

Q-2

Suggest measures to control gender-based crimes in Pakistan

Introduction:

The category of gender based crimes includes those that are committed against certain genders. In most of the cases these crimes are committed against women as compared to men such as physical, domestic assault, rape, acid attacks. The ratio of these crimes is kept on increasing in urban areas. Although there are various legislations by the government, but the implementation of these is low as certain social factors create hindrance. For this government need to

adopt strict measures to ensure the implementation of the gendered protection laws.

Gender-based crimes in Pakistan:

Gender based crimes are those crimes which committed against individuals based on gender. These are committed against both men and women but the ratio of crimes against women is higher as compared to men.

Theoretical perspective of gendered crimes

According various gendered theories, crimes are committed against women at highest rate, the perspective of theorist is that

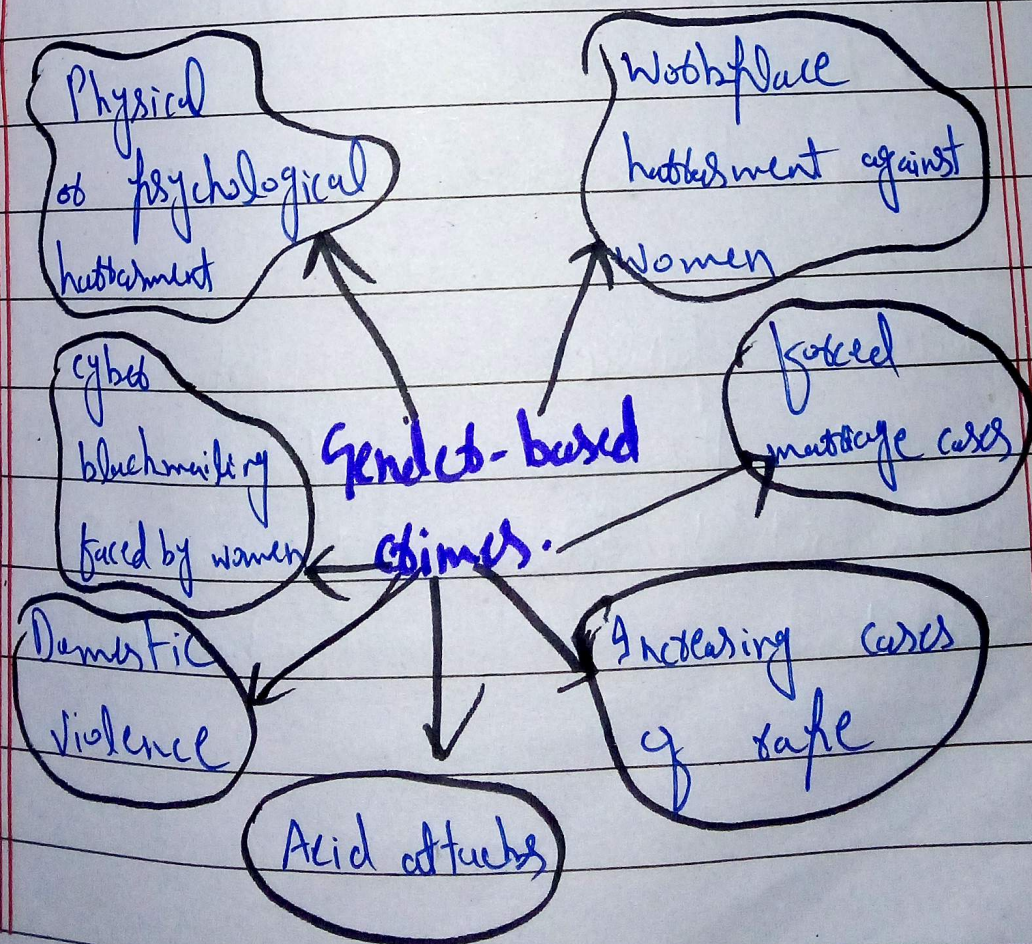
women believe they are weaker group, and vulnerable

they will less likely to protect themselves.

