

SECTION: 1

QUESTION: 3

ANSWER

Introduction:

While other theories of criminology focused on the causes of crimes, social control theories deal with measures to control the crime. The core principles of the social control theories are that bonding with parents and society prevent crime.

In addition, the internal and external deterrence also prevent crime. Furthermore, youth absolve themselves of crime by denial of crime responsibility. Moreover, different family structures determine the probability of crime.

In the light of social control theories, crime can be prevented through effective parental role, and societal deterrence. Moreover, positive family dynamics, legal sanctions and socio-economic security also prevent crime.

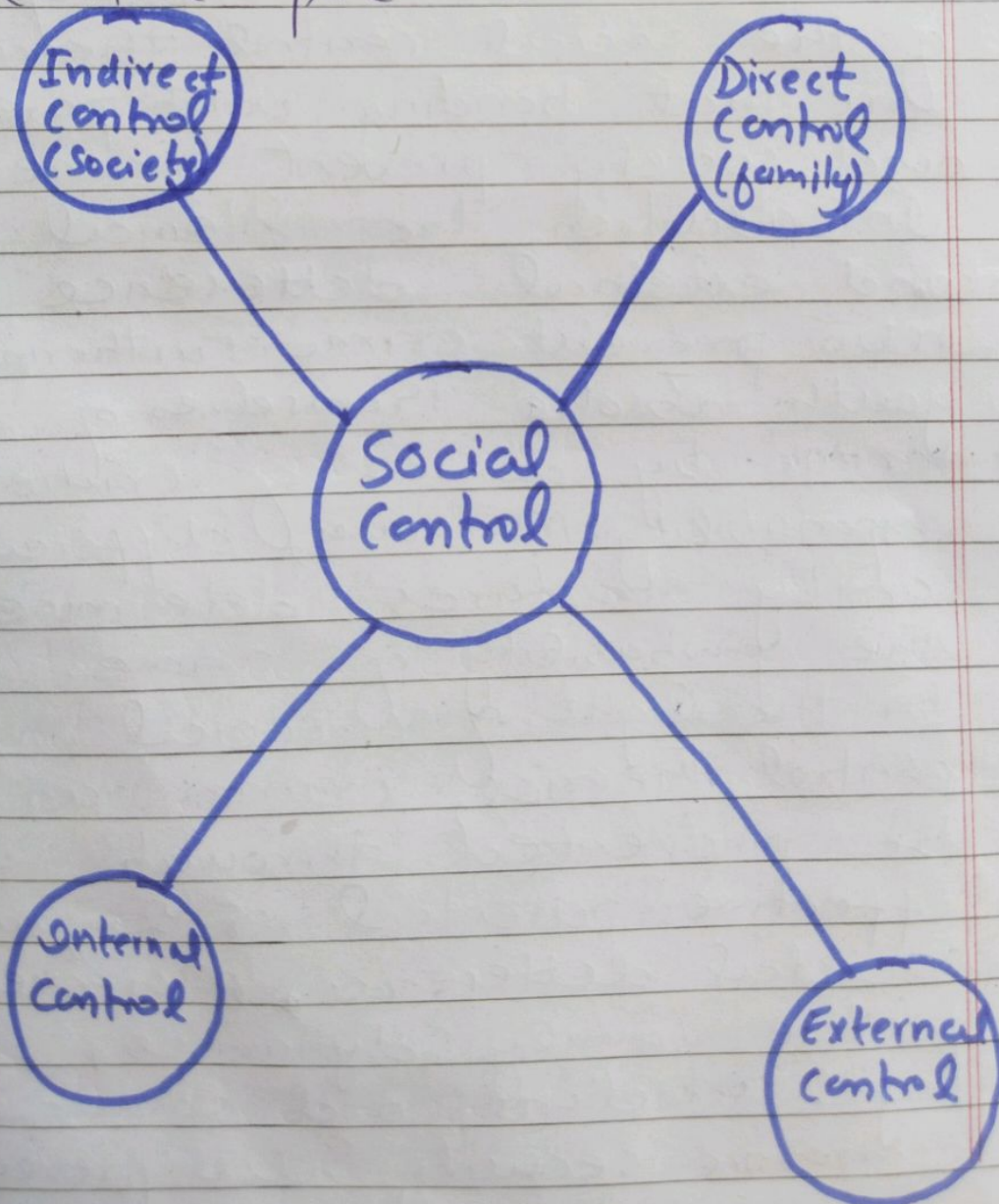
Social Control Theory:

This Theory deals with the prevention of crime.

