

Criminology

Part-II

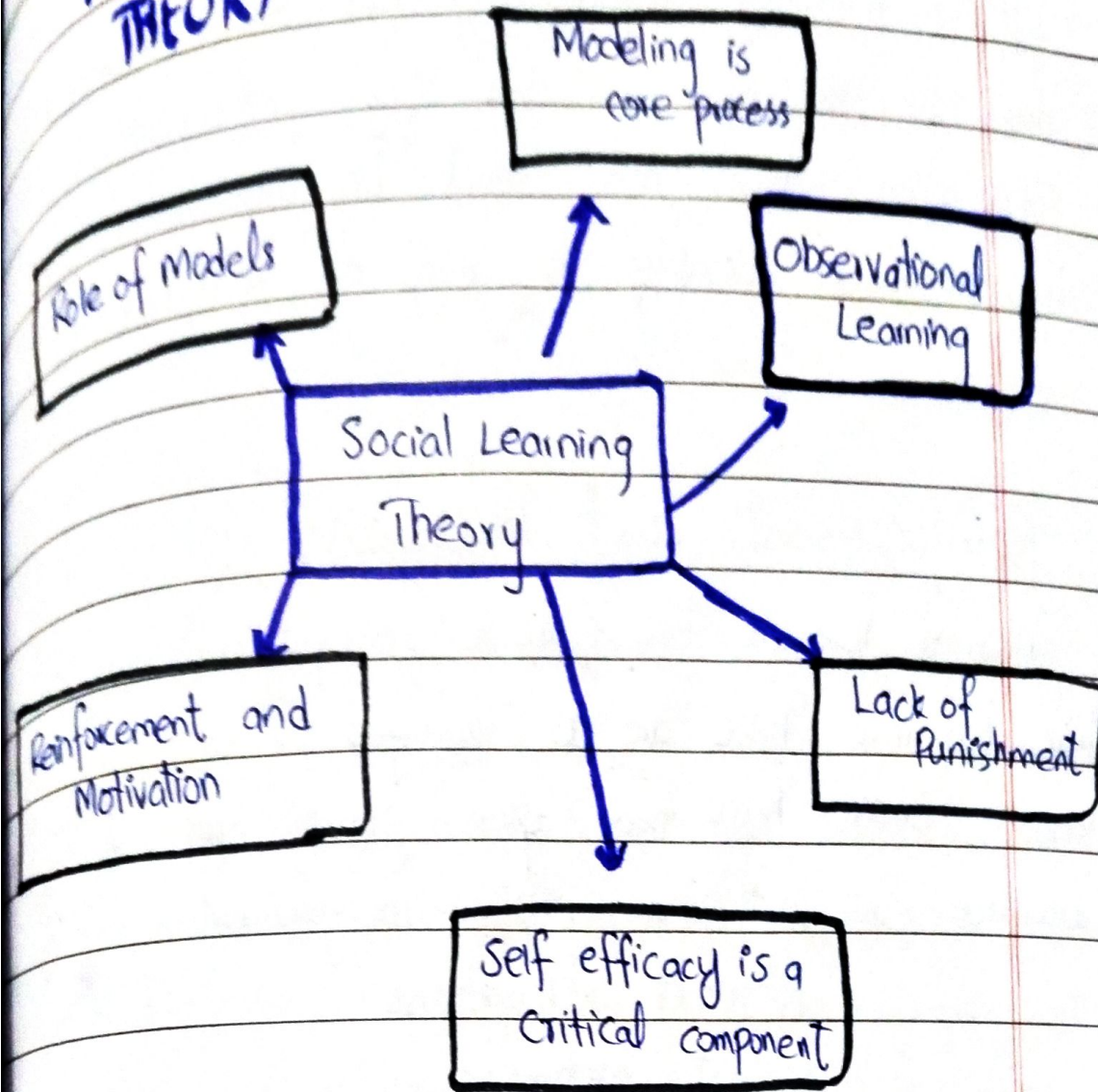
Section A

Q No: 3 What are the key ideas of Social Learning theory. How social learning Theory helps in understanding the trends of cyber harassment in Pakistan.

Introduction:

Social learning Theory was developed by psychologist 'Albert Bandura'. It transformed our understanding of human behavior. The theory states that learning happens within a social context. People learn through observation, imitation, and modeling. In the modern digital age, this theory is a vital analytical tool. It helps explain complex social problems like cyber harassment. Pakistan has experienced rapid internet growth. Cyber harassment has become a widespread issue. Applying Social Learning Theory reveals how social norms, online learning, and systemic factors combine. This combination perpetuates digital abuse. The analysis offers crucial insights for policymakers and educators. It also explains why weak punishment and social approval increase this behavior.

