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Criminology - Jan-25

Qno1-03

## (1) Introduction:-

Social control theory views the theory from an individual lens, of how the loose bonds affect the criminal behavior of an individual. Social control theory examines the absence of social bonds result in the weaker bonds among the society. Travis Hirschi's social bonds theory highlights the absence of involvement, engagement results in the escalation of crime rate. The social control theory's purpose of preventing from creating strong bond among the people will eventually reduce the crime rate in the society. Remedies include the community engagement, rehabilitation programme and fostering the sense of belonging will curb the increase of crime.

## (2) Understanding Social Control Theory:-

Social control theory view the criminal behaviour through the lens of an individual's relationship, norms, values and social bonds. The social control theory emphasises that the absence of social values, bonding among the

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relationship left a void and resulted in deviance behaviour - which if not control resulted in criminal activity. Hence, social control theory ~~focuses~~ focuses on strong bonding and norms between the people create social solidarity and reduces the crime rate.

### (3) Travis Hirschi's elements of Social Control:-

Travis Hirschi's Social bond theory emphasises the importance of social bond and force among the people. He put forward the elements of control, which help in social control.

#### (3.1) Attachment:-

The feeling of being attached to the family relationships, and the feeling of being valued create social bond.

#### (3.2) Commitment:-

Commitment to fulfil the needs of the family, and to the community enhance social cohesion.

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### 3) Improvement:-

Improvement in the community through social welfare or sense of belongingness increase the sense of commitment and being involve increase the responsibility to not to have deviant behaviour.

### 4) Belief:-

Belief of an individual plays a crucial role in strengthening the bond and adhere to the social well-being.

### Core principle of Social Contract Theory:-

The core principles of social contract theory are discussed below.

### 5) Social bonds and conformity:-

Strong social bonds such as the attachment to the family, community goals, improvement in the conventional activities and belief system - reduce the criminal behaviour. Travis Hirschi's social contract theory reflect the importance of social bonds in reducing deviant behaviour.

### (4.2) Internal and External control:-

Internal control including self-regulation and values or norms of a society impact individuals behavior. On the other hand external control such as laws, sanctions act as deterrents to criminal behavior.

### (4.3) Social Institution play a vital role in social control:-

Institutions like school, religion organizations, community at large plays a crucial role in reinforcing norms and abide them/her to the acceptable behavior.

### (4.4) Weak or Broken bonds lead through a crime:-

Weak bonds creates a void and pushes an individual to commit crime. When there is an absence of conformity - the chances of crime increases.

### (4.5) Deterrence through social integration of well integrated society, where individual feel

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raped and connected creates a strong informed system of social control.

## Proposed Remedies for Crime Control:-

To effectively address the crime within the social framework of social control theories, strategies should focus on strengthening social bonds. Some of them are discussed below.

### 1) Strengthening family structure:-

Social control theory promote effective parenting, family counseling and early intervention can nurture strong attachments and bond among the people.

### 2) Enhancing educational opportunities:-

School and religious institutions should focus on equal access to education, fostering a sense of commitment and engaging students in extra curricular activities will increase social control.

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### (5.3) Strong Community Engagement:-

Human needs bonding and deterrence to create a social cohesion. The strong community engagement through involvement and community engagement will reduce the deviant behavior.

### (5.4) Strict Laws :-

Effectiveness of law increase the deterrence of a society. However, the weaker laws only provide loopholes and encourage criminal activity. Hence strict laws and enactment on it is the need for better social control.

### (5.5) Rehabilitation programmes:-

Rehabilitation programmes are aimed at integrating an individual into the society by making him an asset rather a liability. Effective rehabilitation programmes are needed for social control.

### (5.6) Strong LEA:-

Law enforcement agencies such as police are considered as the first line of defence in protecting the people.

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The strong and efficient LEP's are required to regulate the crime rate through strategic planning and deterrence in the society.