“The social control prevent the probability of crimes.”

Principles of Social Control Theory

Four types of social control prevent crime



(a) Direct Control:

Family members and relatives play an important role in the direct control of crimes.

(b) Indirect Control:

Members of society and societal expectations play an important role in the indirect control of crime.

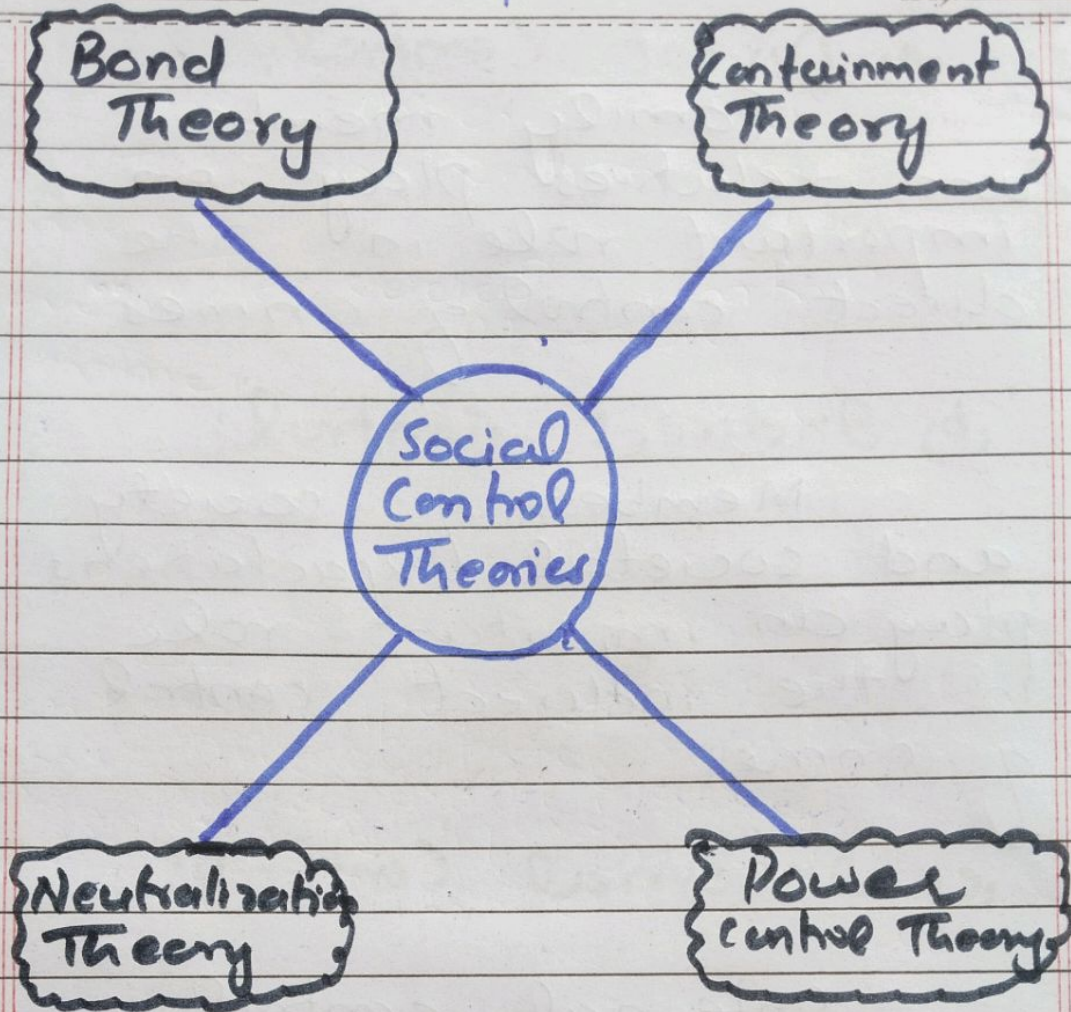
(c) Internal Control:

Internal control like moral values and religious values acts as deterrence against crime.

(d) External Control:

When the socio-economic need of a person is fulfilled, it acts as a tool of external control of crime.