KEY IDEAS OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY



Observational Learning

Bandura stated that most human behavior is learned observationally through modeling. People learn by watching others. They observe behavior and its consequences. If the behavior is rewarded, it is repeated. In his Social Learning Theory, Bandura stated:

"Most human behavior is learned observationally through modeling."

2. Modeling is the core process

Effective modeling requires four steps. First, the observer must pay attention. Second, they must retain the information. Third, they must be able to reproduce the behavior. Finally, they must be motivated to do so.

Reinforcement and Motivation

Internal rewards like pride or satisfaction can drive learning. These are as powerful as external rewards. Online harassment often gains likes and attention. This acts as positive reinforcement.

**Reward strengthens
deviant behavior.**

(Akers: Social Learning
and Social Structure)

Self-efficacy is critical component

An individual's belief in their own capability to execute behavior that is necessary to produce specific performance. Bandura called it the

foundation of human agency. It affects motivation and perseverance.

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Role of Models

Individuals copy behavior from role models. These models include peers, celebrities, and authority figures. People imitate those who appear powerful or popular. Bandura explains that:

"Admired figures strongly influence learning."

"(Social foundation of Thoughts & Action)"

APPLICATION OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY TO CYBER HARASSMENT IN PAKISTAN

Impunity reinforces behavior

Pakistan's cyber law are weakly enforced. Perpetrators often face no consequences. Observers see this lack of punishment - It reinforces the behavior and increase imitation. Bandura highlights:

"

Weak sanctions promote imitation.

"

(Albert Bandura)

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Weak Enforcement of PECA Act 2016:

Pakistan has cyber laws. The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016 criminalizes harassment. Implementation remains weak - FIA reports show underreporting and delayed justice.

Positive Counter-Models are Scarce

There are few visible public figures in Pakistan modeling exemplary digital citizenship. This scarcity, per a UNESCO 2021 report on media literacy, limits opportunities for learning prosocial online behavior.

Patriarchal Norms Learned Offline

Pakistan is a patriarchal society - Gender bias is learned at home and school. These attitudes shift to digital spaces.

Gender power relations are socially learned.

"
(Connell's Gender and Power)

Harassment is learned online:

Pakistani youth observe abuse in comment sections and meme cultures. A study by the Digital Rights Foundation (2022) notes toxic online spaces act as "learning environments" for harassment.

Online Anonymity

Fake accounts reduce fear of punishment. Users feel socially invisible. Harassment increases as a result. Suler describes this as the "online disinhibition effect".

Weak Digital Ethics Education

Digital citizenship is not taught effectively. Positive online behavior models are missing. Negative learning dominates. UNESCO stresses digital ethics education in 2018.

Authority figures model political harassment:

Political leaders and commentators use defamatory language online. Followers observe and imitate these tactics. This spread harassment into

political and religious conflicts.

Media models normalize aggression

Pakistani dramas often show stalking or online confrontation without consequences. This media modeling, as highlighted by media scholar Ahmed, desensitizes viewers and legitimizes real-world digital abuse. Bandura stresses the impact of admired models.

Conclusion

Social learning theory effectively explains cyber harassment trends in Pakistan. It shows that online abuse is not accidental behavior. It is socially learned through imitation and observation. Patriarchal norms, online anonymity, weak digital ethics education, and poor enforcement of cyber laws further intensify the problem. There is need for positive role models, strict law enforcement and digital citizenship education. Society must change the learning environment to discourage online abuse.

People are neither driven by inner forces nor automatically shaped

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by external stimuli;
they are self-organizing,
proactive, and self-reflecting."

(Albert Bandura)

Pakistan must promote positive counter-models online. Digital literacy programs must teach critical observation. Public campaigns should demonstrate the real consequences of harassment. Understanding the learned nature of cyber harassment is the first step toward building a safer digital society for all Pakistanis



Section-B

Q No: 4

Write a comprehensive note on the Criminal Justice System of Pakistan. Recommend measures for the improvement of Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan.

