

Mock(05) Criminology

Part II (any four)

Section "A"

Q No: 3

Introduction: The key ideas of the social learning theory was given by ~~trade~~ laws and differential association theory of Edwin Sutherland. Trade laws states that individuals learning is through his family peers. Second trade law states that inferior imitates superiority and third trade law states that new fashions have replaced one ones, as in crimes new technologies and weapons have replaced older techniques and weapons. Through social learning, an offender's friend circle can be examined and conclusion can be drawn that how they commit cyber Harassment. What are their causes.

1. Key Ideas of Social learning Theory:

"Proponents of the social learning theory are of the view that an individual learns from observation, integration and closed association whom they are with."

— proponents of the Social learning theory

1.1) Two School of thoughts on the Social Learning Theory:

There are two major school of thoughts on the social learning theory:

1.1.1) Trade laws of social learning

1.1.2) Differential association theory

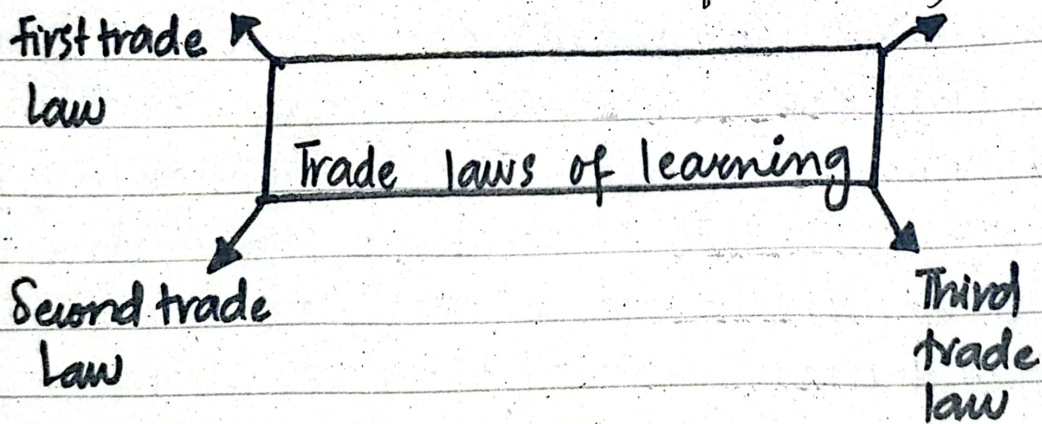
1.1.1) Trade Laws of Social Learning:

There are three trade laws of social learning:

1.1.1.1) First trade law of learning

1.1.1.2) Second trade law of learning

1.1.1.3) Third trade law of learning



1.1.1.1) First trade law of learning:

Opponents of the first trade law of learning says that an individual learns with whom they are in close association with.

• for example: Family

1.1.1.2) Second trade law of learning:

opponents of the second trade law are of the view that inferior imitates superiority. Therefore, the commit crimes.

- for example: crime commit to attain nobility

1.1.1.3) Third trade law of learning:

opponents of the third trade law of learning are of the view that new fashion come and it replaced old one.

- for example: crime commit with Knife is replaced by crime commit with Gun.

1.2) Differential association theory by Edwin Sutherland:

Differential association theory of learning was given by Edwin Sutherland.

