

READY RECKONER CRIMINOLOGY

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(SECTION I)
TOPIC: Understanding Criminology

1. Introduction: Criminology is the scientific study of crime, criminal behavior, and the legal system's response to crime. It examines the causes, patterns, and consequences of crime, aiming to develop effective crime prevention strategies. Criminology is an interdisciplinary field that incorporates sociology, psychology, law, and forensic science. It helps policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and legal professionals understand criminal behavior and devise effective crime control measures.

2. Definition:

"The study of the causes of crime and its prevention." (Cesare Lombroso)

- Lombroso is considered the father of modern criminology due to his theory that criminality is inherited and can be identified through physical characteristics.

Fun Fact: Criminals are often their own worst enemies—literally!

"In 2016, a burglar in Italy tried to rob a shop but got trapped inside. Instead of escaping, he decided to call the police on himself for help! When they arrived, they arrested him."

3. Origin of Criminology

The term criminology is derived from:

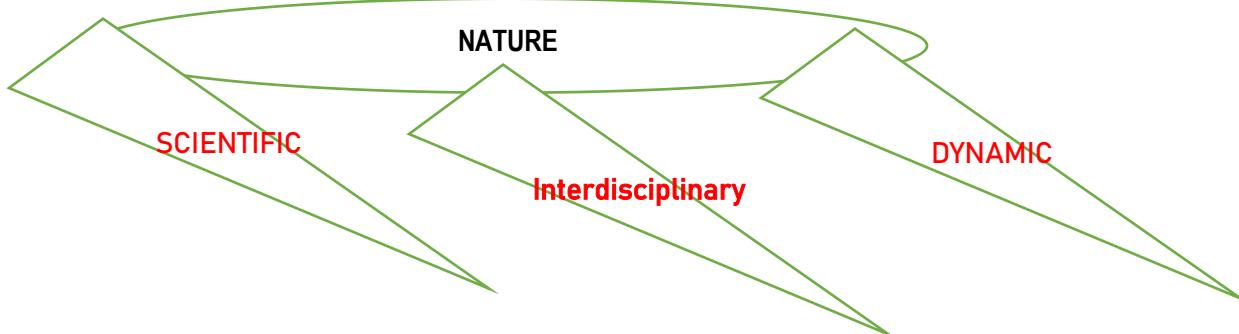
Greek: Crimen (Accusation)

Latin: Logia (Study)

Historically, crime was explained through religious and supernatural beliefs. In the 18th century, scholars began studying crime scientifically, leading to the emergence of criminology as a formal discipline.

4. Nature and Scope of Criminology

Criminology is both theoretical and applied in nature. It seeks to understand crime through various perspectives and applies this knowledge to prevent and control criminal behavior.

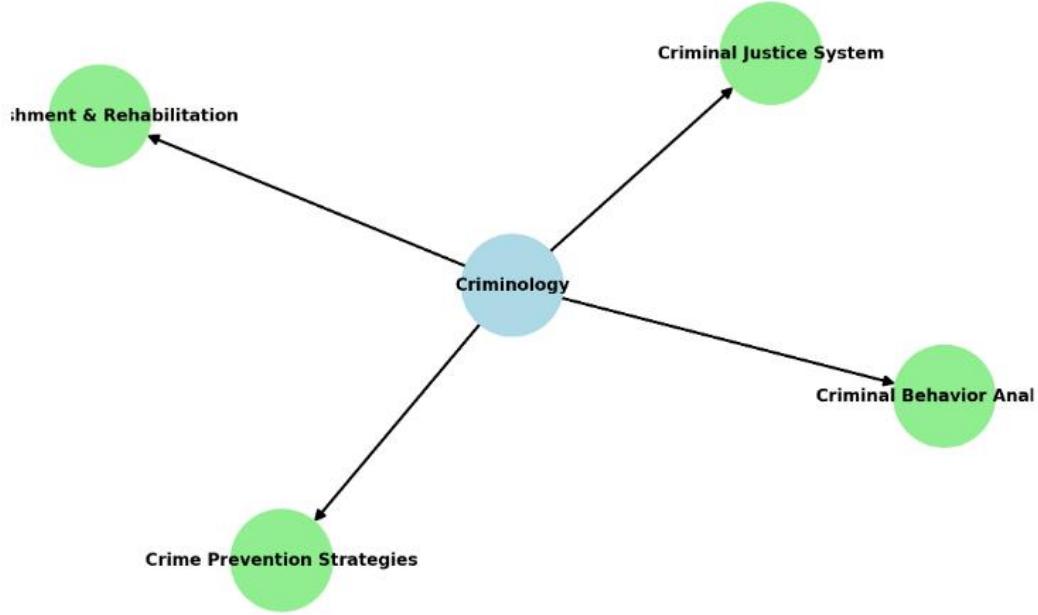


The scientific approach in criminology relies on empirical research and data analysis to understand crime patterns, criminal behavior, and the effectiveness of law enforcement strategies. By utilizing statistical methods and evidence-based studies, criminologists can develop theories and policies that contribute to crime prevention and justice system improvements.

Criminology is an interdisciplinary field that integrates knowledge from various disciplines, including sociology, psychology, law, and forensic science. This broad perspective allows criminologists to examine crime from multiple angles, understanding the social, psychological, and legal factors that influence criminal behavior and justice system responses.

As a dynamic field, criminology continuously evolves with societal changes and technological advancements. New forms of crime, such as cybercrime, require innovative approaches to investigation and prevention. Additionally, shifts in social attitudes and legal frameworks shape how crime is defined, studied, and addressed over time.

Scope of Criminology:



Criminology covers a wide range of topics, including criminal behavior analysis, which focuses on understanding why individuals commit crimes. It also involves crime prevention strategies aimed at developing policies to reduce crime. Additionally, criminology examines punishment and rehabilitation by studying the effectiveness of different legal sanctions. Lastly, it analyzes the criminal justice system, exploring the roles of law enforcement, courts, and correctional institutions in maintaining justice and public safety.

5. Sub-branches of Criminology

- A. **Theoretical Criminology** (Crime theories: classical, positivist, critical)
- B. **Penology** (Punishment, prisons, rehabilitation)
- C. **Victimology** (Victims' psychological, social, and legal issues)
- D. **Forensic Criminology** (Crime scene analysis, forensic science)
- E. **Sociological Criminology** (Social structures and crime)
- F. **Psychological Criminology** (Mental and emotional aspects of crime)
- G. **Comparative Criminology** (Crime patterns across societies)
- H. **Cyber Criminology** (Internet crimes: hacking, fraud, cyberbullying)

6. Status of Criminology as a Discipline in Pakistan:

Criminology in Pakistan is an emerging but underdeveloped discipline, gradually gaining recognition in academia and law enforcement. Over the past decade, a few universities have introduced criminology as a degree program, yet it remains a niche field. Institutions such as the University of Karachi, Punjab University, and Quaid-e-Azam University offer bachelor's, master's, and even doctoral programs in criminology. However, many universities still lack dedicated criminology departments, and the subject is not widely integrated into mainstream social sciences.

Despite its academic presence, the professional scope of criminology in Pakistan remains limited. Law enforcement agencies, including the FIA, police, and NAB, often prefer candidates from law, political science, or public administration backgrounds rather than criminology graduates. However, there is a growing interest in criminology expertise, particularly in specialized areas such as cybercrime, forensic investigation, and criminal profiling. NGOs and private organizations working in human rights and criminal justice reform have also started hiring criminology professionals, although opportunities remain scarce compared to more established disciplines.

Institutional recognition of criminology is still in its infancy. It is not a mandatory subject in civil services exams, and its integration into law enforcement training programs is minimal. While forensic science agencies like the Punjab Forensic Science Agency (PFSA) and Sindh Forensic Science Laboratory have started utilizing criminological knowledge, these efforts remain fragmented. The absence of a dedicated regulatory body for criminology further hinders its development as a structured profession.

Several challenges obstruct the growth of criminology in Pakistan. A significant lack of awareness about the field prevents students from pursuing it as a career. Additionally, local research on criminology is scarce, with universities and policymakers relying largely on Western studies that do not always align with Pakistan's socio-cultural context. The weak linkage between academia and law enforcement agencies further limits job opportunities for criminology graduates. Without institutional backing, the discipline struggles to establish itself as a viable career option.

Nevertheless, the future of criminology in Pakistan holds promise. The rise of cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar offenses has created a demand for specialized criminal investigators and forensic experts. As law enforcement agencies modernize and forensic sciences gain importance, criminology may become more relevant. Expanding academic programs, increasing awareness, and strengthening industry linkages could help criminology evolve into a mainstream discipline, playing a crucial role in Pakistan's criminal justice system.

7. Conclusion: Criminology plays a crucial role in understanding, preventing, and responding to crime. By studying criminal behavior, law enforcement agencies and policymakers can implement effective crime prevention strategies. With the rise of new forms of crime, such as cybercrime and organized crime, criminology continues to evolve, making it a dynamic and essential field for society.

Students Notes:

MUSAIRISTIC

Topic: Crime and Criminals: An Introduction

Introduction: Crime is a violation of laws established by a society to maintain order and protect citizens. Criminal acts can range from minor offenses like petty theft to severe crimes such as murder or organized criminal activities. The study of criminals and their behavior is essential for understanding the causes of crime and devising effective law enforcement and rehabilitation strategies.

"A society that presumes guilt rather than innocence will quickly see its freedoms erode." – Noam Chomsky

Criminals can be categorized based on their intent, frequency, and involvement in unlawful activities. Below are the primary types of criminals:

1. Occasional Criminals

These individuals commit crimes sporadically, often due to situational factors rather than a deep-seated criminal tendency. They may break the law due to peer pressure, financial distress, or momentary lapse in judgment but do not have a habitual criminal mindset as;

- A person shoplifting due to financial difficulty but not engaging in repeated theft.
- A driver committing hit-and-run in a panic but otherwise obeying laws.

2. Habitual Criminals

Habitual criminals repeatedly engage in unlawful acts and have a pattern of criminal behavior. These individuals often have a history of multiple arrests and convictions, showing a consistent disregard for the law. As;

- A pickpocket who has been arrested multiple times for theft.
- A repeat offender involved in drug-related crimes.

3. Professional Criminals

These individuals make a career out of crime, using specialized skills to commit offenses for financial gain. Unlike occasional or habitual criminals, professional criminals carefully plan their activities and often evade law enforcement for extended periods. As;

- A skilled bank robber who carefully plans heists.
- Cybercriminals engaging in identity theft and hacking for monetary benefits.

4. White-Collar Criminals

White-collar criminals commit non-violent crimes, typically in professional or business settings, for financial gain. These offenses usually involve deceit, fraud, or manipulation. They are often committed by people in positions of trust and authority. As;

- A company executive embezzling funds.
- A tax consultant falsifying tax returns for personal benefit.

5. Organized Criminals

Organized criminals operate in structured groups, often engaging in large-scale illegal activities. These groups have a hierarchical setup and engage in activities like drug trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling. As;

- The Italian Mafia engaging in extortion and illegal gambling.

- Drug cartels smuggling narcotics across borders.

6. Corporate Criminals

Corporate criminals are companies or individuals within businesses who commit crimes that benefit the corporation. Their actions can harm employees, consumers, or the environment.

- A pharmaceutical company hiding harmful side effects of a drug to maximize profits.

- A car manufacturer covering up safety defects to avoid recalls.

Type of Criminal	Description	Examples
Occasional Criminals	<i>Commit crimes sporadically due to situational factors rather than a criminal mindset.</i>	- A person fraudulently using someone's credit card in desperation but not repeating the act.
Habitual Criminals	<i>Engage in repeated unlawful acts, showing a pattern of criminal behavior.</i>	- A street racer with multiple reckless driving charges.
Professional Criminals	<i>Commit crimes as a career, using specialized skills to evade law enforcement.</i>	- A counterfeiter producing fake currency for large-scale distribution.
White-Collar Criminals	<i>Commit non-violent crimes in professional settings for financial gain through fraud or deceit.</i>	- An insurance agent fabricating fake claims to collect payouts.
Organized Criminals	<i>Operate in structured groups engaging in large-scale illegal activities.</i>	- A syndicate controlling illegal arms trade in multiple countries.
Corporate Criminals	<i>Commit crimes within businesses, often harming employees, consumers, or the environment.</i>	- A construction company using substandard materials to cut costs, endangering lives.

Conclusion: Understanding different types of criminals helps in formulating effective legal and corrective measures. While occasional criminals may be rehabilitated easily, professional and organized criminals require strict law enforcement strategies. Addressing white-collar and corporate crimes also demands strong regulatory frameworks and legal accountability.

Student's Notes:

Topic: Crime and Criminality: (Theoretical Perspectives)

Introduction: Criminal behavior has been a subject of study for centuries, with scholars trying to understand the root causes of crime. Several theories have been developed to explain why individuals engage in criminal activities. These theories generally fall into three broad categories: biological, psychological, and sociological. Each offers a unique perspective on crime causation, highlighting the role of genetics, mental health, and social influences.

