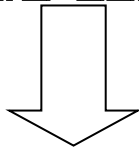


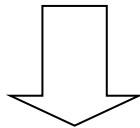
**SOCIOLOGY**  
**LL.B Part 2(five years program)**

**TEAM HEAD**



*Muhammad Walait Raza*

**PREPARED BY**



*M Shahnawaz Hunjra*

*Malik Usama Mansab*

*0321 9797 456*

# Topic no: 1



**Q: 1 Define Juvenile delinquency and discuss how the criminal system of Pakistan deals with the Juveniles.**

**Q: 2 Write note on Juvenile delinquency.**

## **(1) Introduction:**

Juvenile justice system was the produced in 1899 in USA. Juvenile in such offender to does not have attained age of majority at the commission of offence. Juvenile delinquency is a new concept in Pakistan but it has roots in last century. During the government of General Parvaiz Mushraf Juvenile justice system ordinance was passed later on it was updated by Juvenile act 2018. Now there is a special law to deal matters relating to Juvenile and their crimes. In this topic we discuss Juvenile delinquency its reasons and solutions.

## **(2) Meaning of Juvenile delinquency:**

A violation of law committed by young offenders is called Juvenile delinquency. It may also we called youthful offender.

### **(3) Definition:**

#### **(a) According to Oxford Dictionary**

“Offences committed by people below the age of legal responsibility.”

#### **(b) According to Merriam Webster Dictionary**

“A conduct by a Juvenile characterized by anti social behavior that is beyond parental control and therefore subject to legal violation.

#### **(C) According to Mr.Raza**

It is the involvement of a child in illegal activities with anti social behavior which tends disobedience and law lessens.

### **(4) Historical background:**

The concept of Juvenile is not new. In 1889 the first Juvenile court was founded in Cook County, Illinois, USA. Then the concept of parent Patrice (a legal doctrine in which the state plays the role of a parent) evolved. Before the establishment of Juvenile justice system, courts, judges and jury treated the Juveniles as adults. In most of the occasions the Juveniles received same punishment as adults.

### **(5)Factors / reasons behind juvenile delinquency:**

#### **(a) Drug addiction**

The teens which are living in society. They sit behind the drug addicted people. These type of people are living and walking free in the society. Parents do not care their adults and one day they become also drug addicted.

#### **(b)Economic problems in family**

Families which are the members of societies. In families or societies different types of people are living with different lifestyles. The adults of poor people saw the things which they do not

have, so that they commit crimes for their necessities of life. Economy is the backbone of every society.

**(c)Immoral and delinquent parent**

Juvenile delinquent is bound to obey the parent. When they saw the position of their parents they also start these types of activities. When parents not look after their children and they become criminals of society.

**(d)Lake of parental care and attention**

Juvenile delinquency is also born in the society when parents do not take care of adults also they are busy in jobs and their business. So that children get the company of bad people and they become juvenile delinquent.

**(e)Proper education**

Education is the basic need of every society. Education brought a change in person through education children knew the right and wrong of society. This is the best way to protect children for crimes. It is the duty of every parent to provide necessary education.

**(f)Special care and attention**

Juvenile delinquents should be must kept under care and proper attention. Parents are bound to fulfill their life necessities, so that they do not commit crimes. It is the duty of parents to motivate children about bad habits. Check and balance process is also necessary for juvenile delinquency.

**(g)Rehabilitation and reformation through educational seminar**

Rehabilitation centers also play important role in society making people who not check their children they commit crimes in several ways. Through these educational seminars we can protect the juvenile adults.

#### **(h) Proper legislation and administration**

Juvenile adults know the proper rules and regulation of society. They are well educated and they become civilized. If they know the rules administration process they will not commit crimes. In this way we can save juvenile adults.

### **(6) Position in Pakistan:**

#### **(a) Juvenile delinquency in Pakistan:**

In Pakistan 78 teens are non-educated. Pakistan is a poor country. There is no equality of rights due to the basic needs of life. The juveniles commit crimes to fulfill their basic needs. Every person has long term dreams. He wanted to fulfill dreams. He does not know haughty or mighty.

#### **(b) Check and balance process in Pakistan**

In Pakistan majority families have more than five children but in family only one person is earning. One will not fulfill the needs of five or seven members. So that poor people used juvenile children for earning purposes. There is no check and balance. In this way juveniles commit crimes.

#### **(c) Uneducated**

Majority population of Pakistanis uneducated they do not knew about right and wrong. People of Pakistan only think about money. They do not know where this money will come. The big reason of juvenile crime is uneducated and over population. It is the duty of parents to provide basic education for the nourishment of their teens.

### **(6) Conclude:**

## Topic no: 2



**Q:1 Define crime. Explain how and why crime is a social phenomena with examples from Pakistani society.**

**Q:2 “Crime is a social phenomena” Discuss with examples from the Pakistan society.**

**Q:3 Discuss the main causes of crime in society.**

### **(1) Introduction**

Crime is a social phenomena. It came into existence since the birth of man. Crime is everywhere. There is no society in the world where crime does not exist. It is vast on the

violation of law, rules and regulation, moral values and customs. Any society has least rule of law, justice and practice of moral values the crime accelerates there. Crime cannot be made zero any society but it can be made minimum through adopting preventing may uses justice employment honesty, cuscus help can decree the station of crime. Cesar lamb rose is called father of criminology. He scientifically proved the social reasons behind the accordance of crime.

## **(2) Definition of crime:**

### **(a) Al Quran**

“The Holy Quran commands “And shun lewdness prohibited acts and wrong expressions”.

### **(b) According to Black’s law dictionary**

“A positive or negative act in violation of penal law”.

### **(c) According to Black stone**

“An act committed or omitted in violation of a public law forbidding or commanding it”.

## **(3) Meaning of term crime:**

### **Legal meaning**

Crime means, “Every offence punishable by law”.

## **(4) What is criminology:**

Criminology is the study of Crime. Cesare Lombroso is called the father of Criminology. He elaborated the reasons of Crime in a society. The criminology has been further divided in many social sciences, like Penology (the study of punishment), Victimology (study of victims) and Juvenile delinquency (Crime committed by child) etc. The Deviant behavior leads

to crimes. There is not a single a specific reason to committee crime. There are so many social, economical, moral, legal, ethical and domestic reasons for the commission of crime.

## **(5) What are the cause/ reasons of crime:**

Following are the main cause of Crime in society.

