

Q9:

1 CYBER SPACE AND YOUTH CRIME

Cyber space refers to the virtual environment created by interconnected computer systems and the internet. Youth environment in cybercrime has grown due to easy access to technology, anonymity and the appeal of online challenges or financial gain.

Key Aspects:-

★ Types of youth cybercrime:

Hacking, online fraud, cyber bullying, identity theft, dissemination of harmful content and malware attacks. Juveniles often engage in "script kiddie" activities using pre-made tools to exploit vulnerabilities.

★ Factors driving youth involvement:

Peer influence, curiosity, lack of digital literacy, socioeconomic pressures and the thrill of evading detection. Online platforms can normalize deviant behavior among adolescents.

★ Impact:

Victims suffer financial or emotional harm; societies face threats to cybersecurity infrastructure. Cybercrimes also damage a young offender's future opportunities due to legal consequences.

★ Prevention and response:

Education on digital ethics, parental monitoring, school programs on safe internet use and specialized juvenile cybercrime units in law enforcement. Rehabilitation focuses on skill redirection toward ethical

hacking or AI career.

2) SMUGGLING AS A TRANSITIONAL CRIME.

Smuggling is the illicit movement of goods, people or contraband across international borders, violating customs or immigration laws. As a transitional crime, it involves coordinated activities spanning multiple countries and often intertwines with other illicit networks.

Key Aspects:-

* Types of smuggling:

Drug trafficking, human smuggling, arms smuggling. Each type poses distinct social, economic and security risks.

* Organizational structure

Transitional smuggling is typically managed by sophisticated criminal syndicates using corruption, money laundering and complex logistics.

* Motivation

Profit-driven demand for prohibited or high-taxed items, exploitation of migrants seeking better opportunities and funding for other criminal enterprises like terrorism.

* Impact Economic losses from evaded duties, health risks from unsafe smuggled products or human rights.

Q4:-

PROBLEMS:-

* Delays and Backlogs:-

The court system operates with a severe shortage of judges causing cases to pile up for years.

Inadequate infrastructure means many courts lack basic facilities, forcing adjournments due to missing records or unavailable judges.

Pretrial detention periods are lengthy because investigations aren't completed on time, leading to over-detention of suspects who may eventually be acquitted.

* Investigations Deficiencies:-

Police investigations are hampered by outdated methods and lack of forensic labs, evidence is often circumstantial or mishandled.

Training programs for investigators are scarce, resulting in poor crime scene management and unreliable witness statements.

The prosecution builds weak cases, increasing the chance of wrongful convictions and appeals.

Witness Intimidation:-

Witnesses frequently receive threats from influential parties involved in cases, making them reluctant to testify. No robust protection mechanisms exist, so

testimonies are often retracted or altered, undermining trial fairness.

* Access to Legal Representation

Rural and low-income defendants often cannot afford lawyers, leading to inadequate defence and violations of the right to a fair trial.

Public defender systems are under-resourced and over-worked, reducing the quality of legal aid.

* Corruption and Influence

Political or monetary influence can sway judicial decisions, especially in high-stakes cases.

Transparency in case assignments and court proceedings is limited, fostering perception of bias.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:-

* JUDICIAL STRENGTHENING:-

Increase judicial appointments and establish new district courts to cut caseloads.

Introduce a e-court system for digital filing and scheduling to reduce physical paperwork delays.

* Police And Forensic Reform

Launch specialised training programs for investigators focusing on modern evidence collection and forensic analysis. Set up regional forensic labs and mobile units to improve evidence processing.

* Witness Protection:-

Enact a comprehensive witness protection law with safe houses, identity shielding and legal support.

Create special witness examination chambers to minimize direct contact with accused parties.

* Legal aid Expansion:-

Find more public defender offices and incentivize private lawyers to take pro bono cases.

Establish mobile legal clinics in rural areas to advise defendants and facilitate access to justice.

* Anti-Corruption Measures:-

Implement transparent case allocation systems and independent oversight of judicial conduct.

Enforce strict penalties for judicial misconduct and influence-peddling.

* Prison Reform:-

Invest in new facilities existing ones to reduce overcrowding.

Introduce alternative sentencing like community service or parole for non-violent offenders to ease prison loads.

Q6:

FORENSIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION:-

Forensic criminal investigation refers to the application of scientific methods and techniques to collect, analyse and interpret physical evidence related to a crime. It involves disciplines like forensic chemistry, biology, digital forensics, fingerprint analysis, DNA profiling and crime-scene reconstruction to help establish facts and link suspects to offences.

★ Evidence collection-

Trained personnel secure crime scenes, document every detail and gather physical traces.

★ Laboratory Analysis-

Samples are examined using specialized equipment to extract information about their origin or composition.

★ Interpretation And Reporting-

Experts interpret results to reconstruct events, identify individuals and determine the nature of substances involved.

★ Legal Presentation-

Findings are presented in court as expert testimony to support or refute allegations.

HURDLES IN STREAMLINING FORENSIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IN PAKI

★ Limited Infrastructure:-
Few modern forensic labs exist and many are under equipped, leading to delayed.

★ Resource constraints:-
Forensic experts and insufficient funding for equipment maintenance or upgrades. Shortage of skilled forensic experts and insufficient funding for equipment maintenance or upgrades.

★ Training Gaps:-
Police investigators often lack proper training in evidence preservation and forensic procedures, causing contamination or loss of evidence.

★ Slow processing:-
Backlogs in labs result in lengthy investigation times, affecting trial timelines.

★ Technological Lag:-
Limited access to advanced tools like DNA sequencing or digital forensic software compared to international standards.

★ Coordination issues:-

Poor communication between police, forensic labs and legal teams hampers efficient case handling.

Q2:-

Controlling gender-based crimes in Pakistan require, a multifaceted approach that addresses legal, social and economic factors.

Here are detailed measures to tackle this issue:-

↳ Strengthening Legal Frameworks-
Enact and enforce stringent laws specifically targeted gender-based violence, including harassment, domestic abuse, and honor crimes.
Ensure swift and transparent judicial processes for gender-based crime cases, with special courts or fast-track systems.
Implement strict penalties for offenders and protect victim's rights during legal proceedings.

↳ Law enforcement Training-
Train police and judicial officers to handle gender-based crime cases sensitively and professionally.
Establish dedicated units within police departments focused on gender-based crimes to improve investigation quality.

↳ Awareness and Education-
Launch public awareness campaigns to challenge harmful gender stereotypes and promote equality.
Integrate gender sensitivity and human rights education into school curricula to foster respectful attitudes from a young age.

★ Empowerment waves.

Promote economic empowerment through development and financial inclusion programs for women.

Support women's access to education and empowerment to reduce dependency and increase societal status.

★ Support services for victims
setup shelter, counseling center and legal aid for survivors of gender-based violence
provide medical and psychological support tailored to victims' needs.

★ Community Engagement
Involve community and religious leaders in advocating against gender-based crime and promoting social change.
Encourage community-based mediation and reporting mechanisms for early intervention.

★ Data Collection And Research
Improve data collection on gender-based crimes to inform policy and monitor trends.
Conduct research to understand root causes and effectiveness of interventions.