1. Biological Theory of Criminal Behavior:

The biological theory suggests that criminal behavior is influenced by genetic, neurological, and physiological factors. It assumes that some individuals have biological predispositions that make them more likely to commit crimes.

Studies that Support Biological Theory:

Twin and Adoption Studies: Research has shown that identical twins are more likely to have similar criminal tendencies than fraternal twins, suggesting a genetic link to criminal behavior.

Cesare Lombroso's Atavism Theory:

Lombroso, an Italian criminologist, proposed that criminals have primitive features like large jaws, high cheekbones, and asymmetrical faces, which make them biologically different from law-abiding citizens.

Modern biological explanations focus on genetics, brain structure, hormonal imbalances, and neurochemical influences. Some researchers argue that low levels of serotonin, high testosterone levels, or abnormalities in the prefrontal cortex can increase aggression and impulsivity, leading to criminal behavior.

The MAOA Gene ("Warrior Gene")

Hypothesis: Some studies indicate that individuals with a variation of the MAOA gene, which regulates neurotransmitters like dopamine and serotonin, may have a higher tendency for aggressive and antisocial behavior.

DID YOU KNOW?

The "Warrior Gene" Excuse: Some people blame their MAOA gene for aggressive behavior, but imagine using it as a legal defense: "Your Honor, it's not me—it's my DNA!"

2. Psychological Theory of Criminal Behavior: Psychological theories focus on individual mental processes, personality traits, and behavioral conditioning as causes of criminal behavior. These theories suggest that crime results from personality disorders, cognitive distortions, or environmental influences during childhood. Psychological explanations also consider how individuals learn deviant behavior and how mental illnesses contribute to criminality.

Studies that Support Psychological Theory:

Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory: Freud believed that unresolved childhood conflicts, especially those involving the id (instincts), ego (reality), and superego (morality), can lead to criminal behavior. For example, an overactive id may lead to impulsive and aggressive crimes.

Personality Disorders and Crime: Individuals with antisocial personality disorder (APD) often display traits like lack of empathy, deceitfulness, and impulsivity, making them more likely to engage in criminal activities.

Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory: Bandura argued that people learn criminal behavior by observing others. For instance, children who witness domestic violence may grow up believing that aggression is an acceptable way to resolve conflicts.

3. Sociological Theory of Criminal Behavior: Sociological theories focus on social structures, cultural influences, and economic conditions that contribute to crime. These theories suggest that crime is not just a result of individual characteristics but is shaped by societal factors such as poverty, lack of education, peer pressure, and discrimination.

Studies that Support Psychological Theory:

Broken Windows Theory: Theory suggests that visible disorder (e.g., vandalism, graffiti) leads to increased crime. In 1969, Philip Zimbardo's experiment placed abandoned cars in different neighborhoods. The car in a high-crime area was quickly vandalized, while the untouched car in a low-crime area was only damaged after its window was broken. This supported the idea that minor disorder encourages further crime.

Robert Merton's Strain Theory: Merton suggested that individuals turn to crime when they are unable to achieve socially accepted goals (e.g., wealth, success) through legitimate means

Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association Theory: Sutherland believed that criminal behavior is learned through interactions with others.

Caught in Act Experiment: Children who had been under good parenting did not participate in wrong activities but those with permissive parenting did.

Conclusion: Each theory provides valuable insights into the causes of criminal behavior. Biological theories emphasize genetics and brain function, psychological theories focus on personality and mental health, and sociological theories highlight social influences and economic conditions. A comprehensive understanding of crime requires considering all these perspectives to develop effective crime prevention and rehabilitation strategies.

Student's Notes:

MUSAIRISTIC

Topic: Islamic Perspective of Crime

Introduction: The world's perspective on crime varies based on geography, culture, and legal systems. For instance, alcohol consumption is prohibited in Pakistan and many Muslim countries, while in countries like the United States, it is allowed with age restrictions. However, from an Islamic perspective, crime is defined by the Quran and Sunnah, regardless of geographical location. Laws and punishments are pre-defined in Islamic teachings, and any action that contradicts them is considered a crime.

Types of Crime in Islam:

1. Hudood Crimes:

- ✓ Crimes against Allah
- ✓ There is fixed Punishment

-Alcohol: 80 lashes
-Adultery: 100 lashes
Or
Stoning to death

2. Qisas Crime:

- ✓ Against Individuals
- ✓ Punishment determined by Shariah

Murder:

Qisas
or
Diyat
Theft: Chopping of hand

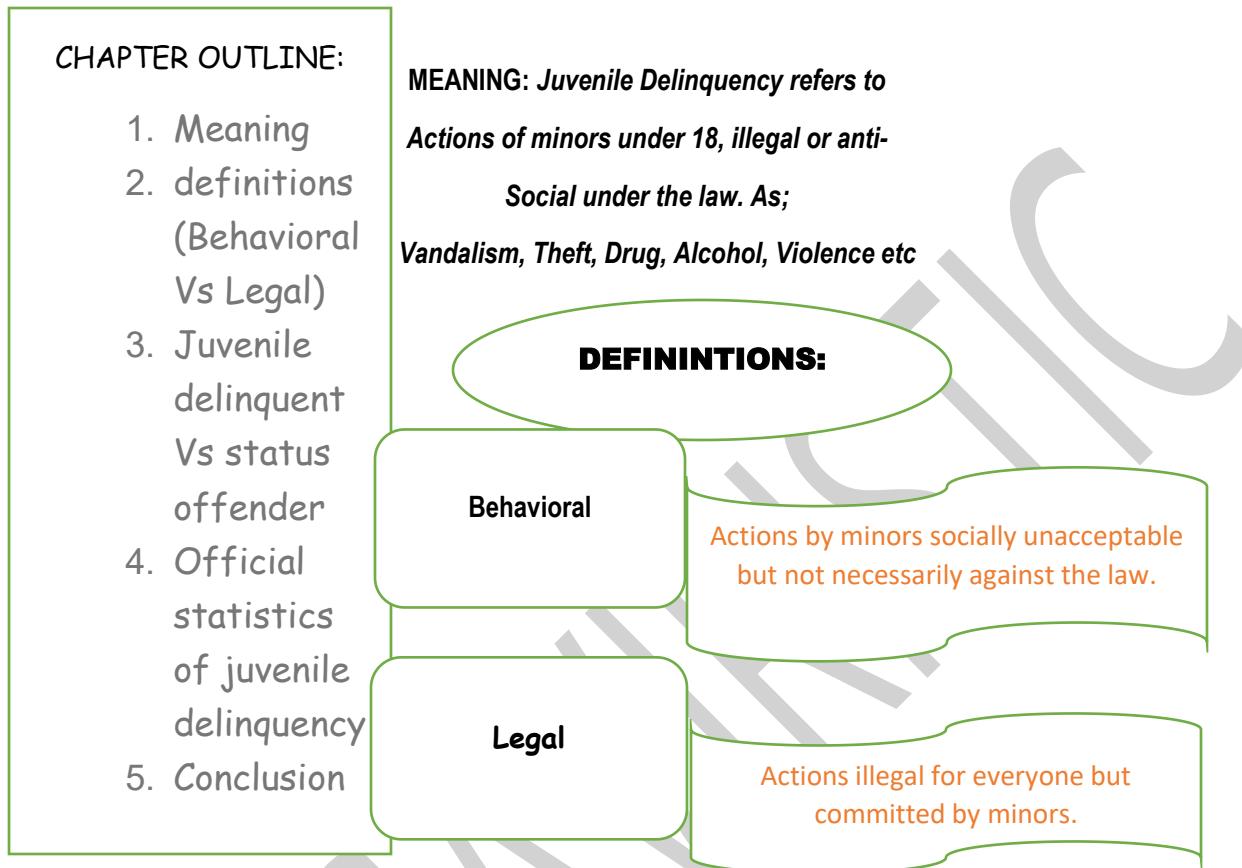
Tazir Crimes: Not clearly defined in Quran or Sunnah

Bribery, Fraud
& Embezzlement

Student's Notes:

SECTION-II

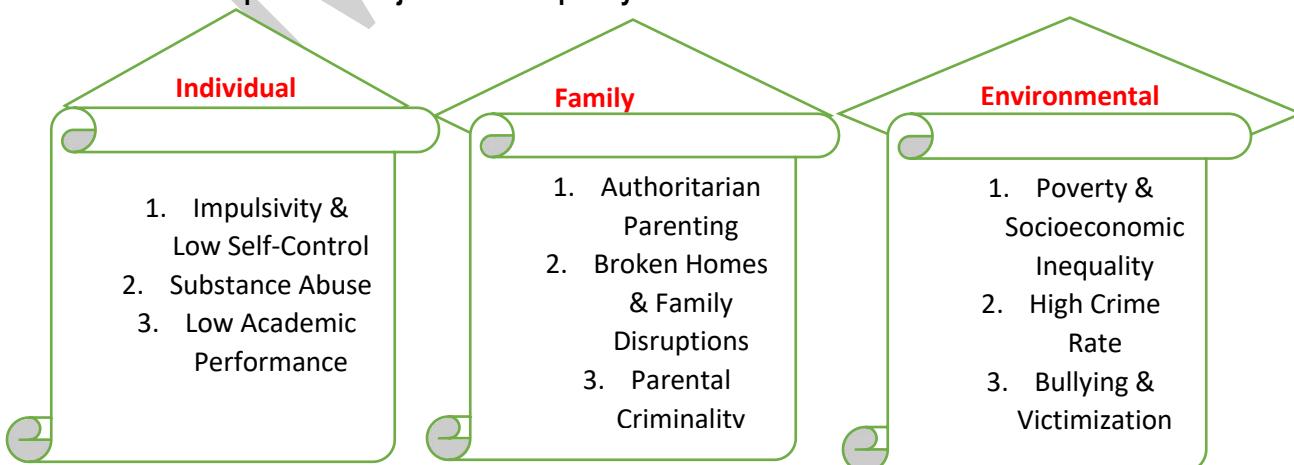
TOPIC: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



Juvenile Delinquency is further subdivided into two sub-types;

i. Repeat Offenders	ii. Age Specific Offenders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Also called life course persistent offenders ✓ They begin showing signs during adolescence. ✓ They continue offence even after adulthood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin during adolescence • The criminal behavior ends when they enter adulthood

Risk factors/ predictors of juvenile delinquency:



Juvenile Delinquent vs. Status Offender

A juvenile delinquent is a minor who engages in criminal behavior that would be considered illegal regardless of age. These offenses include acts such as robbery, assault, burglary, and drug possession. Juvenile delinquents are typically subject to formal legal proceedings, and depending on the severity of the crime, they may face penalties such as probation, community service, or even confinement in juvenile detention centers. The legal system handles these cases with the goal of rehabilitation rather than punishment, but serious or repeated offenses can lead to harsher consequences. On the other hand, a status offender is a minor who commits an act that is only deemed illegal due to their age. These offenses include truancy, underage drinking, running away from home, or violating curfew laws. Unlike juvenile delinquents, status offenders are not usually processed through the criminal justice system but are instead handled by social services or family courts. The focus in these cases is on intervention and support, such as counseling or community programs, rather than punitive measures. The goal is to prevent further delinquency by addressing the underlying issues that lead to such behavior, such as family problems, school difficulties, or peer influence.