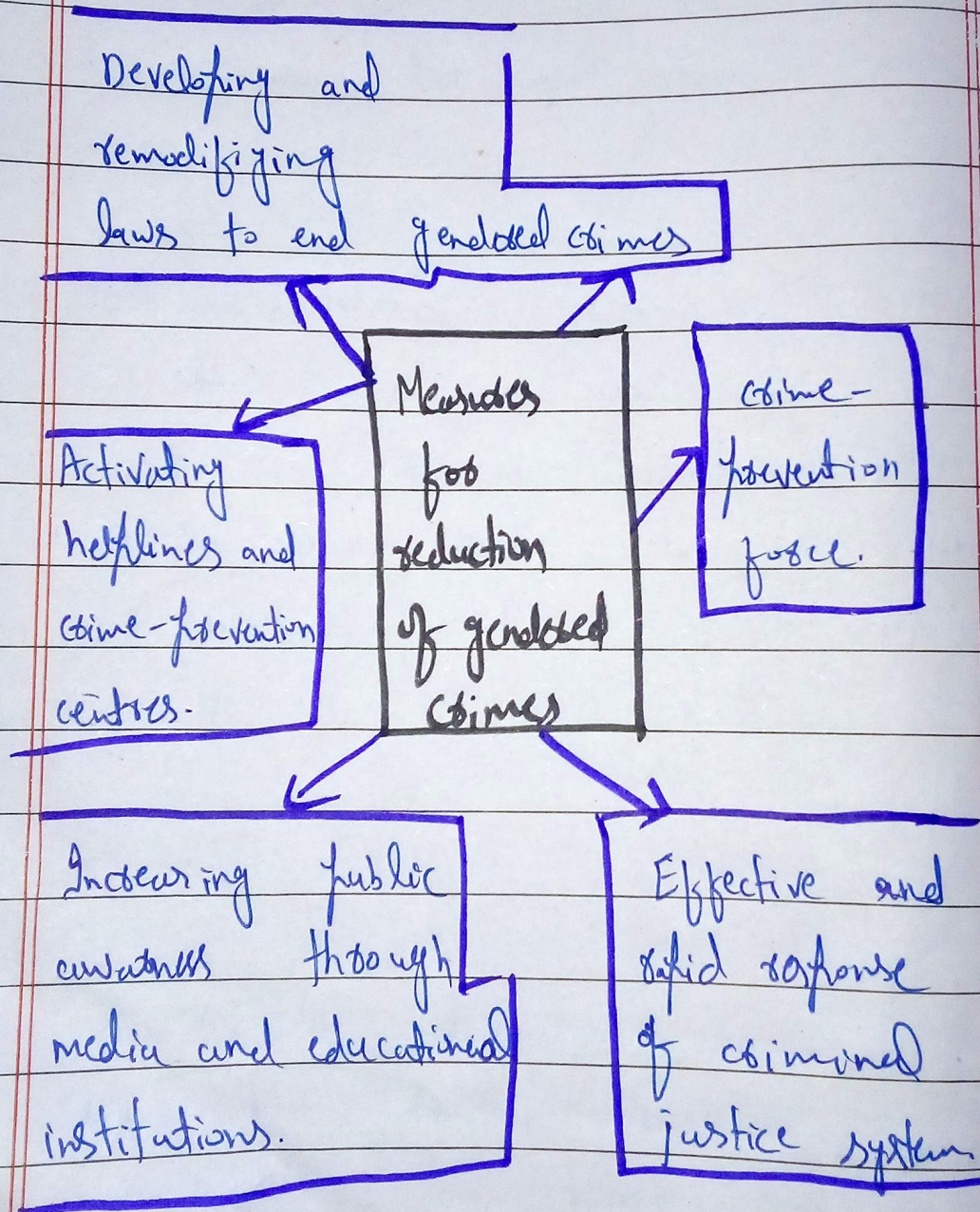
For the most such attitude affects women being victim of crimes.

on the hand in patriarchal societies, men demonstrate their power by showing violence against female. in many cultures men learn this behavior through observation.

Crimes against women:



Measures to reduce gender-based crimes in Pakistan:



Developing and reviewing laws to reduce gender-based crimes:

The first measure to reduce the crime rate is the development of more effective laws and remodifying or reviewing existing laws to add new crime definitions in era of technology. These laws must cover all societal, cultural, workplace and cyber crimes against women with institutional measures for the reduction of crimes.

Establishment of crime prevention force:

To implement legislations against gendered crimes, government must form crime prevention force exclusively for gendered crimes. It search for, arrest and investigate

Crimes based on gender - Its department and officers should be separate from traditional policing.