## Conclusion:-

Social control theory is aimed at foster a "We" feeling in an individual to regulate the deviant behavior. It emphasizes that the escalation of crime rate is due to the absence of social cohesion and involvement of an individual. The principles of a theory highlight the importance of social institutions and agents of control to play their role for social harmony. The society becomes cohesive - when there is alignment of thoughts and willing to regulate the criminal behavior.

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## ① Introduction:-

The absence of Juvenile courts in Pakistan has added the fuel to the fire. The lack of specialised Juvenile courts reflect the inaction of the State and legislature. The Juvenile courts are tend to require the deviant behavior through rehabilitation or diversion mechanism. It also emphasizes the importance of protecting a juvenile at any cost. However, the lack of specialised Juvenile courts in Pakistan has resulted in increasing number of crimes, inadequate understanding the needs of juvenile. The absence of specialised courts resulted in prolonged detention and putting a juvenile with a normal criminal increase the chances of him indulging in more serious crimes. However, through pragmatic means this will reduce to the minimum.

## ② Juvenile specialised courts:-

The special Juvenile courts are aimed at



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Timely and speedy hearing of cases with keeping in the mind of needs of a juvenile. The specialised juvenile courts serve a purpose of rehabilitate the juvenile without being exploited. The programmes like serving community and under the guidance of probation officer the juvenile integrate in the society more easily. Hence, special juvenile courts are the need of the hour for timely conviction and protecting them.

## 1) Absence of juvenile courts; Impact on the Overall Effectiveness of the Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan.

The absence of juvenile courts significantly undermines the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system. Some of the impacts are discussed below.

### 1) Inadequate Understanding of Juvenile Needs:-

General courts lack the expertise to address the psychological, social and emotional needs of a

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juvenile offenders. Judges and legal professionals with the absence of requisite skills and understanding of juvenile resulted in exploitation of a juvenile. Instead of rehabilitative measure punitive measure will lead to negative outcomes for young offenders.

### (3.2) Prolonged Detentions:-

Due to the absence of special juvenile courts, the juvenile are being tried in general courts, leading to delays in cases. They are often detained with adult offenders, due to absence of corrective homes, exposing them to abuse.

### (3.3) Jails of Pakistan are in peril, absence of juvenile courts further exacerbate the situations.

Jails in Pakistan are overcrowded, according to the report published by NHER in 2025, Jails are overcrowded with 102,026 inmates with the capacity of only 65,800. Hence, the overcrowding threatens the juvenile through abuse, violence. Or involve in heinous crimes.

#### 4) Absence of Rehabilitation Focus: -

Specialized juvenile courts are designed to emphasize on rehabilitation over punishment. Their absence means juvenile cases are not processed with a focus on reintegration into the society.

#### 5) Limited Diversion Mechanism: -

Juvenile courts typically promote diversion mechanisms which redirect young offenders to informal trial process through counselling, community or mentorship. The lack of courts treat even the minor juvenile to judicial processes which affect the young offender and increase the chances of crime.

#### 6) Non-Compliance with International Standard: -

The Juvenile Justice System Act (2018) of Pakistan, emphasized the importance of specialized juvenile courts. Additionally, Pakistan is a signatory of UNCR internationally to follow the procedure. However, the lack of specialized courts

aggravate the situation for young offenders.

#### (4) Recommendations for Improvement :- To

address the shortcomings in juvenile justice system of Pakistan, the following recommendations are listed below.

##### (4.1) Establishment of Specialized Juvenile Courts:-

Create dedicated specialized juvenile courts with judges and legal professionals trained in child psychology will not only reduce the burden but also improve the society at large.

##### (4.2) Capacity building of Judicial and Law Enforcement Agencies:-

There is an acute need of training the law enforcement officials and judicial professionals in handling a juvenile. Treating a juvenile according to the need will improve the overall structure of the system.

##### (4.3) Effective Implementation of JJSA Act 2018:-

Ensuring the provision of

Justice System Act (2018), including the establishment of juvenile courts, homes enforced across the country through strict monitoring mechanism will uplift the interests of juveniles.

### Public Awareness:-

Educating the public about juvenile rights and community engagement will foster the needed attention juvenile offenders need at the time.

