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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY

COURSE HANDOUTS

Criminology

SOC611

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Lesson 01**INTRODUCTION OF CRIMINOLOGY****TOPIC 001-005****Topic 001: Criminology: An introduction**

It is a discipline which introduces students to the field of criminology: its nature, area of study, and historical development. Moreover, this discipline will discuss the reasons of people's involvement in crimes and why former victims of crime take interest in this subject. In addition, relationship of crime and human being will also be discussed. Criminologists devote their careers to understanding human nature, both good and bad. They ask this fundamental question:

Why do people behave the way they do?

What truly motivates someone to go for criminal activities? Either it is because of socio-cultural environment or psychological reasons.

Different Views of Criminologists

Some experts view criminal offenders as society's victims, unfortunate people who are forced to violate the Law because they lack hope for legitimate opportunity; criminals are a "product of their environment." Others view antisocial behaviour as a product of mental and physical abnormalities, present at birth or soon after, which are stable over the life course; is it possible that criminals are "born and not made"? Still another view is that crime is a rational choice of greedy, selfish people who can only be deterred through the threat of harsh punishments. We will explore these and other views of crime causation.

Importance

Study of criminology is necessary to predict and control crime. The scientific study of crime—is considered a modern science, it has existed for more than 200 years. It also discusses the social history of Law, the purpose of Law, and how Law defines crime.

Topic 002: Definition of criminology

According to different criminologists, few definitions are given below:

1. Edwin Sutherland:

American criminologist Edwin Sutherland defined criminology as: 'the body of knowledge regarding crime as social phenomena. It includes within its scope and process of making laws, breaking laws and of reacting towards the breaking laws.....the objective of criminology is the development of a body of general and verified principles and of other types of knowledge regarding the process of laws, crime and treatment and prevention'.

2. Wolfgang and Ferracuti Append:

The term criminology should be used to designate a body of scientific knowledge about crime (emphasis in original). criminology is the body of knowledge on the phenomenon of crime or the study of it".

3. Thorsten Sellin:

Thorsten Sellin in 1983 suggests that: 'the term be used to designate both "the body of scientific knowledge and the deliberate pursuit of such knowledge".

Topic 003: History of Criminology-I

During the early middle Ages (1200-1400), superstition and fear of satanic possessions dominated thinking. People who violated social norms or religious practices were believed to be witches or possessed by demons. The authorities were on guard against satins offspring who engaged in acts ranging from witch crafts to robbery. Concern about crime and justice has been an important part of the human condition for more than 5,000 years. Although criminology—the scientific c study of crime—is considered a modern science, it has existed for more than 200 years.

Nicholas Remy

Between 1581 to 1590, Nicholas Remy, Head of the inquisition in the French province of Lorraine, ordered 900 sorcerers and witches burned to death. An estimated 100,000 people were prosecuted throughout Europe for witchcraft during the sixteen and seventeenth century.

Topic 004: History of Criminology -II

Classical Criminology

According to classical criminology human behaviour was a result of rational thought process. Criminal behaviour could be eliminated or controlled if would be law violators could be convinced that the pain of punishment exceeds the benefits of crime.

Nineteenth- Century Positivism

According to Comte, societies pass through stages that can be grouped on the basis of how people try to understand the world in which they live. There are two main elements of criminology

Biological Positivism (criminal activities due to genes)

Social Positivism (criminal activities due to social environment)

The Chicago School and beyond

The primacy of sociological positivism as the intellectual basis of criminology was secured by research begun in the early twentieth century by Albion W. Small (1854-1926), who have the fame Sociology Department at the University of Chicago. Edwin Sutherland, one of the pioneers of criminology subject worked on white collar crime through Chicago School.

Topic 005: Contemporary Criminology

Rational choice theorists argue that criminals are rational and use available information to decide their criminal actions embedded in deterrence, social structure and given social conditions. The sociological tradition, linked back to Quetlet and Durkheim, maintains that individual's lifestyles and living conditions directly control their criminal behaviour. In some cases, children learn to commit crime by interacting with and modelling their behaviour after others they admire, whereas other criminal offenders are people whose life experiences have shattered their social bonds to society.

Theoretical Perspective

- Contemporary structural and social ecological theory holds that:(a) a person's place in the social structure control's his or her behavioural choices and (b) due to the ecological conditions they face, those at bottom of the social structure, cannot achieve success and instead experience anomie, strain, failure and frustrations.
- Sociological social psychology theories remain influential with contemporary criminologists. In their modern incarnation, they suggest that individual's learning experiences and socialization directly control their behaviour.

Lesson 02**NATURE AND SCOPE OF CRIMINOLOGY****TOPIC 006-008****Topic 006: What is crime?**

It is possible to take elements from each school of thought to formulate an integrated definition of crime, such as this one: "Crime is a violation of societal rules of behaviour as interpreted and expressed by a criminal legal code created by people holding social and political power. Individuals who violate these rules are subject to sanctions by state authority, social stigma, and loss of status".

This definition combines the consensus position that the criminal Law defines crimes with the conflict perspective's emphasis on political power and control and the interactionist concept of labelling and stigma. Thus crime, as defined here, is a political, social, and economic function of modern life.

According to the most of the criminologists, crimes are considered to be social harms that are prohibited by Law and are therefore sanctioned by the state. Crime can be against state, person or property. Any illegal act as it found in criminal codes is crime, the codes refer to discrete acts of crime such as burglary, homicide, extortion etc. The code does not signify the common characteristics that cut across all crimes; for example, crime are anti-social acts.