Activating crime-prevention centres and helplines:

Although, government has established helplines for female but this system is very ineffective due to lack of training, funding and no awareness about these programmes leading to high crime rate.

In 2015, in Punjab almost 250 cases of gender-based crimes were reported (Dawn).

For reduction of such crimes, it is crucial to establish crime prevention centres and helplines that provide 24/7 help to women on immediate basis at any place.

Education and awareness through media

Media has effective role in promoting certain perspectives, unfortunately skewed on TV promote patriarchal mind set and women in weaker role.

Its content further precipitate crimes. It must modify such themes and promote awareness against gendered-crimes. It should display women in powerful role that inspire their female viewers.

Awareness through educational institutions:

Educational institutions have important role in promoting awareness about women rights, laws for the protection against crimes. There should held weekly and monthly seminars to spread awareness. moreover,

education syllabus should be designed to educate women about their protection, laws and their enforcement universities must establish centres for the protection of students against harassment.

Effective and rapid response from Criminal justice system:

The criminal justice system of Pakistan has, unfortunately, failed to promote gender-equality and prevention of gender violence. Due to which large number of gendered crimes remained unregistered. It must be reformed to ensure effective investigation and delivery of justice to victims. There should be proper guidelines, training, funding and using new technological method to end gendered-crimes.

Conclusion:

Crimes perpetrated against individuals based on gender have reached a alarming rate. Government must develop effective and dynamic measures to enforce laws to prevent the gendered crimes. besides awareness through media, educational institutions must be created to promote the rights and protection against gendered crimes. Government must establish separate investigative departments and activate hotlines to reduce gender-based crime rate.

Q.5

Discuss the role of rehabilitation centres in reformatory treatment of criminals.---

Introduction:

Rehabilitation centres play crucial role in reforming the mental thoughts, beliefs and their personality. These offenders are placed in the rehabilitation after having spending a part of their sentencing in prison. After that they are placed in rehabilitation centres to receive therapeutic treatments.

These institutions play effective role in remodeling the behavior of offenders in making them effective citizens of society.

Rehabilitation Centres:

These are the institutions where juvenile or adult offenders are placed for the rehabilitation of their offending behaviours. They spend a part of their sentencing in prison and then placed in these institutions for the remodelling of their behaviour.

Types of rehabilitation centres:

Rehabilitation centres includes

Halfway houses

centres specified for probation

Rehabilitation ^{centres} are specified separately for the juvenile offenders, who committed the crime at the age of adolescence.

Rehabilitation centres for hard-core criminals

Role of rehabilitation centres in reformative treatment of criminals.

Behavioural modification of offenders.

Rehabilitation centres play effective role in the behavioural modification of offenders. They are taught techniques and coping strategies to deal effectively with changing life circumstances.

Rehabilitation of juvenile offenders:

Juvenile offenders are those who have not attained 18 years of age when they have committed a crime. There are special rehabilitation centres for juvenile offenders to reform their beliefs and behavior in order to make them effective citizens.

Helping offenders in developing
alternative world views:

Rehabilitation centres play
crucial role in helping the offenders
developing alternative world views. As
according many cognitive theorists,
maladaptive beliefs are the root cause
of faulty behaviour. So offenders
learn to view things from different
perspectives.

Rehabilitation centres teach offending
effective interpersonal skills:

Another contribution of
of rehabilitation centres in reforming
the offenders is to teach them
effective interpersonal skills mainly
interaction and communication with
with their significant others.

Role of rehabilitation in reintegration of offenders in society:

Reintegration of juvenile offenders:

Rehabilitation centres contribute to the reintegration of juvenile offenders into society. They learn effective coping skills and receive early education along with vocational training. After completion of these programmes they are better able to reintegrate in society and find better job opportunities.

Providing vocational skills to offenders for reintegration in society:

Apart from juvenile offenders, rehabilitation centres also help adult offenders acquire vocational skills and education to find employment opportunities.

after release from prisons.

Rehabilitation centres help in acquiring social and interpersonal skills for reintegration:

To reintegrate offenders in society. They are taught interpersonal skills, the ability to regulate one's emotions and thought patterns, and social skills to interact with society in constructive and effective way.

Rehabilitation ^{eliminate} ~~reduce~~ the dangers posed by criminal to community:

Another major role of rehabilitation is to eliminate the dangers posed by criminal to the community after being released from prison. As they modify their mal-behaviors and make the active and progressive individual of society.

