

AAMER KHAN:

CRIMINOLOGY.

: 384

: 36531

PART-I

MCQs

1. (B)

2. (A)

3. (B)

4. (B)

5. (B)

6. (B)

7. (A)

8. (D)

9. (A)

10. (B)

11. (D)

12. (A)

13. (C)

14. (C)

15. (B)

16. (B)

17. (B)

18. (B)

19. (A)

20. (A)

PART-II

SECTION-I

CORE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL CONTROL THEORIES, THEIR UNDERSTANDING ABOUT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR: EFFECTIVE REMEDIES TO CONTROL CRIME.

1 INTRODUCTION:

AS per social control scholars all peoples are potential to violate the laws. and society presents the opportunities. However, their patience behaviours are controlled by some internal and external forces commonly called, social control instruments.

Society, creates some social control instruments to control the behaviours of individuals. such instruments are family, laws, education religion.

Social control theories are based on Travis Hirschi's vision of social control.

2. CORE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL CONTROL THEORIES:

Social control theories are based on Travis Hirschi's bond theory. It argues, The onset of crime is the weakening of social bonds.

Here, are key arguments principles proposed by Social Control theorists.

I. Attachment:

Hirschi claims that the attachment of any person with society or family is present, He/she less likely to violate any norms or law.

For example: A person who is attached to his family, his/her family will play central role to control him/her to violate any norms.

II: Commitment:

Commitment involves the time, energy expended in anything. Hirschi's principle of commitment suggests, the person who is committed towards his/her goals, It will not left any space

to commit any act against law.

iii: Involvement:

It refers to the person participation towards any social cause. The person more involved in social events or society issues he/she will left no space to act any crime.

(iv) BELIEF:

Religion is one of the social control instruments. If a person have strong belief towards any religion. He/she shall abide by religious codes and laws. It will control the person from breaking of laws or social norms.

3: UNDERSTANDING OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOURS THROUGH SOCIAL CONTROL THEORISTS:

Social control theorists believe that, all people have potential to break the laws. Criminal behaviours are formed through lack of social bondings between individuals.

4: Effective remedies to control the crime.

Social control

theorist argued, that society presents opportunities to individuals to break the laws or violate any social norms. While understanding their behaviour, here are few key measures to control the crime.

Effective deterrence:

All principles claimed by social theorists are efficient but these principles can result in opposite if goes beyond. Excessive attachment may lead to cause crimes as well. For example, a person is attached to his family and act any crime, family tries to save the children due to attachment bond. Therefore, an effective deterrence should be ensured to prevent any crime.

Awareness:

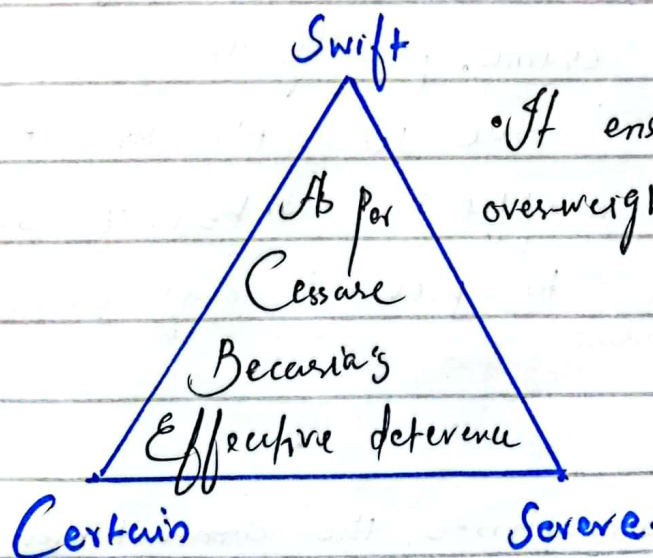
Sometimes, the commitments goes wrong, as crime elements "Mens Rea" suggests, the guilty minds behind any

crime. Therefore effective control needs to aware the people for law and cons of crime.