A juvenile is a minor who commit crime, that crime may be considered crime for both adults and minors. ie. Robbery, Assault

Status Offender is a minors who commits behavior illegal because of his age. ie. Truancy, smoking, curfew violation

Official Statistics of Juvenile Delinquency in PAKISTAN (2020-2025)

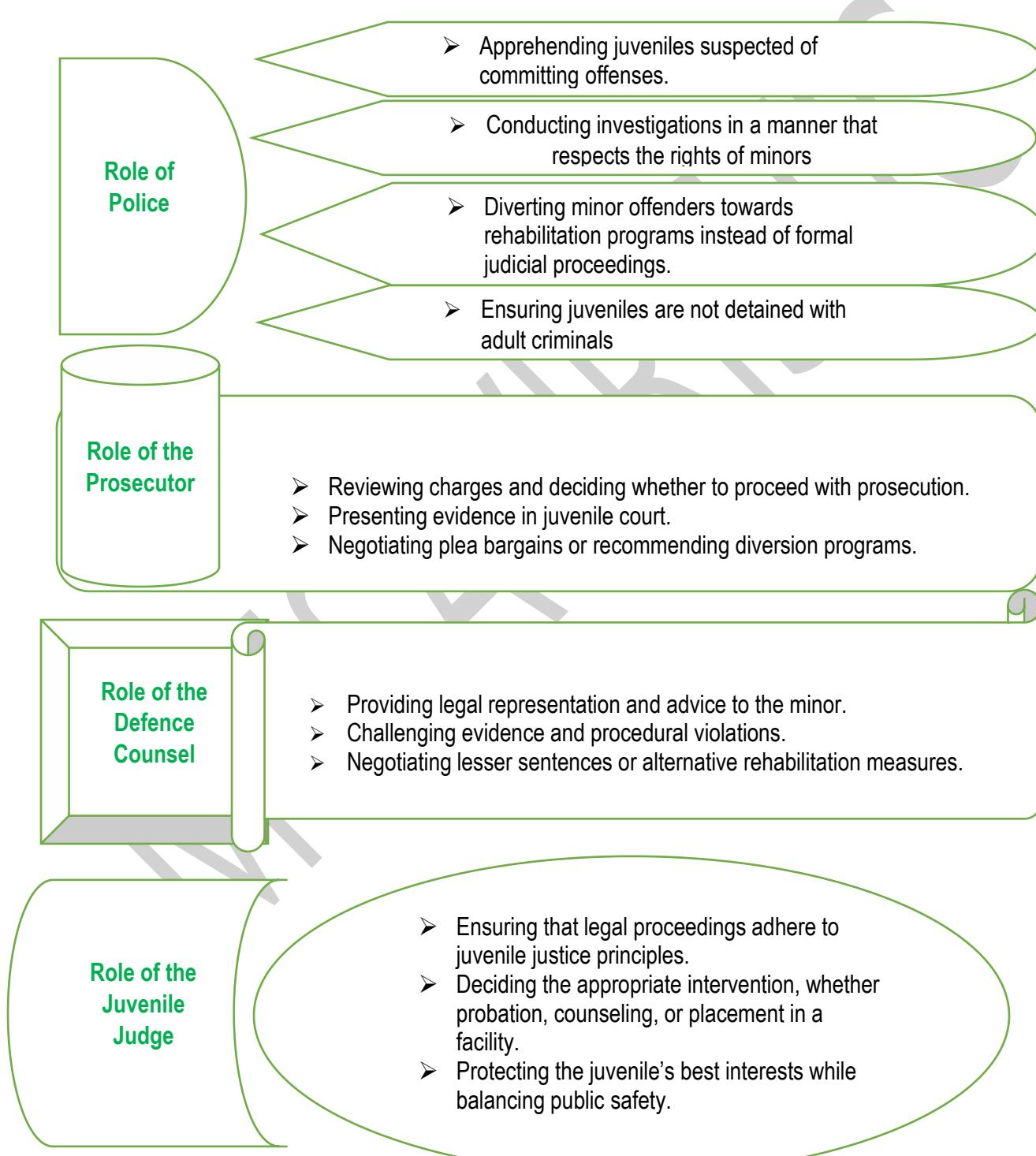
- ❖ The Nation on May 17, 2024 reports Eurasian Review and Analysis, about 1,400 juveniles are in prison, and 20 percent of them are girls.
- ❖ The total number of convicted and under trial juveniles imprisoned in various borstal institutes and jails of Punjab province was 645 as on 15 March 2022 (Prisons Department, Govt. of Punjab).
- ❖ The Nation Reports number of juveniles in Pakistan in 2020 were; Punjab 540, KPK 510, Sindh 260 and Balochistan 55.

Official Statistics of Juvenile Delinquency Worldwide:

- ❖ Worldwide about 193 000 homicides occur among youth 15–29 years of age each year, which is 40% of the total number of homicides globally each year.
- ❖ 7.5 lakh Juvenile got arrested in United States in 2020, U.S Department of Justice Reports.
- ❖ 46,798 offenders aged between 10 and 17 years proceeded against by police in Australia.

TOPIC: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Introduction: The Juvenile Justice System is a specialized legal framework designed to handle cases involving minors who are accused of committing offenses. Unlike the adult criminal justice system, which focuses on punishment, the juvenile justice system prioritizes rehabilitation, reintegration, and the protection of children's rights. The objective is to prevent recidivism and help juveniles become responsible members of society.



Role of the Juvenile Probation

- Monitoring compliance with court orders.
- Providing counseling and connecting juveniles with social services.
- Reporting progress or violations to the court.

Juvenile Court Process: *The juvenile court process consists of multiple stages, including:*

1. **Intake:** Authorities assess whether the case should proceed formally or be diverted to an alternative program.
2. **Detention Hearing:** Determines if the minor should remain in custody or be released.
3. **Adjudication:** A hearing where the court examines the evidence and determines whether the juvenile is guilty.
4. **Disposition:** The court imposes rehabilitation measures, probation, community service, or, in extreme cases, detention in a juvenile facility.

Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan: *Pakistan's juvenile justice system is governed primarily by the Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA), 2018, which replaced the outdated Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000. Key aspects include:*

- ✓ Establishing Juvenile Courts to handle minor-related cases separately.
- ✓ Prohibiting capital punishment and life imprisonment for juveniles.
- ✓ Ensuring legal representation and assigning probation officers for rehabilitation.
- ✓ Encouraging diversion programs to prevent the unnecessary detention of minors.
- ✓ Mandating separate detention facilities for juveniles to prevent their interaction with adult offenders.

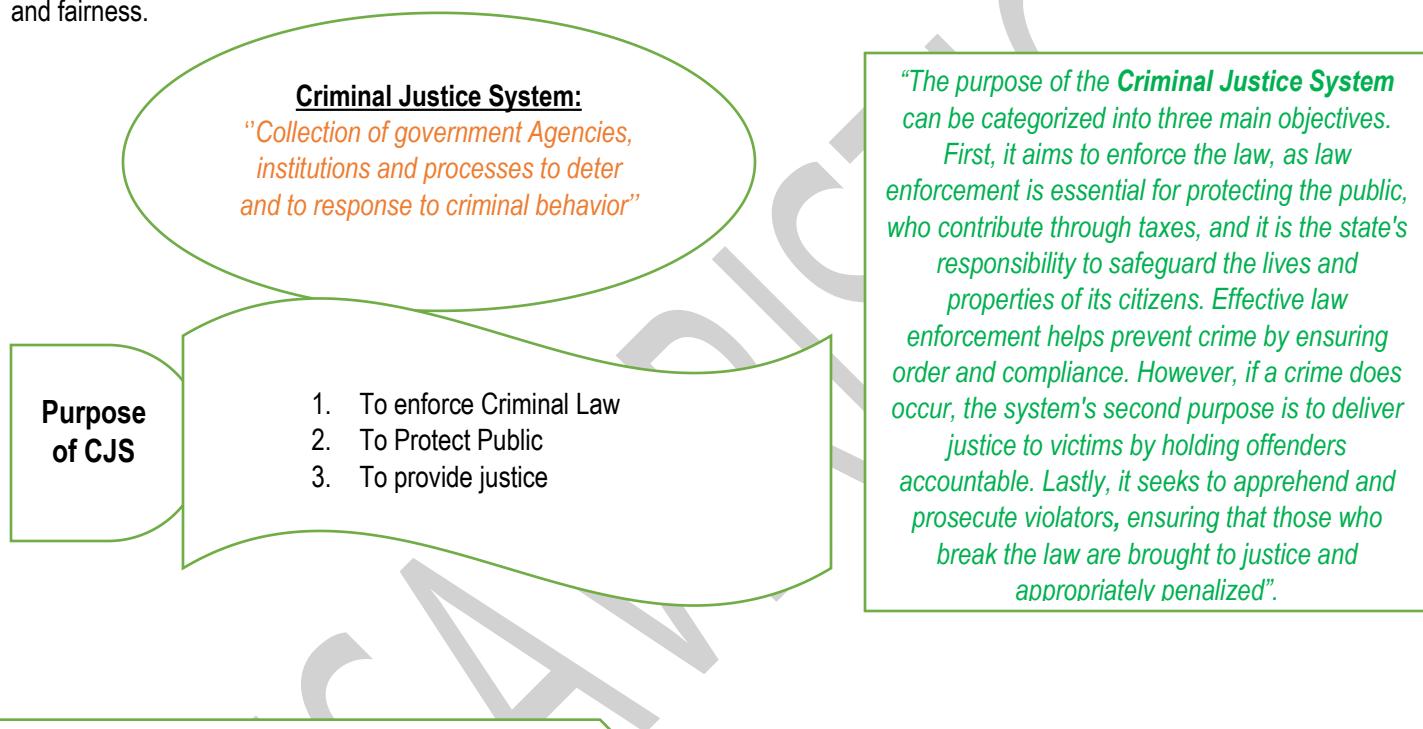
Despite these reforms, challenges persist, such as lack of proper implementation, delays in case proceedings, inadequate juvenile detention centers, and limited awareness of juvenile rights.

Conclusion: The juvenile justice system aims to rehabilitate young offenders while protecting society. Effective implementation, coupled with legal and social reforms, is necessary to uphold children's rights and ensure a fair justice system. In Pakistan, while progress has been made with the JJSA 2018, continued improvements in enforcement and awareness are needed to make juvenile justice more effective and just.

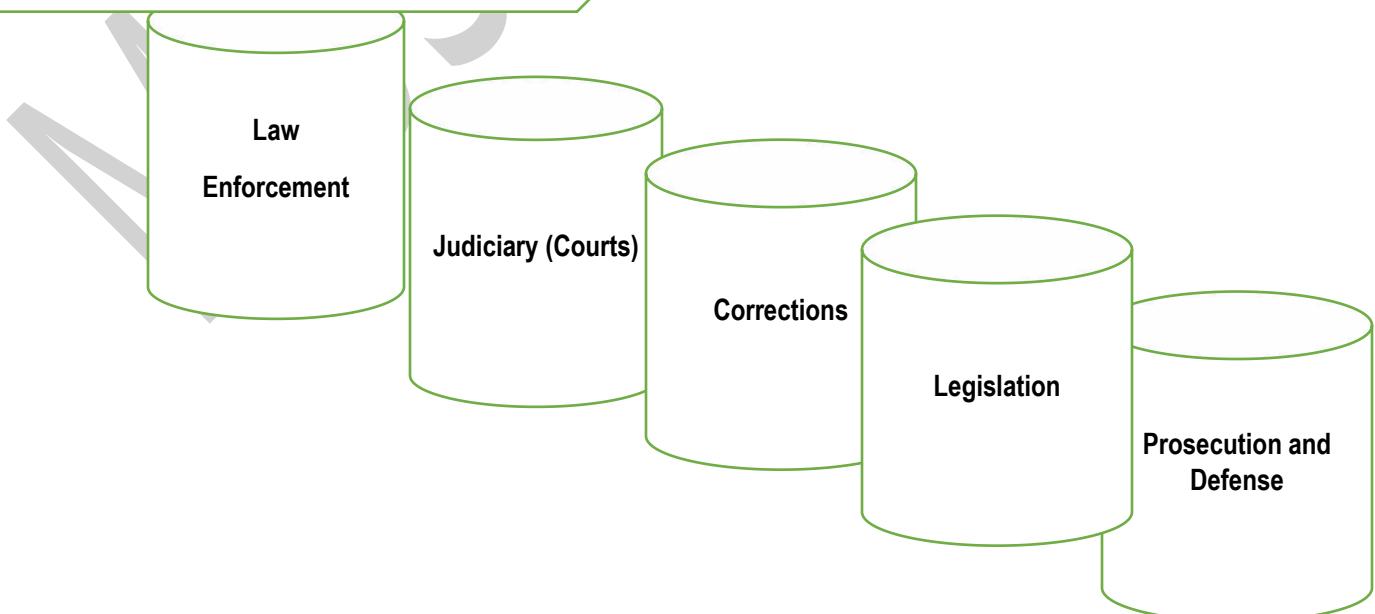
Student's Notes:

Topic: Criminal Justice System

Introduction: The Criminal Justice System (CJS) is a framework of laws, institutions, and processes designed to maintain social order, prevent crime, and ensure justice through fair trials and punishments. It comprises three main components: law enforcement, responsible for investigating crimes and apprehending offenders; the judiciary, which ensures fair trials, interprets laws, and delivers verdicts; and corrections, which oversees the rehabilitation, incarceration, or probation of convicted individuals. The system operates under constitutional and legal principles, ensuring due process, protection of rights, and deterrence of criminal activities. Challenges such as delays in justice, corruption, and overcrowded prisons often hinder its effectiveness, necessitating continuous reforms for efficiency and fairness.



COMPONENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:



1. Law Enforcement: Law enforcement agencies, such as the police and investigative bodies, play a crucial role in maintaining order and preventing crime. Their primary responsibilities include enforcing laws, investigating criminal activities, apprehending suspects, and ensuring public safety. Officers patrol communities, respond to emergencies, and gather evidence to support criminal cases. Effective law enforcement is the first step in the criminal justice system, as it ensures that crimes are addressed promptly and perpetrators are held accountable.

2. Judiciary (Courts): The judiciary is responsible for interpreting and applying the law to ensure justice is served. It consists of courts, judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys who oversee legal proceedings. Judges ensure fair trials, determine the guilt or innocence of defendants, and impose appropriate sentences. Prosecutors represent the state in bringing charges against offenders, while defense attorneys protect the rights of the accused. The judiciary plays a vital role in ensuring due process, upholding the rule of law, and delivering fair verdicts based on evidence and legal principles.

3. Corrections: The corrections system manages individuals who have been convicted of crimes and sentenced to imprisonment, probation, or rehabilitation programs. It includes prisons, parole boards, probation officers, and rehabilitation centers. The primary goal of corrections is not only to punish offenders but also to rehabilitate them and prevent future crimes. Rehabilitation programs focus on education, vocational training, and psychological counseling to help reintegrate offenders into society. Proper correctional facilities ensure that justice is served while also reducing recidivism rates.

