

Final-Mock

Criminology

Part-II

Section #1

Question #2

Introduction

Gender-based crimes such as domestic violence, honor killings, sexual harassment, and acid attacks remain serious social challenges in Pakistan. These crimes are rooted in patriarchal norms, weak law enforcement, social silence and limited access to justice for victims. Controlling gender-based violence requires a multidimensional approach involving legal reform, institutional strengthening, social change and effective implementation mechanisms.

Strengthening Legal Framework

Although Pakistan has enacted laws such as the Protection of Women Act, Anti-Honor Killing Law and Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act, weak enforcement undermines their effectiveness. Fast-track courts, victim-friendly police procedures, and strict punishment for perpetrators are essential to ensure deterrence and public confidence in the justice system.

Police and Judicial Reforms

Gender-based crimes often go unreported due to victim-blaming and police insensitivity. Establishing women-only police desks, gender-sensitization training for law enforcement, and accountability.

mechanisms can improve reporting and investigation. Judicial training is also necessary to ensure survivor-centric trials and timely justice.

Social Awareness and Education

Long term control of gender-based crimes requires changing social attitudes. Public awareness campaigns, inclusion of gender equality in school curricula and engagement of religious scholars and community leaders can challenge harmful cultural norms & promote respect for women's rights.

Economic Empowerment of Women

Economic dependency increases women's vulnerability to abuse. Expanding access to education, employment opportunities, microfinance and skill development programs can empower women and reduce their exposure to exploitation and violence.

Role of Media & Digital Platforms

Responsible media reporting can highlight gender-based crimes without sensationalism, while digital platforms can be used to spread awareness about legal rights and support services. At the same time, strict action is needed against cyber harassment and online abuse.

Strengthening Support Systems for Victims

Establishing shelters, legal aid centers, counseling services helps to ensure protection and rehabilitation of survivors. Coordination between police, health services and social welfare departments is crucial.

For holistic victim support.

Community-Based & Informal Interventions

Local disputes resolution mechanisms should be regulated to prevent harmful practices such as jirga sanctioned violence. Community vigilance groups and civil society organisations can play a proactive role in early intervention and reporting.

Conclusion

Controlling gender-based crimes in Pakistan requires more than legislation; it demands effective enforcement, institutional reform, social awareness and women's empowerment. A coordinated strategy involving the state, civil society, media and communities can gradually dismantle patriarchal norms and ensure a safer, more just society for women.

Section #2

Question #4

Introduction

An effective Criminal Justice System is fundamental for rule of law, public trust and internal security.

In Pakistan, however, criminal trials suffer from systemic weaknesses that delay justice, encourage impunity and undermine deterrence. Despite constitutional guarantees of fair trial under Article 10-A, persistent structural, procedural and institutional problems hinder effective administration of criminal justice.

Major Problems in Criminal Trials in Pakistan

Delayed Justice and Case Backlog

One of the most serious problems is excessive delay in criminal trials. Courts are overburdened with millions of pending cases, resulting in prolonged incarceration of undertrial prisoners. Justice delayed often becomes justice denied, eroding public confidence in the judiciary.

Weak Investigation System

Poor police investigation remains a core challenge. Investigations rely heavily on confessional evidence rather than forensic proof, contrary to modern criminal justice system standards. The Police Order 2002, which aimed to ensure operational independence & professionalism, has been weakly implemented, resulting

in Political influenced & incompetent investigations

Ineffective Prosecution

Public prosecutors often lack training resources and independence. According to report by the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan weak prosecution leads to acquittals due to technical lapses rather than lack of evidence. Coordination gaps between Police and Prosecution further weaken criminal cases.

Political Interference & Justice Selective Justice

Political influence over Police ~~Post~~ Posting, investigations and Prosecutions compromises the neutrality of criminal trials. Defective accountability undermines public trusts and violates the constitutional principle of equality before law (Article 25)

Outdated laws

Colonial-era ~~laws~~ laws such as the Pakistan Penal Code (1860) and CrPc (1898) emphasize Procedural formalism, enabling excessive adjournments and technical objections that prolong trials.