### Conclusion:-

The juvenile justice system of Pakistan is in peril, due to the absence of implementation. The specialisation courts for juveniles to rehabilitate them and re-integrate them in the society is the main focus of the juvenile justice system. However, due to the lack of juvenile justice system in Pakistan it opened new doors of discrimination in the society.

From the exploitation of juveniles to treating them like an adult offender further aggravate the situation. Nevertheless, the proper enactment on the JJA (2018) will paved the way for juvenile justice system.

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## ① Introduction:-

The interview and interrogation process are the key techniques in criminal investigation process. It help in highlighting the importance of strong investigation skills to build a ground for gathering information or pursuing for a conviction. Both of the techniques are widely practice and use in the criminal investigation processes. However, the question lies on keeping the professionalism while conducting either of the process. The process required to ensure compliance with ethical practice and guidelines in order not to harm the process. The effective compliance yield greater outcomes.

## ② Techniques of Criminal Investigation process:-

The techniques of criminal investigation processes are many from collecting the evidence from the criminal scene to analyse under the forensic. Other than that - to provide an evidence about the suspect

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The two techniques are used widely: interview and interrogation. These two techniques help an investigative officer build a ground plan for capturing a suspect through interview or interrogation.

## Use of Interrogation and Interview in Criminal Investigation :-

The use of interview and interrogation in the criminal investigation are of vital aspect. The techniques and method of the process are discussed below.

### Interrogation :-

It is aimed at eliciting confessions or obtaining critical information from a suspect. It involves in questioning individuals who the investigative officer believes can be a suspect.

### a- Techniques of Interrogation :-

#### Direct Questioning :-

This is the technique, when a suspect asked direct questions to address inconsistencies or probe specific actions.

### Theme Development:-

This process involves in presenting scenarios or motives to obtain a confession. The Reid technique is used widely for this process by analyzing criminal behaviour.

### Use of Evidence:-

In this technique of interrogation the suspect presented the collected evidence. It could be his phone location, or him being present at the crime spot. This helps in taking out the important details on confession.

**Challenge:-** The only challenge lies if the coercion applied through these techniques, it will result in fake confession.

### (32) Interview:-

This is the process, where individuals victim or even a suspect asked questions in informal manner to gather the information about crime, persons or anything relevant to the crime.

### b- Techniques of Interview:-

The techniques used in interview are discussed below.



## Cognitive Interview:-

This technique encourage the person to recall the events or fact anything which is important to be reported to the officer.

## Open Ended Questions:-

This technique of interview allow the person to describe the event with their narrative and without fear. This helped in gathering the information about the victim and a suspect.

## PEACE Model:-

This model serve the purpose because it help in examining through planing, engagement, active listening and evidence based questioning to collect the information.

**Challenge:-** Risk of memory contamination or harsh question affect the information.

## Ensuring Ethical practice during Investigation:-

The ethical practice during an investigation

is the required by internationally to not to harm the person, yet obtain the needed information. The ways an investigator often can uphold ethical practices are listed below.

### (4.1) Legal Compliance:-

Respect the legal rights of an individual, must adhere to the moral and professional guidelines. Informing the suspect about their right and providing torture under (UN Convention Against Torture) will uphold the ethical view.

### (4.2) Informing the Interviewee or a Suspect about their rights:-

Informing the suspect and interviewee about their right before questioning, ensure they understand the purpose of the questioning.

### (4.3) Adhere to Non-coercive Methods:-

Avoid physical, psychological coercion or manipulation. Create an environment where individual feel safe and willing to share the information voluntarily.

## Transparency and Accountability:-

Record all the interview and interrogations to ensure accountability and prevent allegation of misconduct. Also documenting any questions will reduce the further exploitation.

## Avoiding Bias:-

Approaching every suspect with impartiality without bias and treat everyone alike to reduce the ethical misconduct. Questioning regarding the crime about facts rather than stereotype will reduce the prejudice misconduct.

## Psychological Safeguard:-

Avoid being strict or pursuing the individual, always be mindful about the mental state of an individual. Especially in the case of juvenile or vulnerable people. The psychological factor need to be kept in mind, while conducting investigation.