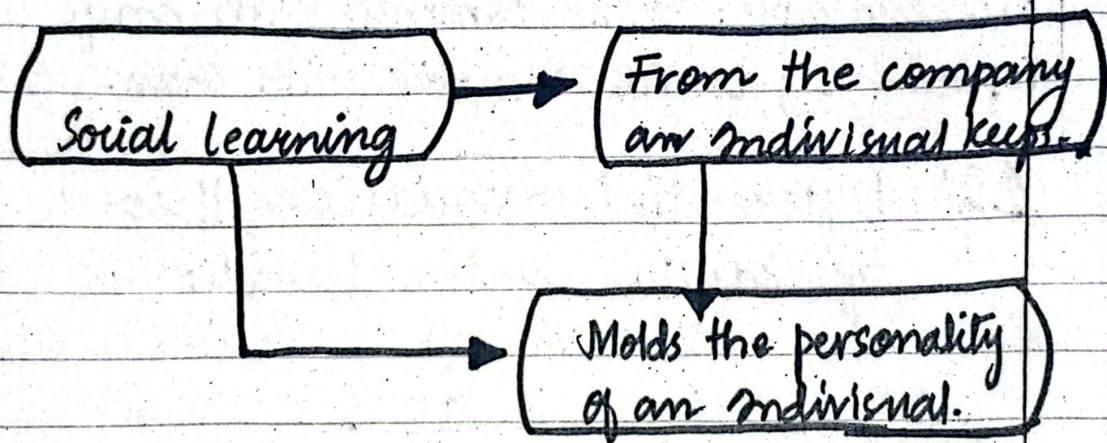
"A person is known by the company he keeps." ~ Edwin Sutherland

According to Edwin Sutherland, a person is known by his company he associates and integrates with. for example: If friend circle of an individual is smoking then there are likelihood chances that an individual also smokes.

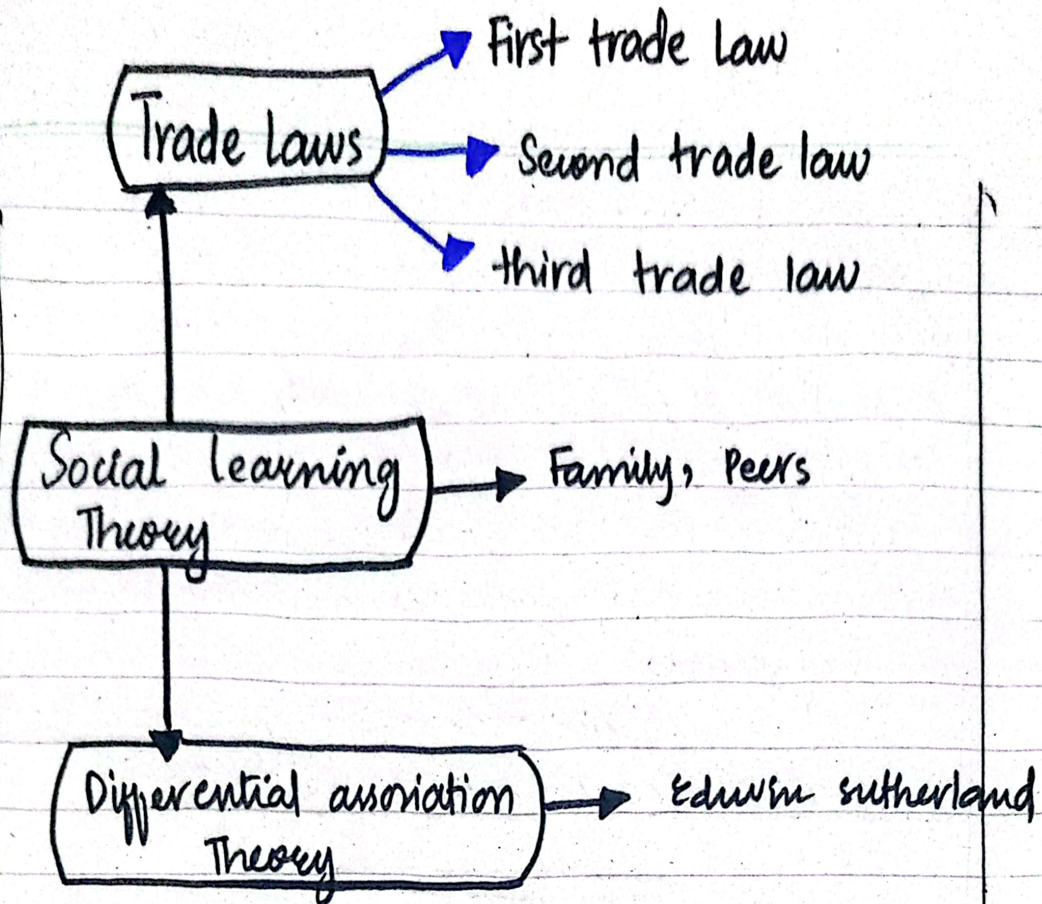
1.2.1) Postulates of Differential association theory:

The postulates of the differential association theory are:

- An individual's company has a great effect over his personality.
- An individual learns from his friend circle.
- Social learning of an individual occurs through his peers with whom an individual imitates with.