Topic 007: Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is an ambiguous concept mingled with many different criteria, especially those concerning age, sex, race and nature of offence. In the broadest sense, juvenile delinquency means behaviour by non-adults that violates the formal norms. In a narrower sense, juvenile delinquency is any behaviour by those persons designated as non-adults that would make them subject to the juvenile court. Thus, officially, a person is not considered a juvenile delinquent unless he or she has been adjudicated as such.

- UNCRC below 18 years

Topic 008: Relationship of Criminology with other Social Science

Although Criminology has established itself as a separate discipline in more recent times, but it does not mean that it has no relationship with other disciplines. It has strong relationship with many of the social sciences and mainly with Sociology, Psychology, Forensic science and Criminal justice system. Sociology played an important role in birth of criminology. A well-known criminologist Edwin Sutherland was basically a Sociologist, His work on White Collar crime is very famous. Rest of the mentioned disciplines are also closely linked with criminology. As the role of criminology has been increased, its sub-disciplines are also emerging, for example Penology, Criminal Linguist, Criminal Justice System and many more. Criminology is an academic discipline that uses the scientific method to study the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior. Unlike political figures and media commentators—whose opinions about crime may be colored by personal experiences, biases, and election concerns—criminologists remain objective as they study crime and its consequences.

In addition, criminology is a multidisciplinary science. Criminologists hold degrees in a variety of diverse fields, most commonly sociology, but also criminal justice, political

science, psychology, public policy, economics, and the natural sciences. For most of the twentieth century, criminology's primary orientation was sociological, but today it can be viewed as an integrated approach to the study of criminal behavior. Perhaps the most notable career available to criminology is that of a criminologist.

Criminologists also have been responsible for improving police activities and functions through innovations such as community-oriented policing and predictive policing. Criminologists work in a variety of environments, including:

- Colleges and universities
- Think-tanks
- Legislative bodies
- Public policy areas
- Criminologists may work as college professors, researchers or as advisors to local, state, or federal legislative bodies.
- Criminal profiler
- Jury consultant
- Prison psychologist
- Expert witness
- Psychological investigator

Lesson 03**NATURE AND SCOPE OF CRIMINOLOGY-II****TOPIC 009-011****Topic 009: Nature and Scope of Criminology**

Criminology is an inter-disciplinary field of study, involving scholars and practitioners representing a wide range of behavioral and social sciences as well as numerous natural sciences. Sociologists played a major role in defining and developing the field of study and criminology emerged as an academic discipline within sociology or criminal justice programs. Establishment of schools of criminology and the proliferation of academic departments and programs concentrating specifically on crime and justice in the last half of the 20 centuries. The criminology emerged as a distinct professional field with a broad, interdisciplinary focus and a shared commitment to generating knowledge through systematic research.

Subdivisions of criminology:**a) Penology**

The study of prisons and prison systems

b) Bio-criminology, the study of the biological basis of criminal behavior**c) Feminist criminology**

The study of women and crime

d)Criminalistics

The study of crime detection, which is related to the field of Forensic Science

Topic 010: Criminological Imagination

From its origins in the nineteenth century, sociology has been concerned with a fundamental question: what is crime? This leads us to some other basic but vital questions: What brings criminals into relationships with society? What holds them there? What can cause these relationships to break down with society? How can such breaches be repaired? If they are not repaired, what are the consequences? Furthermore, sociology focus on social order and disorder This way of looking at the social world involves nurturing and applying the 'sociological imagination'. It involves developing our minds to see that many personal troubles experienced by individuals – unemployment, poverty, crime victimization, to name just a few – are also public issues and that, in turn, these are interrelated with wider social forces. Aim to apply, and hopefully nurture, a 'criminological imagination'. This involves that:

- Crime is a truly sociological concept.
- It does not exist as some autonomous entity but is a social construct.
- There is much agreement, what is regarded as crime varies across time, place and people.

- Crime control and punishment are also shaped by social influences that determine the seriousness of acts defined as criminal, and the priority with which they are to be addressed.

Topic 011: What Criminologists Do?

Criminologists: "One who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior. "Criminologist can be described as almost anyone working in the criminal justice field, regardless of formal training. A criminalist is "A specialist in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime." "A criminologist is one whose professional training, occupational role, and pecuniary reward are primarily concentrated on a scientific approach to, and study and analysis of, the phenomenon of crime and criminal behavior."

Criminal Justice Professionals:

Following are the examples of criminal justice professionals:

- Police officers
- Corrections professionals
- Probation and parole officers
- Judges
- District attorneys
- Criminal defense attorneys, and others

Private security offers other career options to individuals interested in criminology and criminal justice. Twice as many law enforcement personnel are employed by private security agencies than public law enforcement agencies, and the gap is widening. Many upper- and mid-level private managers at private security firms hold criminology or criminal justice degrees.

Many criminologists provide civic organizations (such as victims' assistance and justice advocacy groups) with their expertise, work for politicians and legislative bodies, or appear on talk shows debating social policies designed to "fight" crime. Some criminologists even write books.

Criminal Statistics and Crime Measurement

The subarea of criminal statistics and crime measurement involves devising valid and reliable measures designed to calculate the amount and trends of criminal activity: How much crime occurs annually? Who commits it? When and where does it occur? Which crimes are the most serious?

Criminologists:

- Formulate techniques for collecting and analysing institutional (police, court, and correctional agency) records and data.
- Develop survey instruments to measure criminal activity not reported to the police by victims. These instruments can be used to estimate the percentage of people who commit crimes but escape detection by the justice system.
- Identify the victims of crime; create surveys designed to have victims report loss and injury that may not have been reported to the police.