Corruption

Corruption within Police, Prosecution and Court staff leads to manipulation of evidence, delayed hearings, and unfair outcomes. The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) has acknowledged Systemic Corruption as a major governance challenge affecting Justice delivery.

Suggestions for Improvement

Procedural and Judicial Reforms

Strict enforcement of trial timelines, limit on adjournments and expansion of specialized criminal courts can reduce delays. Amendments to Procedural laws are necessary to simplify trial Processes (Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan).

Police & Investigation Reforms

Implementing the Police order 2002 in letter and spirit, ensuring autonomy, merit-based appointments and forensic-based investigation can significantly improve conviction rates.

Strengthening Prosecution Services

Independent, well-trained prosecution departments with better coordination with police should be institutionalized as recommended by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Witness Protection Mechanism

A comprehensive national witness protection law, including anonymity, relocation and financial support is essential to secure credible testimony in serious cases.

Accountability and Anti Corruption Measures.

Internal accountability mechanisms and transparent oversight across Police, Prosecution and Judiciary are necessary to curb corruption and restore public trust.

Use of technology

E-Courts, digital case management systems and video-link testimonies endorsed by the Supreme Court during Covid-19 should be expanded to improve efficiency and transparency.

Conclusion

Criminal trials in Pakistan suffer from structural inefficiencies, weak investigation, political interference and procedural delays. Despite Constitutional protections, justice remains slow and uneven. Comprehensive reforms focusing on investigation quality, prosecution independence, witness protection and judicial efficiency are essential to ensure fair, timely and credible criminal trials.

Section - III

Question # 8

Introduction

Juvenile crime represents a distinct category in criminology because children differ from adults in psychological development, moral reasoning and capacity for reform. Modern criminologies theories such as rehabilitative justice, labeling theory and social learning theory. It stress that improper investigation can permanently criminalize juveniles. Consequently, both legal safeguards and ethical principles govern the investigation of juvenile crimes in Pakistan to ensure protection, rehabilitation and reintegration rather than retribution.

Legal frame work governing juvenile justice in Pakistan
The investigation of juvenile crimes in Pakistan is primarily governed by the juvenile justice system Act (JSA) 2018, which provides a child-centered legal framework emphasizing rehabilitation, diversion and reintegration. The Act requires that juveniles be treated differently from adults at every stage of the criminal justice process, including arrest, investigation, trial and sentencing. This framework aligns with criminological concepts that view juvenile delinquency as a social and developmental issue rather than purely criminal behavior.

Child Friendly Investigation & Detention Procedures

The JSA requires that juveniles must not be handcuffed, detained in adult lock-ups or subjected to aggressive interrogation. Instead, investigations must be conducted in a child friendly manner, with ~~rehabilitation~~ juveniles placed in rehabilitation centers ~~over~~ or under Probationary ~~supervision~~ supervision. This approach reflects criminological insight from labeling theory, which warns that exposure to adult criminal environments increases the risk of recidivism.

Right to Legal Representation & Guardian Presence

Legally and ethically, juveniles have the right to legal counsel and the presence of parents or guardians during investigation and interrogation. This safeguard protects children from coercion, intimidation and false confessions. The involvement of Probation officers or social welfare officials further ensures that investigation processes remain rehabilitative rather than punitive, consistent with restorative justice principles.

Prohibition of Torture

The Constitution of Pakistan under Article 14(2) strictly prohibits torture and degrading treatment, and this prohibition is particularly significant in juvenile cases. Any confession obtained through force, threat or psychological pressure is legally inadmissible.

Ethical Guidelines in Juvenile Investigation

Best Interest of the Child

Ethically ~~investigation~~ investigators must prioritize the best interest of child, a principle central to both international law and criminological rehabilitation theory. Investigations should aim to understand the social, familial and economic factors contributing to delinquency, ensuring that children are guided toward reform rather than being stigmatized as criminal.