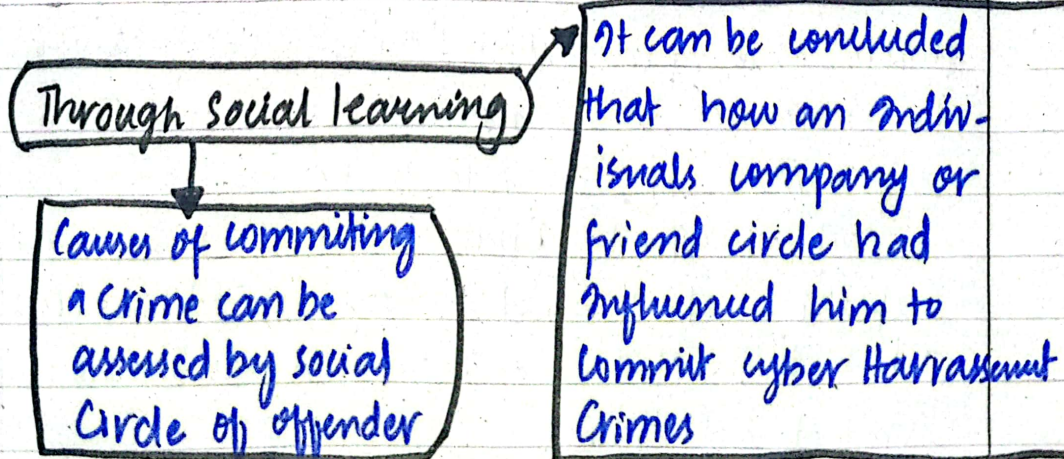


for example: If an individual is sitting together with his friend circle and daily he is observing that his friends are doing cyber crimes; then there are likelihood chances that an individual in the future can commit a crime related to cyber crime.



~~Question~~ 2. How social learning theory helps in understanding the trends of cyber Harassment in pakistan:

Through social learning of an individual, it can be assessed that how an individual is involved in such groups that influence him to commit cyber Harassment crimes in pakistan.



Conclusion: There are two key ideas on social learning theory. Trade laws and Differential association theory. Through trade laws of social learning an individual learns from his family & peers. Through differential association theory an individual learns from the company they keep.

"Social circle of an individual had a great impact on their learnings."

Section: B

Q No: 4

Introduction: Criminal Justice System of Pakistan consist of three main organs such as law enforcement agencies, police, courts and correctional institutions such as probation, parole and prosecution. However, there should be measures that should be taken for the improvement of Juvenile Justice System such as out of school childrens should be accommodated in school and Poverty should be reduced so that childrens may not involve in Criminal activities.

“The criminal justice system is the network of government and private institutions intended to manage accused and convicted criminals” ~ network of encyclopedia

1. Comprehensive note on the criminal Justice system of Pakistan:

The criminal justice system of Pakistan consist of:

- law enforcement agencies (police)
- courts
- Correctional institutions (probation, parole, prosecution)

1.2) Objectives of the criminal justice System of Pakistan:

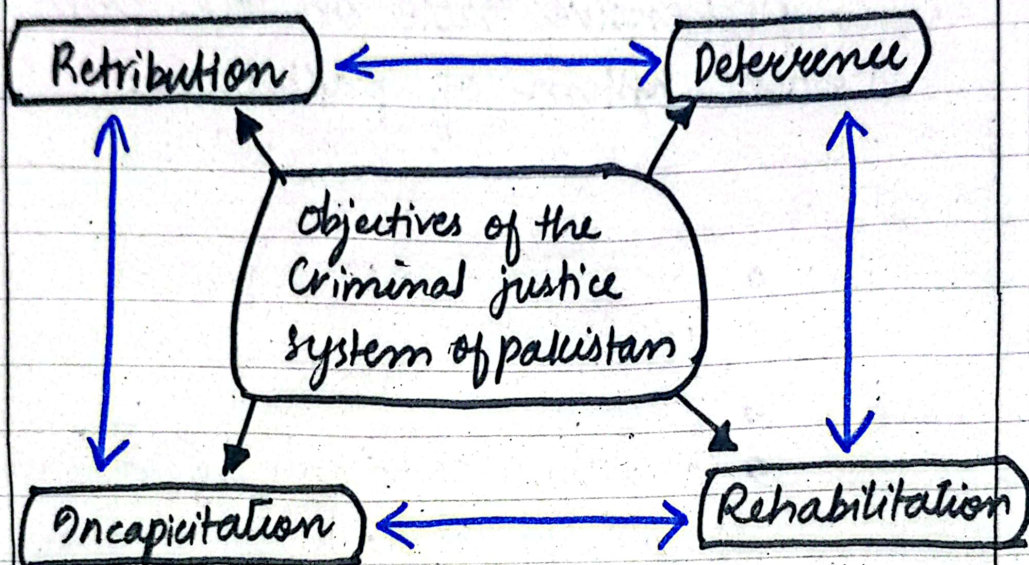
The objectives of the criminal justice system of Pakistan are:

1.2.2) Retribution: To suffer criminal in the same way as victim suffered.

1.2.2) Deterrence: Prevention of the crime, therefore offender is deterred from the society.

1.2.3) **Incapititation**: To make sure that criminal is keep away from the Society.

1.2.4) **Rehabilitation**: is the resocialization and treatment of the offender by engaging them with community work and provide counselling to the offender.



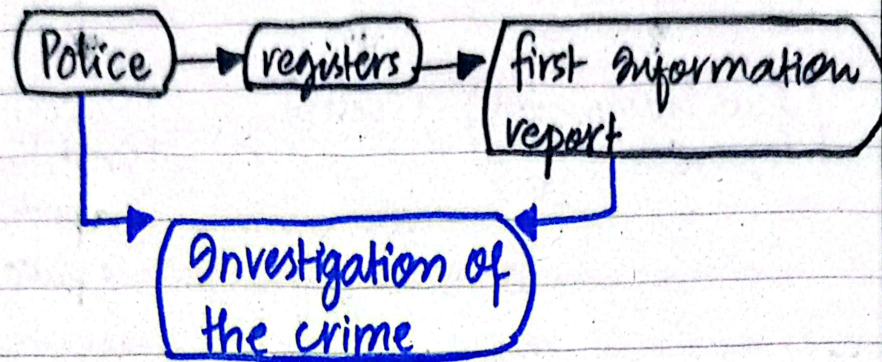
2. The main organs of the criminal justice system of Pakistan:

The main organs of the criminal justice system of Pakistan are:

2.1) **law enforcement agencies (police):**

Police is the law enforcement agency in a criminal justice system of Pakistan. police

can register First Information report and start investigation related to the crime.



2.2) Courts:

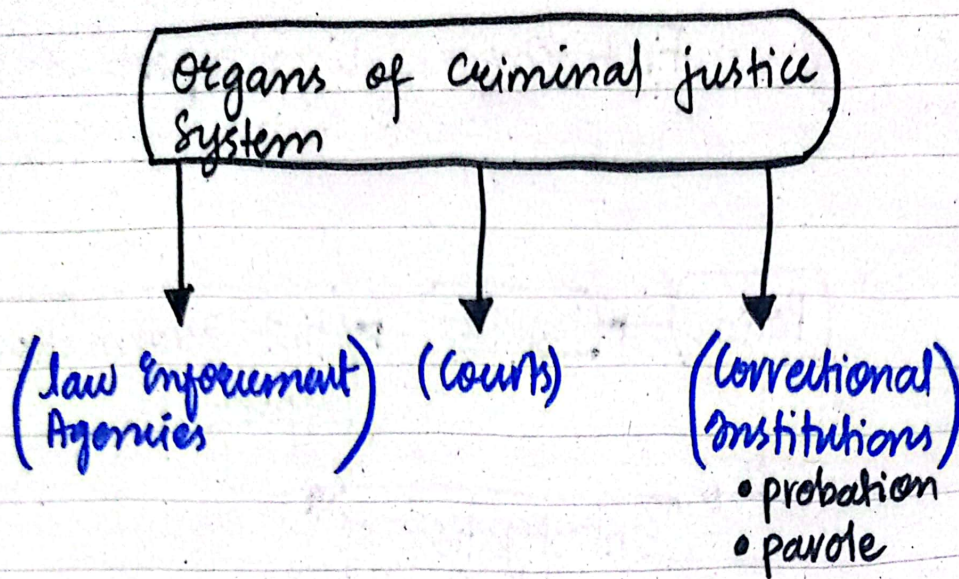
The courts in Pakistan can do trials of criminals. Hearings of criminal are done in different courts such as:

- Appellate court
- High court
- Supreme court

Courts are designed to give justice to the victim and punish the offender.

2.3) Correctional Institutions:

There are different correctional institutions such as: Probation, parole which can be given to the criminal by courts to resocialization and do community work so that criminal can then be sent into society.



3. Measures for the Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System of Pakistan:

There are few measures which can be ^{recommended} for the improvement of Juvenile Justice System of Pakistan:

~~3.1) Individualistic factors: The individualistic factors for the improvement of Juvenile Justice System of Pakistan are:~~

3.1) ^{wards}oblivion to the state of children:

Millions of childrens are out of school. Child labour is increasing. childrens are not educated. and therefore involved in criminal activities. state must take a measure to accomodate childrens in schools so that they cannot involve in criminal activities.

3.2) Poverty should be reduced so that childrens do not involve in criminal activities:

Poverty should be decreased by the state; so that childrens will not be able to involve in the criminal activities.

3.3) out of school children should be acomodated in school:

There are millions of childrens which are out of school they should be acomodated in schools.

Conclusion: The criminal justice system of pakistan consist of three main organs such as: law enforcement agencies, police, courts and correctional institutions such as probation, parole and prosecution. The objectives of the criminal Justice system are: Retribution, Deterrence, Incapacitation and Rehabilitation. However, there should be measures which are taken for the Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System such as Poverty should be reduced and out of school children should be acomated.

Section C:

QNO:6

Introduction: The main differences between Interview and Interrogation are: Interview can be taken of any individual to gather crime evidences, It is nonformal, and less accusatory, while, Interrogation can be taken only of the suspected individual, It is formal and accusatory. The different techniques in the interrogation process for the protection of the rights of the criminal are: Good cop and Bad cop technique, Pease technique and Linesei technique.

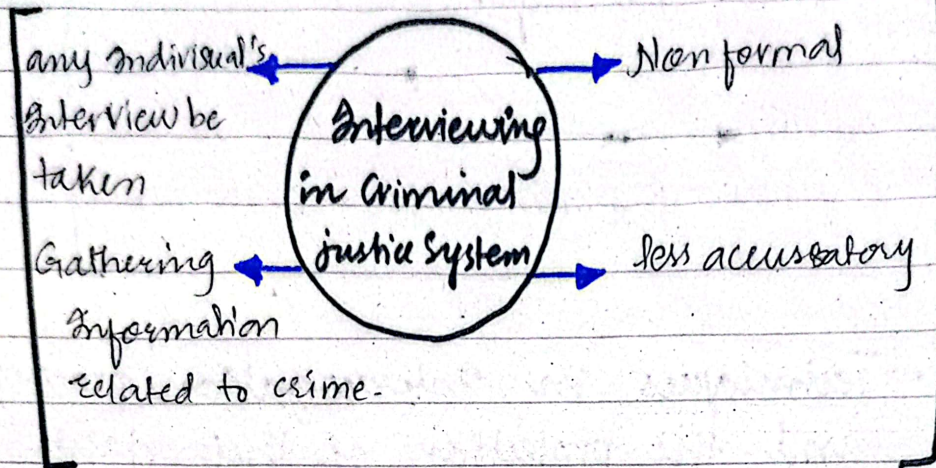
1. Interviewing in Criminal justice System:

1.1) Definition of Interviewing: Interviewing is the technique of gathering information related to the crime from any subject.