Introduction:

The Criminal Justice System (CJS) of Pakistan is a complex structure. It is tasked with maintaining law and order. It aims to prevent crime and punish offenders. Pakistan inherited its criminal justice structure from the British colonial system. The system operates under a mixture of statutory laws and Islamic jurisprudence. Key components include the police, the judiciary, the prison system. Despite several reforms, the system faces serious challenges. One of most neglected areas is the Juvenile Justice System. Children in conflict with law are often treated like adult offenders. This contradicts national laws and international commitments. Therefore, it is important to understand the criminal justice system and suggest reforms for juvenile justice.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM of PAKISTAN

Concept of Criminal Justice System

The criminal justice system refers to institutions responsible for enforcing criminal law. It includes law enforcement agencies, courts and correctional institutions. Its primary goal is justice, deterrence and social order.

"Criminal Justice is the method by which society enforces the standards of conduct necessary for public order."
(Blackstone)

COMPONENTS AND STRUCTURE

Legislative framework:

The system is grounded in several laws. The primary code is the Pakistan Penal code (PPC) in 1860 defines crimes and punishments. The code of Criminal Procedure (CrPc) in 1898 provides procedures. The Qanun-e-Shahadat order 1984 regulates evidence. Additionally, special statutes address terrorism, narcotics, and cybercrime.

Hamid Khan explains in his book *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan* that these laws form the backbone of criminal justice in Pakistan.

Law Enforcement Agencies:

The police are the primary investigative body. They operate under the Police Order, 2002, or provincial variations. Other agencies include Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and anti-Narcotics forces. Police face criticism for corruption, political interference, and reliance on outdated investigative methods.

Judiciary

Courts interpret laws and deliver justice. Pakistan has a hierarchical court system. Lower courts suffer from backlog and delays. Millions of cases remain pending for years. Chief Justice Umer Ata Bandial highlighted justice's judicial delays as the threat (for) to justice delivery.

Prison System

Prisons are meant for rehabilitation and punishment. Pakistani prisons are overcrowded.

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Living conditions are poor. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRC) reports frequent human rights violations in prisons.

Prosecution System

Prosecutors represent the state in criminal trials. Their role is to present evidence fairly.

In Pakistan, prosecution lacks independence and training. Justice Nasir Aslam Zaidi criticized weak prosecution as a cause of low conviction rates.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

Concept of Juvenile Justice

Juvenile justice deals with children under 18 years. It focuses on rehabilitation rather than punishment. Children are considered reformable.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) emphasizes child protection.

It is governed by Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018. This law mandates separate courts, probation officers, and rehabilitation-focused treatment.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Proper Implementation of JJSA 2018

Authorities must strictly implement juvenile laws. Juveniles should never be tried as adults. Courts must follow child-friendly procedures.

Strengthen the Age Determination Process

The implementation of standardized, scientific and child-friendly method for age determination at the point of arrest. This should prioritize official documents and, if necessary, medical exams, following the principle of the benefit of the doubt.

Police Training on Juvenile Laws

Police officers need training on child rights. They must follow arrest and detention rules. Harsh treatment must be prohibited. UNODC emphasizes police sensitization in juvenile cases.

Diversion and Rehabilitation Programs

Minor offenses should be diverted from courts. Community service and counselling

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should be encouraged - This reduces repeat offending. **Beccaria** argued that reform is better than harsh punishment.

Role of Family and Society

Family support is essential for rehabilitation.
Community programs should be introduced.
Social stigma must be reduced.

Establish Separate Juvenile Detention Facilities:

Ensure no child is held in an adult prison.
Upgrade existing remand homes and borstal institutions. These facilities must focus on education, vocational training, and psychological counselling.

Conclusion:

The criminal Justice System of Pakistan faces structural and functional challenges. Delay in justice, weak policing, and prison overcrowding undermine public trust. The juvenile justice system suffers even more due to poor implementation. Strict enforcement of JJSA, specialized courts, trained police, and rehabilitation programs are essential. Reforming juvenile justice is a moral and legal obligation.

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There can be no keener
revelation of a society's
soul than the way in
which it treats its children.

”

(Nelson Mandela)

Section D

Q No: 8

Write a note of NAB, what is its objectives and shortcomings being the premier anti-graft watchdog of Pakistan.

Introduction:

The evolution of National Accountability Bureau (NAB) laws reflects the same structural dilemma faced by Pakistan's criminal justice system. Corruption is a serious challenge for developing countries. It weakens institutions and erodes public trust. Pakistan has faced persistent corruption since independence. To address this issue, NAB was established. It is the premier anti-graft watchdog of Pakistan. NAB aims to prevent corruption and recover looted wealth. Despite its importance, NAB has faced strong criticism regarding its performance.