### **(a) Un-Employment**

The main issue of crime in our society is Un-Employment. Un-Employment is increased in our society day by day as a same way crimes increasing in our society. If we want to overcome on crimes than we should improve our economic system.

### **(b) Corruption**

The second main causes of crime are corruption in our society. It is very dangerous thing for our society. We need throw away from root to corruption in Pakistan. We have to change whole system of government institution.

### **(c) No rule of law**

No rule of law is the main causes of crime. In every society the basic need of the society is rule of law. It is said that where there is no rule of law there is no justice. If we talk about rule of law in our society the answer will be no, because rich people of the society are dominate on the noble people of the society

### **(d)Poverty**

Poverty is the back bone of crime. The members of society which have to wealth commit crime to remove the poverty. The major cause of poverty is unemployment.

### **(e)Hunger**

Due to hunger most of the people commit crime. They commit gang –crimes and thefts to fulfill or satisfy their hunger. In our society crimes due to hunger are rising up.

### **(f)Absence of proper police system**



There is Thana culture in our country –as the basic duty of police is to provide safety to the people against the crime and maintain peace in society. Due to weak police system people of the society feel free to commit crimes.

## **(6) Following are the preventive measures of crimes:**

### **(a) Law implementing authorities**

The law implementing authorities must be answerable. The criminal justice system has three main terms police, court, and prison. These three pillars reduce crime on open merit.

### **(b) Proper police system**

Thana culture must be abolished; everyone is equal in the eye of law. Police should not give relief to rich people. Pay of police should be increased due to hard duty, so that they avoid from illegal methods of corruption.

### **(c) Proper court system**

Court should provide speedy justice to the people. Everyone is equal in the eye of law. Court should play active and proper role in justice. In this way crime ratio may also be reduced. Criminals know that court will not give them long time.

### **(d) Rule of law**

Law is a command of sovereign and it is enforced by sanction. Rule of law and freedom of law is necessary for every society. No one is bigger than law. Then the ratio of crime will decrease.

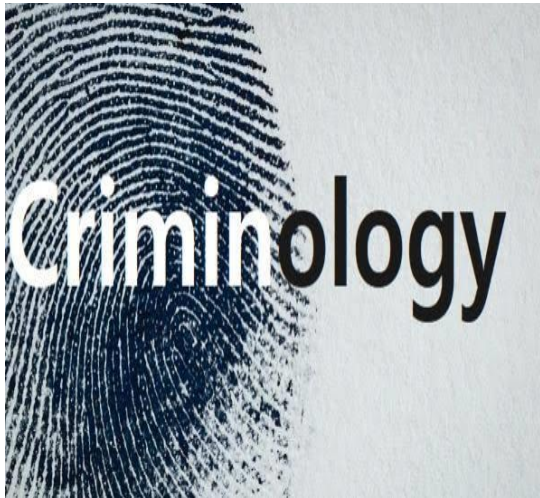
### **(e) Parent's character**

The major role in criminal life is parent's character. It is the duty of parents to check and balance the society of their children. They must provide the necessary education, so that they may know about right and wrong of things. They will become a member of civilized society.

### **(f) To provide employments on merits**

The main character of crime is unemployment. Government should provide employments on merits, so that people earn from their business and do not commit crime. However in this way the ratio of crime decreased.

## **Topic no: 3**



**What is criminology?**

**What is the components criminology?**

### **(1) Introduction:**

The study of crime is called criminology. Criminology is the branch of social science. The concept of crime is not new. Cesare lambroso is the father of criminology. Criminology relates to various further branches of crime like penology, female criminology, and juvenile delinquency. Criminology crime and criminal law have so many similarities along with differences. The term criminology was coined in 1885 by Itlain law professor Raffaele Garofalo as criminology. Later Frunch anthropologist Paul topinard used.

## **(2) Definition:**

Criminology is the branch of sociology in which we discuss about crime, criminals, criminal behavior and prevention of crime.

## **(3) Historical background:**

Crime is as old, as the history of man. The study of crime is criminology but as an independent subject. Criminology came into existence much later on. As a subject "criminology term used by Atalian professor Raffaelogarofalo". Where the father of criminology is Cesare Lambrior since them criminology has been expanded and divided into many other branches like, penology, criminology, juvenile delinquency, female criminality and victamology.

## **(4) Branches of criminology:**

Branches of criminology are following;

### **(a)Penology**

It is the study of punishment. In this branch we study the purpose kinds, reasons and theories of punishment. Crime and punishment walk side by side, so criminals should punish according to law.

### **(b)Victimology**

It is also the branch of criminology. In victimology we study about the victims and such persons against whom crime has been committed generally behavior of accused were studied in past. However by the advent of victimology . The study of victims came into existence.

### **(c) Juvenile delinquency**

Juvenile is a young offender who commits crime before attaining the age of majority. Such offenders are crimes which are committed by juvenile are called delinquency. The first juvenile justice system court was established in USA in 1899.

### **(d) Female criminality**

The study of crimes relating to females and the reasons behind the commission crime is called as female criminality. Female criminality is the latest branch of criminology. There are many reasons why woman indulge in crime. The study of this question is called female criminality.

### **(e) Criminals**

A person who commits crime is called criminal. There are different categories of criminals like habitual criminals, political criminals and innocent criminals in this branch of criminology. We study various grows reasons of crime.

## **(5) Differences among crime, criminals and criminology:**

### **(a) Crime**

Every act which is prohibited by law and there is some punishment for violation is called crime. There are many kinds of crimes like penology, juvenile delinquency female criminology. Crime in any society cannot established but through the enforcement of law. It can be decreased. Every society of the world is suffering from crime, some have law rate and some have high rate.

### **(b) Criminals**

Such person who commits crimes is called criminals. Every society has criminals. We have to take preventive measures to control criminals. Rule of law and enforcement of law must be strong. Hard punishment has made for criminals. If they feel fear from the punishment so that they avoid from such crimes. Government should take control on criminals.

### **(c)Criminology**

The study of crime, criminals and prevention of crime is called criminology. Criminology is main element of every society. In every society have crimes, criminals and many other adults of society. Crime is as old as man because man is a social animal. In our society many types of people are living, some are innocent, some are civilized and some are commit crimes and become criminals. Government should take hard steps against the criminals.

## **(6) Scope/ Importance/ object/ Characteristics/ feature of criminology:**

### **(a)Study of crime**

Every act which is against society and law is called crime. Different sociologist explained their views in different ways about crime. There are many types of crimes. Sociologists observes why people commit crime and how can we demolish crime in society. Crime is also the study of criminology.