Speedy Trial:

It often witnessed that, bundles of cases are in pending before the courts. It hinders the justice system. It leads to the formation of gangs in prisons.

5: CHARACTERISTICS OF AN EFFECTIVE DEPERENCE:



• It ensures punishments overweigh the rewards

SECTION - II

Q# 4:

ABSENCE OF SEPARATE JUVENILE COURTS: IMPACTS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN:

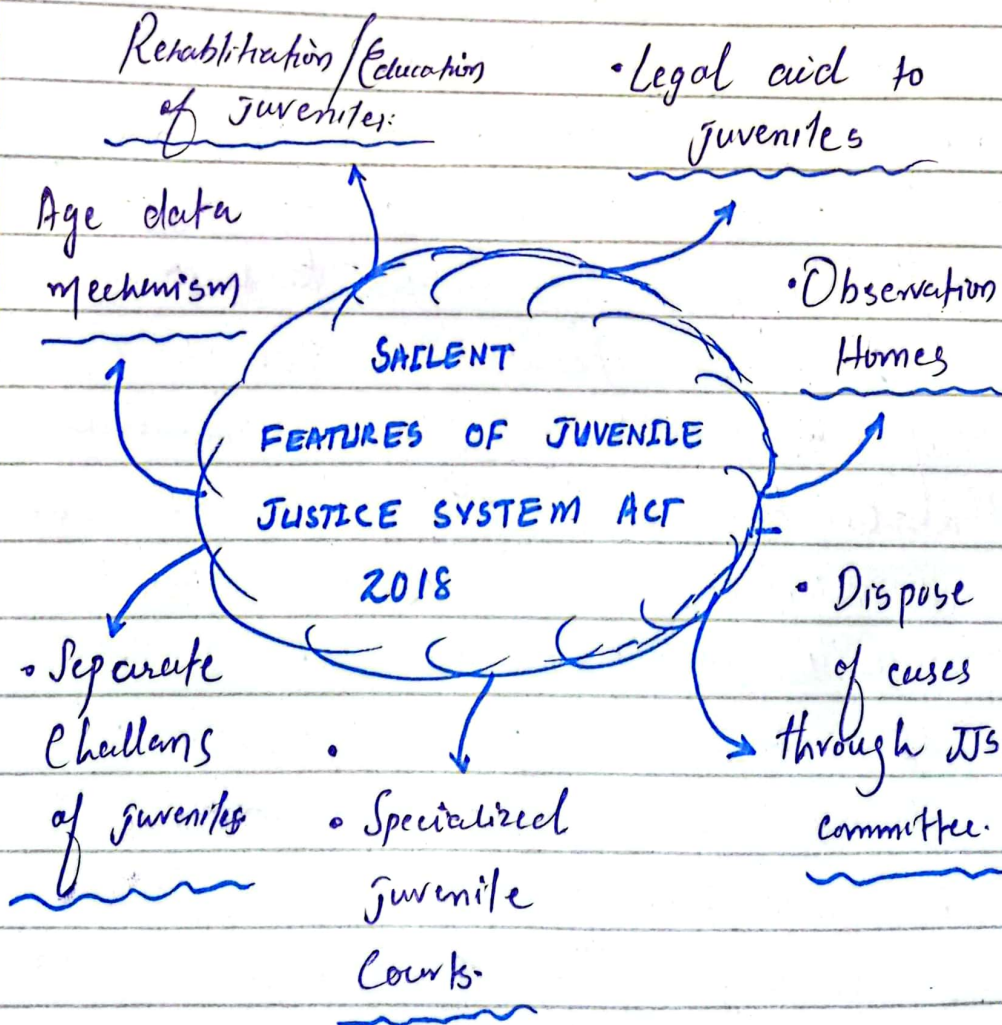
INTRODUCTION:

Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, emphasizes on the separate juvenile courts and, separate chellon for juveniles. It also ensures the rehabilitation of juveniles via observation homes under supervision of probationary officer. It all because of the protecting the juveniles from criminal careers. It focuses on rehabilitation of juveniles by offering numerous alternatives of punishments. It allows diversion of cases through the juvenile justice committee. It urges to establish separate courts. But absence of separate courts results in overall inefficiency of juvenile justice system, in Pakistan.