4. Legislation: Legislation forms the foundation of the criminal justice system by defining crimes, prescribing punishments, and establishing legal procedures. Lawmakers create and amend laws based on societal needs, ensuring that justice remains relevant and effective. Legislators work closely with legal experts, law enforcement, and judicial bodies to draft policies that address crime prevention and punishment. Without clear and just laws, the criminal justice system would lack direction and consistency in its enforcement and application.

5. Prosecution and Defense: The prosecution and defense are two key parties in the judicial process. The prosecution, typically representing the state, is responsible for presenting evidence against the accused and proving their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Prosecutors work closely with law enforcement to build strong cases. On the other hand, the defense represents the accused and ensures their legal rights are protected. Defense attorneys challenge the prosecution's evidence, provide legal counsel, and seek fair treatment for their clients. This balance between prosecution and defense ensures a fair trial and prevents wrongful convictions.

Trial and Conviction of Offenders (Pictorial Presentation)



Scene 1:

The Crime: Late at night, a masked bikers snatched wallet and a phone from Mr. X while putting serious injuries to him.



Scene 2: The Arrest

*Two days later, detectives identify a suspect through CCTV footage. They tracked one person down at an apartment and arrested him. "You're under arrest for robbery," an officer states, reading him his rights. **



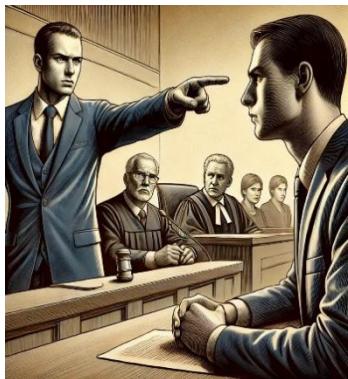
Scene 3: The Trial Begins

In a packed courtroom, the judge takes their seat. The prosecutor stands and formally announces the charges against the accused. The defense lawyer remains calm, ready to counter.



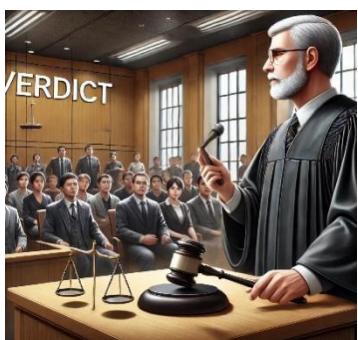
Scene 4: Presentation of Evidence

The prosecution presents CCTV footage, eyewitness testimonies, and the stolen purse found in the accused's home. The defense challenges the credibility of the evidence, arguing possible misidentification



Scene 5: The Arguments

The prosecutor delivers a powerful closing statement: "The evidence is clear—this man is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." The defense counters, "There are inconsistencies in the case. My client deserves the benefit of the doubt."



Scene 6: The Verdict

The jury deliberates for hours before returning. The judge asks, "Has the jury reached a verdict?" The foreman stands. "Yes, Your Honor. We find the defendant... guilty."



Scene 7: Conviction & Sentencing

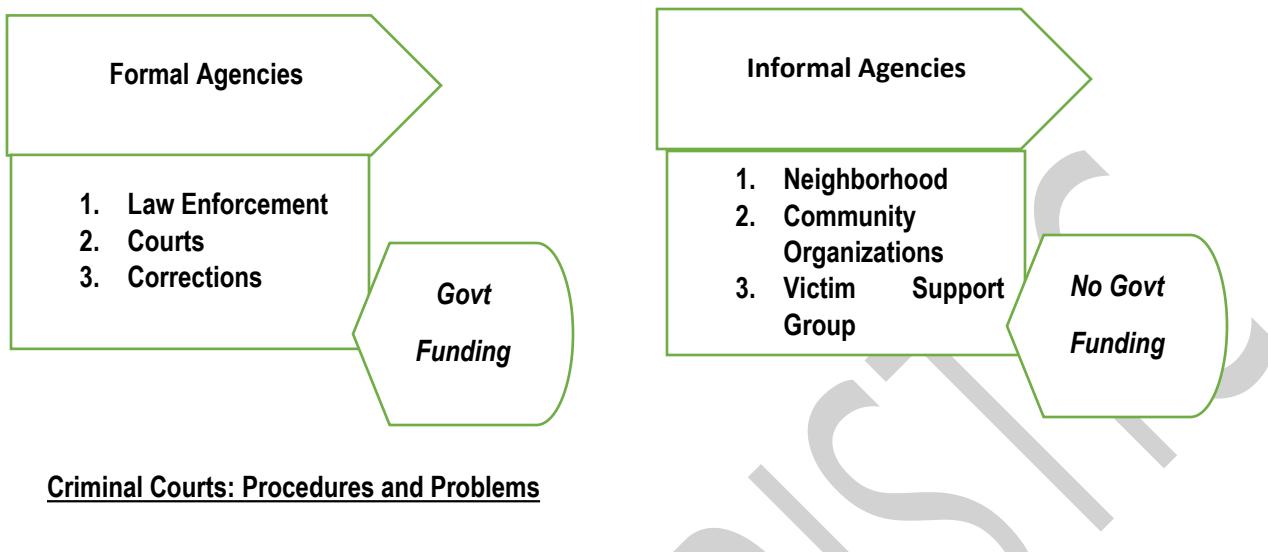
The judge looks sternly at the accused. "Based on the evidence, I sentence you to five years in prison." The gavel strikes the desk.



Scene 8: The Appeal

Days later, the defense lawyer files an appeal, arguing procedural errors in the trial. The case moves to a higher court, where the battle for justice continues...

Agencies of Criminal Justice System:



Criminal Courts: Procedures and Problems



Problem

- 1. Delayed Justice
- 2. Corruption and Inefficiencies
- 3. Witness Intimidation
- 4. Potential Bias
- 5. Issues in Jury Selection

Reforms in Criminal Courts Procedures:

- 1. Fast Track Courts
- 2. Specialized Investigative Units
- 3. Trainings for Law Enforcement
- 4. Simple Legal Procedures
- 5. Legal Aid Programs
- 6. Public Awareness Campaigns
- 7. Prison Decongestion
- 8. Rehabilitation Programs
- 9. Digital Court Systems
- 10. Forensic Advancements

Prison, Probation, Parole and Bail

Prison:

Prison is a secure facility where individuals convicted of crimes serve their sentences. It is a form of punitive detention used for rehabilitation, deterrence, and punishment.

Types of Prisons:

- i. **Jail vs. Prison:** Jails hold individuals awaiting trial or serving short sentences, while prisons house convicted criminals serving longer sentences.
- ii. **Minimum, Medium, and Maximum Security Prisons:** The level of security depends on the nature of the crime and the risk posed by the inmate.
- iii. **Special Prisons:** Some facilities cater to specific categories, such as juvenile detention centers, military prisons, or psychiatric prisons.

Probation:

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment where a court allows a convicted person to remain in the community under supervision and certain conditions. It is often granted for less severe crimes or first-time offenders.

Types of Probation:

- i. **Supervised Probation:** The individual must regularly report to a probation officer.
- ii. **Unsupervised Probation:** The individual does not need direct supervision but must avoid legal trouble.
- iii. **Community Service Probation:** The individual is required to perform community service instead of jail time.
- iv. **Intensive Probation:** Stricter monitoring, including house arrest or electronic monitoring.

Parole is the conditional release of a prisoner before completing their full sentence. A parole board evaluates the prisoner's behavior, risk to society, and rehabilitation progress before granting parole.

Parole:

Types of Parole:

- i. **Mandatory Parole:** An automatic release after serving a portion of the sentence, based on good behavior.
- ii. **Discretionary Parole:** Granted by a parole board after evaluating the prisoner's case.
- iii. **Medical Parole:** Given to prisoners with serious health issues.

Bail:

Bail is a temporary release of an accused person from custody in exchange for money or property, ensuring that they will appear in court for their trial.

Types of Bail:

- i. **Cash Bail**: The accused pays the full bail amount in cash.
- ii. **Surety Bail**: A third party (such as a bail bond agency) guarantees the bail amount.
- iii. **Recognizance Release (Personal Bond)**: The accused is released based on their promise to appear in court, without money involved.
- iv. **Property Bond**: The accused or a guarantor pledges property as collateral for bail.

Aspect	Prison	Probation	Parole	Bail
Definition	Confinement after conviction	Alternative to prison with supervision	Early release from prison with conditions	Temporary release before trial
Time of Application	After conviction	After conviction	After serving part of a sentence	Before trial
Supervision	Prison authorities	Probation officer	Parole officer	No direct supervision
Freedom Level	None (confined)	Conditional freedom	Conditional freedom	Full freedom (until trial)
Violations Consequence	Stay in prison	Possible imprisonment	Return to prison	Arrest and bail forfeited
Who Qualifies?	Convicted criminals	First-time or minor offenders	Well-behaved prisoners	Accused persons (before conviction)

Student's Notes:

Topic: Punitive and Reformative Treatment of Criminals

Introduction: The treatment of criminals has historically revolved around two main approaches: punitive and reformative. Each approach serves a different purpose in the justice system and reflects distinct philosophies regarding crime and punishment.

Punitive Treatment:

Punitive treatment focuses on imposing penalties on criminals as a means of retribution and deterrence. It aims to punish offenders and, in some cases, inflict physical pain to discourage future crimes. It can be classified into two main types:

Corporal Punishment

It involves the infliction of physical pain as a form of penalty.

- ✓ Flogging
- ✓ Caning
- ✓ Whipping
- ✓ Birching
- ✓ Stripping

Imprisonment

Imprisonment refers to the confinement of criminals in prison as a punishment for their offenses. The duration of imprisonment varies based on the severity of the crime committed.

Flogging: A person is beaten with a whip, rod, or similar instrument, usually on the back or buttocks.

Caning: A person is struck with a cane, typically made of rattan or another flexible material.

Whipping: person is struck with a whip, often made of leather or other flexible materials, typically on the back, buttocks, or other parts of the body.

Birching: person is struck with a birch rod, typically made from a bundle of twigs or branches, often from a

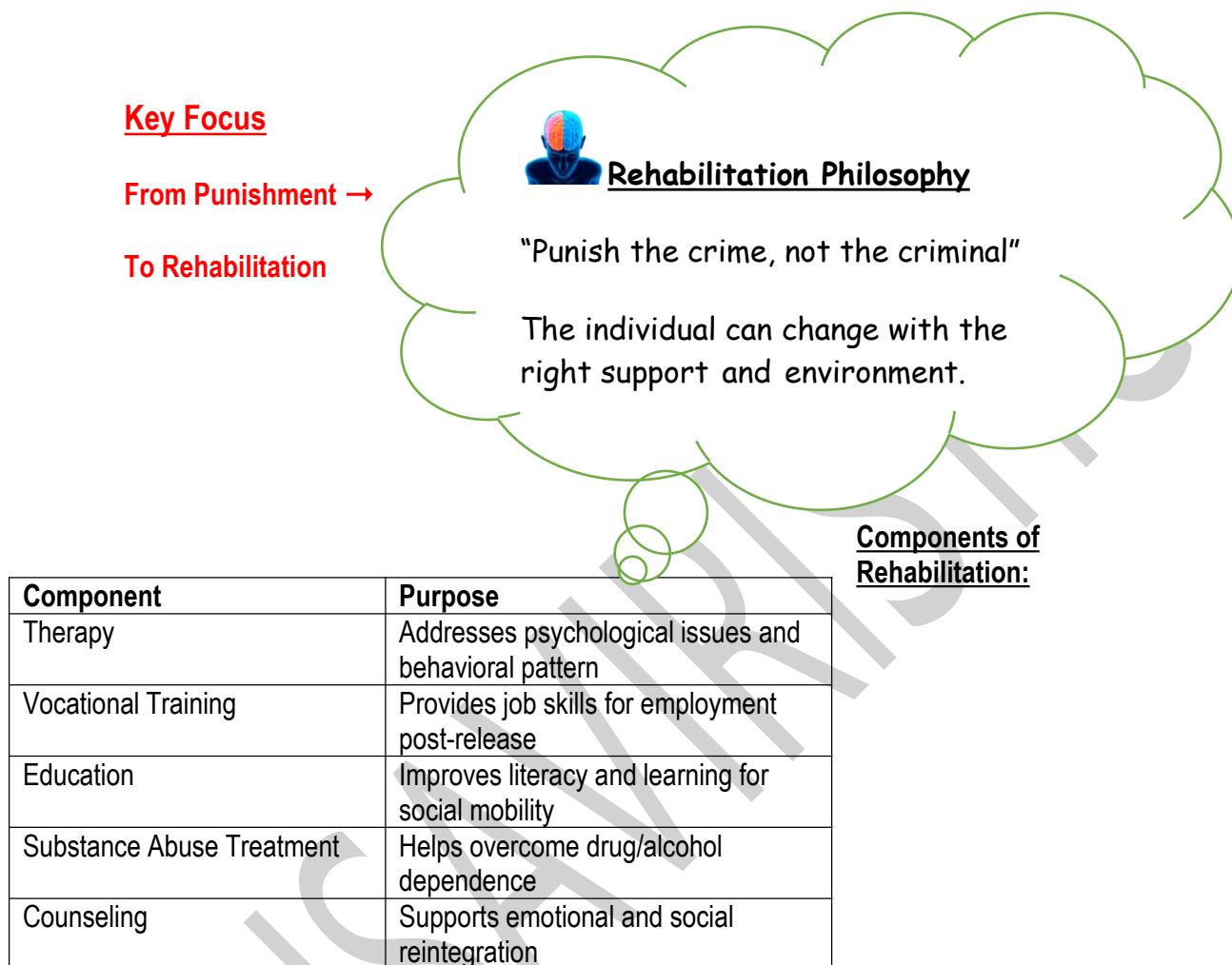
Stripping: The act of forcibly removing a person's clothing, usually in public or in front of others, as a form of humiliation or punishment.