Establishment and legal framework

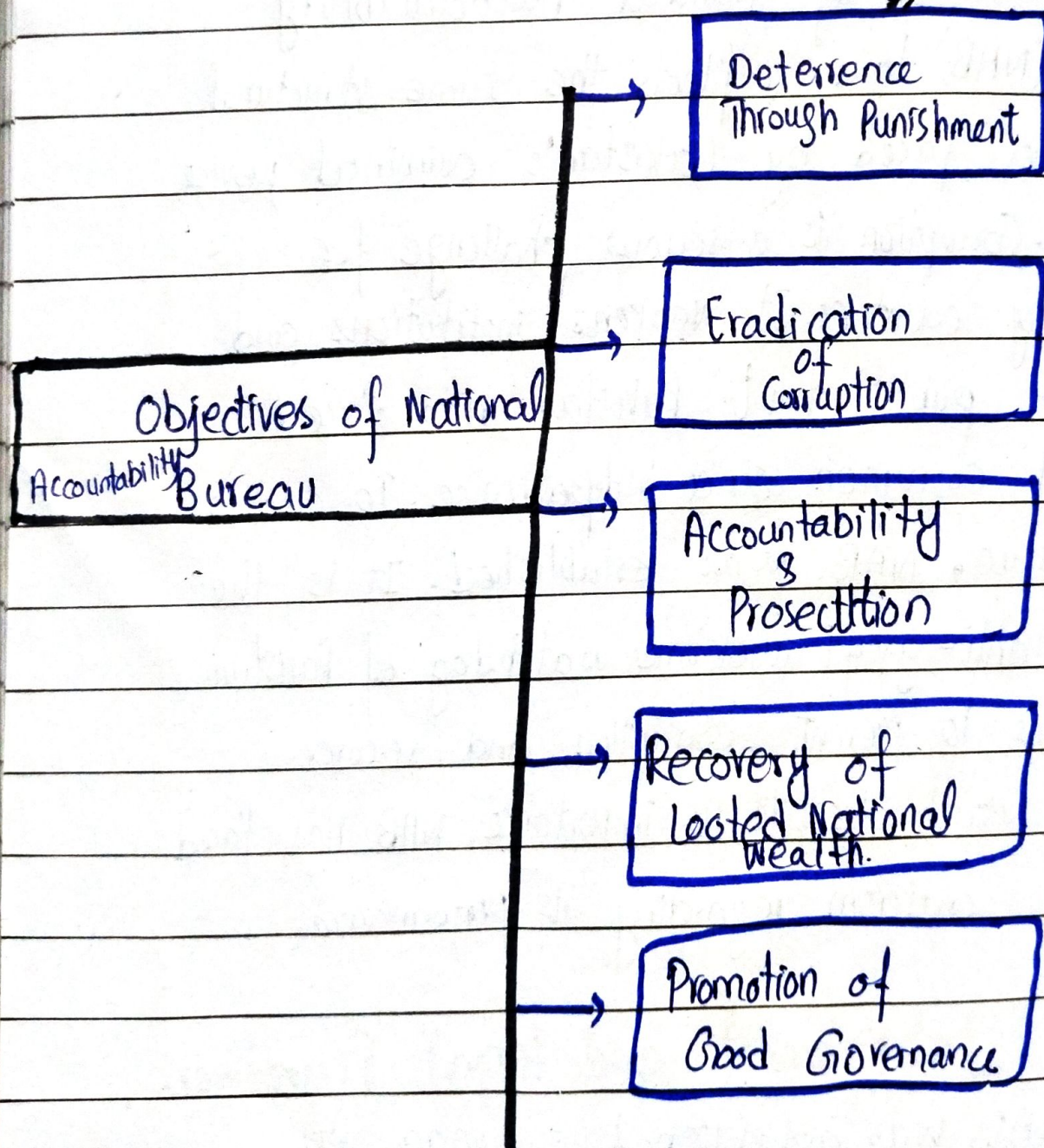
The NAB was established in 1999. It was

created under the National Accountability Ordinance (NAO), 1999. NAB replaced earlier accountability institutions. It has nationwide jurisdiction.