Confidentiality & Protection from Media Exposure.

Juvenile identities must not be disclosed

Publicly. Can take example where Human rights organisation criticized Pakistani media in 2024 for revealing identities of juvenile suspects, highlighting ethical violations that can cause lifelong stigma.

Non-Discrimination & Equal Treatment

Juveniles must be treated equally regardless of gender, religion or class, consistent with Article 25 of the Constitution and CRC Principles.

Islamic Ethical Perspectives on Juvenile Justice

Islamic teachings emphasize mercy, moral development and accountability based on maturity. The Prophet Muhammad stated that accountability is lifted from children until maturity, reflecting a deep ethical concern for development capacity. This Islamic perspective closely corresponds with

modern criminology's emphasis on reform & rehabilitation, reinforcing the moral basis of juvenile justice laws in Pakistan.

Challenges in Implementation

Despite strong laws, Pakistan faces:

- Lack of trained juvenile police officers
- Limited rehabilitation facilities
- Weak diversion mechanisms
- Social stigma & media violations

Conclusion

Legal and ethical guidelines for investigation of juvenile crimes in Pakistan reflects a rehabilitative, child centered approach grounded in constitutional law, JSA 2012, International Conventions, Islamic ethics and criminological theory. While recent judicial decisions demonstrate progress, effective implementation, training and public awareness remain critical.

Section - IV

Question #8

Introduction

Street crimes and traffic violations are among Pakistan's most pressing urban security and governance challenges, contributing to public insecurity, economic losses, and social disorder. Public private partnerships (PPP) can play a vital role by leveraging private sector efficiency, technology and resources alongside state authority and regulatory framework.

Leveraging Technology through PPPs

One of the key ways, PPPs can succeed is by integrating modern technology into policing and traffic control. For instance, private firms can provide CCTV networks, AI-based traffic monitoring and smart reporting systems to supplement government resources. A ~~successful~~ successful model can be seen in Karachi's limited PPP driven CCTV deployment in Saddar and Clifton, which has led to faster detection of street crimes and improved traffic enforcement.

Community - oriented Policing & Private Engagement

PPP can enhance citizens engagement in crime prevention through awareness campaigns, neighborhood watch programs and mobile apps for reporting violations. Private companies & NGOs can collaborate with law enforcement to educate the public on traffic rules and personal safety, creating a shared

responsibility model. For example, NGOs in Lahore have partnered with traffic police to run road safety workshops in schools, significantly improving compliance among young drivers & pedestrians.

Financial & Resource Efficiency

Government budgets are often insufficient to tackle street crimes and traffic issues comprehensively.

Through PPPs, Private firms can fund infrastructure, surveillance and traffic management projects in exchange for performance based incentives, advertising rights or service contracts. This model reduces fiscal pressure while ensuring that results are measured objectively.

Training & Capacity Building

Private partners can also assist in training police and traffic personnel in modern investigation techniques, cyber surveillance and vehicle tracking technologies. PPPs allow law enforcement to benefit from the expertise of private security firms and technology providers. Enhanced skills and knowledge directly translate into better crime detection, quicker response times & improved traffic regulation enforcement.

Accountability, Monitoring & Performance Metrics

For PPPs to succeed, strict accountability & measurable performance indicators are essential. Private must operate under transparent contracts with clear goals for crime reduction, traffic violation management & citizen satisfaction.

Challenges & Risk Mitigation

While PPPs offer promise, potential challenges include coordination gaps, public mistrust of private firms in law enforcement roles and unequal focus on profit generating intervention. To mitigate risks, the government must ensure legal safeguards, stakeholder consultations and alignment with public interest while private partners commit to social objectives over commercial gains.

Conclusion

Public Private Partnerships can become effective instruments for curbing street crimes and traffic violations in Pakistan if they integrate technology, community engagement, financial efficiency and capacity building with strong accountability. Successful PPPs require careful planning, transparent contracts and continuous monitoring to balance public welfare with private efficiency.