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## ⑤ Conclusion:-

The techniques used in Criminal Investigation are important to gather information, collecting evidence and obtaining a confession at the end. There are number of techniques but use in the process, however, the most used ones are interrogation and interview. Both of the techniques has their techniques and challenge, and utilizing them effectively also result in successful investigation. ✓ By upholding the ethical practices while conducting interview and interrogation are vital for fair and successful investigation.

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## ① Introductory:-

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) in Pakistan plays a crucial role in strengthening mechanism and combating corruption and recovering public assets. However, it faces myriad challenges in prosecuting high profile cases of corruption, cases which often involve influential individuals or resource constraints.

The absence of transparency and lack of cooperation with other agencies are some of the challenges (NAB) faces today in countering high-profile cases of corruption. Nevertheless, the shift in practices is needed to counter the challenges NAB faces today, including increasing the capacity fund of the organization, also avoid political interference by making an organization autonomous and independent. Hence, the role of National Accountability Bureau would enhance with effective measures.

## Challenges Faced by NAB in High-profile Corruption Cases:-

There are number of challenges National Accountability Bureau faced today in Pakistan in prosecuting high profile cases some of the challenges are discussed below.

### Political Interference:-

NAB today influence by the on-and-off political interference by the politicians in adjoining high profile cases. NAB is often accused of using as a tool for political victimization, with

allegation of selective accountability.

## (2.2) Weak Investigative Capacity:-

The NAB in Pakistan lacks the expertise required under the high profile cases of corruption, including examining currency transaction report on forensic in evaluating a procedure. This absence of strong investigative capacity undermines the process of investigation.

## (2.3) Inefficient Judicial Processes:-

The corruption cases often face prolonged delays due to inefficiencies in the judicial processes. The judicial process of long due cases and lack of proper investigation creates loopholes in addressing the cases.

## (2.4) Legal Challenges and Technicalities:-

The high profile cases and individuals often have high skilled individuals who use skills and flaws of system to exploit the procedure in concealing the money entered in the system. This results in delay and lack of evidence.

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## Resource Constraints:-

NAB operates with limited and financial resources which hampers the ability to pursue complex cases effectively. The organizational struggle to manage its caseload, affecting the quality of investigation.