Types of Social Control Theory:



(1) Bond Theory:

Bond with members of society in the form of attachment, commitment with goals, religious beliefs and participation in certain activities deters crime.

Principles of Bond Theory:

(1) Attachment with people:

Attachment with members of family and society acts as deterrence against crime.

(2) Commitment with goals:
Commitment with goals of society i.e. respect, job prevents the probability of crime.

(3) Internal belief:
Internal religious beliefs like lawful earning prevent crimes.

(4) Participation in certain activities.
Participation in certain activities like sports and charity also prevent crimes up to large extent.

2) ^{Neutralization} ~~Explanatory~~ Theory:

This Theory states that youth avoid the responsibility of crime by different means.

Principles of Containment Theory:

i) Denial of Responsibility:

By the denial of responsibility of crime, criminals prevent themselves from penalties.

ii) Denial of Victim:

Criminals believe that there is no victim of their crime. Even if they accept the presence of criminals, they perceive that the victim deserve this treatment.

For example: Jaffar and Noor Muqadam case.

iii) Denial of Injury:

Criminals deny that a victim has got no injuries as a result of crime.

For example: domestic violence cases.

iv, Condemnation of condemners:

Those people who condemn the criminal act of an offender, are being labelled as character assassination of condemners is ^{being} done.

3) Containment Theory:

This theory states that there are certain things which act as deterrence against crime.

Principles of Containment Theory:

(i) Internal Deterrence:

Internal deterrence in the form of family and social norms acts as deterrence against crime.

(ii) External Deterrence:

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External legal sanctions act as deterrence against crime.

i, Power Control Theory:

This theory considers family dynamics as the reason of committing crime or prevention of crime.

Principles of Power Control Theory:

ii, Patriarchal family structure:

In Patriarchal family structure men control the family affairs. Moreover, there are already perceived gender roles.

In this type of family structure, male members are more involved in crime as women are restricted to homes.

ii) Egalitarian Family Structure:

In this type of family, both parents are doing jobs. Children have less family supervision. As a result, both male and female are prone to committing crime.

Remedies for Crime Control:

i) Parental Supervision reduces crime:

In the band theory, parental control plays an important role in crime prevention. Thus, strengthening bond with parents and parental supervision of children activities reduce the probability of crime in youth.

(2) Effective family dynamics reduce crime:

In the power control theory, family structure has direct impact on crime. Hence, effective family structure i.e. role of family to assume the children supervision responsibility reduces crime in both male and female members of society.

(3) Societal role in crime prevention by specifying goals and norms:

In the bond theory, commitment with societal goals prevent crime. Thus, society should play instrumental role by specifying goals like lawful earning and norms. ~~reduce~~ These measures reduce crimes.

4 External deterrence in the form of legal sanctions curbs crime rate:

In the containment theory, external deterrence in the form of legal sanctions reduces crimes. Thus, stringent laws and penalties act as deterrence against crime.

(5) Socio-economic security prevents crimes.

In the social control theory, external social control in the form of financial security deters crimes. Hence by providing economic security in the form of jobs and social aids can also prevent crimes.

CONCLUSION:

Social Control theory is all about preventing

crimes. It states that bond with family, internal and external deterrence prevent crimes. Thus, crimes can be prevented by effective family and societal role. Moreover, laws and economic security also prevent crime rate.

SECTION: II

QUESTION: 5

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Crime is a big social problem of Pakistan. There are many ways to reduce crimes in the society. Retributive and rehabilitative justice are two ways to reduce crimes by eliminating the root causes of crimes i.e. anti-social peers, social disorganization and financial crunch. However, in the case of Pakistan rehabilitative justice is the most suitable option. Rehabilitative justice is more effective as it is cost effective, prevent an offender from taking bad habits from adult criminals. Moreover, it successfully integrate a criminal into society for reformation.

Role of Retributive Justice in Addressing Root causes of Crimes:

⇒ Retributive Justice:

Retributive justice is a type of justice in which the criminal is given the same penalty as he has given to victim.

"An eye for an eye" [AI - Dhaman]

Retributive justice act as detterence against crime. Due to weak law enforcement agencies, people take law into their hands. However, retributive justice acts as a detterence against crime. As a result, a criminal think twice before committing a crime.

Role of Rehabilitative Justice in Addressing Root Causes of Crime:

It is a reformatory type of justice system in which the criminal is given a chance to change his behaviour and conduct.