- Develop data that can be used to test crime theory. For example, measuring community-level crime rates can help prove whether ecological factors, such as neighbourhood poverty and unemployment rates, are related to crime rates.

Those criminologists who devote themselves to criminal statistics engage in a number of different tasks, including:

- Devising accurate methods of collecting crime data
- Using these tested methods to measure the amount and trends of criminal activity
- Using valid crime data to determine who commits crime and where it occurs.
- Measuring the effect of social policy and social trends on crime rate changes
- Using crime data to design crime prevention programs and then measuring their effectiveness

Lesson 04**BRANCHES OF CRIMINOLOGY****TOPIC 012-016****Topic 012: Branches of criminology**

There are three main branches of Criminology:

1. Criminology of Law

Criminology of Law deals with the existing Law's loopholes and weaknesses, promoting criminal behavior. The Criminology of Law also finds out the flaws, where the interventions are necessary for the current Law. This branch also evaluates the strengths of Law. Laws are consciously created and maintained by members of society.

2. Criminal Etiology

It is related with the desire for retribution (i.e. "eye for an eye")

- The desire for restoration (i.e. taking whatever steps are necessary to "undo" negative effects of the offense)
- Criminals are individuals who have ambitious goals but have no legal way to reach them.
- Criminal behavior is learned from those with whom we spend time
- Penology explores the agencies and processes concerned with the apprehension and treatment of offenders.
- Criminal etiology refers to the study of the causes of criminal behavior.

Penal system

- It looks to explain criminal behaviour
- Laws reflect cultural values
- **The Police:** Its main work is reporting, investigation, controlling riots, preventing measures to stop the crimes. Besides, promotion of community policing is also the role of police.
- **The Courts: There are three sub parts of courts.**
 - a) judging,
 - b) lawyering
 - c) prosecution (public lawyers, provided by the state)

All three are interlinked parts.

The Correctional System: Jails Prisons etc. In Correctional System Jails, Prisons etc. are included. Furthermore, its main works are educating the criminals and making them productive part of society by transforming skills.

3. Penology

Main focus of this branch of Criminology is not only dealing with criminals but also rehabilitation, re-socialization of criminal and making them productive members of society. Sociology of Law refers to the origins, nature, application and modification of our criminal laws.

In conclusion, the main focus of all three branches of criminology is to deal with the crime, manage the crime, reduce the crime and to re-socialize the criminals.

Topic 013: What is Deviant Behavior?

Deviance is behavior that violates social norms and arouses negative social reactions” deviance is not a quality of the act the person commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules or sanctions to an “offender.” The deviant is one to whom that label has been successfully applied. Deviant behavior is behavior that people so label.

Insight raises some provocative possibilities for society’s response to deviance and crime, Laws reflect cultural values. Harmful behavior committed by corporations and wealthy individuals may not be considered deviant, perhaps because “respectable” people engage in them. Prostitution and other arguably less harmful behaviors may be considered very deviant because they are deemed immoral or because of bias against the kinds of people (poor and nonwhite) thought to be engaging in them.

Topic 014: Crime and its Types

Types of Crimes

- **Crime against person:** If an individual hurts or injure another individual, it is called crime against person.
- **Crime against property:** It can be damage of individual’s property or state’s property.
- **Crime against state:** If an individual kills someone or cause a serious injury, it is considered crime against state.
- **Conventional crimes** are those traditional, illegal behaviors that most people think of as crime. Conventional crime includes murder, rape, assault, robbery, burglary and theft.
- **Cybercrime** is a newly emerging conventional crime committed with high-tech devices. For example, computer hacking, virus throwing, online transactions etc.
- **Non-conventional crime** may be organized Crime:
 - White-Collar crime
 - Blue-Collar crime
 - Pink-Collar crime
 - Political crime
 - Corporate crime
 - Environmental crime

White-Collar Crime Which refers to **crime** that is usually committed by people from a higher social class. For Example, bribery, extortion, embezzlement and even cybercrimes.

Blue-collar Crime is a term used to describe **crimes** that are committed primarily by people who are from a lower social class includes theft and fraud. These are mostly petty crime i.e. Shoplifting.

Political-Crime Illegal victimization or assassination of one political party of another political party or illegal fraud during elections are major types of political crimes

Victimless Crime is illegal behavior in which people willingly engage and in which there are no unwilling victims. The most common examples are drug use, prostitution, pornography, and gambling.

Corporate crime Crimes committed by corporate sector is called corporate crime. Multinational companies commit such crimes for example extracting minerals from any area without state’s permission.

Environmental crime These are more or less similar to corporate crime but its direction is change. For example, factories and industries throwing polluted and poisonous water in canals and other channels of fresh drinking and irrigating water without treatment. Because of this overall quality of water is deteriorated.

Topic 015: What is Sin?

Difference between crime and sin

Crime	Sin
Crime is identified by the govt	But sin is identified by God
Crime is happened in this world	Sin is happened for the hereafter
The punishment of crime is given in this world	but the punishment of sin is given after death
Every crime is a sin	but every sin is not a crime
Crime is something that is set by social codes of the country a person lives in, and if broken a penalty is to be paid.	Sin is a subjective term and has no parameters to base exactly what it is. It is believed by religious people and ignored by others as a delusion
Brief of crime is given in criminal statutes, penal code, CPC, CrPC etc	Sin is mentioned in religious books
Both believers and non-believers' anti-social activities are crime.	For non-believers' anti-social activities are not sin

Topic 016: Concept of Folkways, Mores, Taboos and Customs

Both “mores” and “folkways” are terms coined by the American sociologist William Graham Sumner. Societal norms, or rules that are enforced by members of a community, can exist as both formal and informal rules of behavior

Informal norms can be divided into two distinct groups: folkways and mores.