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The primary objective of punitive treatment is to hold offenders accountable for their crimes by imposing appropriate penalties. In cases involving corporal punishment, it also serves to inflict physical pain as a means of retribution. Additionally, punitive measures are intended to deter individuals from engaging in criminal activities by instilling fear of consequences. Through these objectives, punitive treatment aims to maintain social order and discourage unlawful behavior.

Reformative Treatment: Reformative Treatment centers on the rehabilitation of criminals rather than punishment. Its primary goal is to reintegrate offenders into society as law-abiding and productive citizens.



Punitive and Reformatory Treatments: A Comparative Overview

In the realm of criminal justice, two prominent approaches to dealing with offenders are Punitive Treatment and Reformatory Treatment. Each represents a different philosophy and objective regarding how society should respond to criminal behavior.

Punitive Treatment is based on the idea of punishment as a means to enforce justice. Its primary aim is to penalize offenders through retribution and deterrence, thereby discouraging both the individual and society at large from engaging in criminal acts. This approach believes that fear of punishment acts as a strong deterrent to crime. Punitive treatment can be categorized into two main types: corporal punishment and imprisonment.

Corporal punishment involves inflicting physical pain on the offender. Common forms include flogging, caning, whipping, birching, and stripping. These methods are often criticized for their harshness but are still

practiced in certain jurisdictions as a deterrent mechanism. On the other hand, imprisonment confines offenders within a correctional facility. The duration of imprisonment typically depends on the gravity of the offense committed. Although less physically severe than corporal punishment, imprisonment still focuses on punishment by restricting the individual's liberty.

In contrast, Reformative Treatment shifts the focus from punishment to rehabilitation. This approach aims to reform and reintegrate offenders into society as law-abiding citizens. It operates on the belief that criminal behavior often arises from underlying social, psychological, or economic issues, and that these can be addressed through appropriate support and intervention. Reformative treatment thus sees the offender not merely as a wrongdoer but as an individual capable of change.

Rehabilitation under this model involves several components. Therapy is used to tackle psychological and emotional problems, while vocational training provides offenders with practical skills that can help them find employment upon release. Education enhances literacy and cognitive skills, fostering better decision-making and life choices. Substance abuse treatment is offered to those struggling with addiction, and counseling—both individual and group-based—helps offenders process their behavior and develop healthier relationships.

In summary, while punitive treatment focuses on enforcing justice through punishment and physical or institutional restrictions, reformative treatment seeks to heal, educate, and uplift the individual. Both approaches serve different functions within the justice system. However, modern perspectives increasingly emphasize reformative methods, recognizing that long-term social safety often depends on successfully rehabilitating offenders rather than simply punishing them.

Student's Notes:

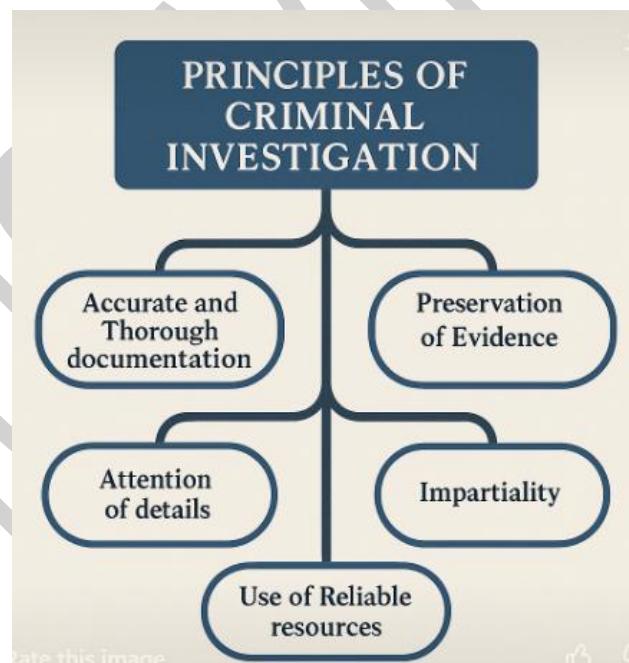
SECTION III CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Criminal investigation is an applied science that involves study of facts that are then used to inform criminal trials. (Wikipedia)

In other words, *it is a systematic process of collecting and analyzing evidence and information that surround a crime.*



Topic: Principles of Criminal Investigation:



- 1. Accurate and Thorough Documentation:** Documentation is one of the most critical aspects of a criminal investigation. Investigators must record every observation, action, and piece of evidence in a clear and precise manner. This includes written notes, sketches of the crime scene, photographs, video recordings, and official reports. Accurate documentation preserves the timeline and sequence of events,

enabling the court and investigators to reconstruct what happened. It also ensures transparency and accountability, making the investigation process reliable and trustworthy.

2. Preservation of Evidence: Preserving evidence is fundamental to the integrity of an investigation. Evidence must be handled properly from the moment it is collected until it is presented in court. This includes maintaining the chain of custody, which is a detailed log showing who handled the evidence, when, and for what purpose. Investigators use specific techniques such as labeling, sealing, and storing items in appropriate containers to prevent contamination or tampering. If evidence is not preserved correctly, it may be deemed inadmissible in court, potentially jeopardizing the entire case.

3. Attention to Detail: An effective criminal investigation demands a keen eye and careful attention to detail. Even the smallest piece of evidence—such as a footprint, a fiber, or a timestamp—can be crucial in solving a case. Investigators must thoroughly examine the crime scene, analyze every lead, and question every discrepancy. A meticulous approach reduces the risk of overlooking critical information and ensures that the investigation is comprehensive. Precision in observation and analysis often makes the difference between a solved case and an unsolved one.

4. Impartiality: Impartiality is essential to ensure that justice is served fairly. Investigators must remain neutral and objective, following the facts without letting personal beliefs, biases, or external pressures influence their decisions. Suspects and witnesses should be treated equally and fairly, and all leads must be pursued with the same level of seriousness. An impartial investigation builds public trust in the criminal justice system and helps prevent wrongful accusations or convictions.

5. Use of Reliable Resources: The credibility of an investigation largely depends on the reliability of the resources used. These resources include forensic laboratories, expert analysts, digital tools, databases, and trained personnel. Utilizing scientifically validated methods and skilled professionals ensures that the findings are accurate and legally sound. Advances in technology, such as DNA analysis and cyber forensics, have greatly improved the quality of criminal investigations. Investigators must ensure that all tools and sources meet professional standards to strengthen the case and support it in court.

Additional Principles:

In addition to the core principles listed, there are several other key principles and best practices that guide professional criminal investigations. These enhance effectiveness, uphold justice, and align investigations with legal and ethical standards.

6. Legality and Adherence to the Law: Investigators must always operate within the bounds of the law. All actions—such as searches, seizures, arrests, and interrogations—must comply with legal standards and constitutional rights. Failure to do so can lead to evidence being dismissed and cases being thrown out of court. This principle ensures due process and protects individual rights.

7. Timeliness: Time is a critical factor in any criminal investigation. Acting promptly helps preserve evidence, secure witnesses, and prevent suspects from fleeing. Delays can result in loss of evidence, fading memories, or compromised crime scenes. Investigators must strike a balance between speed and thoroughness to achieve results efficiently.

- 8. Coordination and Teamwork:** Most investigations involve multiple stakeholders—police officers, forensic experts, prosecutors, analysts, and sometimes even international agencies. Successful investigations require effective communication and coordination among these parties. Sharing information, assigning clear roles, and working collaboratively helps streamline the process and avoid duplication or conflict.
- 9. Ethical Conduct and Professionalism:** Investigators must maintain high ethical standards, including honesty, confidentiality, and accountability. They should avoid misconduct such as evidence tampering, coercing witnesses, or misrepresenting facts. Professionalism also includes dressing appropriately, maintaining composure, and interacting respectfully with all parties.
- 10. Victim and Witness Sensitivity:** A good investigator must approach victims and witnesses with compassion and respect. This involves protecting their identity when necessary, avoiding re-traumatization, and ensuring their statements are recorded fairly. Treating people with dignity enhances cooperation and helps gather more accurate information.
- 11. Critical Thinking and Objectivity:** Criminal investigation is not just about collecting facts—it's about interpreting them logically. Investigators must analyze patterns, connect dots, and distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information. Critical thinking helps avoid confirmation bias and leads to more accurate conclusions.
- 12. Use of Technology and Innovation:** Modern investigations rely heavily on technology. From surveillance cameras to digital forensics, mobile tracking, and AI-powered analytics, staying updated with tech tools can significantly improve investigative efficiency. However, investigators must ensure such tools are used ethically and lawfully.

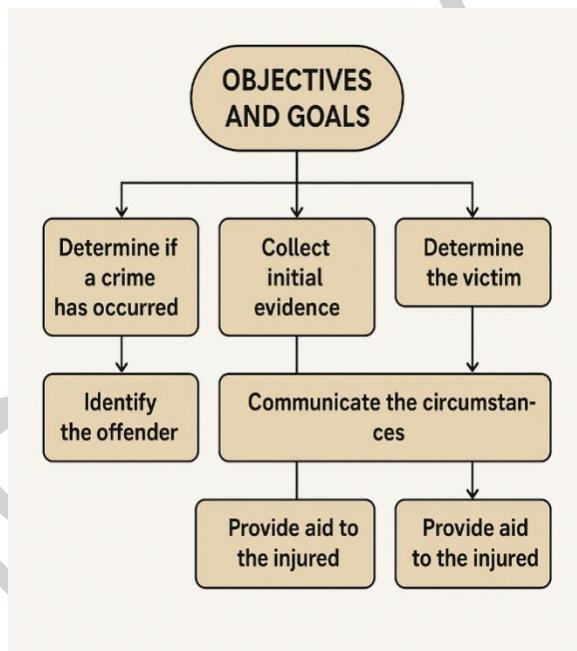
Student's Notes:

Topic: Manual of Preliminary Investigation

Preliminary Investigation: Preliminary Investigation is the process that includes all of the activities a responding police officer performs at the crime scene.

Manual of Preliminary Investigation: A manual of preliminary investigation outlines the procedures and guidelines for the initial steps taken by law enforcement or other investigative bodies upon receiving a report of a potential incident, often a crime. The primary goal of a preliminary investigation is to quickly assess the situation, gather initial information and evidence, and determine the appropriate course of action.

Based on the provided search results, here's a breakdown of what a manual of preliminary investigation typically covers:



- a) **Determine if a crime has occurred:** Verify the facts and circumstances to establish if a violation of law took place.
- b) **Identify the offender:** Gather information that could lead to the identification and apprehension of the suspect(s).
- c) **Collect initial evidence:** Secure and document any physical evidence, witness statements, and other relevant information at the scene.
- d) **Identify the victim:** Establish who was harmed and gather their account of the incident.
- e) **Determine the time and location of the crime:** Pinpoint when and where the incident occurred.
- f) **Identify solvability factors:** Assess the presence of leads and information that could help in further investigation (e.g., witnesses, suspect description, vehicle information, identifiable property).
- g) **Communicate the circumstances:** Relay essential information to other units or investigators.
- h) **Provide aid to the injured:** Ensure victims receive necessary medical attention.

Further Considerations:

- a) **Solvability Factors:** Many manuals include a list of factors that can help determine the likelihood of solving a case.
- b) **Forms and Checklists:** Some manuals provide standardized forms for documenting information and checklists to ensure all necessary steps are taken.
- c) **Specific Crime Types:** Some manuals may have sections addressing preliminary investigation procedures for specific types of crimes (e.g., sexual assault).
- d) **Legal Framework:** The manual should align with relevant laws and legal procedures.