### **(b)Base of criminal law**

The study of criminal's divers from criminals. When people commit crime in society they become criminals. The base of criminal law is based on criminals. Government should take hard steps for criminals and stable peace in society.

### **(c)Base of criminal prevention forces**

Criminal prevention forces are necessary for every society to save criminals law from crime. These forces are play important role to abolish the criminals with the help of these forces criminal nourishment should be better of next time they avoid from crime and they become civilized member of society.

#### **(d)Provides grounds for the improvement of criminals;**

For the improvement of criminals government made rehabilitation centers for the proper guidance of criminals. In these centers government give small punishment and educate them to avoid from crimes.

#### **(e)Promote social behavior**

Being a member of civilized society it is our moral duty to promote social behavior in society because everyone in society wants peace. If our relations are good then lesser crime ratio in society. Every person of the society must be educated. In this way we promote social behavior and abolished crime.

#### **(f)Relates to deviant behavior**

In society there are some deviant behaviors, which violate the rules and regulation of society. There is also part of society. This deviant character makes harmony in society like robbery, rape and murders. These types of people are criminals and for betterment government make strict laws and punishment.

#### **(g)Helpful for law enforcement agencies**

Legislature is a group of people which decide and make laws for the betterment of society. These laws should be enforced like police and some other agencies have power to enforce laws in society. These institutions implement to criminals, without agencies rule of law cannot be in power.

#### **(H)Base of criminal investigation**

Crime is essential element of criminology offenders which commit crime they can be deal with criminology term. The government should make laws for the criminal investigation. Police is only institution in society which has power to investigate criminals by hard punishment. In this way agencies maintain peace in society.

### **(7)Conclusion:**

To conclude I can say that every act of a person which is against society or violation of law is called crime. There are many types of crime penology, juvenile delinquency, and female

criminality. Crime is a main part of society. It cannot be abolished in any society but its percentage becomes low due to the rule of law. Everyone is equal in the eye of law; no one is bigger in the eye of law. We have to take preventive measures to control crime in society. The enforcement of law must be strong. Strict punishment should be made for criminals. They feel fear and horror when they think about crime. Crime is a branch of criminology. In criminology, there is a criminal investigation system. They deal according to criminology terms.



## **Topic no 4:**



**Q:1 What is white collar crime?**

**Q:2 Explain its kinds/reasons and preventions.**

### **(1) Introduction:**

White collar crime is the involvement of persons in commercial matters to obtain illegal benefits through cheating, dishonesty, bribe, money laundering and frauds. In criminology the collar shade crimes are the new terms. White collar crime, blue collar crime, red crime and black collar crimes are famous. Among all these terms the most commonly known and easily seen is white collar crime. Commonly rich persons are such persons who have reasonable bread and butter commit these crimes. All cyber and highbred crimes are white collar crimes. There are so many examples and preventing methods to control this menace.

### **(2) Definition**

**According to black law dictionary**

“A known violent crime usually involving, cheating or dishonesty in commercial matters”



#### **(a) Marian Webster**

Crime that typically involves stealing money from a company and that is done by positions in the company, crime committed by white collar workers.

#### **(b) According to Edwin H.Sutherland**

An illegal act or series of illegal acts committed by non physical means and by guilt or obtain money or property.

### **(3) Types of white collar crimes:**

#### **(a) Corruption**

A person in society with high profile status takes money from the local people for there legal and illegal acts. If he does right or wrong in society no one goes against him, because he has high powers and relations with administration of the society. This method is also known as white collar crime.

#### **(B) Blackmail**

Blackmailing is the essential part of crime of society. Blackmailer's demands money from the innocent people of society. Innocent people give money to these types of offenders for threat. Blackmailing is also type of white collar crime.

#### **(d)Cyber crimes**

A person who commits crime through electronic devices is called cyber crime. In white collar crime offenders steal and hack banking accounts, debit cards and online banking system. Cyber crimes are also white collar crime.

#### **(e)Money laundering**

People earn money from illegal acts which they do not show in banking record or without doing any work and then they transfer it to other countries is called money laundering. It is also a type of white collar crime. The second name of money laundering is black money.

#### **(f)Cheating**

The well known persons of society known as white collar criminals give different deceptions to innocent people of society and take money and cheat them. Cheating is big crime in society. These types of people do not go against them due to their pressure in society.

#### **(g)Bribery**

Bribery is worst evil in society. It is done by two types of people. The first is government persons and the second is high profile status personality. Both take money for their legal and illegal means. It is a modern trend of society. Most of the people do not get their rights because of bribery.

#### **(h)Nepotism**

This branch much relates to white collar crime. In this branch one person perform two types of work. He gives relief to his companions by paying money. He asks them this offer is only for you. He looted the money from the people in this way.

#### **(i)Kick-backs**

With the passage of time crime takes u-tern in different ways in society, crime is crime. Kick back is the new concept of white collar crime. People of administrative and well known personalities fix percentage with local people for the illegal works. This process is called kick-backs.

### **(4) Conclusion:**

To conclusion I can say that white collar crime is worst evil in modern society. A person who has no job, property and business but his life style is much impressive. He has all the facilities of life and also a honorable personality of society. Most of them are indulge in this crime. It is the involvement of persons in commercial matters to obtain illegal benefits through cheating, bribery, dishonesty, money laundering and frauds. In criminology collar shade crimes are in new terms like red collar crime, green collar crime, pink collar crime blue collar

crime and white collar crime. Among these terms the most commonly used as white collar crime.



## Topic no: 5



**Q:1 White collar crime in Pakistan.**

**Q:2 Following are the main types of white collar crimes which are especially committed in Pakistan.**

**Q:3 Business, trade, commerce and industry crimes.**

**Q:4 Corruption in government and political crime.**

**Q:5 Crime in medical profession.**

**Q:6 Crimes committed by lawyers.**

### **(1) Introduction:**

White collar crime is the involvement of persons in commercial matters to obtain benefits illegal through different acts like dishonesty, bribery, money laundering and frauds. In criminology there many terms white collar, red collar crime, blue collar pink collar, black collar and grey collar crime are studied as. While in Pakistan white collar crime is commonly

used like business, trade, commerce and industry. Corruption in government sectors, politics, medical profession and crimes committed by lawyers.

## **(2) White collar crime in Pakistan:**

### **(a)Business**

In Pakistan business is not easy. Some people who have no idea about business, they invest their money through different people. These criminal people give deceive to innocent investors and do not give back their money to the owners. Even they live freely in society without any fear.