Folkways are informal rules and norms that, while not offensive to violate, are expected to be followed

Mores (pronounced more-rays) are also informal rules that are not written, but when violated, result in severe punishments and social sanction upon the individuals, such as social and religious exclusions

Taboos: means a ban or an inhibition resulting from **social** custom or emotional aversion. It can have many forms, in some parts of the world, there are **taboos** about what you eat or drink or how you do so, and there are **taboos** about certain kinds of relationships.

An **example** of **taboo** is incest marriage

Customs: Custom is defined as a tradition or a usual way to behave. Which is transferred from generation to generation. For example, marriage ceremony.

Lesson 05**THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF CRIME-I****TOPIC 017-019****Topic 017: What is Theory?**

1. A theory is a logically connected set of general propositions that establishes a connection between two or more variables.
2. A theory is an explanation of a specific social phenomenon that identifies a set of causally relevant factors or conditions.
3. A theory provides insights into the real meaning of a social phenomenon by offering an illuminating interpretation and by telling us “what it is all about.”
4. A theory is what a famous social thinker really meant.
5. A theory is an entire worldview, or a way of seeing, interpreting, and understanding A theory is a criticism based on a political moral viewpoint; it presents and stands for a set of values from which it critiques the position and arguments of opponents.
6. A theory is a criticism based on a political moral viewpoint; it presents and stands for a set of values from which it critiques the position and arguments of opponents.
7. A theory is a philosophical commentary on key questions or issues about core issues of how we develop knowledge about the social world (e.g., how we really construct a sense of social reality) events in the world.
 - Social theory is a system of interconnected ideas. It condenses and organizes knowledge about the social world. We can also think of it as a type of systematic “story telling” that explains how some aspect of the social world works and why.
 - Many courses in social theory emphasize the history of social thought or teach us what great thinkers said. Classical social theorists (e.g., Durkheim, Marx, Mills, and Weber) generated many innovative ideas.
 - They radically changed how we see and understand the social world around us by developing highly original, broad theories that laid the foundation for subsequent generations.
 - Theories are not static. We are constantly modifying older theories and developing new ones. Theories come in many shapes and sizes. Some are broad systems of thought while others are narrow and specific explanations of one particular issue.
 - Social science theory is often more complex and abstract than a typical layperson’s theory; however, a principle of good theory.
 - **Parsimony**, is helpful. It means that simpler is better, that better theories have minimal complexity. Good theories lack redundant or excess elements. If we have to two equally convincing theories, the simpler one is better.
 - Most research studies have theory somewhere. The question is less whether we use theory in a study than how we use it.

Topic 018: Theoretical perspectives of Crime

Evolutionary theory in the interdisciplinary approach that has come to characterize criminology. In recognizing that mainstream criminology has largely neglected evolutionary explanations for criminal behavior. As it is clear that with the passage of time nature of crimes are changed, that's why its explanation also changed. But in criminology this perspective has been neglected.

Broader theoretical perspectives of crime

Classical Perspective

Majorly there are four classical perspectives

Functionalist perspective of crime

According to functionalist perspective, crimes are functional for society. Because in every functional society, crime is the biggest reason for the emergence of law.

Conflict perspective of crime

Conflict is basically based on the theories of Karl Marx. According to Marx, in a society always there are two classes. One is upper or managerial class and the second is working or lower class. Both of the classes are in constant struggle and because of that struggle society changes continuously. In this situation one of the class declares that the other class is criminal. Therefore, the need of law enforcement agencies (police, courts, judges) emerges. So that the criminal class can be controlled. According to conflict perspective all the law enforcement agencies emerge to suppress the lower class.

Symbolic perspective of crime It is based on symbols and gestures. According to symbolic perspective each and every symbol has meaning and these meanings varies from culture to culture. Because of this variation its interpretation also become different. Without understanding of particular culture of one society one cannot interpret the symbols and gestures. According to those symbols and gestures local meaning of deviance and crime also change. Therefore, without understanding of meanings of symbols and gestures, broader national law cannot be applied.

Psychological perspective It studies abnormal emotional or personality phenomena that underline symptoms or behavior of that individual that highlights that he has criminal tendency or not, or someone will commit crime or not.

Feminist criminology is not a specific theory but rather application of feminist perspectives to the field of criminology, with multidisciplinary roots and perspectives. One of the hallmarks of feminist criminology is that it is grounded in the examination of gender relations in society

Topic 019: Macro versus Micro

There is one major theoretical and practical division within the field of sociology, and that is the division between macro and micro approaches to studying society. Though they are often viewed as competing perspectives--with macro focused on the big picture of social structure, patterns, and trends, and micro-focused on the minutiae of individual experience and everyday life--they are actually complementary and mutually dependent.

Macro theorists and macro sociologists discuss about the broader level of culture, broader system and structure. Functionalism and conflict perspective explains this broader level

phenomena. Both of these perspectives discuss about the whole society on country level or world level.

On the other hand, micro level of theorists throw light on the individual's experiences of every day life and social conditions on small level. Symbolism perspective explains the small or micro level phenomena. For example, globally thumb raising has different meaning but in South Punjab its meanings are different. May be someone has to face the serious consequences of thumb raising in South Punjab because of difference of symbolic meanings. Local meanings of symbols and gestures changes.

Micro theory explains the individual's experiences of everyday life and tells us that only broader structure and things are not important but things on micro level are also very important.