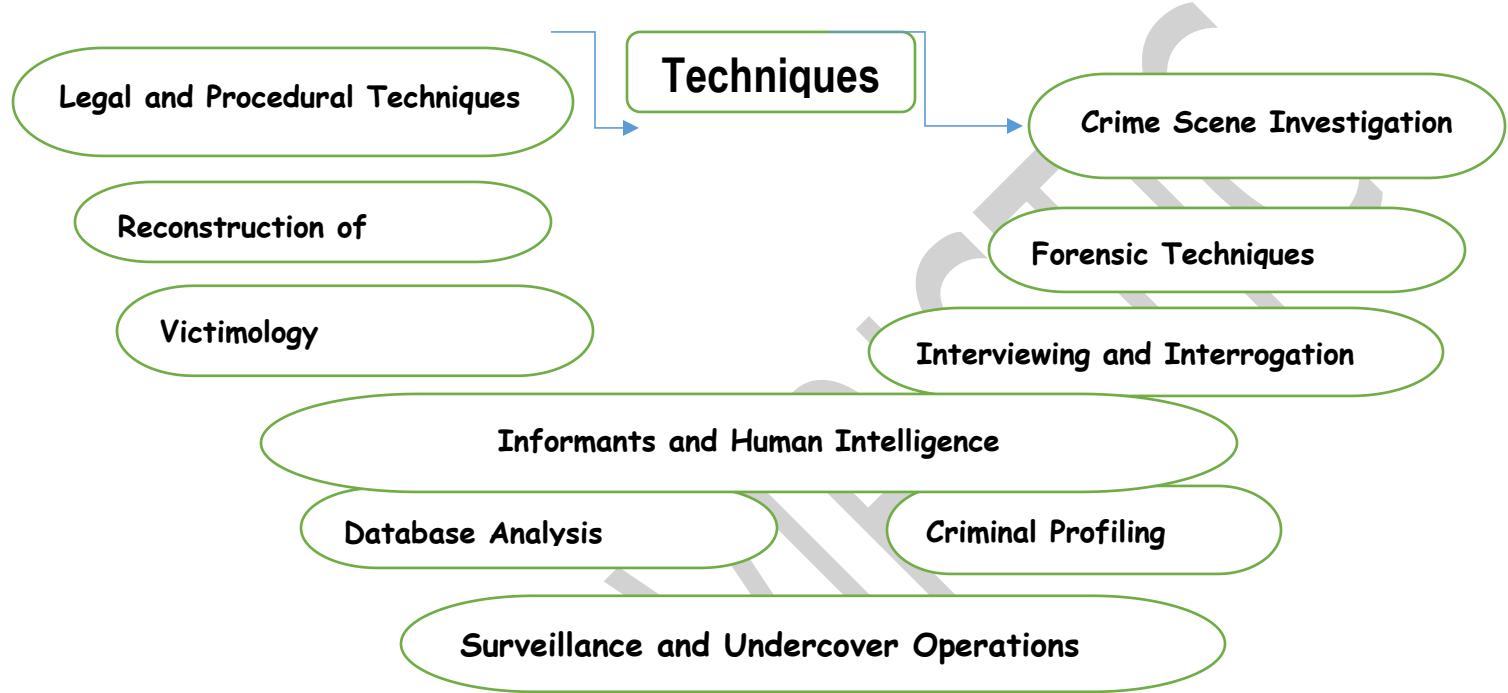
In the context of Pakistan), a manual of preliminary investigation would be based on its legal framework, particularly the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) and the guidelines established by the relevant police authorities (e.g., Punjab Police, Sindh Police, KPK Police etc).

In conclusion, a comprehensive manual of preliminary investigation serves as a vital guide for initial responders, ensuring that critical steps are taken effectively and efficiently to lay the foundation for successful case resolution.

Student's Notes:

Topic: Techniques of Investigation

Introduction: Criminal investigation involves a series of techniques used by law enforcement agencies to gather facts and evidence to solve crimes and bring offenders to justice. These techniques can be broadly categorized into traditional and modern methods.



Crime scene investigation (CSI) : begins with securing the scene to ensure it remains undisturbed, preserving all potential evidence. Investigators document the scene thoroughly through photography and sketching before anything is moved or touched. Evidence collection follows, including gathering physical materials like fingerprints, blood samples, weapons, and fibers. A crucial part of this process is maintaining the chain of custody, which involves proper documentation and handling of evidence to preserve its integrity for court proceedings.

Forensic Techniques: Various forensic techniques play a pivotal role in solving crimes. DNA analysis helps match biological samples such as blood, hair, or saliva to suspects or victims. Fingerprint analysis involves identifying individuals through latent prints. Ballistics focuses on firearms, bullets, and gunshot residues, while toxicology detects drugs, poisons, or alcohol in the body. Digital forensics is also vital, involving the recovery of data from electronic devices like computers and mobile phones.

Interviewing and interrogation: They are essential components of an investigation. Witness interviews help in collecting statements and building timelines, while suspect interrogation—conducted within legal boundaries—uses psychological methods to elicit confessions or valuable information. Behavioral analysis further aids in detecting lies or inconsistencies based on body language and narrative discrepancies.

Criminal profiling: It involves constructing a psychological and behavioral portrait of the likely offender based on patterns observed in the crime scene, victimology, and other evidence. This method is particularly effective in cases involving serial crimes such as murder or sexual assault.

Surveillance and undercover operations: They also play a significant role. Physical surveillance involves manually tracking suspects or locations, while electronic surveillance includes tools such as wiretaps, GPS tracking, and CCTV monitoring. Undercover work involves law enforcement officers integrating into criminal networks to gather inside information.

Record and database analysis: It provides investigative leads through the examination of criminal records, vehicle registrations, financial transactions, cell phone logs, and surveillance footage. Investigators utilize databases like AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System), CODIS (Combined DNA Index System), and IBIS (Integrated Ballistics Identification System) to match and analyze forensic evidence.

Informants and human intelligence (HUMINT): They are also invaluable, particularly in drug-related and organized crime cases. These sources provide insider tips and critical information that can steer investigations in the right direction.

Victimology: It is the study of the victim's lifestyle, behavior, and background, helps uncover potential motives and suspects. It can reveal patterns and connections that are not immediately evident from the crime scene alone.

Reconstruction of Crime: Reconstructing the crime involves piecing together the sequence of events using all gathered evidence. This may include forensic analysis, expert testimony, and sometimes simulations to accurately depict what transpired.

Legal and Procedural Techniques: Finally, legal and procedural techniques underpin the entire investigation. Obtaining search warrants, conducting arrests, preserving the chain of custody, and ensuring suspects' rights are upheld are all critical to maintaining the integrity of the case. Adhering strictly to legal protocols ensures that all evidence remains admissible in court.

Student's Notes:

Topic: Legal and Ethical Guidelines to Criminal Investigation

Introduction: Criminal investigations are essential for maintaining law and order, protecting public safety, and ensuring justice. However, these investigations must be carried out in a manner that respects individual rights and upholds the rule of law. Legal and ethical guidelines serve as a framework for law enforcement officers, helping them perform their duties responsibly while balancing effective policing with civil liberties. The following sections outline the core legal standards and ethical principles related to key aspects of criminal investigation: stop and frisk operations, arrest procedures, and search and seizures.

1. Stop and Frisk Operation

Legally, stop and frisk operations are grounded in the *Terry v. Ohio* (1968) decision, which permits law enforcement officers to stop and pat down individuals if they have a reasonable suspicion that the person is involved in criminal activity and may be armed. This frisk is limited strictly to a pat-down of outer clothing to search for weapons and does not require the individual's consent or probable cause. However, the stop must remain brief and non-intrusive to comply with constitutional standards.

Ethically, such operations must avoid racial profiling or discriminatory practices and be based solely on the individual's behavior. Officers are expected to treat subjects with respect and dignity, refraining from unnecessary physical or verbal aggression. Proper documentation of the stop ensures transparency and accountability.

2. Arrest and Procedures:

Legally, an arrest must be based on probable cause, which is the reasonable belief that a person has committed a crime. Upon arrest, officers are required to inform the individual of their Miranda Rights, including the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney.

The entire arrest process must adhere to due process laws, and the use of excessive force is strictly prohibited. Ethically, law enforcement personnel must use only the amount of force necessary to detain a suspect, ensuring humane treatment throughout the process. All individuals, regardless of the nature of the crime or their behavior, must be treated with fairness and dignity.

Detailed documentation of the arrest process is critical to uphold justice and prevent abuse of power.

MIRANDA WARNING

1. You have every right to remain silent
2. Anything you say will be used against you.
3. You have a right to attorney
4. If you can't afford an attorney, you will be provided.

3. Search and Seizures:

Legally, searches and seizures generally require a valid search warrant issued by a judge based on probable cause. There are exceptions to this rule, such as searches conducted with the individual's consent, during exigent circumstances, incident to a lawful arrest, or when evidence is in plain view. Any violation of these requirements can lead to the exclusion of evidence in court under the exclusionary rule.

Ethically, officers must respect the privacy and property rights of individuals during searches. They must never plant or tamper with evidence and must follow proper procedures to maintain the chain of custody. These ethical standards are essential to protect the integrity of the investigation and preserve public trust.

GUIDELINE	LEGAL GUIDELINES	ETHICAL GUIDELINES
STOP AND FRISK OPERATION	1. Reasonable suspicion 2. Non discriminatory 3. No racial, ethical or religious bias.	-Be respectful -Show Courtesy -Explain reason of Stop and Frisk -No abuse of power.
ARREST AND PROCEDURES	1. Probable cause to arrest 2. No racial, ethical or religious bias 3. Must be given Miranda Warning.	-Use reasonable force while making an arrest -Respect dignity. -Show professionalism
SEARCH AND SEIZURES	1. Warrant 2. No warrant in case of emergency 3. Politeness when suspect gives consent to get arrested. 4. Non-discriminatory	-Respect privacy -Safeguard Property rights -No abuse of Power -No use of excessive force.

Conclusion: These guidelines ensure that criminal investigations are conducted within the bounds of law and ethics, preserving justice and protecting individual rights. Adhering to these principles builds trust in law enforcement and strengthens the foundation of a fair justice system.

STUDENT'S NOTES:

Topic: International Policing and Criminal Justice Monitoring Organizations

Introduction:

1. INTERPOL: (International Criminal Police Organization)

INTERPOL: (International Criminal Police Organization), established in 1923 and headquartered in Lyon, France, is the world's largest international police organization with 195 member countries. Its creation was driven by the growing need to address cross-border crime, which national police forces could not handle independently. Initially called the International Criminal Police Commission, it adopted the name INTERPOL in 1956.

INTERPOL serves as a central hub for global police cooperation, enabling law enforcement agencies from different countries to securely communicate, collaborate, and share criminal intelligence in real time. Its core mission is to support police worldwide in combating all forms of transnational crime while ensuring compliance with international laws and respect for human rights.

Key Functions and Operational Roles:

1. Global Criminal Databases:

INTERPOL maintains extensive, centralized databases that contain information on wanted persons, stolen property (e.g., vehicles, art, passports), missing persons, fingerprints, DNA profiles, and criminal activities. These databases are accessible 24/7 to member countries through INTERPOL's I-24/7 secure global police communications system.

2. Notices System:

One of INTERPOL's most recognized tools is its color-coded Notices, especially the Red Notice, which is a request to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition. Other notices include:

- i. **Blue Notice:** To locate or identify a person.
- ii. **Green Notice:** To provide warnings about criminal activities.
- iii. **Yellow Notice:** For locating missing persons, especially minors.
- iv. **Orange Notice:** For warnings about events or objects posing a threat (e.g., explosives).
- v. **Purple Notice:** For methods used by criminals.

3. Specialized Crime Units:

INTERPOL operates several specialized units focused on key areas such as:

- i. **Counter-terrorism**
- ii. **Cybercrime**
- iii. **Human trafficking and child exploitation**
- iv. **Drug trafficking**
- v. **Environmental crime**
- vi. **Corruption and financial crime** these units offer operational support, capacity building, and coordination of international investigations and law enforcement operations.

4. Operational Support and Crisis Response:

Through its Incident Response Teams (IRTs) and Command and Coordination Centre, INTERPOL assists countries in emergency situations like natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or large-scale criminal incidents. These teams help coordinate international efforts and provide forensic, analytical, and investigative expertise.

5. Capacity Building and Training:

INTERPOL provides training programs, workshops, and technical assistance to enhance the capabilities of national police forces, especially in developing countries. Topics range from digital forensics and crime scene investigation to leadership and counter-terrorism strategies.

6. Global Law Enforcement Partnerships:

INTERPOL works closely with organizations such as the United Nations, Europol, the World Customs Organization (WCO), and regional policing bodies to align efforts in tackling global crime threats. It also plays a supporting role in UN Security Council sanctions and criminal justice missions in post-conflict regions.

7. Neutrality and Legal Framework:

INTERPOL operates under a strict policy of neutrality, prohibiting involvement in political, military, religious, or racial matters as per Article 3 of its Constitution. This ensures the organization's work remains focused on criminal matters and upholds international cooperation.

In summary, INTERPOL acts as a force multiplier for law enforcement agencies around the world, offering tools, intelligence, and operational support that extend beyond borders. By enhancing international police collaboration, INTERPOL significantly contributes to global security and the effective functioning of the international criminal justice system.

2. UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTION FOR PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

UNAFEI stands for the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It is one of the institutes affiliated with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI).