### **(b)Trade**

Trade is the back bone of every county but in Pakistan trade is also governed by criminals. Especially white collar crime is commonly used in trade. These criminal personalities loot money from civilized people of society. It is also a big example of white collar.

### **(c)Industry crimes**

There are many industries in Pakistan which are addicted by white collar crime. Some white collar personalities demand money from the industrialists. Industrialists are bound to give money because without this process they cannot run the industries. In the modern time white collar is not a crime. It is the part of business.

### **(d)Government and political figures**

Now in present time politics and government is a game which is playing by white collar criminals. The person who has lots of money can win this game through white collars. In this way the government of Pakistan is based on corruption, when political leaders invest money for their government, after they get back their money with millions profits because Pakistan is under-developed country.

#### **(e)Crime in medical profession**

In medical profession doctors the best examples of white collar crime. Even in government sectors they sell medicine to poor people with money. Most of the medical industries give money to doctors to sell their low quality medicines in the market. Rich people have not problem but poor health with shattered.

#### **(f)Crimes committed by lawyers**

Lawyers are the careen of civilized society. They know the right and wrong way in the light of law. Current lawyers give relief to only criminals because they take more money from their clients for their illegal cases. Lawyers are also great example of white collar crime. Not a single person goes against them because their community is very strong due to their financial status. They use law for illegal purpose. In this way the criminals get relief.

### **(3) How can white crimes be controlled?**

#### **(a)By punishing**

We can control crime by punishing the white criminals. If proper punishments are given to offenders, then crime will be reduced.

#### **(b)Dismissal from services**

Government employers who are involve in the white collar crime. Do not give relief to employers. They will only dismissal from services. In this way we can control the criminals.

#### **(c)By check and balance**

Check and balance is equal for everyone either he is rich or poor. Government should make a special team for check and balance the offenders. In this way white collar crime is reduced.

#### **(d)By promoting merit**

Everything in the country should be held on open merit. By promoting merit white collar crime will reduce. If every decision is on merit the crime ratio will be minor.

#### **(e)Implementation of law**

Law is the basic need of society. Every country has almost same laws but the difference is implementation. If law can be implemented in proper way the crime will reduce.

#### **(4) Conclude:**



## Topic no: 6



**Q:1 Write a comprehensive note on Hazrat Shah Wali-Ullah.**

### **(1) Introduction**

History of social science is incomplete without the study of social scientists, which brought dynamic changes in social life. Among these philosopher and thinkers a great name of Muslim scholar Shah Wali-Ullah is necessary to mention. He was a great thinker of subcontinent who not only purified Islamic ideas from Hinduism but also presented social theories through his writings. He translated Holy Quran in Persian, wrote many books and reformed the cultural and social trends of the society.



## **(2) Who was Shah Wali-Ullah?**

The real name of Shah Wali-Ullah is Qutab-ud-din. He belongs to pious and religious family of Dehli. His father's name was Shah Abdul Raheem, who was running a religious school(Madrissah Rhimiyah). Shah Wali-Ullah was born on 21<sup>st</sup> of February 1703at Delhi. His family trees linked with Hazrat Abubakar Saddique. He got his spiritual education from his father. Shah Wali -Ullah complete his education at fifteen years old. He had read all the books of Hadith and Tafsir.

### **(a)Qualification and education**

Hazrat shah wali ullah got his early education from his home. He memorized the holy quran when he was seven years old. He got education in tafsir , hadith and spiritual discipline from his father. He completed his studied at the age of fifteen years. His qualification is speaka and writer of holy quran in persion language. He sacrificed his all life for the preaching of islam in subcontinent.

### **(b)Services veneered by Shah Wali-Ullah**

The great service of Shah Wali Ullah was the translation of holy Quran in Persian language. In subcontinent there was no concept of Urdu, Hindi and English. Persian was a national language. In that time there was no concept of translation Arabic into Persian. Muslim norms and customs were changed into anti Muslim. He demolished kufar from the subcontinent.

### **(c)Social philosopher**

Shah Wali Ullah was a social philosopher well as religious philosopher. When Muslims of subcontinent were in worsted condition he advised the Muslims to avoid all the anti norms of Hindus. He told the Muslims the sauna of our beloved prophet (saw) to spend their lives according to the principal of Islam and sauna. He criticized the anti Islamic festivals in which Muslims were interested. He gave awareness to the Muslims with the principals of Islam.

### **(d)Political thinkers**

Shah Wali Ullah whole life was spread in preaching of Islam. He gave awareness to the Muslims through Islamic principles. He also told the method of politics. He was a great political thinker. He asked the rulers to serve equally everyone, because there is no concept of creed color and dishonesty in Islam. He told the methods of governing the state according to the Islam.

#### **(e)Economic reformer**

He presented the method for the betterment of economy of state. He advised the traders to be honest. Calculate the quantity in a balanced way. Always speak the truth and be fair with everyone and do not cheat anyone in trade. These two acts are more liked in Islam.

#### **(f)Translated Holy Quran in Persian**

Persian was a national language at that time when majority of Muslims were adopted the life style of Hindus culture. They only read the holy Quran in Arabic and did not the meaning of Arabic language. Kufar was at top point then he saw the worsteds condition of Muslims and he thought about the translation of Arabic language. He translated holy Quran for the betterment of Muslims. When Muslims read in their own language then they lived according to the principals of Islam.

#### **(g)Gave stress on Jihad**

Shah Wali-Ullah was a great religious scholar. He gave stress on Jihad because jihad is essential element of Islam. Shah wali-ullah educated the Muslim solidities with mortal knowledge and Islamic. He also gave military training for jihad and asked them to go for jihad for Islamic concept. In the time of shah wali ullah the Muslims were much changed and in a better condition through jihad.

#### **(h)Famous writer**

Shah wali-ullah was a great and famous writer. His writing was so much impressive. He wrote a book of Hijjat-ul-baligah. This is the most famous book of shah wali ullah in this book his writing match with Hadiths, Tafsir and translation of holy Quran. This book is very useful for all Muslims. It is the summary of all the books because at that time people did not know about Arabic language and he translated it into Persian so that they understood and follow it and spend their lives according to the Quran.

