

SECTION I

QUESTION 3

INTRODUCTION:

Social control theories help us to understand the crime in the society. Crime can be controlled by various preventive methods. Social institutions help in the control techniques of crime. It explained about the importance of "social bonds" to control the crime. Different crime prevention techniques such as increase the efforts to control the crimes.

SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

Social control theory was proposed by Travis Hirschi in 1969. It gives the importance of "social bonds".

Social bonds with social institutions such as Family, School and marriage.

COMPONENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL

THEORY;

There are following components of social control theory;

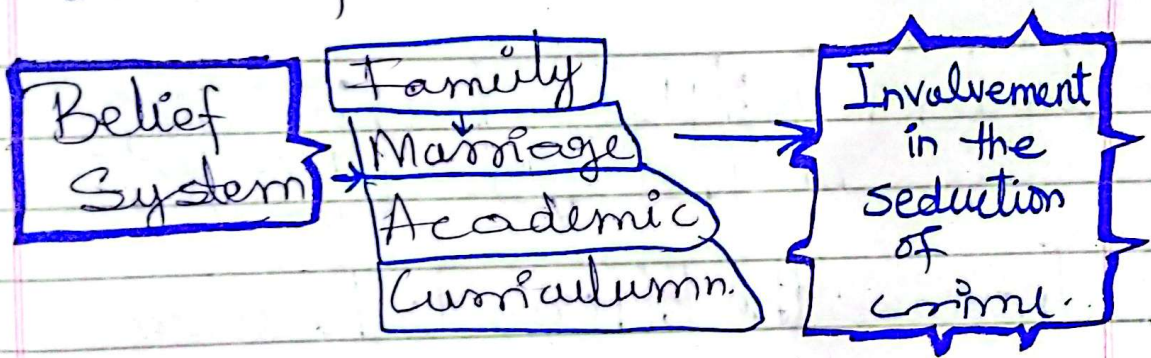
- (1) Involvement
- (2) Commitment
- (3) Belief
- (4) Attachment.

(1) **Involvement**: Those people who involved with their family members. These peoples were not being committed crimes. Isolation from the family members involved in the commitment of crime.

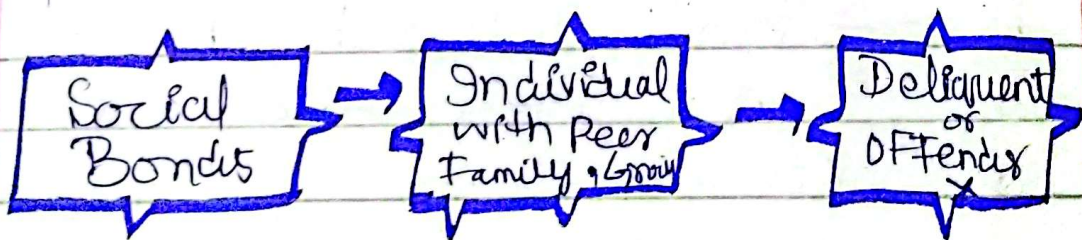
(2) **Commitment**: Commitment is the centre core of a individual. Social control theory

stated that people who fulfill their commitment They are not being involved in the conduction of crime.

(iii) **Belief**: Belief system is the building block of a system of society. Belief on social terms which is the main reason of disinvolvement in crimes:



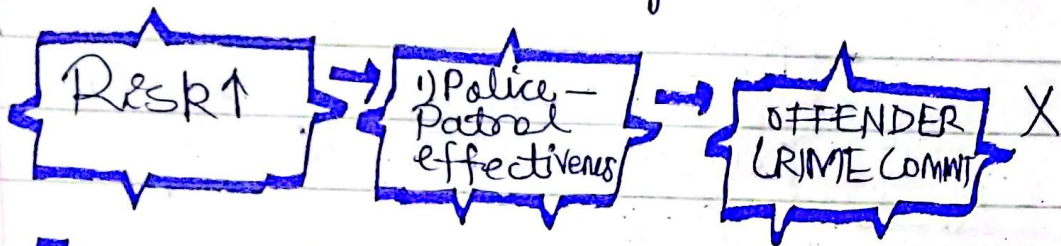
(iv) **Attachment**: Attachment with the Peers, social groups and family restrain individual from the conduction of crime.



Techniques For the Crime Prevention Strategies:

(i) Increase the Risk of Commit Crime:

One of the crime prevention strategies involved an increase the risk of committed crime. Risk outweigh the rewards. When risk are higher, offenders think before committing crime.