Meso level theory is the theory which depicts the smallest level of interaction. On this level of theory, the interaction between two or three persons is include .

Lesson 06THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF CRIME-IITOPIC 020-023Topic 020: The Functionalist Perspective

- The functionalist perspective also called functionalism, originates in the work of French sociologist Émile Durkheim, one of the founding thinkers of sociology.
- Moreover, Durkheim was the pioneer of the functionalist perspective and according to Herbert Spencer all the human body parts have different functions, i.e., Heart has its own function. Brain has its own function; in this way all the organs of human body have different functions but when they join together, they make a human body. All the parts work interconnected manner than human body works. In the same way society works, with its different parts for example different institutions.
- Durkheim's interest was in how social order could be possible, and how society maintains stability.
- Durkheim writings on this topic came to be viewed as the essence of the functionalist perspective, but others contributed to and refined it, including Herbert Spencer, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton.
- The functionalist perspective operates on the macro-theoretical level.

Topic 021: Logical Positivism

A 20th century philosophical movement holding that all meaningful statements are either analytic or conclusively verifiable or at least confirmable by observation and experiment and that metaphysical theories are therefore strictly meaningless called also logical empiricism.

- A **philosophical** movement that arose in Vienna in the 1920s and was characterized by the view that scientific knowledge is the only kind of factual knowledge and that all traditional metaphysical doctrines are to be rejected as meaningless.
- The task of philosophy is to find the **general** principles common to all sciences and to use these principles as guides to human conduct and as the basis of social organization.
- **Positivism** denies intuition, prior reasoning, theological and metaphysical knowledge.
- In sociology, **positivism** is the view that social phenomena (such as human social behavior and how societies are structured) ought to be studied using only the methods of the natural sciences. So, **positivism** is a view about the appropriate methodology of social science, emphasizing empirical observation, which is based on five senses, touch smell, seeing and smelling

Topic 022: The Conflict Perspective

The conflict perspective is derived from the writing of Karl Marx and assumes that conflicts arise when resources (factory or available land to an individual etc.) status, and power are unevenly distributed between groups in society. Variation in position of people has also importance in the arousal of conflict, for example if one person belongs to elite class and other belongs to labor class, than power struggle starts among them. This type of struggle exists in every group or society in visible or invisible form. Mainly this type of struggle starts because of wealth and resources. According to this theory, conflicts that arise because of inequality are what foster social change.

From the conflict perspective, power can take the form of control of material resources and wealth, of politics.

- According to conflict perspective, the institutions that make up society, and can be measured as a function of one's social status relative to others (as with race, class, and gender, among other things). In simple words, it is mentioned that all the social institutions work for the interest of elite class.
- Gender can also be the reason of conflict in society, where male members try to subjugate or suppress the women.
- Class based conflicts also arises. As upper class have different means and different interaction patterns as compare to lower class, which indicates that there is ongoing struggle between classes.
- Conflict perspective of criminology indicates that, mostly, society overlook the crimes committed by elite class, but in contrary to it, for the same crime done by labor class, society declares them as criminals.
- Other sociologists and scholars associated with this perspective include Antonio Gramsci, C. Wright Mills, and the members of the Frankfurt School, who developed critical theory.

Topic 023: Symbolic Interactionism

- Symbolic interaction was developed by an American, Herbert Blumer, from the interactionist paradigm.
- This theory, which you can read more about here, focuses on how we use as symbols, like clothing, to communicate with each other; how we create, maintain and present a coherent self to those around us, and how through social interaction we create and maintain a certain understanding of society and what happens within it
- Criminals develop their jargons, to communicate with each other. Criminal gangs develop their own language for their group. Criminals interact with each other through their own decided gestures.
- Symbolic interaction tells us that human communication is based upon symbols, language and gestures.
- Symbolic interaction perspective guides us how to behave in a certain way in a local cultural context. Behavior patterns vary from one social set up to other social set up.
- Everyday language varies from group to group. Criminal groups have their own language.
- Branded cloth and costly cell phone also convey meaning. It becomes a status symbol.
- The interactionist perspective was developed by American sociologist George Herbert Mead.
- It is a micro-theoretical approach that focuses on understanding how meaning is generated through processes of social interaction.
- This perspective assumes that meaning is derived from everyday social interaction, and thus, is a social construct.

Lesson 07**DURKHEIM AS CRIMINOLOGIST-I****TOPIC 024-026****Topic 024: Introduction to Durkheim**

Emile Durkheim was born in Lorraine France in April 1858. He laid the foundation of sociology department in the well-known university of France "University of Bordeaux". "Mainly he works on "Quantitative methods of criminology". He was given the title "Chair of education sociology" in 1913. His famous book: "The Division of Labor in Society" 1893. At that time industrialization was emerging so division of labor is closely linked with industrialization. Durkheim discussed about weak social cohesiveness due to increased industrialization. His famous works "Rules of Sociological methods" 1895, His famous concept was on the Normality of Crime, published in 1895, His work "Suicide" published in 1897. During the era of Durkheim, world was in tense situation as world war was in starting mode. Impact of those tensions especially in Europe, can be seen in Durkheim's writings. He wrote about societal break down, normlessness. Died in November, 1917.

Topic 025: Durkheim as criminologist

Durkheim's eminence in the field of criminology -tests upon his broad approach to anti-social behavior. He was a criminologist because of his work on anomie, suicide and social facts. Durkheim was father of sociology. His famous work was on anti-social behavior, especially order. Because he was in the era of post-French Revolution. After revolution there was the situation of Anarchy. Durkheim named this situation as Anomie 'means normlessness. Because during that era, there was too much violation of already existing norms. Social system and social structure were changed. Due to industrialization and urbanization social ties grow weak. Which leads to weak social solidarity and resultant situation of anomie' prevailed. According to Durkheim Anomie is one of the major causes of suicide. Durkheim presented the four types of suicide.