### **(3) Conclusion:**

To conclude I can say that the history of social science is incomplete without the study of social thinkers and philosophers. Shah Wali-Ullah was also a great scholar. He renders any services in the history of subcontinent. He sacrificed his all life for preaching of Islam. He demolished kufar from the subcontinent. He criticized the Muslims for adopting the Hindus culture and customs. He saw the worsted condition of Muslims they did not know about Islam because their national language was Persian and the holy Quran is a complete code of life which is in Arabic language so he translated the holy Quran in Persian language and asked the people to read and taken the complete guidance of life. Shah wali ullah wrote many books but one of them is very special for us Hijjaat-ul-baligh. The purpose of this book was the short cut way to get complete knowledge of life and Islam.



## Topic no: 7



**Q:1 Write a comprehensive note on Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon.**

**Q:2 What services were reduced by Ibn-e-khaldoon?**

**Q:3 What are the famous theories of Ibn-e-khaldoon?**

**Q:4 How society has elaborate Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon?**

### **(1) Introduction**

Sociology is a concerted study and these concepts are presented by social scientists among these social scientists Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon was one the great socialist, philosopher, thinker, writer and scholar of his age. He presented society as dynamic thing and presented his theories in his book “Mukadma”. This is an everlasting work of Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon which paved the way of research and social thoughts. Ibn-e-khaldoon presented the theory

of Al-Asabiya. He divided the societies in different categories and presented the theory of social change.

## **(2) Who was Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon?**

Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon was one of the most efficient scholar, thinker, writer, philosopher and sociologist in the Muslims world. The knowledge of sociology is in complete without the most famous sociologist, philosopher Allama ibn-e-khaldoon. His full name is Muhammad Ibrahhim bin Abdul Rehman. He was born in Tunis. He learnt holy Quran by heart and also had the great knowledge of Fiqa and Hadith. He was the first Muslim scientist who gave the idea Al- Asabia theory. He also discussed the culture of society and presented the idea Badvi and Hazan lifestyle.

## **(3) Services rendered by Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon;**

The great Muslim sociologist, thinker Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon presented various theories about society and social change among them.

Following are the main sources rendered by Allaa Ibn-e-khaldoon.

### **(a)Concept of Al-Asabia:(Social solidity theory);**

According to Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon social solidity theory Al-Asabia was one of the reasons of creation of society. This society later on transform to a state. According to this theory force is the uniting power to collect people. People united for the collection of force and making themselves strong to save themselves from external attacks.

### **(b)This theory was supported by many modern sociologists;**

The modern sociologists think that the similar minds or joined for similar cases, so all persons who united for social salutatory creating their society.

## **(4) Theory of rural and urban society:**

### **(a)Rural-Badvi:**

The rural life of every society is very simple. All the members of rural life look after and help each other. Badvi life is very short life of people everyone know the each member of society. These people are strong, generous and well committed to each other. In rural life less people are educated their main aim of life is based on hardworking like farming, cultivation of crops and mostly people shepherd. They live in huts and mud houses, rural are very social in society. They are united to each other and they also work for others. There is no concept of selfishness' so that they live a peaceful and tension free life.

### **(b)Urban-Hazri:**

Urban life is totally different from rural life. There is a long distance in their life style. One of the great social thinkers Ibn-e-khaldoon presented the idea of urban life. He also creates the difference between them. In urban life people face different challenges. They are not well committed to each other. They get together in their social activities; even they do not know the problems and miseries of others also neighbors. Selfishness is presented in everyone. Sociologist thinker Ibn-e-khaldoon asked them that these people are weak people of society, because they are not hard work with their hands their work depends upon their education. They also face the health problems. Majority of the people are suffering from depression, because of their basic needs and jobs. Due to these causes criminals take birth in society, which disturb the peace of other innocent people. According Allama Ibn-e- khaldoon this is this is the difference between Badvi and Hazri life in society.

## **(5) Features of Badvi and Hazri life:**

### **(a)Badvi life**

- Tension free life
- Poor education
- Strong and brave
- Less economy
- Low crime

- Social with each other
- Fewer facilities
- Employment high ratio

#### **(b) Hazri life**

- Always depression
- Jobless people
- Weak and selfishness
- Large expenses
- High crime ratio
- Low social interaction
- High facilities
- Unemployment high ratio

### **(6) Social changes:**

Man is a social animal. He cannot live alone. He lived always in gathered. IN gathering he interact other people and interaction of people the society produced. According to Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon is ever changing and it is made by interaction of different people. In society different people type of are living but some people are living under the power of some high profile status for the safely of their life.. It will be a political party, police man and some criminals. These people use the power of these personalities to secure their life, property business and jobs. This method is known as social change in society. According to Ibn-e-khaldoon with the process of time the society will be still growing and updating due to environment.

### **(7) Features of social change:**

- Interconnect with each other
- Political pressure in society
- Criminals in society
- Under the government power
- Up and down is part of life
- Social interaction with society

- Get together with society members
- Using power of high profile status
- Change in society with rules and regulation

## **(8) Conclusion:**

To conclude I can say that Allama Ibn-e-khaldoon was the great scholar, philosopher and social scientist. He presented society as a dynamic thing in his book “Mukadma”. There are many theories of Ibn-e-khaldoon but mostly use these three theories in the world. Al Asabia and divided into other categories. Badvi and Hazri life comparison and the main element of society is social change. According to Ibn-e-khaldoon with the passage of time the society will change and it will be still growing.





## Topic no: 8



**Q:1 Write a comprehensive note Feminism.**

**Q:2 What is feminism?**

**Q:3 Explain political ideology of feminism?**

**Q:4 What are various types of feminism?**

**Q:5 Historically elaborate feminism?**

## **(1) Introduction:**

The advocacy of women rights on the ground of equality of sexes is called feminism. It is a range of social, political and ideological movement which establish the rights of women equal to men. The concept of feminism is not new. There are so many names who presented their lives for the freedom and equality of women until 2012. Four waves have been moved to highlight and protect the women rights against sexual harassment, violence, rape and domestic torture. There are different types of feminism and different theories in this regard.

## **(2) What is feminism?**

- (a) "The advocacy of women rights in the ground of equality of sexes is called feminism".
- (b) "The theory of political, economy and social equality of sexes is called feminism".
- (c) "The belief that women and men should have equal rights and properties is called feminism".

## **(3) Historical background:**

The history of feminism is not new. The term feminism is credited to Charles Fourier in 1837. The same concept was appears in France, Netherlands 1872. There are four different waves in which the concept of modern feminism movement flourished. Since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century like custody of infants act 1870 etc. promoted and protected the rights of women.

