

Date: 9-1-26

Day: Friday

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Batch 83 (41203)

Mock Exam XI

Criminology

Q. No. 2

Suggest measures to control gender-based crimes in Pakistan?

a Introduction

Gender-based crimes in Pakistan. Such as domestic violence, honor killings, acid attacks, rape, sexual harassment, and forced marriages are manifestations of deep rooted patriarchal

Date _____ Day _____
Structures, sociocultural
inequalities, and weak
institutional enforcement.
Feminist criminologists
argue that such crimes
are not isolated acts
but products of structural
power imbalance and
gendered socialization.

Addressing them therefore
requires a multi-dimensional
strategy encompassing legal
reform, institutional strengthening
and social transformation.

Legislative and Legal Measures

Although
Pakistan has enacted
progressive laws, their
implementations remain weak.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Strengthening the legal framework includes ensuring strict enforcement of existing laws like the Protection of Women Against Violence Act (2016) Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act (2021) and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act that criminalized honor killings. Fast-track courts **Specifically** for gender-based violence cases can expedite justice and reduce case backlogs. Legal aid services must be expanded to ensure victims particularly from marginalized communities can access justice without financial barriers.

Date: _____

Day: _____

C Institutional Reforms

Police and judicial institutions must undergo mandatory gender-sensitization training to overcome victim-blaming attitudes.

Expanding women police stations, female investigation officers, and protection centers can improve reporting and trust.

Moreover, strengthening forensic and medico-legal systems, is critical for evidence-based prosecutions, reducing dependence on confession-oriented or controversial practices.

Date: _____

Day: _____

d Economic

Empowerment

Economic dependence is a major factor sustaining abusive relationships.

Expanding microfinance schemes, vocational training, and women's employment quotas can enhance autonomy.

Supporting women entrepreneurs through subsidized credit and business services creates exit options from violent environments.

e Educational and Cultural Interventions

Date: _____

Day: _____

Including gender equality, consent education, and human rights awareness from primary levels can reshape long-term attitudes. Public awareness campaigns through media, mosques, and community institutions should challenge harmful customs. Engaging religious scholars to highlight Islamic principles of dignity and justice can counter cultural misuse of religion.

f Community-Based Approaches

Informal justice mechanisms like jirgas often perpetuate gender discrimination. These must either be regulated

Date: _____

Day: _____

or replaced by rights-based community mediation bodies with women's representation. Community monitoring systems can generate social accountability, making violence publicly unacceptable.

g Support Services

and Rehabilitation

Shelter homes should evolve into full rehabilitation centers providing medical care, counseling, legal aid and skill training. National helplines must be expanded, funded, and widely publicized. At the same time, perpetrator rehabilitation programs can address

Date: _____

Day: _____

behavioral roots of violence.

h- Data Collection and Media Responsibility

A centralized national database on gender-based crimes is essential for evidence-based policy. Media must follow ethical reporting standards, avoiding sensationalism and victim-blaming while promoting narratives of rights, resilience and accountability.

i- Conclusion

Controlling gender-based crimes in Pakistan, more than legislation, it requires political will

NEED TO WRITE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE IN THIS ANSWER WHY GENDER BASED CRIMES HAPPEN
NEED IMPROVEMENT ADD FLOW CHARTS TOO 10/20

Date: _____

Day: _____

institutional accountability
and cultural transformation.
While legal progress
exists, the persistent
gap between law and
enforcement undermines
impact. Only a holistic
strategy combining
deterrence with prevention,
empowerment, and
education can ensure
long-term human
security and order justice.

Q NO. 4

Evaluate
problems in Criminal
trials in Pakistan,
adding suggestion
for improvement therein.

A Introduction

Pakistan's criminal justice system faces serious challenges undermining fair and speedy trials. Low conviction rates, massive case backlogs, and procedural delays have eroded public confidence in justice delivery.

B Major Problems:

i Inordinate Delays:

Millions of cases pending in courts for years due to judge shortage, frequent adjournments, and procedural complexities. Justice delayed becomes justice denied.

Date: _____

Day: _____

(ii) Defective Investigation

Poor quality police investigations lacking scientific approach, relying on confessions rather than forensic evidence. Crime scenes poorly preserved, evidence contaminated.

(iii) Witness Issues

Witnesses face intimidation without protection programs. They turn hostile or disappear, causing case collapse despite initial strong evidence.

iv Weak Prosecution

Prosecutors overburdened, underpaid, poorly trained, and receive case files

Date: _____

Day: _____

late. Cannot effectively present state's case.

vi **Inadequate Forensic Facilities:**

Limited DNA's Labs
outdated equipment,
shortage of trained forensic
experts. Courts rely
on unreliable eyewitness
testimony.

vii **Archaic Laws**

Colonial-era CrPC (1898)
and Evidence Act (1872)
inadequate for modern
crimes like cybercrimes
and digital evidence.

viii **Undertrial Detention:**

Large prison population
comprises undertrials
awaiting trial for years

Date: _____

Day: _____

in poor conditions.

