

CRIMINOLOGY

Question no. 3

(A) INTRODUCTION

Understanding criminal behavior and its root causes is essential for devising effective measures to prevent crime and ensure peaceful environment. The sociological school of criminology proposes that societal pressures including poverty, inflation, unemployment, lack of norms and upheaval, etc. play a vital role in instigating criminal traits in an individual. One important theory from this school is the Social Control Theory which posits that a well integrated society prevents crime while its absence promotes criminal behavior. In the following sections, the principles of social control theory will be discussed along with effective remedies for crime control.

(B) SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

Social Control theory is part of sociological school of criminology. It proposes that an individual's bond with society helps determine his criminal behavior. A weak bond encourages a person to commit crime

while a strong bond prevents him from resorting to similar behavior. Therefore, other than law enforcement agencies, society plays an effective role in preventing crime.

(1) Principles of Social Control Theory

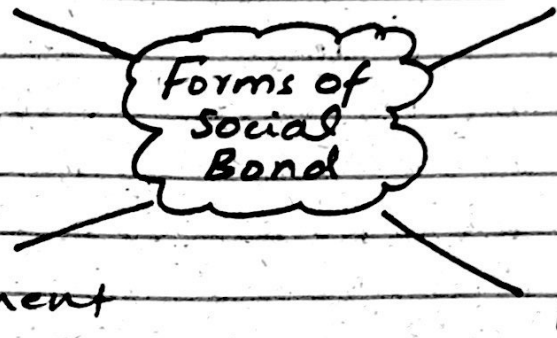
Attachment

Involvement

Commitment

Belief

Forms of
Social
Bond



(a) Attachment

Attachment refers to the strength of bond a person shares with society. For example, children are quite attached to parents which prevents children from indulging into criminal behavior in presence of their parents.

(b) Commitment

Commitment refers to the amount of value a person gives to a specific individual or institution. For example, commitment to a job and fear of

getting fired would prevent him from committing crime.

(c) Involvement

It refers to the depth to which a person is involved in societal activities. For example, a person who actively participates in social activities is less likely to resort to crime than a person who isolates himself from everybody.

(b) Belief

Beliefs are the values and morals a person holds close. For example, religious beliefs help a person refrain from immoral and unethical activities.

(C) EFFECTIVE REMEDIES FOR CRIME CONTROL

(1) Strengthening Law Enforcement

According to Hedonistic Calculus, a person commits a crime if pleasure and benefits outweigh the risks involved. Strengthening law enforcement would increase the risks involved and would prevent individuals from resorting to crime.

(2) Swift Punishments

According to Classical School of Criminology, swift adequate and assured punishment creates a deterrence in society and helps prevent crime. Therefore, swift and adequate punishments should be ensured for all individuals, irrespective of their social status.

(3) Rule of law

Everybody should be equal before law. Criminal offenders should be treated without any discrimination. Same punishments should be ensured for people of all classes.

(4) Public Participation

According to social control theory, an integrated society plays an effective role for crime prevention. Therefore, public participation in this regard should be ensured to help maintain strong bond among people living in a society. This would help prevent individuals from resorting towards crime and ensure peaceful environment.

(5) Employment Opportunities

According to Robert Merton's Strain theory, societal pressures and expectations along with lack of legal opportunities force people to resort to illegal means to achieve a good social status. Therefore, employment opportunities should be created for citizens of a society to prevent them from resorting to illegal means and criminal activities.

(6) Rehabilitation

Proper rehabilitation of criminal offenders is essential to prevent recidivism.

According to Labelling Theory, a person labelled as a criminal will eventually end up being a criminal. Therefore, proper rehabilitation by refraining from labelling is essential for curbing crime.

(D) CONCLUSION

Social control theory plays a crucial role in understanding the role of society in controlling crime. By taking adequate measures including strengthening law-enforcement and public participation, crime prevention can be ensured.

Question 4

(A) INTRODUCTION

A young mind is full of curiosity and is unable to differentiate between right and wrong. Without guidance, a child is prone to making wrong decisions. Therefore, special attention is mandatory for proper upbringing of children.

Similarly, specialized juvenile courts are essential for ensuring proper rehabilitation of delinquent children and preventing them from committing crimes in the future. Absence of specialized courts in juvenile justice system in Pakistan is creating numerous challenges which will be elaborated in the following section.

(B) CONSEQUENCES OF Absence of Specialized Juvenile Courts in Pakistan

(1) Equal Treatment for all Crimes

As a result of absence of specialized juvenile courts in Pakistan, all crimes are treated equally, irrespective of their intensity. For example, a child accused of mere robbery would be tried in the same court as the

one who committed a murder. Therefore, both children would be labelled as criminals of equal intensity. According to Labelling Theory, a person labelled as criminal is likely to end up being a criminal. Therefore, a child who committed a small robbery will become prone to commit serious crimes in future if he is labelled as "criminal".