Role and Functions

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- **Founded:** 1962
- **Location:** Tokyo, Japan
- **Under the auspices of:** The United Nations and operated by the Government of Network (PNI)

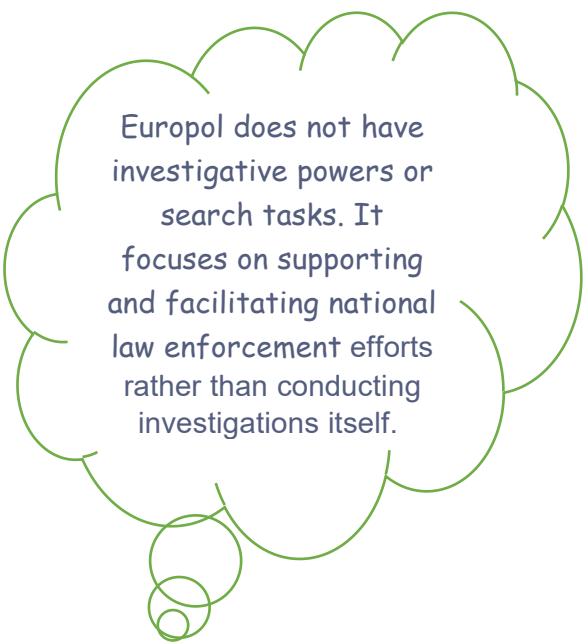
Significant role in implementation of Kyoto Declaration and support to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) functions as a regional training and research institute dedicated to criminal justice, crime prevention, and offender treatment within the Asia-Pacific region. Its core responsibilities include capacity building, research, international cooperation, and advisory support. UNAFEI organizes international training courses and seminars for criminal justice practitioners such as judges, prosecutors, police officers, and correctional staff from developing countries, with an emphasis on exchanging ideas, best practices, and implementing UN standards and norms. In the area of research, the institute conducts comparative studies on topics such as crime prevention, criminal justice systems, and legal frameworks, with a particular focus on issues like anti-corruption, organized crime, juvenile justice, human trafficking, and restorative justice. These findings are shared through newsletters, reports, and academic publications. UNAFEI also fosters international cooperation by strengthening ties among criminal justice professionals and institutions, and by collaborating with organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and INTERPOL. Furthermore, the institute plays an advisory role by offering technical assistance and policy advice to governments aiming to reform or enhance their criminal justice systems in line with international standards.

3. EUROPOL:

Europol, or the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, is the EU's law enforcement agency. Its main role is to support EU member states in preventing and combating serious international crime and terrorism. Europol does not have executive powers (e.g. arrest or search) but operates as a coordination, intelligence-sharing, and analysis hub.

1. To support its Member States in preventing and combating all forms of serious international and organized crime, cybercrime and terrorism.
2. Europol also works with many non-EU partner states and international organizations.
3. Europol focuses on more than 30 forms of serious crime
4. Europol offers support and expertise to national law enforcement agencies through analysis and intelligence sharing.



Europol does not have investigative powers or search tasks. It focuses on supporting and facilitating national law enforcement efforts rather than conducting investigations itself.

4. United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime, in addition to being responsible for implementing the United Nations lead programme on terrorism. Established in 1997, UNODC has approximately 500 staff members worldwide. Its headquarters are in Vienna and it operates 20 field offices, as well as liaison offices in New York and Brussels.

Roles and Functions:

- It works to educate people throughout the world about the dangers of drug abuse and to strengthen international action against illicit drug production and trafficking and drug-related crime
- It also works to improve crime prevention and assist with criminal justice reform in order to strengthen the rule of law, promote stable and viable criminal justice systems and combat the growing threats of transnational organized crime and corruption.
- UNODC has 20 field offices covering over 150 countries. By working directly with Governments and non-governmental organizations, UNODC field staff develop and implement drug control and crime prevention programmes tailored to countries' particular needs.

5. UNICEF

UNICEF's primary role is to advocate for children's rights, help meet their basic needs, and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. This involves a broad range of activities, including promoting education, child health, protection, and providing emergency relief in disasters. Major functions are as follows;



UNICEF: The world's largest provider of vaccines.

- i. UNICEF, the United Nations agency for children, works to protect the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged and those hardest to reach
- ii. It provides and advocate for education, health and nutrition services
- iii. It protects children from violence and abuse
- iv. Bring clean water and sanitation to those in need and keep them safe from climate change and disease.
- v. UNICEF also runs the world's largest humanitarian warehouse.

6. International Police Association (IPA)

The International Police Association (IPA) is a worldwide fraternal police organization. The IPA operates as a Non-Governmental Organization open to active duty or retired members of the police force WITH an aim to create and strengthen bonds of friendship between members of the police service, promote international cooperation in social, cultural and professional fields, encourage peaceful co-existence between peoples and preservation of world peace, improve the public image of the police service and enhance recognition of the IPA by international bodies.

In 1950, IPA was established by Lincolnshire Police officer Arthur Troop with the Esperanto motto "Servo per Amikeco," or "Service through Friendship."

Students Notes:

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SECTION IV
MODERN CONCEPTS IN CRIMINOLOGY
TOPIC: MEDIA's REPRESENTATION OF CRIME

Introduction: Media plays a significant role in shaping public perception and attitude towards everything. Similarly, it plays vital role in building public approach towards Criminal Justice System. The way it portrays crime and Criminal Justice System can significantly impact public opinion on criminal activity. Unfortunately, media has failed to portray a positive image rather than it has been involved in portraying in sensationalized and biased way which fuels the culture of fear and promotes misconceptions about crime and its causes.

1. BIAS TOWARDS CERTAIN RACES/ ETHNICITY:

One of the most criticized aspects of media representation is the racial bias in depicting both perpetrators and victims of crime. Studies show that Black and Hispanic individuals are disproportionately represented as criminals in news reports, even when actual crime statistics do not support this narrative. This biased portrayal perpetuates racial stereotypes, fuels fear, and contributes to systemic discrimination within the justice system.

In the U.S., media coverage often shows Black suspects in mugshots while white suspects are shown in personal, more humanizing photographs (e.g., family photos).

This bias affects jury decision-making, police practices, and hiring practices across various sectors.

2. PORTRAYL OF CRIME AS AN ENTERTAINMENT:

Crime is frequently sensationalized and glamorized in entertainment media. From mafia movies like *The Godfather* to modern series like *Narcos* or *Breaking Bad*, criminal behavior is often depicted as exciting, rebellious, or even admirable. These portrayals blur the lines between reality and fiction.

In shows like "Money Heist", "YOU" criminals are stylized as heroes resisting oppression, creating a romanticized version of lawbreaking.

The real-life consequences of crime—trauma, death, and societal disruption—are often downplayed.

3. MISREPRESENTATION OF OVERCROWDED PRISONS:

Media outlets often dramatize the issue of prison overcrowding by suggesting that dangerous criminals are routinely released early or escape justice due to lack of space. While overcrowding is indeed a serious issue, the depiction is frequently misleading.

"The objective is to extend the facility, not to show leniency toward high-profile criminals."

Conclusion: The media's representation of crime and the criminal justice system is far from neutral. It often skews public understanding by amplifying racial biases, glamorizing criminals, and simplifying complex issues like prison overcrowding. These portrayals shape not only social attitudes but also influence legislation, policing, and court decisions. For a more informed and fair justice system, it is crucial for media outlets to embrace ethical reporting, context-rich storytelling, and balanced narratives. At the same time, media consumers must critically assess what they watch and read, recognizing the gap between representation and reality.

Student's Notes:

Topic: Modern Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

Introduction: Modern law enforcement has evolved significantly from traditional reactive methods to proactive, intelligence-driven, and community-focused approaches. This transformation is essential to tackle complex and dynamic criminal activities in the 21st century, including organized crime, cybercrime, terrorism, and street-level offenses. Three major pillars of contemporary crime prevention strategies are Intelligence-led Policing, Community Policing, and Public-Private Partnerships.

Key Approaches:

1. Intelligence Led Policing:

This approach involves use of data and analytics to identify patterns and trends in a criminal activity. Law enforcement agencies use information to strategically allocate resources and target high risk areas or individuals. In simple explanation, the approach enables law enforcement agencies to know which area of crime has more occurrences in order to depute personnel and allocate budget accordingly.

The approach has succeeded to a large extent in reducing crime rate and is widely adopted by police departments worldwide.

2. Community Policing:

Community policing emphasizes collaboration between police and the public to build trust, reduce fear, and jointly solve community problems.

Key Features:

- ✓ Encourages partnerships with local residents, institutions, and civic groups.
- ✓ Focuses on problem-solving rather than mere enforcement.
- ✓ Promotes visibility, accessibility, and accountability of police.

Benefits:

- ✓ Strengthens public confidence and legitimacy of law enforcement.
- ✓ Improves information flow between police and citizens.
- ✓ Reduces crime through shared responsibility and trust.

3. Public Private Partnership:

PPP in policing refers to collaboration between law enforcement agencies and private entities (e.g., businesses, NGOs, security firms) to enhance safety and crime prevention efforts.

Key Features:

- ✓ Encourages joint investment in technology, surveillance, and training.
- ✓ Facilitates information sharing between private sector and police.
- ✓ Leverages corporate responsibility in maintaining law and order.

Benefits:

- ✓ Expands resources and capabilities of police forces.
- ✓ Strengthens cybercrime and economic crime prevention.
- ✓ Builds resilient and secure communities through shared responsibility.

Conclusion: Modern law enforcement is evolving from a force-centric model to a knowledge-based, partnership-oriented framework. The integration of intelligence-led strategies, community collaboration, and public-private synergy creates a holistic and sustainable approach to crime prevention.

Student's Notes:

Topic: Money Laundering

Money laundering refers to the process of concealing the origins of illegally obtained money — typically from crimes such as drug trafficking, corruption, tax evasion, or terrorism — and making it appear as though it comes from legitimate sources.

In simple terms, it is the "washing" of dirty money to disguise its illegal origin.

2. How Does It Work?

Money laundering generally takes place in three key stages:

i. Initial Entry or Placement

This is the first stage where illicit funds are introduced into the financial system. The launderer deposits illegal money into banks, casinos, or businesses.

Examples: Splitting large amounts into smaller deposits ("smurfing"), purchasing assets, or using shell companies.

ii. Layering the Money

In this second stage, complex transactions are made to hide the money trail. The goal is to distance the funds from their criminal source.

Examples: Wire transfers across borders, investing in securities, or using offshore accounts.

iii. Final Integration

This is the final stage where the "cleaned" money is reintroduced into the economy as legitimate funds.

Examples: Buying real estate, luxury items, or investing in legal businesses.

3. Involvement of Banks in Money Laundering

Banks can become direct or indirect facilitators of money laundering if proper controls are absent.

Ways Banks Get Involved:

- ✓ Lack of due diligence in verifying customers (KYC failures).
- ✓ Poor monitoring of suspicious transactions.
- ✓ Collusion between corrupt bank officials and criminals.
- ✓ Weak reporting systems for large or unusual transactions.

Hence, financial institutions are required under Anti-Money Laundering (AML) laws to monitor, report, and prevent suspicious activities.

4. Authorities that Investigate Money Laundering

Various national and international bodies investigate and regulate money laundering activities.

At the International Level:

- ✓ Financial Action Task Force (FATF) – sets global AML standards.
- ✓ Interpol and UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – coordinate global efforts.

At the National Level (Pakistan):

- Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU): Collects and analyses suspicious transaction reports (STRs).
- Federal Investigation Agency (FIA): Conducts investigations and prosecutions.
- National Accountability Bureau (NAB): Handles corruption-related laundering.
- State Bank of Pakistan (SBP): Regulates banks and enforces AML compliance.

5. Money Laundering and Pakistan (Recent Developments)

Pakistan has made significant strides in combating money laundering, especially after being placed on the FATF Grey List (2018–2022).

Recent Developments:

- ✓ Strengthening of AML/CFT laws under the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) 2010 (Amended 2020).
- ✓ Enhanced coordination among FMU, FIA, NAB, and SBP.
- ✓ Capacity building and digitization of reporting systems.
- ✓ Convictions in high-profile cases related to corruption and terror financing.
- ✓ Pakistan's removal from FATF Grey List in 2022, acknowledging improved compliance.

However, challenges remain in implementation, financial transparency, and international cooperation.

Conclusion

Money laundering undermines economic stability, financial integrity, and national security. A robust AML framework involving banks, regulatory agencies, and global cooperation is essential to curb the flow of illicit finances and promote a transparent economy.

Topic: Cyber Crime

Cyber-crime refers to any illegal activity carried out through computers, digital devices, or the internet. It involves the unauthorized access, manipulation, or misuse of data, networks, or systems for personal gain or to harm individuals, organizations, or nations.

In simple terms, cyber-crime is a crime committed in the virtual (digital) world using technology.

2. Types of Cyber Crimes

Malware

Malicious software) refers to any program or code designed to damage, disrupt, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems.

- ✓ Viruses: Infect files and spread across devices.
- ✓ Worms: Self-replicating programs that spread across networks.
- ✓ Trojans: Disguised as legitimate software to steal data or control systems.

Phishing

Phishing is a fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information such as passwords, bank details, or credit card numbers by disguising as a

Emails or messages that direct users to fake websites to “verify accounts” or “claim rewards.”

Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone steals another person's personal information (e.g., CNIC, credit card, or online credentials) and uses it

Using someone's ID to open bank accounts, apply for loans, or make online purchases.