1. Altruistic suicide

In this type people closely attached with each other. They die for emotions of strong love and affiliation for someone.

2. Fatalistic suicide

When people commit suicide for a purpose is called fatalistic suicide. For example, soldiers die for their country.

3. Anomic Suicide

It is opposite of altruistic suicide. When situation of normlessness prevails. Social ties grow weak. Life become purposeless and miserable. Hopelessness prevails, then people commit suicide.

4. Egoistic Suicide

In this type of suicide people feel themselves all alone and useless. They think that they have no concern with society. In order to get rid of all the miseries people commit crime. Durkheim's work gives us footprints of people behavior and deviance, as suicide is deviance. Normlessness leads to criminality and weak social solidarity. Durkheim's work also applied to all the eras including contemporary society. Scholars before and after him have attempted

to find the "cause" for crime in external factors as in natural forces, climate, economic conditions, density of population or certain ecological areas. In contrast to these Durkheim maintained that if an explanation is to be found "it is necessary to look for an explanation" in the very nature of society.

Topic 026: The Normality of Crime

Crime is not due to any imperfection of human nature or society any more than birth or death may be considered abnormal or pathological. It is all a part of the totality of society. When someone commit crime, people react to that crime and go for law making for all the people, who have tendency to commit crime. This reaction of people shows social solidarity.

A society exempt from it (crime) would necessitate a standardization of the moral concepts of all individuals which is neither possible or desirable.

Punishment in such society is only to the degree that it sustains and reinforces the collective conscience. Punishment, therefore, is a mechanical reaction to preserve solidarity. Mostly it can be seen in villages and in Pakistani society, some urban areas also react in such way.

Individuals are but the instruments of society who "strike back" at the offender without any sense of justice or immediate utility. There is no thought of correction or of reformation of the offender. In some instances, the punishment becomes so passionate as to reach other persons related to the wrong doer. Sometimes mob violate the social norms for the sake of immediate justice, they take law in their hands and try to justify their wrong behavior. According to Durkheim social solidarity guides the individuals and society, what kind of behavior is justified and what not.

For the proper understanding of normality of crime two terms of Emile Durkheim are very important:

Mechanical solidarity: When people are closely linked to each other. They share sorrows and happiness with each other. Village culture represents this type of solidarity.

Organic solidarity: Solidarity in the form of organs, as professional solidarity. For example, teacher unions, employee's associations, labor unions. In this type of solidarity social ties are weak as compare to mechanical solidarity. People hardly shows affection and love with each other.

Lesson 08**DURKHEIM AS CRIMINOLOGIST-II****Topic 027-029****Topic 027: Durkheim on “Anomie”**

Durkheim has made to the field of criminology his advancement of the theory of “anomie”.

According to him, breakdown of social values and moral standards in any society lead towards social cracks. Those social cracks pave the way towards anomie. Here we need to know why social values break in a society. For this we need to have a view of the era of Durkheim. He was in the era of post French revolution. In addition, there was situation of world war. During wars, breakdown of social norms occurs. War destroys the social and economic life of the people. People face the grave issue of unemployment, which leads to criminal career. People use unacceptable means for their survival. In this way social and moral values destroys.

Theory of anomie’ tells us about the emergence of etiology of crime. Roots of crime can be seen in the breakage of social and moral values. Because of the weak social and moral values, people violate the norms. That violation leads to change. Change can be negative also. Resultantly, immoral practices prevail. After the end of war, first of all, prostitution prevails. Which is also an indicator of normlessness.

The theory of “anomie” is the one fundamental principle which follows consistently from the entire schematic structure of society. According to Durkheim, it is a base of society, breakage of norms and values is actually a breakage of society. When social and moral values break, social solidarity grows weak. Weak social solidarity leads to chaotic situation in society. For Durkheim the elemental factors which give solidarity and cohesiveness to society are exteriority and constraint arising from the compulsive force of a common conscience. Individuals are a part of the total integrated bond of oneness.

It is a fact that society wants to survive and repair itself. This inner compulsion to conformity arises from a number of social factors such as, any authority (state, charismatic, community based) mutual respect. In addition, element of fear and the sacred can also leads the individuals towards the conformity of norms. This also shows that according to Durkheim, an inner sense of a conscience superior to themselves which is outside and above the individual.

Topic 028: Durkheim on “Suicide”

During the era of Durkheim whole Europe especially France was suffering from social ruptures. That’s why, suicide ratio was very high at that time. Many scholars who have attempted to deal with the problem of suicide only Durkheim has given the most satisfactory and understandable explanation. He went to the field and collected the data. He categorized the causes of suicide mainly into four types. Egoistic, altruistic, anomic and fatalistic suicide.

The hypothesis which he advanced in his book “Suicide” follows logically from his theory of social cohesion and social isolation. According to him when for employment people shifted to urban areas, their connectivity and cohesiveness grow weak. They isolated from their families, communities. Situation of depression prevailed. Resultantly they lose their belongingness even with themselves. Suicide ratio increased. He postulates that in a society where there is a high degree of social cohesion, a strong sense of identity and group integration and a sense of "belonging" where people are not "cut-off" there will be little or no suicide.

The total integration of each person into a collective whole supported by strong sanctions and sense of belongingness discourages suicide.