(2) Juveniles Learning Other Crimes

When children, who have committed different crimes, are gathered in the same courts, they are likely to learn new crimes. According to Learning Theory, children can learn and adopt criminal behavior in presence of criminals. Therefore, such children are at high risk of learning new crimes and committing those in future.

(3) Complicates Rehabilitation

Lack of specialized juvenile courts, complicates the procedure of rehabilitation. Through the process of learning and labelling, the children are more likely to commit crime than refrain from it.

(4) Propagates Recidivism

After learning new crimes and being labelled as criminals by society, children are more likely to go back to the life of crime. It becomes difficult for the children to readjust in society so they resort to criminal activities.

(5) Promotes Crime

Due to lack of proper rehabilitation, more children engage in extra criminal activities. As a result, crime rate in a society increases.

(6) Lack of Due Attention

Since all crimes are treated equally in the same courts, they lack the due attention.

(7) Overburdened Courts

The courts become overburdened due to influx of large number of cases.

(8) Delayed Justice

As the cases pile up, the courts become increasingly overburdened, delaying the justice. It is said that the Justice

delay is justice denied which further complicates the situation.

(C) CONCLUSION

Absence of specialized juvenile courts is creating plethora of problems for the country including recidivism, increase in crime rate, etc. To ensure proper rehabilitation and adjustment of ~~crime~~ juvenile delinquents back into society, establishment of specialized juvenile courts is essential.

Question no. 6

(A) INTRODUCTION

The process of interview and interrogation of suspects plays a crucial role in ensuring justice and preventing crime. Multiple methods and techniques are adopted by Investigators including Good cop / Bad cop, REIT Technique and PEACE Technique to carry out investigations. They are essential in catching the real offenders. These techniques will be discussed in the following sections.

(B) Interrogation Techniques

(1) Good Cop / Bad Cop

This technique is being widely used by criminal investigators where one cop play the role of a good cop while the other cop adopt the role of bad cop. The good cop eases the suspect by promising mercy if the suspect comes clean. On the other hand, the bad cop uses forceful techniques.

(2) REID Technique

This technique involves using psychological methods to prove the guilt of the suspect.

The cop paints the crime scenario by blaming external factors and observes the reaction of the suspect.

(3) PEACE Technique

This process of investigation involves five stages:

P - Prepare

E - Execute

A - Assess

C - Compile

E - Evaluate

In the first step, the cop prepares the case beforehand by writing down all the questions to be asked. The second step involves executing the investigation. The third step deals with assessing the behavior of suspect. The fourth step involves closing the investigation and the last step involves evaluating all the responses of investigation.

(C) STEPS TO Ensure Ethical Practices

(1) Refraining from Deceptive Procedures

The investigators should refrain from deceptive techniques as they are likely to make errors in their judgement.

(2) Interviewing the suspect

The investigators should interview the suspects in a friendly environment without insinuating any blames.

(3) Interrogation only after solid Proof

Interrogation should only be carried out once the investigators have solid proof to prove the guilt of suspect.

(4) Refraining from coercive methods

The investigators should refrain from

coercive methods to prevent violation of human rights.

(5) Innocent Until Proven Guilty

The suspect should be treated as innocent until proven guilty.

Question no. 2

(A) Introduction

Corruption is a white-collar crime which is committed by institutions or individuals in corporate settings. In Pakistan, National Accountability Bureau (NAB) is responsible for ~~handing~~ handling the corruption cases. In the following passages, the challenges faced by NAB and the adequate reforms for its effectiveness will be discussed in detail.

(B) CHALLENGES faced by NAB

(1) Lack of Adequate Evidence

As corruption is a white-collar crime, NAB is unable to produce effective

and sufficient of evidence against the offenders. This makes it difficult to prove them guilty.

(2) Easy Escape for Criminals

Criminals can get away with crime by paying meagre fines. This provides an easy escape from criminal offenders.

(3) Selective Justice

Bigger offenders escape punishment while smaller ones are caught in courts. This selective justice is further deteriorating the society.

(4) Preliminary Softwares

NAB rely on preliminary softwares which are unable to trace transactions effectively. This provides a loophole for offenders to evade justice.

(C) REFORMS

(1) Adopting latest Softwares

NAB should be equipped with the latest softwares to help them identify all suspicious transactions. This will provide proper evidence against criminals.

(2) Heavy Penalties

Those proven guilty of corruption should be heavily penalised by confiscating all their assets and imprisoning them. This would create deterrence in society and prevent people from committing corruption.

(3) Rule of Law

Rule of law should be ensured in the country and all citizens committing corruption should be treated equally, irrespective of their social status.

(4) International Assistance

Pakistan should seek international assistance in dealing with corruption that has deteriorating the institutions of the country.

(C) CONCLUSION

Dealing with corruption is one of the most pressing challenges for the country today. Nonetheless, by taking adequate measures and reforming NAB, corrupt practices can be prevented.