1.2) non formal: Interviewing technique is non formal or less formal.

1.3) non accusatory: Interviewing technique is non-accusatory

2.4) any individual can be interviewed to gather evidence: In interviewing technique any individual can be interviewed and information be gathered.



2. Interrogation in Criminal Justice System:

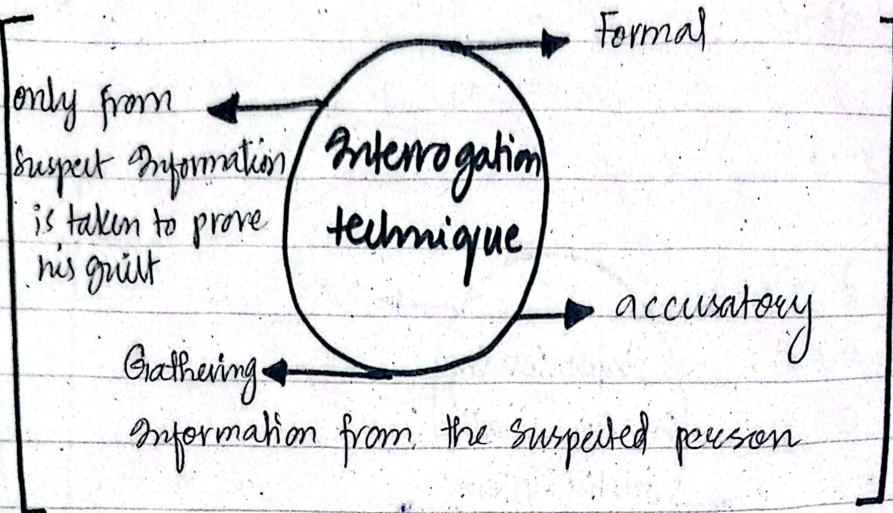
2.1) **Definition of Interrogation:** It is a technique in which information taken from the suspect; in order to prove him guilty.

2.2) **formal:** Interrogation technique is formal with the suspect.

2.3) **accusatory:** Interrogation technique is accusatory with the suspect.

2.4) **Interrogation is only occur of the suspected individual:** Interrogation technique is

only occurred of the suspected person.



3. Techniques in Interrogation process; and the protection of their rights in Interrogation process:

There are different techniques which can be used in the interrogation process and their rights can be protected such as:

3.1) Good cop and Bad cop technique of Interrogation and protection of Criminal rights:

In Good cop and bad cop technique, one is Good officer and other one is Bad officer. Good officer shows empathy and kindness with the criminal. However, bad officer become aggressive over criminal to prove him

guilty. The rights of the criminal throughout the good cop and bad cop interrogation be protected. The officers who are taking interrogation they will make sure that the rights of criminal be protected and preserved.

3.2) Peace technique of interrogation process and the ^{protection of} rights of the criminal:

The other technique of interrogation is Peace technique.

P	: Preparation
E	: Evaluation
A	: Accurate, Account
C	: Closure
E	: Encouragement

In this technique of interrogation process, the officer makes sure that the rights of the criminal be protected and preserved.

3.3) KINESE technique of interrogation and the protection of criminal rights:

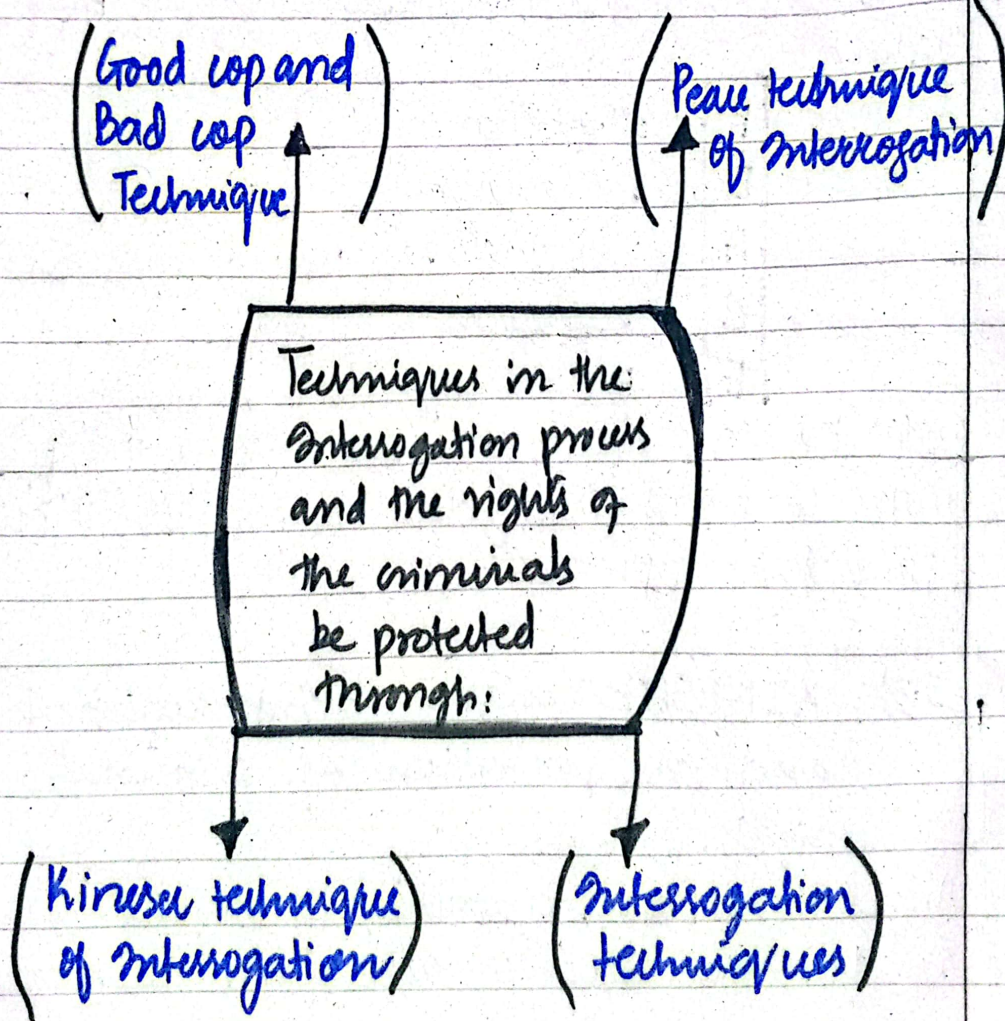
Another technique of interrogation is kinesic.

In this technique of interrogation, there are

few steps such as:

- Analysis of facial expressions
- Analysis of body language
- Analysis of non verbal expression
- Analysis of verbal language

Throughout this technique; It makes sure by the officer that the rights of the criminal be preserved and protected.



Conclusion: Interview and Interrogation both have differences in criminal proceedings. Interview is taken of any individual to gather information related to the crime, it is non-formal, and non-accusatory. While, Interrogation technique is used to prove the guilt of the suspect. It is formal and accusatory. The rights of the criminal in the interrogation process can be preserved through different techniques such as: Good cop and Bad cop, Peace technique and Kinesic technique.

Section: D

Q No: 8

Introduction: National Accountability Bureau was made in 2000 under National Accountability Ordinance. It was made to curb corruption in the national level. The main objectives are: To curb with the corruption. However, there are certain shortcomings of National Accountability Bureau such as: Support of NAB to certain political parties, The staff that is working under NAB is accountable.