Topic 029: Feminist Criminology

- According to Mars, women and children are subjugated not only in overall society but also in patriarchal family system.
- In south Punjab women have hardly property ownership. In addition, if men lose their celibacy, society shows flexibility but women face severe reactions for this type of deviance.
- Another argument prevails that crimes of males are more highlighted by the society, while females' crimes are not.
- In reality, females are also human being, they also have criminal tendency.
- In prostitution, females are more stigmatized than males. If male involves in same sort of crime, people say play boy.
- Feminist criminology emphasizes gender issues in criminology and seeks to develop greater appreciation of the role of women in crime causation, victimization, and crime control.
- Mainly two people highlighted this issue: Rita Simon—Women and Crime (1975) and Freda Adler—Sisters in Crime (1975) attempts to explain differences in rates of crime for women and men as due primarily to socialization rather than biology.
- From the last fifty years in every field, document and law making, feminist perspective has been taken into consideration.
- The Impact of Feminism on Criminological Theory awareness of a gender angle in offending, victimization, and the practice of the criminal justice system has been increasing.
- Though females' criminal gangs exist in high industrial societies, but in writing we have least evidences.
- Emphasizing the victim in criminology Make the 'hidden' visible the family as a location of crime rape and sexual assault Feminist Research by D Scully - 1994.

Lesson 09**MAJOR THEORISTS ON CRIMINOLOGY-I****TOPIC 030-032****Topic 030: Shaw and Mckay****Clifford R. Shaw (1895-1957)**

1. Belong to rural and protestant family.
2. Studied at the University of Chicago.
3. Perform duties as parole officer and probation Assistant to Cook County Juvenile court.

Henry D. McKay (1899-1971) was born in a small protestant village, Hand County, in South Dakota. Family was a Scottish immigrant.

1. A researcher and professional statistician.
2. He studied places of residence on geographical maps. He worked on the structure of residential areas that how structure contribute in crime increase.
3. He calculated the rate of delinquency carefully.

Major work of both of the criminologists was: They were pioneer in studying the: “Crime in Chicago during early 1920s”. Both were Influenced by Chicago Schools of sociologists.

They were highly influenced by their colleagues, who were well known sociologists “Ernest Burgess and Robert Park” (worked on ecological analysis of urban life).

Social Disorganization Theory

In this theory, they describe that how disorganization prevails in society and increase the crime ratio.

In this theory:

1. **They link crime rate to neighborhood on the basis of ecological characteristics.**
2. **Urban environment and ecological development of the city.** Both type of environment as social (schooling and socialization of children) and physical (i.e., Street lights. Width of streets etc.)
3. **Breakdown of social institution such as school and family system.** In start there was the trend of extended family system, then joint family system and afterwards nuclear prevails. There is higher tendency of crime in isolated families. In addition, now single parent system also prevails in society, which leads to juvenile delinquency.
4. **Poverty-ridden transitional neighborhood suffered high rates population.** Types of population concentration also affect the rate of crime.
5. **Crime rates are high due to the destructive social forces:** Weak social ties affect the crime rate

6. **Crime is in lower class urban neighborhood:** They studied the crime rate in different classes.as in upper class, lower class.
7. **Root of crime is:** One of the leading assumptions of their work is: “environmental factors” are more crucial in increase of crime ratio rather than individual differences’. Personal abnormality or inferiority or superiority complex has less role.
8. **Crime is constant fixture in the area of poverty:** They also focused on the fact that how poverty affects the crime ratio.

Causes of Social Disorganization

1. **Neighborhood disintegration:** They studied the small conflicts between family and community, which erode the social control gradually.
2. **Cohesiveness changes individual choices:** If one member of family commit crime, other make him realize that you should ask for forgiveness.
3. **Community values and norms effect human behavior and individuality:** According to them if community norms will be weak then crime ratio will be higher.

Topic 031: Karl Marx

One of the leading criminologists, sociologist, economist and philosopher born in Germany (1818-1883). He Identified the economic structure in society and tells that how it controls the human relations. He gave a view of society on basis of economic resources and social structures. According to him economic resources manipulate the relationship, especially Elite class and labor class interact with each other on the basis of economy. He focused on “working class proletariat” and consider them deprived class and “bourgeoise- managerial” class.

Dialectic Materialism

Marx presented the idea of dialectical materialism. According to him working class come with thesis(argument) and the upper class appose their thesis and give a counter argument or anti-thesis. A class struggle prevails between them. Both of the classes try to dominate each other. Consequently, synthesis develops, in which working class dominates because of majority and the main contribution in economy. Marx name this whole process of dialogue as dialectical materialism.

Marx declares crime as product of law because managerial class manipulate the law enforcement agencies (courts, judiciary, police etc.) to protect their own interest. They also manipulate the agencies to keep the resources in their hands. He says, it’s a collapse of people humanity because they give more importance to material values than human values and it is decline of society. After Karl Marx, William Bonger, Ralf Dahrendorf, George Vold, contributed in conflict theory in criminological context

Topic 032: Jeremy Bentham

Bentham was one of the prominent social philosophers, political scientist and criminologist born in February 15, 1748 and died June 1832.He was the father of the concept “utilitarianism”. According to him when any human does any work, he calculates the benefit and loss of that work. Human behavior is result of rational thought process

Utilitarian Calculus “people choose to act after cost and benefit analysis”

- He calculates the pain and pleasure
 1. He presented a Hedonistic approach. According to this approach
Good=pleasure and bad=pain
 2. It means to acquire maximum pleasure and minimum pain

According to him if individual commits crime, it does not mean that he cannot be the productive part of society anymore. There is no need to kill that criminal but there is need to re-socialize him.