VIII

Corruption and Political interference.

Compromises investigation and trial integrity, particularly in high-profile cases.

C Suggestions for Improvement:

(i) **Increase Judges:**

Appoint more judges to reduce backlog. Implement strict trial timelines with accountability.

(ii) **Investigation Reforms:**

Separate investigation from law-and-order police provide modern training in forensic techniques

and evidence collection.

Ensure accountability for
detective investigations.

Strengthen Forensic

modern forensic labs with
DNA testing digital
forensics, and ballistic
facilities. Train forensic
experts to international
standards.

iv Witness Protection

Enact comprehensive witness
protection legislation providing
physical security relocation
and financial support. Allow
video testimony where
appropriate.

v Professional Prosecution Service

Create autonomous prosecution
service with competitive

Date: _____

Day: _____

recruitment, attractive salaries, and specialized units for complex crimes.

vi **Modernize Laws**

Update CrPc and Evidence Act for contemporary challenges. Clarify digital evidence

vii **Admissibility.** Introduce plea bargaining for case reduction.

viii **Enhanced Legal Aid:**

Increase funding for equality legal representation to poor accused, ensuring equality before law.

ix **Technology Integration**

Digitize records, implement case management systems
Use video conferencing

Date: _____ Day: _____
to reduce delays,

X Prison Reforms

Regular review of undertrial cases for bail eligibility. Improve prison conditions and separate undertrials from convicts.

XI Transparency

Publish statistics on pendency, conviction rates, trial duration. Establish independent monitoring bodies.

XII Conclusion

Criminal trial reforms require political will, adequate funding, and coordinated institutional action. While challenges

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Date: _____

Day: _____

are systemic, targeted reforms in investigation, prosecution, forensics, and judicial capacity can significantly improve justice delivery balancing crime control with human rights protection.

QNO. 7

What are the legal and ethical guidelines for investigation juvenile crimes?

A Introduction

Juveniles require special treatment during investigation recognizing their age, vulnerability.

Date: _____

Day: _____

and rehabilitation potential. Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System Act (2018) and UN Convention on Rights of the Child provide frameworks prioritizing child welfare over punishment.

B Legal Guidelines:

a Age Determination:

First establish age through documents or medical examination. Anyone under 18 is juvenile, benefit of doubt given if age uncertain.

b Separate Detention

Juveniles cannot be kept with adults.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Must be held in observation
homes, ~~not~~ police lock-
ups or jails.

c **No Handcuffs**

Juveniles should not be
handcuffed or publicly
paraded, protecting their
dignity.

d **Parental Presence**

Investigation requires
parent, guardian, or probation
officer present. Not
solitary interrogation.

e **Female officers for Girls**

Female juveniles & juveniles
investigated by female
officers with female
family members
present.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Confidentiality

Identity, name, photograph must remain confidential. Media disclosure prohibited to prevent stigmatization.

24 hours Production

Must be presented before juvenile court within 24-hours of arrest.

Diversion Programs:

For minor offenses, refers to counseling or community service instead of prosecution.

Legal Aid

Every juvenile entitled to legal representation from arrest stage.

Date: _____

Day: _____

C Ethical

Guidelines:

a Child-Friendly

Approach: Use simple language, avoid intimidating environments. No harsh tones or aggressive questioning.

b Rehabilitation Focus

Investigate underlying causes: family issues, poverty, peer pressure not just guilt establishment.

c Sensitivity

Recognize juveniles are easily influenced and

Date: _____

Day: _____

may not understand rights - Avoid coerced confessions.

d Best interest Principle

Every decisions must prioritize juvenile's welfare over procedural convenience.

e Trauma-Informed

Many juvenile offenders are abuse victims themselves. Avoid re-traumatization during investigation.

f Minimal Intervention

Arrest as last resort. Prefer summons or parental custody when possible.

Date: _____

Day: _____

D Examples:

a Example - 1

A 15 years old caught shoplifting should be investigated with parents present, motivation explored (poverty/peer pressure) and diverted to community service with restitution to shopkeeper rather than formal prosecution.

b Example - 2

A 16 years old girl found with drugs must be investigated by female officer with mother present treated as potential exploiter.

Date: _____

Day: _____

victim and referred
to rehabilitation center
& rather than criminal
prosecution.