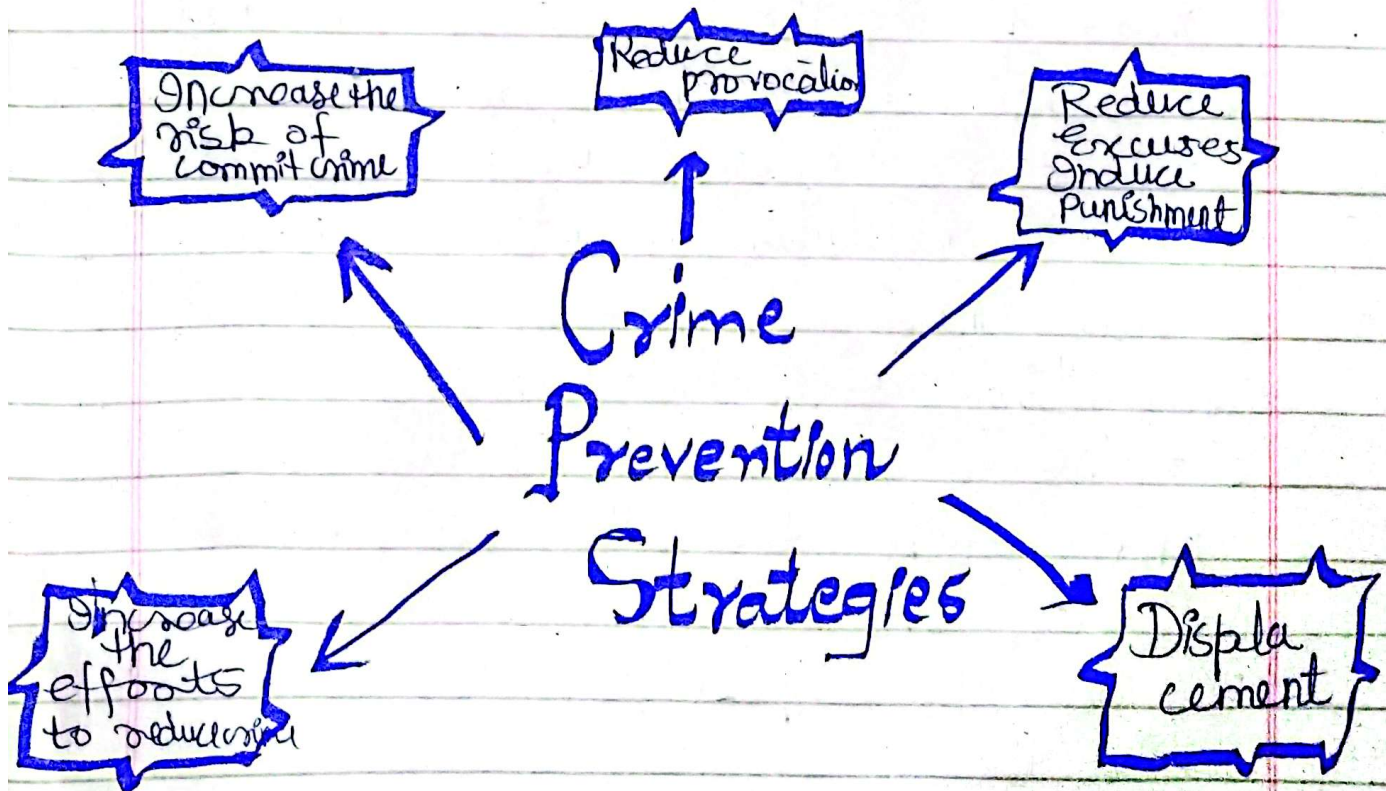


(ii) Increase the Efforts to Reduce Crime:

Increase the efforts to reduce crime include higher alarming system about theft, Lock on car starting and unbroken glass on windows. Locked doors and dogs are come under this domain.

(iii) **Reduce provocation;**
Conduction of crime is happened due to provocation on road rage. Provocation is also linked with the habits of childish taunts by security guard on off time of school.

(iv) **Reduce Excuses; Induce Punishment;**
Reduce excuses means that when offender commit crime they make excuses. I did not know about punishment. Punishment outweigh the **excuses**. **Strict punishment** should be implement.



(v) Displacement:

Displacement means that shift of committing crime to a place where less chance of seduction of crime.

(vi) Accountability: Accountability is important for the control of crime. When offender thought about he is accountable to social agencies. So, accountability is very important.

Conclusion:

In the nutshell, social control theory is the major building block of crime prevention strategies. Social bonds with social institution control the crime. There are various crime prevention strategies such as increase the efforts and risk for the conduction of crime. Lastly, accountability is very important for the offender.

SECTION IV

QUESTION NO 9

a) Introduction ^{b)}

The nature of crime is different in rural and urban areas of Pakistan. Societal structure is different in both the areas of Pakistan. Rural is a simple societies. Complex components of society is linked with urban areas of Pakistan.

CRIME IN RURAL

AREAS

The dimension of the conduction of crime is different in rural areas.

(i) Simple Society:

Rural society is a simple society. According to **Emile Durkheim** moral basis are the building block of society. The nature of society is different in the conduction of crime.