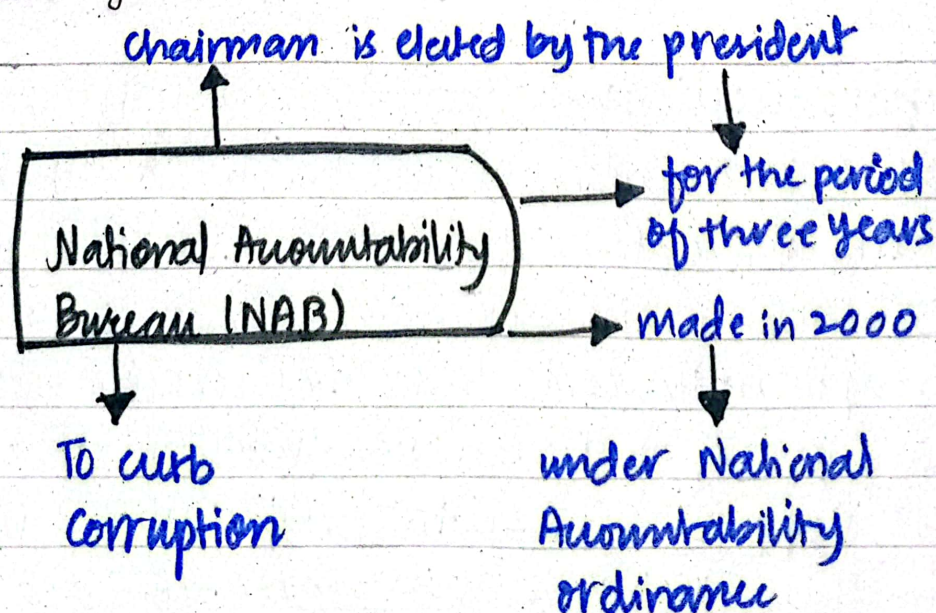
to chairman only; not to higher authorities, and delay of NAB cases. However, there are certain recommendations for NAB to work effectively such as: NAB should not support certain political parties, staff of NAB should be accountable to higher authorities and no more delays in cases of NAB.

1. National accountability Bureau (NAB):

National accountability Bureau (NAB) was formed by **National accountability ordinance 2000** to curb corruption.

1.1) Head of national accountability Bureau:

The head of the national accountability Bureau is appointed by president for a period of three years -



2. Objectives of National Accountability Bureau:

The main objectives of the National Accountability Bureau are:

Objectives
of
National
Accountability
Bureau

- To curb corruption and to fight against corruption.
- To deal with the cases involving corruption.
- To revive the money which is being frauded in any bank or other sector.
- To revive any property which is being corrupted.

3. Shortcomings of National Accountability Bureau being the premier and anti graft watchdog of Pakistan:

The shortcomings of national accountability Bureau being the premier and watchdog of Pakistan are:

3.1) Support of NAB to certain political parties ;

Critics are of the view that National Accountability Bureau is biased towards certain political

parties. Hence, the transparency and accountability of the department is reduced.

3.2) critics are of the view that chairman's working under staff is accountable to chairman only not Judges:

The chairman of the NAB is accountable to the Supreme Court of Pakistan. However, all the staff members who are working under NAB are accountable only to the chairman. These are some loopholes.

3.3) Delay of NAB Cases:

Critics are of the view that those cases which are under National Accountability Bureau are delay very much.

"Justice delayed is Justice denied."

4. Some Recommendations for the Smooth working of National Accountability Bureau:

Some recommendations for the smooth working of National Accountability Bureau are:

4.1) NAB should work transparently by not being biased towards certain political parties:

NAB should work transparently; by not being biased towards certain political parties. Hence, the system should work effectively.

4.2) The staff which is working under Chairman should not only accountable to chairman but also to other higher authorities such as Judges:

The staff which is working under the chairman should not only accountable to chairman but also to other higher authorities such as Judges.

4.3) NAB cases should resolved in certain period of time without any delay in cases:

The cases of NAB should be resolved quickly and effectively without any delays in the cases-

“National accountability Bureau is a national organization that is made to fight corruption in the land of Pakistan.”

Conclusion: NAB is a national organization of Pakistan that is made to curb corruption in the land. However, there are ^{some} ~~certain~~ criticisms on the working of NAB such as: NAB supports certain political parties, delay in cases of NAB, and staff of NAB is not accountable to higher authorities. Therefore, there are some recommendations are given for the effective working of NAB such as: no more delays in cases and NAB should work smooth and effectively without supporting few political parties.