Addressing maladaptive behaviors for the reintegration of offenders:

The therapeutic techniques used by rehabilitation centres assist the offenders in identifying and altering their maladaptive behaviors and thoughts and acquire social norms and rules for their better reintegration in society.

Conclusion:

Rehabilitation centres contribute to the reformation and reintegration of offenders in the society. Offenders get therapies, vocational skills and to change their faulty behaviors and criminogenic mind in order to become dynamic and effective citizens of society. It eliminates the danger posed by the criminal tendencies to society.

Q-6

What is meant by forensic criminal investigation? what are the hurdles faced by-----?

Introduction:

Forensic investigation of the crime is the fundamental part of criminal investigation. It basically involves the use of scientific methodology to identify the causes of crimes and the possible suspect of crime. The area of forensic criminal investigation in Pakistan is facing major hurdles including the lack of funding, training, laboratory, shortage of staff and lack of research in this area. These factors undermines the investigation process. These factors needs to be addressed to produce effectual results.

Forensic Criminal Investigation:

It is the area of investigation which include the use of Scientific methods to the investigation of crimes.

For the purpose of forensic investigation of crimes. Scientific techniques are used by forensic experts in forensic laboratories.

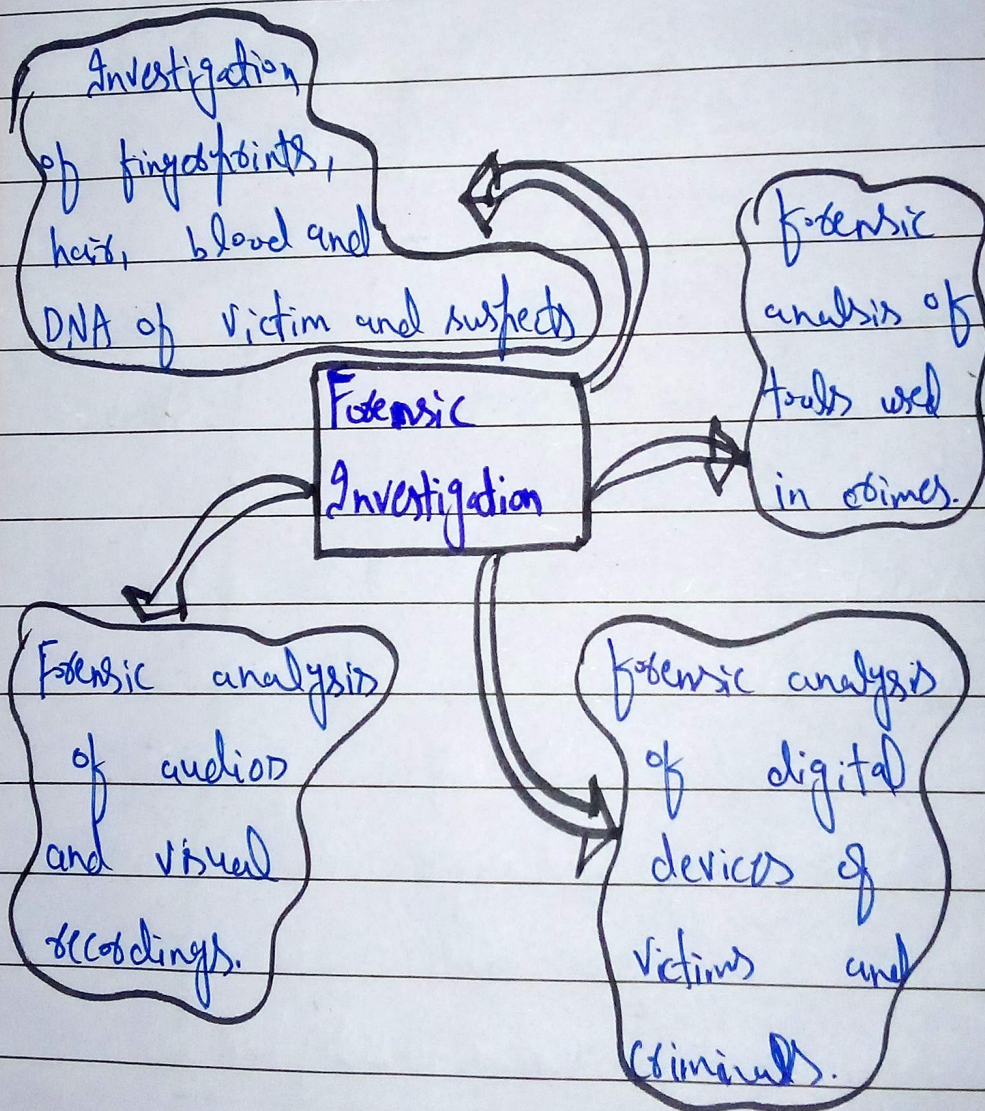
Forensic experts:

Forensic experts acquired the specialization in forensic Science. They investigate evidence related to crime by visiting crime site as in the laboratories using the evidence brought by Police.

