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Q3.

Introduction:

The social control theory is one of the significant work in the field of sociology that explains that criminology that explains how individuals are prohibited or controlled from committing a crime. This theory says that it is the social bond, individual's self image and such other factors that are important in controlling individuals from committing a crime or deviant act. In this context, the work of Hirschi and Walter Reckless are highly significant. These theories also gives us a framework on the effective remedies to follow to control crime. These remedies when applied can prove useful results in controlling crime.

Social Control Theories:

The social

Control theories operates under the idea that individuals who performs crime are different from those who do not perform crime because of certain reasons. Those reasons differ based on the ~~way~~ criminologist who is giving the idea.

Walter Reckless Theory: This theory explains how individuals resist criminal behaviour because internal and external controls. Following are the principles:

Principles:

Inner Containment: The personal factors like self control, a strong sense of morality, self-concept and the ability to resist temptation.

Outer Containment: Refers to external factors like social bonds, community norms, legal

Systems that helps individuals to stay conform to the moral behavior.

Pushes and Pulls: The reasons why an individual may commit a crime are also differentiated as external and internal factors

- Pushes: These are the internal pressures that may cause individuals to commit crime like frustration, aggression etc.
- Pulls: External temptations like peer pressures or the lure of material rewards that encourages deviance.

Hirschi's Theory:

This theory explains that crime is inversely proportional to social bonds means greater the social bonds so less will be crimes. People who do not have social bonds may commit crimes.

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Principles of Hirschi's Theory:

Social Bonds prevents crime:

This theory suggest that it is the social bond which prevents individuals from committing crimes. He explained following different social bonds;

- Attachment: An individual's bond with family, friends, neighbors and others makes him a responsible person who is bound to act in a moral way otherwise the relations around him will be impacted and his image will also be compromised.
- Commitment: Individual's commitment to his future goals, bright career and responsibilities keeps him busy. This also saves him from many evils. So, an individual when committed with good things

Only then he will not be inclined towards bad and evil.

- Involvement: The involvement of an individual in good or bad is also an important consideration for social control. When a person is involved in making his family stable financially, fulfilling his needs and in these vice things then he will be reprieved from crime.

Belief: Controlled individuals are moral individuals. These individuals have strong faith in moral principles like honesty, integrity and truthfulness. Such people will not commit crime.

Effective Remedies for Crime Control; in light of Social Control Theory:

Role of Educational institutes in

effective way: The educational institutes are the places where individuals spend most of their time after home. These places should teach children some effective and interesting activities which would keep them engaged in a healthy way. Moreover, these institutes should conduct activities like sports week, talent hunt activities and others which would keep children busy in good way as stated by Hirschi as well in his theory when childrens will stay involved in good and healthy activities then they will be socially controlled.

Parenting counselling: It is not just childrens who needs to be engaged in a good but also the parents who needs to learn on how to keep the children involved in healthy activities and maintain strong social bonds with them.

Tv shows, seminars and such other ways can be opted for this.

Conduct quarterly surveys: The educational institutes and government institutes should conduct quarterly surveys to know about children's interests and goals. In this way, the institutes will know ways on how to keep youth engage in a constructive way.

Scholarships and opportunities: The youth must be incentivise for their hardwork otherwise they will go off track. When individuals are rewarded with scholarships on merit and need basis then this keeps their commitment high.

Conclusion: The social context theories delivers the core principles that there are both an intrinsic and extrinsic

Factors that leads to deviant behaviour. These factors includes social bonds, self concept & morality and other such things. These concepts of social control theory gives us ideas on how to have real time control mechanism of criminal behaviour.

Q4

Introduction: Specialized juvenile courts plays important role in the effectiveness of juvenile justice system of Pakistan. Specialized juvenile courts ^{are} ~~were~~ created ~~is~~ under Juvenile Justice system Act (2018). These courts treats child as a special case and do not treat him like other adult criminal. which is important for the mental and physical health of child. A juvenile cannot operate in the setting which is for an adult criminal. Absence of special juvenile courts will

render the legal process for juveniles unimplemented and useless.

Establishment of Special juvenile court: Government and High court establishes one or more juvenile courts after the commencement of crime. This establishment of courts happens within 3 months after a crime has been committed.

How special juvenile courts operate:

Once a juvenile court becomes aware about the crime, they must decide about the crime within 6 months. If not decided then they may seek extension from high court.

Impacts on overall effectiveness of the juvenile justice system because of absence of specialized juvenile courts:

Lack of child centered justice:
Juvenile cases may be dealt

with by the ordinary courts with
no special treatment to the
juvenile. This leads to the application
of punitive measures rather than
restorative or rehabilitative measur-
es, which are most suitable
for juveniles.

Violation of international standards:
Pakistan is a signatory of
United Nations Convention on
the Rights of the child (UNCRC),
which mandates the establishment
of special juvenile courts or
system. The absence of juvenile
courts violates these
international obligations.

Delays in justice: without speciali-
zed courts, the juvenile
cases are proceeded with the
normal system of justice, leading
to delay due to overburden-
ed cases. Prolonged cases
and trials can have adverse
impacts on child's mental

hears.

Inappropriate practices with juveniles
 Juveniles are kept along side adult offenders ~~which~~ in the absence of special juvenile courts. This exposes children to abuse, exploitation and criminal influences. This practice violates both Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018 and international standards.

Limited Rehabilitation opportunities:

Specialized courts are more tailored to juvenile's rehabilitation programs. Without these courts such programmes/initiatives are often overlooked, leading to higher recidivism rates.

Inconsistent application of juvenile justice laws: The general judiciary may lack the expertise to interpret and apply juvenile specific laws, such as JJSA-18

JTSA-2018, Uniformly across cases.

Recommendations:

Establish more juvenile courts:

The negative impacts of absence of juvenile courts are horrible and calls for establishment of more special juvenile courts.

Capacity building: Provide specialized trainings to judges, prosecutors and law enforcement on juvenile justice procedure and laws. When these officials will be trained then there can be effective juvenile justice system.

Implement rehabilitation programs:

There should be focus on rehabilitation and reintegration rather than on punitive measures. A child is the beginning stage of human life and the justice system should strive to counsel

Strengthen legal implementation:

The laws and procedures are already in place for Pakistan but the gap comes in its implementation. Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018 ~~was~~ is a legal way of conducting juvenile justice system but it lacks implementation in many parts of the Pakistan. The implementation of law needs to be improved.

Conclusion:

The special juvenile courts play important highly crucial role in the functioning of juvenile justice system of Pakistan. Juvenile courts ensures that the juveniles are fairly fairly treated for their actions and crimes. Effective special juvenile courts also ensures an effective rehabilitation in place for juvenile. Pakistan needs to work on the loopholes of special juvenile courts for

The proper functioning of juvenile justice system.