Hamid Khan (Constitutional & Political History of Pakistan)

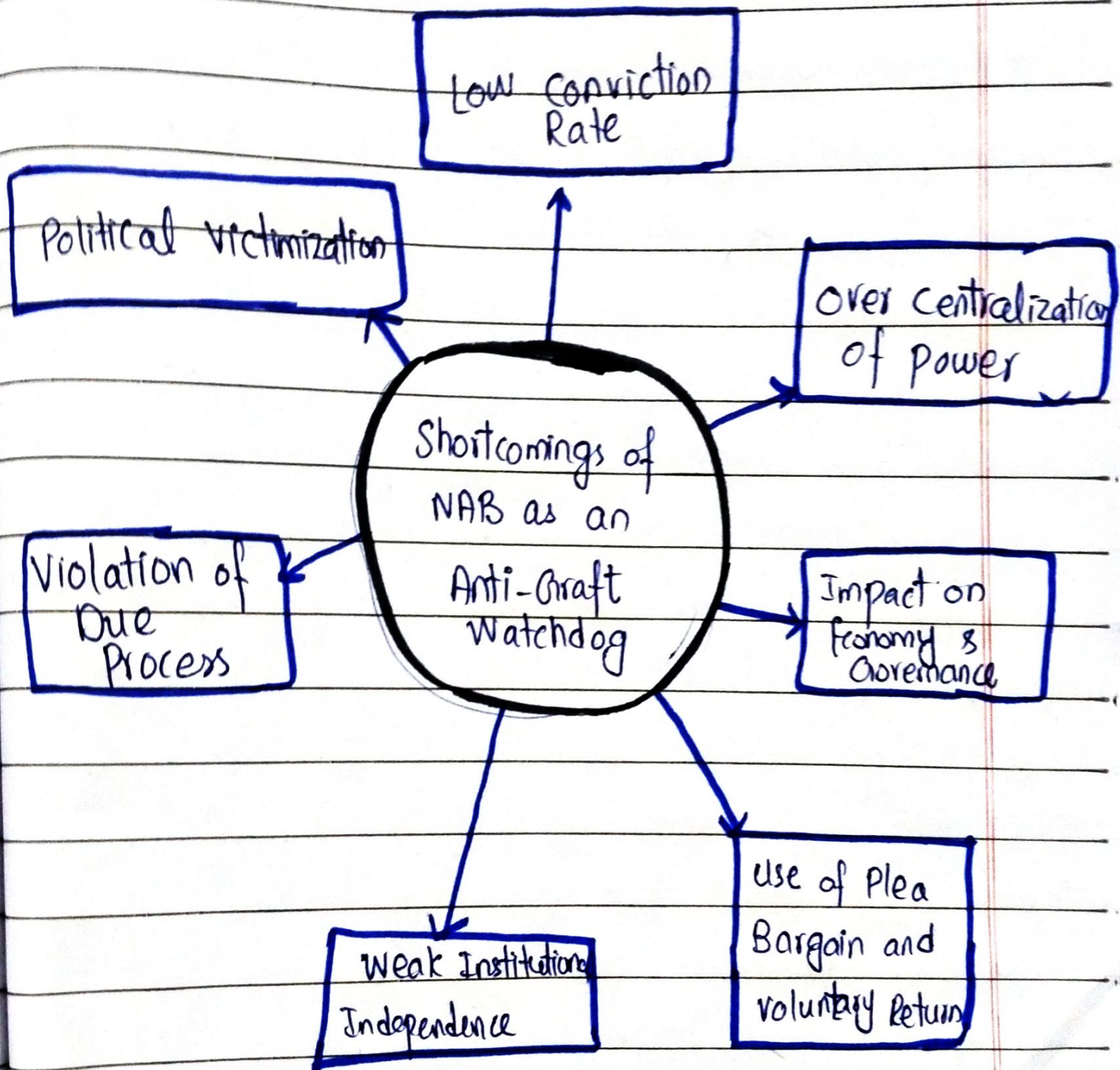
describes NAB as a:

“Powerful but controversial accountability institution.”



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Conclusion:

The National (Bureau) Accountability Bureau (NAB) represents Pakistan most significant institutional attempt to combat systemic corruption. Its creation responded to ^{deep} public demand for accountability. Its objective include eradication of corruption, recovery of public wealth, and promotion of good governance.

However, NAB suffers from serious challenges or shortcomings. NAB's role will continue to be debated more for its political ramifications than for its successes in eradicating corruption. For NAB to function a credible anti-graft watchdog, reforms are essential. These reforms must ensure independence, transparency, and respect for fundamental rights. As Lord Acton rightly observed:

“Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

(Lord Acton)