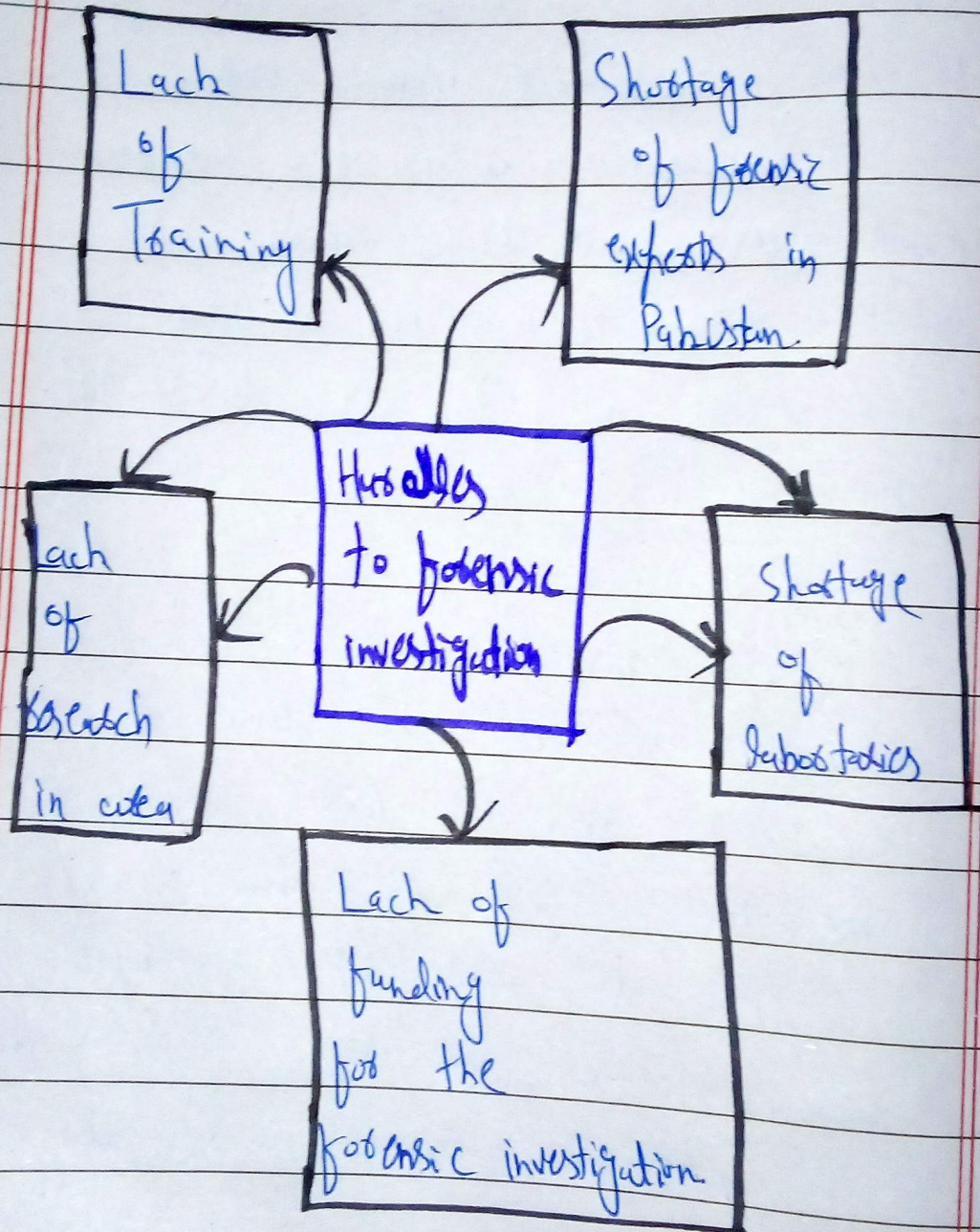
They also contribute as + in testimony in the court and

their role has significant effect in acquiring the results of criminal investigation.