Cyber Stalking:

Cyber stalking involves using digital platforms to harass, threaten, or monitor individuals repeatedly without consent.

Ransomware

Ransomware is a type of malware that locks or encrypts a user's data, demanding payment (ransom) to restore access.

Topic: National Accountability Bureau (NAB)

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) is Pakistan's premier anti-corruption organization, responsible for eliminating corruption through a holistic approach that includes awareness, prevention, and enforcement. It plays a vital role in promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance across public and private sectors. NAB operates under the guiding principle of ensuring that public officeholders are answerable for their actions, with the ultimate goal of fostering integrity and fairness in national institutions.

NAB was established in 1999 under the National Accountability Ordinance (NAO) 1999 during the government of General Pervez Musharraf. The institution was created to address widespread corruption, financial crimes, misuse of authority, and unjust enrichment. Over the years, NAB has evolved into a powerful body with jurisdiction over federal, provincial, and local levels, empowered to investigate, arrest, and prosecute individuals involved in corrupt practices.

Features of NAB

1. Established under the National Accountability Ordinance (NAO) 1999, providing NAB with constitutional and legal authority to investigate and prosecute corruption cases.
2. Functions as an autonomous body, free from direct political or administrative control, ensuring impartiality in accountability processes.
3. Empowered to address corruption, misuse of authority, embezzlement of funds, money laundering, and fraudulent financial activities.
4. Operates across federal, provincial, and local levels, enabling action against public officeholders, government employees, and private individuals.
5. Works through the "Awareness, Prevention, and Enforcement" approach — focusing on education, institutional reforms, and strict action against offenders.
6. Authorized to arrest suspects, conduct inquiries and investigations, and file references in Accountability Courts for trial.
7. The Chairman is appointed by the President of Pakistan in consultation with the Leader of the House and Leader of the Opposition, ensuring bipartisan input.
8. NAB functions through distinct divisions such as Operations, Prosecution, and Awareness & Prevention, each handling specific aspects of accountability.
9. Has the power to trace, freeze, and recover ill-gotten assets from individuals involved in corruption and return them to the national exchequer.
10. Works in coordination with institutions like the FIA, SBP, FMU, and SECP to combat financial crimes and money laundering.
11. Conducts seminars, workshops, and educational programs to sensitize citizens against corruption and promote transparency.
12. NAB references are tried in special accountability courts, ensuring speedy trials and enforcement of anti-corruption laws.

In essence, NAB serves as a cornerstone of Pakistan's anti-corruption framework, striving to create a corruption-free society by ensuring accountability, enforcing financial discipline, and promoting good governance through legal and institutional reforms.

Topic: Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)

The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) is Pakistan's principal law enforcement and investigative body, responsible for dealing with crimes that fall under federal jurisdiction. It plays a vital role in maintaining national security, upholding the rule of law, and combating organized crimes such as human trafficking, cybercrime, terrorism, and financial fraud.

The FIA was established in 1974 under the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974. It was created to investigate offenses against the state, federal laws, and cross-border crimes. Initially, the agency's primary function was to handle immigration-related issues and smuggling; however, over time, its mandate has expanded to include complex crimes such as money laundering, cybercrime, and terrorism financing. The agency operates under the administrative control of the Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan.

The main features of FIA are as follows:

1. Legal Foundation: It was established under the FIA Act, 1974, giving it the authority to investigate federal and transnational crimes.
2. Nationwide Jurisdiction: The FIA has powers that extend across all provinces and federal territories, allowing it to take action where federal laws are violated.
3. Multiple Specialized Wings: It operates through several wings, including Anti-Corruption, Economic Crime, Immigration, Cyber Crime, Counter-Terrorism, and Human Trafficking, each focusing on a specific area.
4. Cyber Crime Wing: Established to address offenses like hacking, online fraud, identity theft, cyberstalking, and digital harassment under the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016.
5. Coordination with Other Agencies: The FIA works closely with Interpol, NAB, FMU, and other domestic and international bodies for information sharing and joint investigations.
6. Powers of Arrest and Investigation: The agency is authorized to arrest suspects, collect evidence, interrogate offenders, and present cases before special courts.
7. Border Control and Immigration: FIA monitors airports, seaports, and border points, ensuring legal migration and preventing human trafficking.
8. Economic and Financial Crime Investigation: It investigates cases involving money laundering, bank fraud, foreign exchange violations, and illegal financial activities.
9. Training and Capacity Building: FIA officials receive professional training to enhance investigative techniques and adopt modern forensic and digital tools.
10. Accountability and Transparency: The agency emphasizes merit, professionalism, and integrity, ensuring that investigations are conducted in line with legal standards.

In conclusion, the FIA serves as the backbone of Pakistan's federal law enforcement system, combining traditional policing with modern technology to counter national and transnational crimes. It continues to evolve as a dynamic institution committed to protecting Pakistan's legal and digital frontiers.

Topic: Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF)

The Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) is Pakistan's premier law enforcement agency responsible for combating drug trafficking, narcotics smuggling, and substance abuse within the country. It plays a crucial role in enforcing national drug control laws, coordinating with international agencies, and supporting efforts to create a drug-free society.

The ANF was established in 1995 through the Anti-Narcotics Force Act, 1997, as a successor to the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB). Initially, drug control operations were handled by multiple agencies, but with the rising challenge of narcotics trafficking and drug abuse, the government decided to form a unified and specialized force. The ANF works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Narcotics Control, Government of Pakistan, and collaborates with provincial police, customs, FIA, and international organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The main objectives of the ANF are as follows:

1. Enforcement of Drug Laws: To implement the provisions of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act (CNSA) 1997, ensuring strict legal action against drug traffickers, smugglers, and cultivators.
2. Combat Drug Trafficking: To prevent and dismantle networks involved in drug production, transportation, and smuggling, both domestically and across borders.
3. Interdiction Operations: To conduct raids, searches, and seizures of narcotics, precursors, and illegal substances, thereby disrupting supply chains.
4. Coordination with National and International Bodies: To cooperate with law enforcement, intelligence, and customs agencies, as well as international partners, for effective control of transnational drug crimes.
5. Prevention and Awareness: To launch public awareness campaigns highlighting the dangers of drug abuse, especially among youth, through educational and media outreach.
6. Rehabilitation Support: To assist in drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, helping addicts reintegrate into society.
7. Intelligence Gathering: To develop an intelligence-based network for early detection and prevention of narcotics-related offenses.
8. Control of Precursor Chemicals: To monitor and regulate precursor chemicals used in the production of synthetic drugs.
9. Capacity Building: To enhance the training, technology, and operational capacity of ANF personnel for efficient law enforcement.
10. Support to National Drug Control Policy: To contribute to the formulation and implementation of Pakistan's national drug control strategies and policies.

In conclusion, the ANF stands as a frontline agency in Pakistan's fight against narcotics, committed to eradicating drug trafficking and promoting a healthy, drug-free society through law enforcement, education, and rehabilitation initiatives.

Topic: Crime and Urbanization

Urbanization refers to the rapid growth of cities due to rural–urban migration. This expansion often produces conditions conducive to crime. Overcrowding, unemployment, poverty, and weak community bonds create social disorganization, reducing informal social control. Urban anonymity enables criminals to operate with less fear of recognition. Inequality and visible class disparities also heighten frustration and deviant behavior. Common urban crimes include theft, robbery, drug abuse, street violence, and cybercrime. Thus, urbanization—without adequate planning, policing, and social support—correlates strongly with rising crime rates.

Why Crime Increases with Urbanization

- ❖ **Overcrowding:** Dense populations create anonymity, reducing social control.
 - ❖ **Unemployment & Poverty:** Limited jobs and rising living costs push individuals toward illegal activities.
 - ❖ **Social Disorganization:** Weak community bonds and lack of social cohesion.
 - ❖ **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Poor policing, lack of street lights, congested housing.
 - ❖ **Rural–Urban Migration:** Migrants may experience frustration, marginalization, or lack of support systems.
 - ❖ **Inequality:** Visible class differences encourage resentment and criminal behavior.
- *Common urban crimes include; Theft, robbery, street crime, Drug abuse and trafficking, Violent crimes (mugging, assault), Cyber crime, Juvenile delinquency*

Student's Notes:

GLOSSORY

Accomplice – Helps commit a crime knowingly.	Incapacitation – Restricting offender freedom to prevent crime.
Actus Reus – Physical act of a crime.	Inchoate Crimes – Incomplete crimes (attempt, conspiracy).
Anomie – Breakdown of social norms.	Incarceration – Imprisonment.
Antisocial Behavior – Acts harming society or norms.	Index Crimes – Major crimes recorded statistically.
Arraignment – Court reading of charges.	Intellectual Property Crime – Theft of ideas or inventions.
Arson – Deliberate property burning.	Insanity Defense – Mental illness negates criminal liability
Asset Forfeiture – Seizure of criminal property.	
Asocial Personality – Person ignoring social rules.	
Bail – Temporary release before trial.	Juvenile Delinquency – Crimes by minors.
Beccaria, Cesare – Classical criminology pioneer.	Judicial Discretion – Judge's sentencing authority.
Biological Positivism – Crime explained biologically.	Justification Defense – Act was legally permissible.
Burglary – Unlawful entry to steal.	
Bribery – Offering/accepting favors for influence.	Kidnapping – Unlawful abduction.
Capital Punishment – Execution for crimes.	
Case Law – Legal principles from court decisions.	Larceny – Theft without force.
Causation – Link between act and harm.	Law Enforcement – Agencies enforcing laws.
Certified CSI – Professional crime scene investigator.	Labeling Theory – Criminal labels increase recidivism.
Civil Law – Disputes between private parties.	
Classical Criminology – Crime as free-will choice.	
Cloning Theory – Crime explained by imitation.	Manslaughter – Unintentional killing.
Coercion – Forcing someone to act.	Motive – Reason for crime.
Community Policing – Police-community partnership strategy.	Moral Panic – Public fear over perceived threat.
Comparative Criminology – Crime study across societies.	Murder – Intentional killing.
Conflict Theory – Crime from social inequality.	Mens Rea – Criminal intent.
Corporate Crime – Illegal business acts.	
Crime – Legally prohibited act.	Negligence – Failure of reasonable care.
Criminal Law – Laws defining crimes and penalties.	Nolle Prosequi – Decision not to prosecute.
	Nuisance – Acts disturbing rights or property.
	Organized Crime – Structured criminal enterprise.
	Occupational Crime – Crime via professional role.
	Obstruction of Justice – Interfering with legal process.
	Parole – Conditional early release.

<p>Criminal Profiling – Identifying offenders from patterns.</p> <p>Criminal Responsibility – Capacity for legal liability.</p> <p>Criminology – Scientific study of crime.</p> <p>Deterrence – Punishment to prevent crime.</p> <p>Deviance – Norm-violating behavior.</p> <p>Differential Association – Crime learned from peers.</p> <p>Domestic Violence – Family or intimate abuse.</p> <p>Due Process – Fair legal treatment.</p> <p>Economic Crime – Financially motivated crime.</p> <p>Embezzlement – Theft of entrusted funds.</p> <p>Ethnography – Observing criminals and communities.</p> <p>Exculpatory Evidence – Clears defendant of guilt.</p> <p>Felony – Serious crime with severe penalty.</p> <p>Forensic Science – Crime investigation using science.</p> <p>Fraud – Deception for gain.</p> <p>Functionalism – Crime serves social purposes.</p> <p>Gang Crime – Organized group criminal activity.</p> <p>General Deterrence – Punishment deters the public.</p> <p>Hate Crime – Bias-motivated crime.</p> <p>Homicide – Killing another person.</p> <p>Hot Spots – Crime-concentrated areas.</p>	<p>Penology – Study of punishment and corrections.</p> <p>Police Discretion – Decision-making authority.</p> <p>Ponzi Scheme – Fraudulent investment scam.</p> <p>Precedent – Guiding court decisions.</p> <p>Probation – Conditional release instead of prison.</p> <p>Recidivism – Re-offending.</p> <p>Rehabilitation – Reforming offenders.</p> <p>Restorative Justice – Repairing harm via reconciliation.</p> <p>Social Disorganization – Crime from weak community structures.</p> <p>Stalking – Repeated unwanted attention.</p> <p>Strain Theory – Crime from blocked goals.</p> <p>Substantive Law – Laws defining rights and duties.</p> <p>Surveillance – Monitoring to prevent crime.</p> <p>Terrorism – Violence for ideological/political goals.</p> <p>Theft – Taking property without consent.</p> <p>Tort – Civil wrong causing harm.</p> <p>Trafficking – Illegal trade of drugs, humans, or goods.</p> <p>Victimology – Study of victims.</p> <p>Violent Crime – Crime involving force or threat.</p> <p>Vicarious Liability – Liability for another's actions.</p> <p>White-Collar Crime – Professional financial crimes.</p> <p>Warrant – Legal authorization for arrest/search.</p> <p>Witness Protection – Safety programs for witnesses.</p> <p>Zero-Tolerance Policy – Strict enforcement of laws.</p>
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