Justice system. In Pakistan, courts are established in a hierarchical order as well:

District and Tehsil : - Session and district Courts

Provincial capital : High Courts

State capital : - Supreme court of Pakistan

District Prosecutor, Additional Prosecutor general and Attorney general are present at the above mentioned courts respectively.

Role of Police:

The rules, regulation and powers of police in Pakistan are according to Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and Police order 2002.

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The responsibilities of police include:

1. Protecting the lives, rights and liberties of people. The constitution of Pakistan has provided fundamental human rights in article 8-28. Law enforcement agencies ensure that these rights are not violated.
2. In case a crime is committed, police is required to register a case. An **FIR** is lodged under section 154 - CrPC.
3. Police is legally bound to thoroughly conduct an **investigation** under article 157 - CrPC. The investigation is conducted with objectivity, impartiality and fairness.
4. Police is required to arrest offenders and present them before court within 24 hours.
5. In case of juvenile offender, Juvenile justice system Act is followed.

Role of Special Agencies:

1- NAB :- National Accountability Bureau

- NAB was established under the NAB ordinance of 1999

- The primary duty of NAB is to deter government officials from committing fraud.

- NAB has been playing a significant role in controlling white collar crime.

2- FIA : Federal Investigation Agency

FIA was made under the FIA act 1974 .

2. FIA control and prevents many serious crimes like drug , smuggling , human trafficking , cyber crimes , money laundering , white collar crimes and corruption .

- FIA cyber crime wing has been an especially important department in controlling cyber crime .

IB: Intelligence Bureau

This agency deals with the transfer and communication of intelligence among various law enforcement agencies. IB has officials working in various departments.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan has an extensive and thorough system for the regulation of crime and maintenance of law and order. Various agencies are working independently. However, there is effective coordination between them. They are supervised by the ministry of interior.

Section III

Social Impacts of gender based crimes and role of criminology in preventing and mitigating these.

Gender Based Crime: Social Impacts

There are various causes of crimes. Gender based crimes constitute a high percentage among criminal acts. There are many causes for this; one is marginalization. Since women are considered weak, male criminals tend to use this for their benefit. Women has less access to the agencies of justice system. Women are economically not empowered and are generally less educated than men. Consequently, they become the target of many violent and non-violent crimes. Crimes against women have serious adverse consequences.

These crimes include domestic abuse, sexual violence, harassment, murder, acid attacks and financial frauds.

As a result, women become further marginalized. The whole society bears the burden of gender based crimes.

Social Impacts:

1- Impact on children and families:

Gender based

Crimes not only affect women, but also damage children and destroy whole families. A bird cannot fly on one wing; similarly, a society cannot function if only males are empowered and women are discriminated.

2- Decreases female literacy rate:

In 2023, a heinous crime came to light when it was found that many girls were being harassed by university professor in a renowned institute of Pakistan. When cases like this get exposed in public, it puts a sense of fear in people. They restrain their women from going to universities and schools.

3- Effect on gender parity :

According to United Nations, it would 131 years to achieve full gender parity. Gender based crimes have a negative impact on the overall movement of achieving gender equality. It puts the careers of women in jeopardy. The crimes take away many beneficial opportunities from women. This increase the dependency of women on their male counterparts.

4- Perpetuation of violence : the vicious cycle :

In a society where gender based crimes become normal and the conviction rate is low, a vicious cycle of crimes is created. Children who see their mothers being abused, end up abusing their own wives as well. In turn, a society of criminals is produced.

Situation in Pakistan:

- a) Pakistan ranks second last on Global gender parity index.
- b) Anadol Leiven writes in his book "Pakistan a hard country" that it is abuse brutally savage towards women and children.
- c) According to transparency international, Pakistan ranks on 129th number in rule of law index and police is the most corrupt institution in Pakistan.
- d) According to official statistics, 23% of married women are in abusive relationships. 88% of women have experienced some kind of harassment in their work places.
- e) The conviction rate of gender based crimes is very low. only 4% of all such criminals are convicted.

Proposals for preventing and mitigating these crimes:

1- Education and Awareness:

In Pakistan, the

adult literacy rate is 60%. More than 53% of women are illiterate. Consequently 2.8 million children are out of school.

Low literacy rate is directly linked to gender based crime. Special focus should be paid on female education.

2. Reforms in criminal justice system:

Like other institutions,

the criminal justice system in Pakistan is also neglecting women. Various reforms have been proposed:

- 1) Special police station for women in all tehsils and district.
- 2) Equal quota for men and women in police force.
- 3) Special courts for gender-based crimes.
- 4) Better facilities for women in prisons and rehabilitation.
- 5) Protection of women and her family during trial.

Conclusion:

Women play an important role in the growth and development of society. Gender based violence damage the society as a unit. Women empowerment, education and reforms in the criminal justice system are required for mitigating such crimes' effects.