Different facets of forensic investigation:



Handles faced to ^{forensic} criminal investigation in Pakistan



Lack of training:

The first major hurdle in criminal investigation using forensic methods is the lack of training in the specified area. There are few institutions across the country that are providing training, as a result it has not been developed on firm bases.

Shortage of forensic experts:

Another major hurdle is the shortage of forensic experts in country, which has reduced the investigative value of this area. There is no much awareness about acquiring diploma in this area. Additionally there are less incentives which don't attract the youth towards this field.

Lack of forensic Laboratories:

Another hurdle is the lack of forensic laboratories in the Pakistan. There is one laboratory in Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar. No laboratories have been established in major cities, which shows the inefficiency of the relevant stakeholders and affect the criminal proceedings.

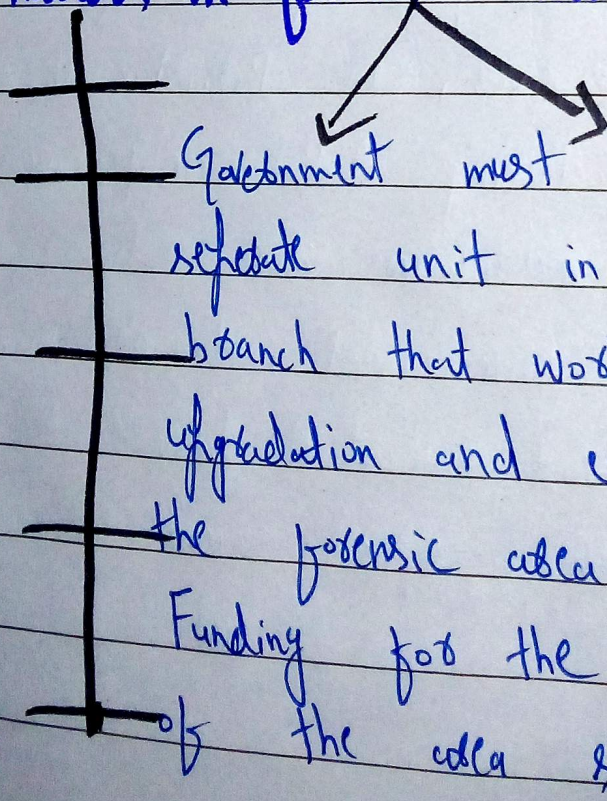
Lack of research in forensic Science:

Lack of research in the area of forensic Science is a major hurdle in the forensic investigation in Pakistan. As there are few universities offering this Forensic Science program and no university offers PhD in this area which reduce chances of research to improve the field.

Lack of funding for the forensic criminal investigation:

Another problem is the lack of provision of funds to aid the forensic investigation of crimes. As result of negligence of government towards this area deprive it of modernization of tools and technology to enhance the effectiveness of investigation.

Recommendation to overcome hurdles in forensic investigation



Government must establish a separate unit in the investigative branch that work on the upgradation and evaluation of the forensic area of investigation.

Funding for the advancement of the area should be

described to enhance the forensic expertise and usage of technology. Collaboration with other states for the transfer of forensic tools and relevant technology along with training of experts.

universities must be required to conduct and publish research in this area.

Conclusion:

Forensic criminal investigation is the fundamental part of investigative procedure. However, in Pakistan this area is producing less effective results in investigation due to negligence of government towards this area. Government must provide the funding, establish forensic science laboratories in all major cities to aid the criminal investigation.

Q. 8 Smuggling as transnational crime?

Introduction:

As the rise of the era of globalization has reduced the control of states on the borders and has created the porous borders for the transfer of goods, services and individual. However this has also made crimes transnational and not specified to the boundaries of a state and hence become transnational in nature. A major crime among these is smuggling which is the more organized form and proliferating rapidly among the countries. To curb it, states must develop strict measures and monitoring

strategies to reduce the rate of smuggling across the country.

What is transnational crimes?

Transnational crimes are those which are not limited to boundary of single countries but are carried across the countries with network of organized criminals.