2: ABSENCE OF SPECIALIZED JUVENILE COURTS AND IMPACT ON JJS in Pakistan:

Juvenile justice system Act 2018 urges to establish separate specialized juvenile courts.

2.1: KEY FEATURES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ACT-2018:



2.2: IMPACTS OF ABSENCE OF SPECIAL JUVENILE COURTS:

(a) • Overburden of Judiciary:

Judiciary is already facing the huge burden of cases. Juvenile cases addition further burdening of judiciary.

(b) Identity disclosure of Juveniles:

Lack of separate special courts. Juveniles are being tried in civil courts which of ten times cause identity disclosure of juveniles.

(c) Labelling of Juveniles:

Juvenile justice system Act 2019 protects juveniles from labeling. However, the absence of separate courts leads to identity disclosure and later it leads to the formation, labeling of juveniles.

(d) Joint Challans/ Trials:

JJS Act 2018 provides separate challan and trial of juveniles. But, lack of special courts leading often times joint challans and trials of juveniles.

(e) Misuse of Juvenile Justice System Act 2018.

lack of special courts and skilled staff leads to abuse of juvenile justice system' Act 2018. It often times witnessed the misuse of juvenile justice system Act. to gain favours.

SECTION III

Q#05.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS: INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES: ETHICAL ~~PRACTICES~~ PRACTICES:

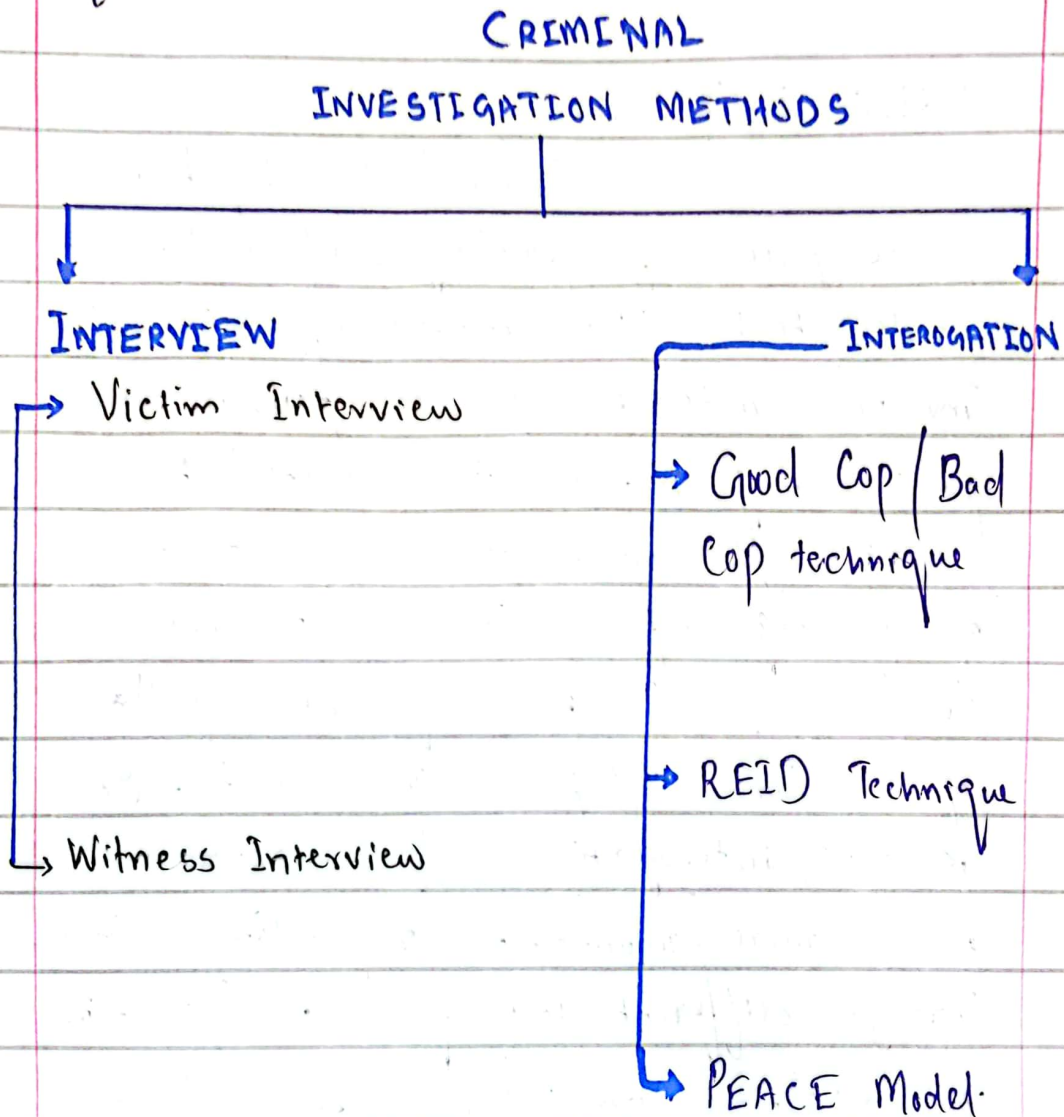
INTRODUCTION:

Criminal Investigation is the process of finding information facts behind the motive of crime. It involves interviewing all person who posses any information related to crime. It encompasses all stages of finding information about crime, criminals and proving the guilt of offender before the court. It involves, interrogation of suspects who posses more information regarding crime. Through different techniques investigation processed. However, a few ethical practices must be performed, Interviewing the victim it must ensure the time, and condition of victim. However, in interrogation ethical practices should be performed.

2

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES

There are two broader methods used in criminal investigation, discussed as follows:



(a) Interview Technique:

Interview method plays a key role in criminal investigation. It often precedes. It involves victim interview and witness interview.

Victim Interview:

Victim interview is done to collect more information about offence. While interviewing the victim the time and place and victim condition should be carefully seen.

Witness Interview:

It involves interviewing all people who possess any information of crime.

(b) Interrogation method:

Interrogation refers to asking questions regarding crimes. It involves multiple methods, such as, 'Good Cop / Bad Cop', and REID method and PEACE model.

2.1: Differences between Interview and Interrogation:

Aspect :	Interview	Interrogation:
<u>Definitions:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interviews refers to asking question from all person who posses any information about crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interrogation involves asking questions to the suspect, to find facts and prove guilt before court.
Subjects:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All persons who posses any information of crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only suspects.
Nature:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Often friendly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non friendly.
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To find more information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To find facts and prove guilt.

3: ETHICAL PRACTICES DURING QUESTIONING:

While interviewing or interrogation, it should be ensured that ethical practices are being complied during questioning.

(a) • Relativity while interviewing victim:

While asking questioning int to victim it should be carefully seen the time, place and victim conditions.

(b) Identity protection:

While interviewing the witnesses, it should be ensured that identities of witnesses shall be in confidentiality.

(c) Avoid personal questioning:

While interviewing and interrogating the person it should be avoided to fixated on personal questioning.

(d) Emotional Harassment - prevention:

often times during "good cop and bad cop" method the suspects went through mental torture. It often noticed, a few suspects just accept the accusation even not doing so. This sometimes because of the mental stress during that technique.

4 CONCLUSION:

Criminal investigation method is a crucial process. It involves in interview and interrogation techniques. Interrogation method, comprised of several techniques. Which often lacks ethical practices. So, It should be ensured to perform ethical practices while investigating any crime.