E Implementation

Challenges

Despite
legal frameworks, Pakistan
faces gaps - police
lacks juvenile training,
insufficient observation
homes, cultural preference
for harsh treatment,
confidentiality breaches
through media.

F Conclusion

Juvenile
investigation must balance
accountability with
rehabilitation. Legal

Date: _____

Day: _____

Safeguards (parental presence, confidentiality, separate treatment) combined with ethical approaches (child welfare focus, trauma-informed methods) aim to reintegrate juveniles as productive citizens. Police training in child psychology remains essential for humane, effective investigation.

Q No. 9

Write a

short note on

1 cyberspace and youth crime

2 Smuggling as a transnational crime.

Date: _____

Day: _____

1 Cyber Space and Youth Crime

a Introduction:

Cyber space creates new avenues for youth criminality. Young people's digital fluency with limited legal awareness makes them vulnerable to cyber offenses.

b Common Youth Cybercrimes:

Cyberbullying through social media causing psychological harm. Hacking accounts and websites as challenges. Online fraud via fake profiles and phishing.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Identity theft for financial gain.

c Causes:

Easy unsupervised internet access. Online anonymity reduces fear of consequences. Peer pressure in online communities.

Lack of awareness about cybercrime and like

PECA 2016. Thrill-seeking behavior and technological curiosity.

d Consequences:

Legal prosecution under PECA 2016. Social stigma and reputation damage.

Psychological impact including guilt. Educational disruption. Criminal record affecting future.

Date: _____

Day: _____

opportunities.

e Prevention

Digital literacy education
in schools.

parental monitoring and
communication.

Strict but age appropriate
enforcement. Counseling
and rehabilitation

programs. public awareness
campaigns about cyber
safety.

f Conclusion

Youth cybercrime
requires balanced approach
combining education parental
involvement, and rehabilitative
justice rather than
purely punitive
measures.



Date: _____

Day: _____

2

Smuggling as a Transnational Crime

a Introduction

Smuggling involves illegal transportation of goods, people, or contraband across borders, violating customs laws and threatening national security and economy.

b Types

Drug Smuggling
narcotics trafficking
Pakistan as transit route
from Afghanistan.

Human **Smuggling** -
illegal migration for fees.
Arms Smuggling.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Weapons fueling terrorism.
Goods Smuggling
Consumer products evading
duties. Wildlife smuggling
endangered species
trafficking.

c Transnational Nature

Requires cross-border
networks spanning multiple
countries. Organized
Criminal groups coordinate
operations.

Corruption of border
officials facilitates
movement. Different
legal systems create
prosecution challenges.

d Impact:

(i) Economic: Revenue loss,

Date: _____

Day: _____

Unfair competition,
Underground economy.

(ii) **Security:** Funds
terrorism, increases
violence, compromises
borders.

(iii) **Social:** Deaths in
human smuggling, drug
addiction, erodes rule
of law.

e **Pakistan Context:**

Long porous borders
with Afghanistan and
Iran. Afghan Transit
Trade misused. Tribal
areas traditionally
involved. Weak border
management and corruption
facilitate smuggling.

f Control Measures:

Modern border surveillance and biometric systems.

International cooperation through treaties and intelligence sharing.

Strict anti-smuggling laws with heavy penalties.

Strengthen Anti-smuggling organizations.

Reduce duty rates to decrease incentives.

Provide alternative livelihoods.

g Conclusion

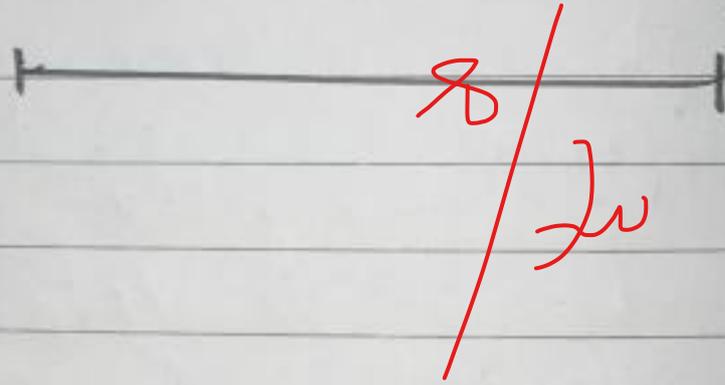
Smuggling requires coordinated international response.

Pakistan needs comprehensive strategy

Date: _____

Day: _____

Combining border security,
legal reforms, regional
cooperation, and addressing
socioeconomic factors
driving smuggling.



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NEED IMPROVEMENT IN PRESENTATION
SKILLS
THEORETICAL APPLICATION IS MISSING
IN ANSWERS WHICH IS VERY IMP