## Lack of Transparency and Accountability:-

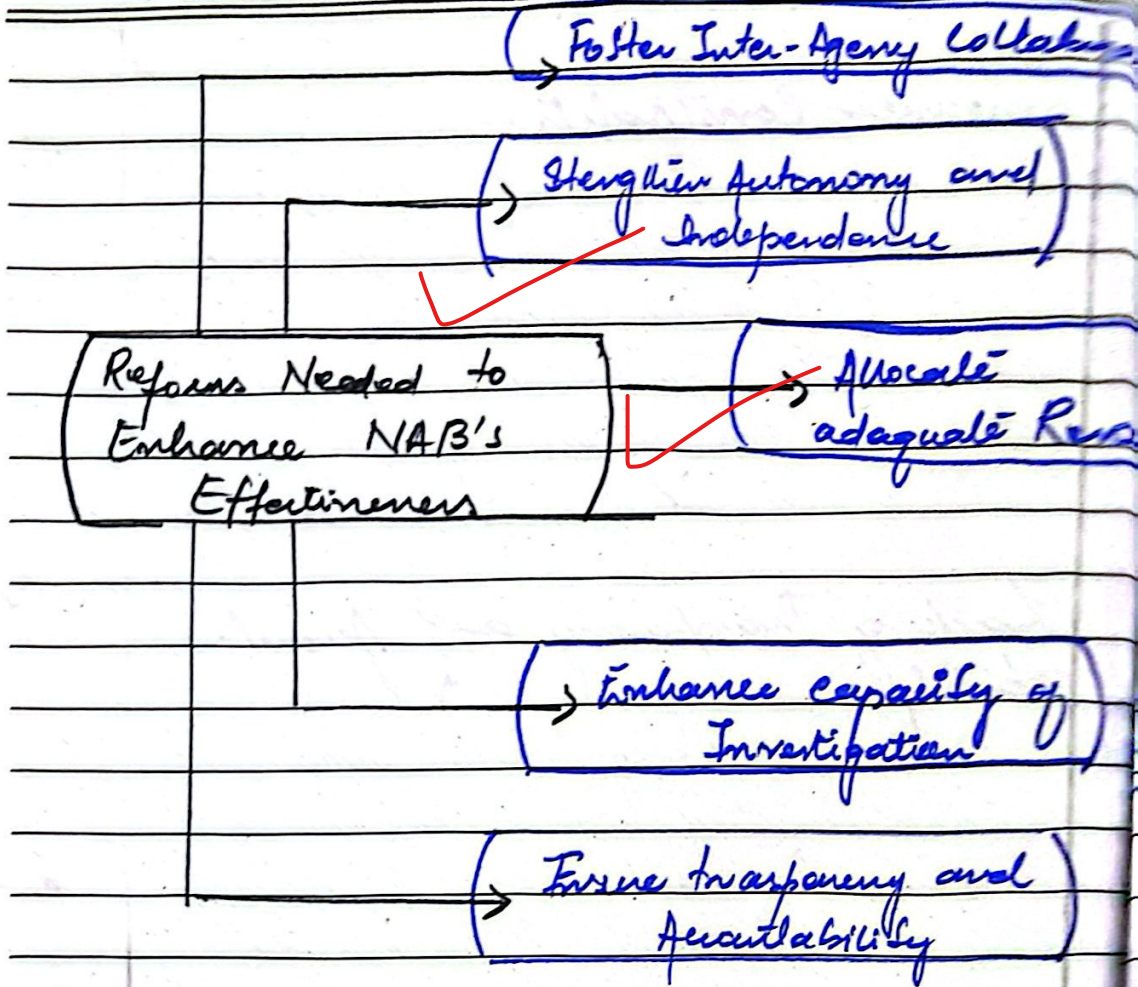
Allegation of corruption within the organization itself creates an environment of trust deficit among the people. The corruption within the department, entitled to conduct corruption free report of corruption in itself tarnish the reputation of a department.

## Reforms Needed to enhance NAB's Effectiveness:-

There are number of strategic remedies and reforms that can help making the organization work effectively and efficiently. Some of the few are discussed below.

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### 3.1 Strengthen Autonomy and Independence:

Amend laws to ensure the autonomy and transparency of National Accountability Bureau (NAB). This would insulate NAB from political interferences for a personal routines - which undermines the capacity of the organization. Additionally, introduce a bipartisan and merit-based hiring process in appointing to Chairman and senior officials.



## Enhance Investigative Capacity:-

There is

a dire need of investigating in NAB's forensic, accounting, training for the better capacity in resolving the cases. Establishing ~~separate~~ units for high-profile cases would yield great returns.

## Allocate Adequate Resources:-

Increasing

NAB's budget to provide it with sufficient resources for modern equipments and hiring skilled staff for the better alignment of process. This will reduce the overload of cases and funds required in containing corruption.

## Ensure Transparency and Accountability:-

Implementing

inter accountability mechanism for internal checks and balance is the need of the hour. Effective internal control system with timely evaluation and reporting is the need to revive the reputation and build trust.

### 3.5 Foster Inter-Agency Collaboration:-

Organization  
in the world working as inter-agency sharing information to counter the corruption and cases related to it. Creating formal protocols for collaboration between the NAB and relevant organizations and agencies to curb the crime and enhance the capability and efficiency of it.

### 4) Conclusion:-

(National Accountability  
Bureau is the main organization in Pakistan aimed at countering corruption and reviewing profile cases. However, due to some internal and external issues the organization is facing challenges. From political influence, to inefficient judicial mechanism the load of cases get piled up. Additionally, the lack of proper resources and accountability further exacerbate the situation. However, by proper implementation of transparent mechanism, resource allocation and inter-agency collaboration will paved the way for handling high profile cases.

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