- (i) Probation and Parole help to reform criminal conduct:

Probation and Parole are two types of rehabilitative justice. In these methods, a criminal live in his community to reform the conduct. This way, family and society play their role in correcting his conduct.

- (ii) Accommodation in the rehabilitation center.

In this case, offenders live in rehabilitation center rather than jail. Rehabilitation centers play a role in altering the conduct of an offender. Moreover, offender does not have to live in crowded jail conditions.

(iii) Behavioral Therapy:

If a person has several behavioral flaws i.e. aggressive and impulsive. He is referred for behavioral therapy to reform his behavior.

(iv) Community Service

In this type of rehabilitative justice, offender is being assigned with the task of community service i.e. cleaning of roads and parks, repairing of broken public property.

(v) Educational and Vocational Training:

Offenders are given educational and vocational training. It helps them to get job and earn money. Moreover, it prevents recidivism due to financial crunch.

(vi) Substance abuse Therapy:

It is given to those criminals who commit crimes due to taking drugs. It prevents their drug taking habit and makes them good members of society.

Rehabilitative Justice: Best Option of Reducing Crime in Pakistan:

(i) Rehabilitative Justice is less violent method of crime reduction:

Retributive justice is more violent as it leads to death sentence and heavy fines. While Rehabilitative justice is a mild method to prevent crimes as it focus on changing the attitude of criminals.

(ii) Rehabilitative justice is cost effective:

Rehabilitative justice is cost effective as it engage community in the reformation of criminals. Criminals living in jails are burden on state resources.

(iii) Successful integration of criminal into society.

Unlike prisons which isolate criminals from society, retributive justice successfully integrate them into society to

change ^(criminals) their habits.

iv Reduce the chances of Recidivism:

Retributive justice change the behavior of offender, as a result there is less chances of recidivism.

CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, retributive and rehabilitative justice are two types of methods to reduce crimes. However, in case of Pakistan, rehabilitative justice method is more effective as it is cost effective and reduce recidivism.

SECTION: III

QUESTION: 6

ANSWER:

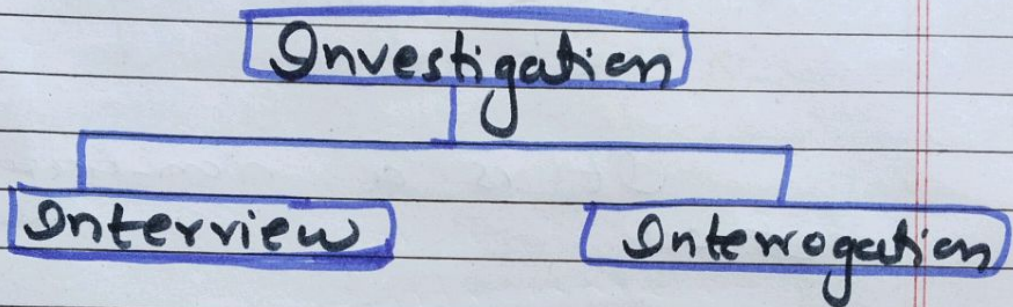
INTRODUCTION:

Criminal investigation plays an important role in bringing a culprit to the book of law. In criminal investigation, interview and interrogation method plays an important role in getting clues about the offender and establishing guilt of the criminal. An investigator can ensure ethical practices during questioning by following certain measures. These measures include following legal procedure, providing legal aid to the suspect, prevent use of violence and coercion, prevent illegal detention and gender biases during investigating a case.

INVESTIGATION:

“ It is a systematic process of getting information about crime and criminal.”

Ways of Investigation:



1) Interview Method of Investigation:

“ It is an informal process of getting information from witnesses.”

Characteristics:

1) Held in semi-private environment:

Interview is carried out in semi-private environment

from witnesses.

2) Open ended discussion:

Interview process is open ended not specific questions are asked.

3) Non-accusatory method,

It is a non-accusatory method.

4) Verbatim by witnesses:

In this method of investigation, witnesses speak more than investigators.

5) Preparation and Planning:

Prior preparation and planning of questions by investigators are not required.