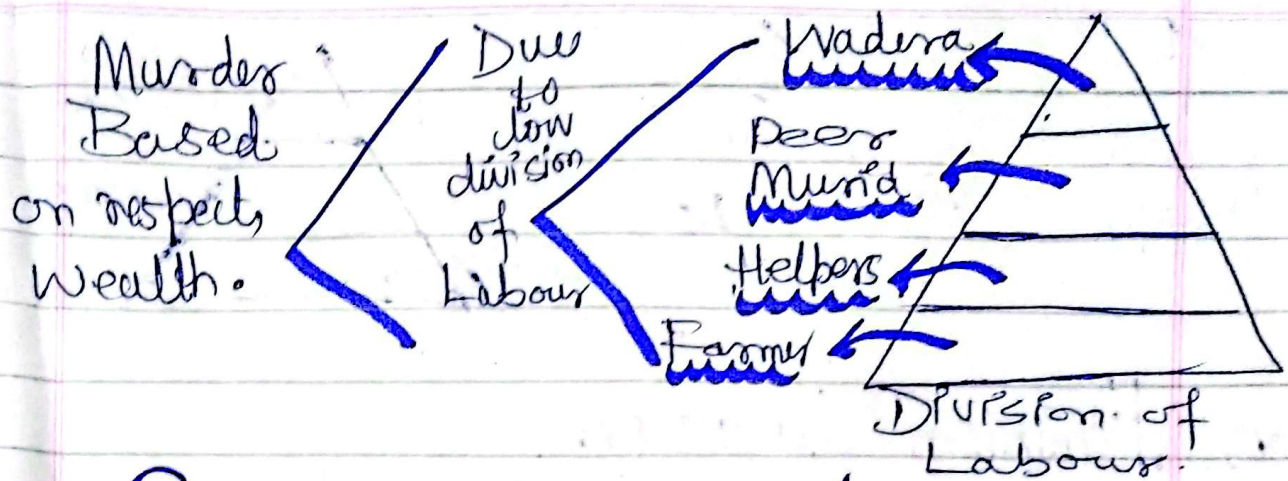
(ii) Violent Laws:

Due to lack of knowledge and socialization, rural areas have been violent laws. **Acicodi**

According to a Dawn 2022, a region of Thar Parkar was been a victim of 129 couples^{to} suicide (18-30 age) due to violent laws of intercaste marriages.

(iii) Low division of Labour:

In low areas of Pakistan the division of labour is not being highly specialized. People have low division of labour.



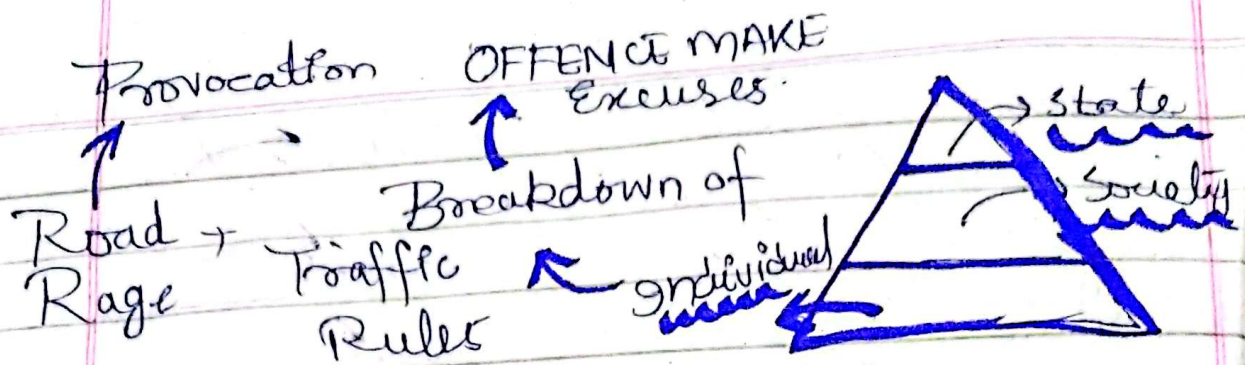
Crime in Urban Areas:

i) Complex Society:

Urban areas are the composition of complex society. Society is divided into polysegmented factors. High specialized division of labour are the reason of integration.

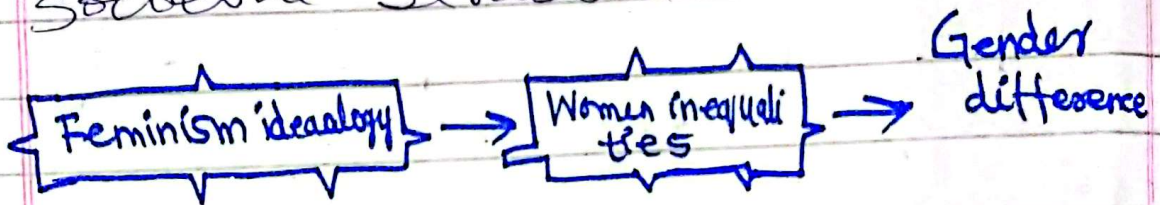
ii) Restitutive Laws:

Urban Areas have been faced a major outcome of various crimes. Laws are highly applicable towards traffic rules, education policy and societal structure.