## **(4) Waves of feminism:**

As discussed earlier there are four waves of feminism. The first wave was comprised on women's suffrage movement of 19<sup>th</sup> century. In this wave a strong campaign was launched by the sociologists to advocate right of women to cast vote. The second wave was based on the women's liberation movement. It was started in early 1960s. Through this wave it was advocated by the feminized that women should have equal liberty to men. Third wave was launched in 1992. In this era a campaign to identify and characterized the individuality and diversity of women. The promoter of feminism views sought individuality.

Fourth wave the latest and most recent movement was launched in 2012. In this wave slogan of “**me do**” was praised to combat sexual harassment, violence against women, rape culture and domestic torture.

## **(5) Feminist theory:**

The feminist theory aims to understand gender in equality and forces on gender politics power relations and sexuality. There are so many concepts and movements to promote the feminist theory. Remain purpose of this theory is to promote equality a woman right to cast vote and right to be elected, right to work right to get education , right to security, right to liberty, and right to make money etc. All the movements though have been presented from different areas. By different persons in different achievements, but the purpose of all movements are almost same.

## **(6) Right of women in Islam:**

Islam being a complete code of life has presented complete guidelines towards feminism. In Islam the respect of Islam as much as the paradise is declared under the feet of mother. During the life of our beloved prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) women activity participated in wars, prayed, business and education. Even the first wife of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) was Hazrat Khadija((RA) who was a strong business woman further the most reliable content of Ahadith and Islamic juries prudence was narrated to Hazrat Ayesha(RA)

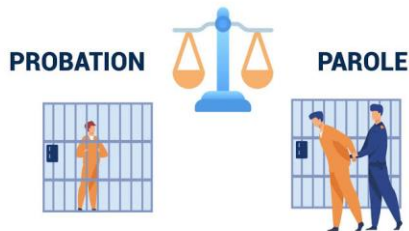
## **(7) What are the main features of feminism?**

- Women are equal to men
- Women may perform equal to men
- To educate a woman is equal to educate a society
- No society can progress by ignoring its half population e.g. women
- Women are participating are equally to men

**(8) Conclude:**



## Topic no: 9



**Q: 1 what is probation and parole?**

**Q: 2 Differentiate between both.**

**Q: 3 what are the functions of both?**

### **(1) Introduction:**

Probation and parole are the terms relating to release of accused persons from jail on same justifiable conditions. Generally these both terms are used as synonyms but there is a clear difference. Probation is granted to the convicted person by a judge. When a trial is in process. On probation a judge imposes some restrictions to be observed during probationary period. So the offender released on probation is duty bound to follow these restrictions. Whereas the parole is the release of accused prior to duration. A person released on parole has to follow some restriction as well.

## **(2) Meaning of probation:**

**Black's law dictionary:**

A court imposed criminal sentence that subject to stated conditions, release a convicted person into the community instead of sending the criminal to jail or prison.

## **(3) Meaning of parole:**

**Black's law dictionary:**

The release of a prisoner from imprisonment before the full sentence has been served.

## **(4) Probation decision:**

Probation is a decision handed down by the judge and trial stage the probation is only for that person whose crime is against state or yourself and not for any individual these are some statements on which the probation is granted to offenders. Judge gives order to offender to live in society and also report to probation officer. If an offender violates the condition or rules of probation, the probation officers ordered and send him to jail. This whole process is known as probation or revocation.

## **(5) Points considered on release on probation:**

At the time of release some points are considered by releasing judge.

- (a)** Age of the offenders.
- (b)** Substance of convict and his dependents.
- (c)** First time offender.
- (d)** Woman.
- (e)** Attitude of convict at the time of fir and trial.
- (f)** Crime against property.
- (g)** Such crime in which means red is not involved.
- (h)** Depressed person or not.
- (i)** Clean and neat past of convict's family.
- (j)** Religious knowledge, political struggle and media journalistic character.

## **(6) To whom probation is not given:**

- (a)** Fixed sentence convicts.
- (b)** History sheet of previous record of crime.
- (c)** Convicts gave false evidence in murder.
- (d)** Sexual offenders.
- (e)** Hardened and habitual offenders.
- (f)** Such offence in which punishment is death.
- (g)** House breaking by night.
- (h)** Robbery, members of serious gangs.

## **(7) Objects of probation:**

- (a)** Offender must recover his attitude by liability.
- (b)** Ultimate re establishment of the offender in the community.
- (c)** Promoting litigation of law.
- (d)** To stop the conversation of youthful offenders into stubborn criminals.

## **(8) Probation of Pakistan:**

The probation of offender ordinance was introduced in Pakistan in 1960 to release any offender on probation in lieu of imprisonment under the supervision of a probation officer.

## **(9) Parole:**

Parole is the early release of a prisoner who has served part of his/her prison sentence. The inmate (prison) is allowed to return to the community under the conditions of parole and supervision of a parole agent. Violation of these conditions of parole can result in a revocation of parole and re imprisonment for the offender. The decision to grant parole is the responsibility of the parole commission or board.

### **(10) Purpose of parole:**

The purpose of parole is allowing well behaved convicted offenders to spend the rest of his/her time as a good conduct person near his/her family.

### **(11) Point considered by parole board before granting parole:**

Following points are considered by parole board before releasing an offender on parole.

- Whether the convict had profited by his stay in the institution.
- Whether he was so reformed that he was unlikely to commit another offence.
- What his behavior was in prison.
- Whether he had home or other place to go.
- Whether he told the truth, when he was question by parole board.
- Which appearance when interviewed by the board.

### **(12) Conclude:**





## Topic no: 10



**Q: 1 what is crime? What are the various types of crime?**

**Q: 2 How crime is detective? What are the methods of prevention of crime?**

### **(1) Introduction:**

Every act which is prohibited by law and punishable by compliant authority is called crime. The word crime has been defined by various criminologists, jurists, political figures and social scientist. Simply it is an unrest or threat to society and social work. There violation are different types of crime like organized crime, cyber crimes, hyper crime, white collar crime , blue collar crime, pink collar crime, red collar crime, black collar crime etc. These crime are found everywhere in society. The law enforcing agencies have to adopt different tetchiness are differently applied on different crimes. After the detection of crime strategies are devised to prevent such crime. There are two types of crime prevention. The first one is short term crime prevention strategy. The second is long term crime strategy.

## **(2) What is crime?**

- (a)** “Every act which is against society and law is called crime. A positive or negative act in violation of law is called crime. Prohibited acts and wrong expressions which take harmony are called crime”.
- (b)** “A positive or negative act in violation of law is called crime”.
- (c)** “Prohibited acts and wrong expression which takes harmony in society is called crime”.