Smuggling as transnational crime:

Smuggling is the illegal trafficking of human, goods and drugs across the countries or within a country. The era of globalization has reduced the control of states on border and now the world is witnessing a rapid rise in transnational smuggling. It is one of the most common crimes.

that is carried transnationally.

Rate of Smuggling:

Through the strong network of organized criminals, smuggling is proliferating rapidly among the countries. These groups have strong connections through technology and subgroups working in country.

A report by Dawn shows the leakage billion dollars from Pakistan through the smuggling of goods to India, drugs and oil through Afghanistan to other countries.

In Europe it is the major issue as smuggling of children, women, drugs has deteriorated the security situation of countries. About 200 million dollars of drugs were smuggled in 2013 from various western states.

Institutions working to curb the Smuggling:

At International **Interpol**, are making contributions to reduce smuggling.

At national level **FIA, NCCIA, ANF** are working to reduce the smuggling within country and its transfer to other countries.

Conclusion

Smuggling is the major transnational issue of the contemporary world. It includes organized criminal gangs operating across the countries. It is major threat to security, economy and society of states. States must develop collective response and strategies to reduce the transnational smuggling.

Q.9.

youth crimes and cyber space:

Introduction:

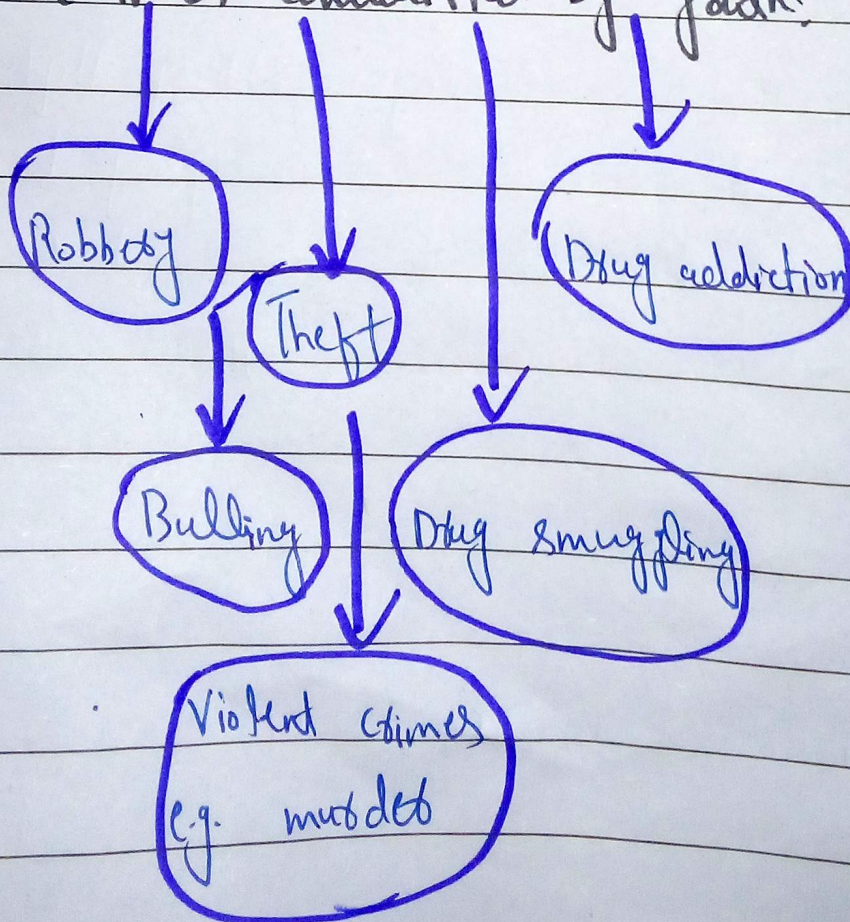
In the contemporary world, the crimes committed by youth are increasing in all major areas across the states. Youth are more likely to commit crimes after exposure to criminogenic environment and becoming part of criminal gangs. Most of these crimes are street crimes including robbery, theft, drug addiction and smuggling to more violent crimes. States have developed special juvenile justice system to deal with youth crimes. Cyber space is the deployment of technology in the space. This technology is used by powerful states to threaten the security of other

states and violation of international law.