(v) Feminism Ideology:

Feminism Ideology is ^{being} taken there both route in the urban areas. Woman face inequalities ~~has~~ compare to men in the societal structure.



(vi) Woman Inequalities in Capitalism:

Capitalism divides the class into two class. One is upper class elite tycoon and other is lower class. Woman worked in offices. The head of the office belong to upper class tycoon. Sexual harassment cases were filed by the woman.

(vii) Cyber harassment:

Within the evolution of emerging technology, the use of social media has been used in every sector. Due to the overuse of social media, cyber harassment has been increased.

Conclusion:

In the nutshell, the nature of crime is different in urban and rural areas of Pakistan. The dimension of conduction of crime is diverse in both countries. Murder on the base of respect and wealth are being prevailed. Cyber harassment are emerging in the urban areas of Pakistan.

SECTION NO. I

QUESTION NO 4

INTRODUCTION:

Juvenile justice system comprises of rehabilitation and prevention of crimes that linked with the juvenile. Absence of courts creates problems in the efficiency and effective system of criminal proceedings.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts the process of legislative proceedings that deals with the juvenile. The prevention and rehabilitation centre of juvenile are very important for the proper working.

Reason of Absence of Juvenile Court:

(i) Lack of Political Will:

Political instability causes numerous problems in the juvenile system. Politicians have not invested in the efficiency and effectiveness of Court.

(ii) Gender Bias:

Juvenile court involves in the rehabilitation and prevention of juvenile crime routes. Gender gap have seen in the mechanism of juvenile court.

(iii) Social and Economic Inequalities:

A mechanism of social and economic inequalities destroy the structure and functions of juvenile delinquency.

(iii) Technology Factor:

Lack of technology in the juvenile courts is the major reason of the ^{lack of} efficiency in the juvenile system.

(iv) Environmental Factor:

Environmental factors help to maintain the hygienic life in the juvenile centre.

Basic necessities linked with health are not provided to the delinquency.

(v) Ethnic and religious Factor:

Ethnic and religious factors are very important character in the delinquency.

Prosecutor arrest the individual that are linked with the ethnic and religious factor.

Those individuals involved in more conduction of crime.

Religious Extremism group campaigns

Impact of Absence of

Juvenile Court:

Negative impact of absence of juvenile court has following points -

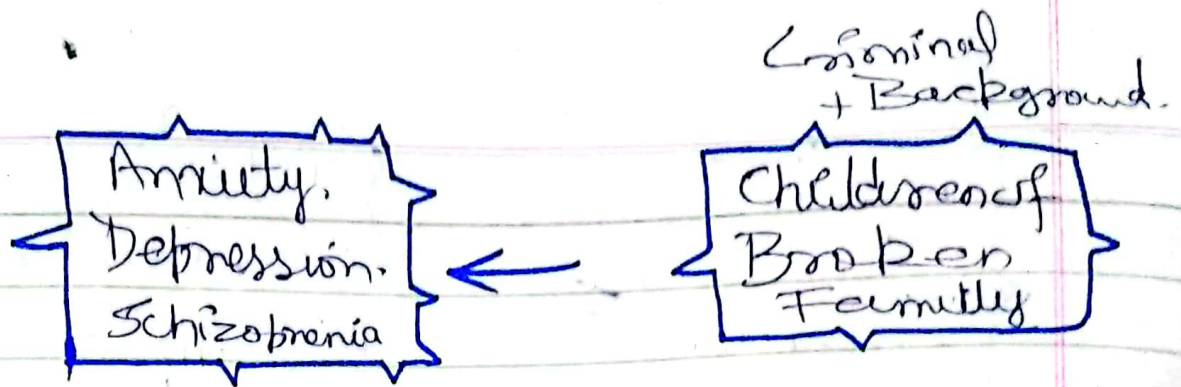
(i) Enhancement of Juvenile Delinquency:

Due to lack of juvenile courts, juvenile are being more involved in the enhancement of juvenile delinquency.

(ii) Mental Health Problems,

Rehabilitation centre provides best to necessities of life.

Mental health problems are being increased day by day.



Conclusion:

In the nutshell, crimes are divided into two organisms such as adults and juvenile. The juvenile justice system comprises of proceedings that come under the framework of juvenile system. Lack of economic and political will decrease the investment in the efficiency and effectiveness of justice system.