## **(3) Other name of Crime:**

- Offence
- Felony
- Delinquency
- Sin
- Torts
- Hazards

## **(4) What are the different types of crime?**

### **(a) Organized crime**

In this crime two or more people involves illegal activities. Organized crime runs through head of team and works on transnational and national level. We can also call it associate mafia. For example Cargo, theft, fraud, robbery, kidnaps etc.

### **(b) Unorganized crime**

Unorganized crime which are not committed for a particular mission. Two people fighting and one kill another, pick pockets, two man quarrel with each another.

### **(c) Street crime**

Street crime is a loose term for any criminal offence in a public place. Street crime is often violence that occurs in a public area. Rape, Pickpockets, property crimes and robbery are the best examples of street crime.

#### **(d)Juvenile delinquency**

A violation of law committed by young offenders is called juvenile delinquency. It may also be called youthful offender. The causes of juvenile delinquency are joint families, broken families, single parent families etc.

#### **(e)Transnational crime**

Transnational crime offender well as significance fact two or more countries. These crimes of an involve border crossing. Examples of these crimes are money laundering, smuggling weapons etc.

#### **(f)Grey collar crime**

Grey collar crime is a crime which is committed by elderly individuals, like people were retired. They have very educated, they have a lot of knowledge, they have licensed and have deplumed etc.

Example: Pilots, police officers, military officers etc.

#### **(g)White collar crime**

White collar crime is the involvement of persons in criminal matters to obtain illegal benefits through cheating and fraud. Money laundering, corporate fraud, securities fraud are the example of white collar crime.

#### **(h)Blue collar crime**

Blue collar crime as those you expect of an individual in a lower social class. Generally deprived class of people commits these crimes. Blue collar criminals usually commits crime which include but not limited to, burglary, drug crime, assault, sexual assault, theft crime etc.

#### **(i)Red collar crime**

White collar crime turns into red collar crime. The term “Red collar crime” has been used to describe white collar crimes that turn horribly violent, for example murder, assault, kidnapping etc. In short I can say that when white collar criminal turns violent to avoid detection becomes red collar criminal.

### **(j)Pink collar crime**

Pink collar crime is committed by female. It is related with the low and mid level female workers like book keepers, office manages. According to different perception these crimes are not just female oriented it may related with the type of crime, but these crimes are usually committed by females.

### **(k)Plaid collar crime**

Plaid collar crime are those crimes which involves the theft or related criminal offence that directly affects farm workers such as theft of crops, farm stocks, farm equipments. These crimes are committed against the farmers.

### **(l)Green collar crime**

This is no single vision to define the concept of green collar crime. Two major independent views exist.

#### **❖ Legalistic**

According to legalistic perspective, environmental crimes are violation of existing criminal laws designed to protect people the environment or both.

- This definition would include crimes against workers such as occupational health and safety crimes.
- As well as laws designed to protect nature and the environment.

#### **❖ Bio centric approach**

- According to this approach environment harm is viewed as any human activity that disrupts a bio system.
- Destroying plant and animal life.

#### **❖ Forms of green collar**

- Illegal logging
- Illegal wildlife exports
- Illegal fishing
- Illegal dumping
- Illegal polluting

### **(m)Black collar crime**

Black collar crimes committed by religious leaders/ members of the clergy. It is usually covered up by members of the religion in order to protect the faith by not exposing the hypocrisy of judgmental bigots.

**Example:** When religion leaders provoke it followers on the basis of hate against the other cast follower.

## **(5) Detection of crime:**

There are differ techniques to detect and investigate crime through applying these techniques. Crime is prevented and criminals are punishes according to law. Detection of crime is not new concept. Following are the main techniques of crime detection.

- (a)** Forensic investigation
- (b)** Crime detections
- (c)** Collection of evidence
- (d)** Collection of documents

## **(6) Conclusion:**



# Topic no: 11

**What is crime prevention?**

**Explain its various strategies or techniques:**

## **(1) Introduction:**

A crime is an illegal act or commission which is punishable by law, where there is a crime. There is a threat to security, peace and prosperity. A crime is threat to human civilization. There are served techniques to control or prevent crimes. To prevent crime is not liability duty. A duty of single person or organization, it is a struggle and mutual effort of all persons and institutions

## **(2) Pillars of crime preventing:**

### *Crime preventing pillars*

Police	Prosecution	Community	Courts	Collection Organization
--------	-------------	-----------	--------	-------------------------

### **(a) Police:**

Police is the administrative of society. It plays important role in society and maintains peace of society. They endangered their life to uprooted crimes.

**(b) Prosecution:**

Every court has a prosecution. It is government employ and work for the local man of community. It is the duty of prosecutor to collect evidence and present the fair trial.

**(c)Community:**

Community is the main element of crime preventing pillars, because without community nothing could happen. Community has multiple people, some are innocent and some are criminals.

**(d)Correctional organization:**

There are some corrections centers or organizations like jails, central jails and police jails. The centers are used for the betterment of criminals, if criminals changed their ideas, thoughts and live according to the rules and regulation of Islam and government. They should be release on parole or probation.

**(3) Crime prevention strategies:****(a) Long term strategies**

Long term strategies are adopted to prevent crime for longer period. These strategies have evolutionary style to copy with the crime.

Following are the main strategies to prevent the community from crimes.

- Prevision of quality education
- Promotion of professionalism
- Training of police, prosecution and judges
- Through check and balance
- By adopting merit
- By removing politically interference
- By promoting justice
- By adopting latest techniques and research
- By spreading awareness

- Harassment of punishment
- Fair trial

### **(b) Short term strategies**

While adopting short term strategies crime is prevented promptly. These strategies do not provide long term solution but to cater situation for the time being.

Following are the main short term strategies to prevent crime.

- Patrolling on sensitive areas
- Geo fencing
- Imminent arrest
- Collection of evidence
- Forensic technology

### **(c) Provision of quality education**

For long term period to prevent from crime, we have to need quality of education. Everyone of the society must be educated because without education man turns to different sins. If majority people are educated the ratio of crime reduced. Education is the basic need of man.

### **(d) Promotion of professionalism**

Everyone wants peace in society and protection of rights is a birth right to everyone. We have to promote professionalism in our society. If some people have no jobs and they have nothing to do for earning these types of people become criminals. Government should build industries, factories and some other type of profession from where poor people earn money to meet their needs.

### **(c) Training of police, prosecution and judge**

Training of police, prosecution and judge must be important. In this training period government should stop their promotion if they are not working well. During training period government will teach them new methods, new technology, new ordinance and some world changes due to nature. In this whey the police culture, prosecutor and judiciary should be promoted.