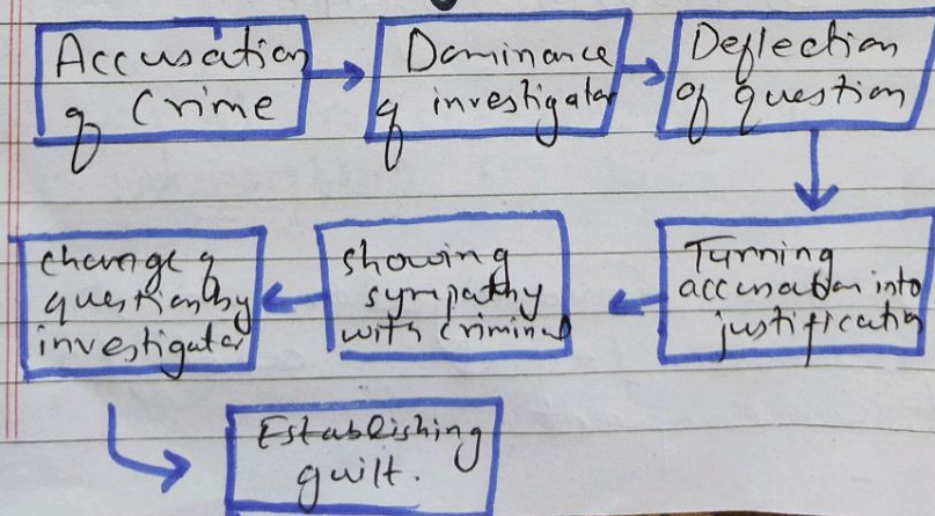
Interrogation Method of Investigation:

"It is a formal process of establishing the guilt of criminals."

Characteristics:

- 1) It is a formal process
- 2) It is more specific than open ended.
- 3) It has accusatory tone.
- 4) It is conducted in private environment.
- 5) Prior planning and preparation are required for interrogation process.

Procedure of Interrogation



Compliance of Ethical Procedure during Interrogation:

i) Compliance with legal procedure:

The investigator must conduct the interrogation by following legal procedure. The investigator must not deviate from legal procedure.

ii) Prevent use of violence and coercion:

The investigator must not resort to violence and coercion method to establish guilt.

iii) Provision of legal aid to suspect:

The investigator must provide legal aid to the suspect.

(iv) Prevention of illegal detention:

The investigator must prevent from illegal detention of suspect.

(v) Preventing Gender biases:

The investigator must conduct interrogation without gender biases for ensuring transparency.

CONCLUSION:

Investigation has two methods into the form of interview and interrogation. The investigator must adhere to legal procedure and prevent coercion and illegal detention of suspect to comply with ethical procedures.

SECTION: IV

QUESTION: 8
ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

National Accountability Bureau was established in 1999 to prevent financial crimes. However, this institution of Pakistan is not playing an effective role due to institutionalized corruption, politicization of NAB, lack of internal transparency and lack of efficient manpower. However, this institution can be reformed by prevention of political interference in the procedures of NAB. Moreover, ensuring internal transparency, fixed terms in office and merit base selection of NAB members can help to reform this institution of Pakistan.

NAB [National Accountability Bureau]:

"It is an institution established to investigate financial crimes and corruption in the government institutions"

Challenges to the NAB:

ii) Institutionalization of Corruption:

This institution that internalize corruption rather than eradication of corruption.

Justice Tareq has called it a "Plea Bargain" due to corruption within this institution.

iii) Political Interference:

Political interference in the functioning of this institute has rendered it ineffective to eradicate financial crimes.

Every sitting government uses NABO as a tool for political witch hunt against the opposition members.

iii, Lack of internal transparency:

The procedures of this institution are not transparent. Several members of NAB are involved in corruption.

iv, Lack of efficient manpower:

The members of NAB are not adept in the task of investigating financial crimes.

Reform Measures

for NAB:

(i) Prevention of political interference:

Lack of political interference will reform this institute to perform its real task of investigating corruption.

(ii) Internal transparency:

There should be an independent team to investigate the internal matters of NAB for ensuring internal transparency.

(iii) Fixed terms for officials:

Fixed terms for NAB members would prevent the members from subjugating to political pressure.

(iv) Merit base selection:

Date: _____

Merit base selection would ensure that only efficient people get this job. Moreover, due to merit base selection, politicians would be unable to influence their activities of investigating corruption.

CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, NAB institution has several flaws which can be repaired by reducing political interference and merit base selection etc.