Youth crime definition:

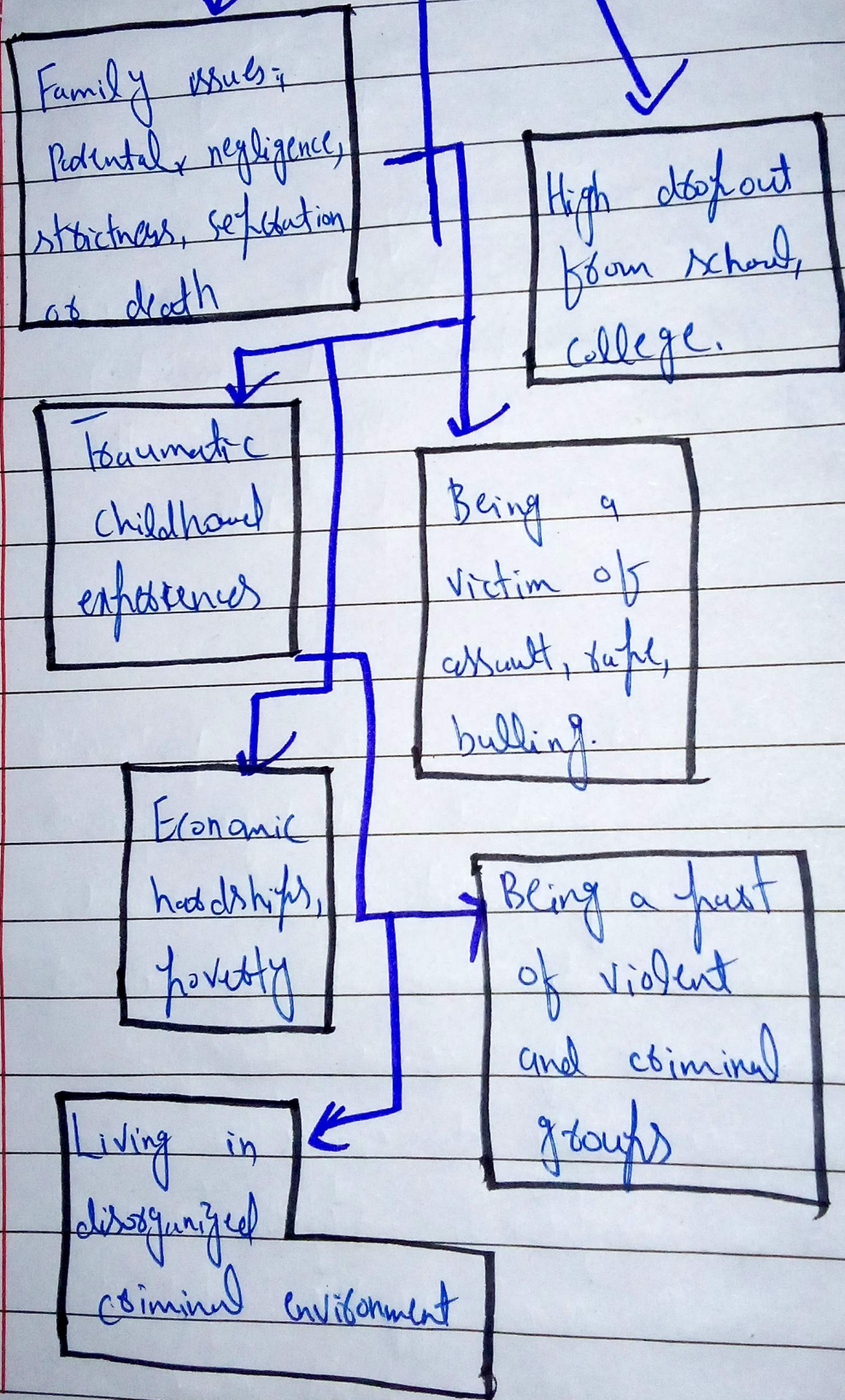
These are the crimes that are committed by youth that has not acquired adult age. They are also called juvenile offenders with age upto 19 years. They commit various crimes.

Crimes committed by youth:



77:

Causes of youth crimes:



Cyber space:

It is term used for the deployment of technology in the space. It is mostly likely to be used by space with powerful military and economy.

It is used for the surveillance, to get information about military assets and to strengthen the strategic power of state.

Conclusion:

Cyber space is a fundamental tool to maintain strategic power in contemporary world. Youth crime is another dimension of the current dimension of crime proliferation. Youth are likely to engage in crime based on interpersonal, intrapersonal issues and social issues. Effective policies must be developed to prevent crime rate.