**(d) By adopting merit**

Open merit is for everyone being Islamic country merit is first priority for every Muslims. Everyone is equal in the eye of law no one is bigger than law. Merit is birth rights of every citizen. Police, judges, army, political leaders provide merit to people. In this way we prevent crime from community.

**(e) By removing politically interference**

The main cause of crime in society is politically interference in legal and illegal matters of people. Politically pressure is main element of crime in society. We have to remove this interference and pressure. All governmental institution will be free from any fear and all the decision should be on merit.

**(f) By promoting justice**

All the decision of police, army, judiciary and politics should be based on justice. In Islam justice has great importance and Islam teaches us fair justice. If justice is free and every decision based on justice the ratio of crime become reduced. Justice does not know who is standing in front of his because everybody is equal in the eye of justice.

**(g) By adopting latest techniques and research:**

With the passage of time the people and government officers learn the new techniques about law, ordinance, international law, new technique and research. People work with the help of new technology. Police and judges learn the new laws and ordinance. All decisions will base on according to crime.

**(h) BY spreading awareness:**

Awareness is basic need of society, like politically awareness, electronic and print awareness. The strong way spreading awareness is media. It is necessary for everyone to give time to media. In this way people safe themselves from crimes. Media plays important role in community. Through this awareness people cast their vote for right representative.

**(i) Harassment of punishment:**

Due to the changing world the ratio of crime increasing day by day. These crimes disturb the peace of society. The criminals are living freely in country. People are worried about crime. We have to need more hard steps for criminals. Very firstly law should be enforced with sanction and hard punishment should be given to the criminals. In this way rest of criminals feel fear from crime and even they do not think about crime.

**(j) Patrolling on sensitive areas:**

In short term strategies government should taken serious steps, where the crime ratio exceeds up. Government will check balance these sensitive areas by different check post and police patrolling service will be necessary in sensitive areas. In this way crime ratio will reduced in sensitive areas.

**(k) Geo fencing:**

Any criminal area, city, street where some type of murder, rape, robbery and dacyty happen government seize that area with force or make boundary around him. Crime expects come to that area for taking D.N.A and forensic reports. Through this method the crime will be controlled.

**(l) Imminent arrest:**

If some serious type of crime happen like murder, rape, child rape and bank dacyty. The senior officer or head of state give remarks for the imminent arrest of those criminals. In this way crime will reduce and criminal feel fear from the crime.

**(m) Collection of evidence:**

Evidence is the central theme of criminal trial. If investigating agency collects evidence in proper way, through this method crime ratio will also reduced. During this trial period or collection of evidence will be fair. There will be no political or any other pressure.

**(n) Forensic technology:**

Forensic is modern and new technology of modern world. With the help of this technology the world has been shrunk down into a global village. Some criminals are very smart they use

different methods for crime. But with the help of modern technology forensic we can caught criminals through fingerprints, hairs, D.N.A. Due to this modern technology the ratio of crime become reduced.

#### **(4) Conclude:**



## **Topic no: 12**

**Q:1 Write a comprehensive note on Max Weber:**

**Q:2 Which theory associated to Max Weber?**

**Q:3 “The concept of social action is the center of all social ideas:” Explain in the light of Max Weber theory:**

**Q:4 Concept of society of religion is explained by max Weber in true sense. Elaborate:**

### **(1) Introduction:**

Max Weber was a great German sociologist he render services on history law political science and human psychology. He also worked on economics and political psychology. He presented many new ideas in the realm of bureaucracy social work, iron cage. Tripartite classification of authority. He was born in 1864 Prussia and died in 1920 in Munich German. The concept of sociology cannot be completed without the works of Max Weber. He is best known for his research combining economic sociology and sociology of religion. He gave stress on the importance of cultural influences. He presented bureaucratic model and rationalization.

### **(2) An overview about Max Weber:**

- Birth
- Place of birth
- Introduction as historian, economist, jurist, political philosopher, social scientist, sociologist
- Education, fried rich, university of Vienna, university of Fribourg
- Notable works, journal economic history, law in economy and society, essays on sociology, sociology of religion, economy and society

### **(3) Main theories:**

- Weber an bureaucracy
- Social action
- Methodological individualism
- Three components stratification
- Tripartite classification of authority
- Bureaucratic model
- Death 14june 1920 Munich

#### **(4) Theory of social action:**

Max Weber presented theory of social action according to him the behavior of a man which relates to an action is based social and environment conditions, according to this theory the study of social behavior in a particular society as so much importance. He gave illustration to present his views logical. According to social action theory they are many types of action.

#### **(5) Types of action:**

Max Weber discussed various types of education which leads to completion of social action among them. Following are the main types of social actions.

##### **(a)Objectives and practical actions**

He states that in this action the actor is free to select his sources purely on the base of his abilities and performance. In this action a purpose is selected and practices tried to prove this action freely. The performance is free in selecting his sources.

##### **(b)Goal oriented action**

According to Max Weber the action should be goal oriented after the selection of sources according to the ability of the actor the purpose are fixed in the first stage. Such an action will be rational which has been selected according to the values of people. Before performing action the purposes of the action have been fixed. The sources have also been selected according to the ability of the actor. Such actions are oriented.

##### **(c)Effective actions**

An action which is purposeful, goal oriented becomes purposeful. Such action has been emotion, feeling and thoughts. Being a social animal action has impact of social values customary convention values.

#### **(d) Traditional action**

IN this action the set pattern of society is followed along experienced behavior and social experiments are the base of the tradition so the tradition become actions and these actions are termed as traditional actions. Max Weber talked about social behavior and behavioral science.

#### **(e) Weber and bureaucracy**

A theory of bureaucracy the word bureaucracy is combination of two words bureau and cracy , bureau mean along table and cracy mean government. So bureaucracy is an organized method to serve the people with the consultation of well education elite. According to Max Weber bureaucracy is type of organization of classes in which the birth of many people is arranged through wisdom, which they perform for the achievement of administrative actions on large scale.

#### **(f) Feature of theory**

Max Weber gave the following feature of his Weberian bureaucracy theory.

- Bureaucracy is based on mutual concentrations.
- The members of bureaucracy are permanent so they perform duty regularly.
- All the important decisions of government are implemented through bureaucracy.
- The bureaucracy performs the role of which between government and public.
- Bureaucracy keeps the records of its working on regular basis.
- Bureaucracy is answerable to government as well as reflect

#### **(6) Conclusion:**