Objectives of utilitarianism

According to him criminal should be punished for these three objectives of utilitarianism

1. To prevent criminal offences. (just to give the feeling of pain)
2. To convince offender to commit less serious crimes
3. To prevent crime as reasonably as possible

Lesson 10**MAJOR THEORISTS OF CRIMINOLOGY-II****TOPIC 033-035****Topic 033: Cesare Beccaria**

Cesare Beccaria born in Milan Italy on March 15, 1738 and died November 28, 1794. He was a well-known criminologist, jurist, philosopher and politician. He laid the foundation of rational classical criminology

1. According to him fear of punishment to obey the law is necessary (to control egoistical and self-centered people) than the actual punishment. This fear will push them to control their desires. If they would not control their desires, they will commit crimes and eventually they will be punished.
2. People choose criminal career and criminal behavior rationally. They commit crime to bring pleasure and reduce pain.
3. Fear of punishment control the choices (criminal) of the people.

To control crimes, Beccaria suggested:

1 Severe punishment: it is for severe crime, for example life imprisonment. Along with that correctional measures should also be adopted for re-socialization of the criminal.

2 Certain punishment: Most important thing is, they should be very sure that if they commit crime, there will be punishment accordingly.

3 Swift punishment: For minor crimes, there should be soft punishment. There should be just feeling of punishment rather than actual punishment for such type of crimes.

4. No capital punishment (death penalty).

Marginal Deterrence

Beccaria believed “Punishment must be proportional to seriousness of crime”. Severe punishment for severe crime and swift punishment for swift crime. People will compare the pain of punishment and pleasure of crime rationally. If pain or cost would be high then they will not commit crime.

Topic 034: Cesare Lombroso

Cesare Lombroso was basically a physician. He served in the Italian Army and studied cadavers of executed criminals.

- He determined scientifically:
 - Whether law violators differ physically
 - Serious criminals are born criminals
 - Physical traits/ features of offenders are inherited. According to him XY chromosome is normal but if any person possesses XYY chromosome then there are enough chances that he would have muscular and aggressive personality. Such people possess higher tendency of crime.
 - Born criminals throwbacks to primitive savage people.

- Direct heredity is being offspring of criminal parents. Criminological traits are acquired from indirect heredity. Genes transferred from parents. Therefore, personality traits, behavior and temperament transferred from parents.

There was a time when most of the biologists agreed with Cesare but in modern era most of the sociologists and other social scientists does not consider it reliable. Although he studied the prosecuted criminal bodies and then developed this argument but today's modern science most of the time, challenge this argument.

Topic 035: Raffaele Garofalo

Raffaele Garofalo born in 1852 and died in 1934 A.D. He was a member of the Italian nobility (landlords) at Naples. In addition, he served as a lawyer, prosecutor, and magistrate. That's why he observed the crimes and criminal tendencies very closely. After deep observation, study and analysis he developed assumptions about crime and criminal tendencies. He gave the idea of "Natural Crime". He studied how nature of a person drag him towards crime. According to him violation of basic moral sentiments is in nature of human beings. Man does not want to live in restrictions. He wants to live freely with full fledge freedom and personal will. During the struggle for freedom, he violates the legal codes and commit crime. Further he says, natural crime is not conventional.

Further, Raffaele Garofalo exposed that Natural crimes exist in human society independently, because society does not permit the individual to commit crime. Society wants to socialize him as conformist rather than as deviant or criminal. According to him, a true criminal is he whose altruistic sensibilities are lacking, who does not give importance to the social ties, bindings, family relationships. That's why they commit crime. In addition, he said deficient personality development is the main reason of criminal tendency of an individual. Criminal tendency is not inherited but it's because of deficient personality development.

Lesson 11**MAJOR THEORISTS OF CRIMINOLOGY-ILL****TOPIC 036-038****Topic 036: Edwin Sutherland**

Edwin Sutherland is the father of modern criminology, born in 1883 at US and died in 1950 at Indiana. He opposed to biological and psychological explanations of crime. For him, crime is a learned behavior through surroundings and environment. No one is criminal by birth; society makes him criminal. He says, criminal behavior is normal leaning through social interaction by living in certain atmosphere, through verbal and nonverbal communication. Attitude of individual internalize the concept of law violation. If a person will live in the company of law-abiding peers, he will also be a conformist. If he will live with criminals, he will absorb criminality in his personality. On the other hand, excessive interaction with criminals creates the environment of lawbreaking. According to Edwin's criminal behaviors are learned and learning process relies on individuals' contact and company. Attitude determine the favorable and unfavorable environment. If a person's attitude is so positive, he can deny the criminal behavior, while living among the criminals.

Principles of Crime Learning Process

According to Edwin Sutherland there are certain principles of crime learning process.

- Criminal behavior is learned by-product of interaction.
- Criminal techniques learned; it cannot be inculcating in any person through a tablet. No one is criminal by birth. All the techniques are learned through peers or criminal company. As we know, man is known by his company.
- Perception about legal code influence the criminal minds. Criminals tells the people, these are the laws about this, but if you will adopt certain precautions method, you will not be caught as criminal.

This theory may vary in frequency and duration. Era and place of theory presentation matters a lot. But this theory is the base of modern criminology.

White-Collar Crime Theory

Another contribution of Edwin Sutherland is his White-Collar Crime theory. In late 1930s, he used this phrase "*White-Collar Crime*". In this theory, he describes criminal activities of rich powerful people. Criminal who has high social status in course of occupation. For example, bureaucrats, politicians. High class misuse their position. They get bribe and give undue favors to their family. For the sake of personal gain, they make own rules to get benefit.

Topic 037: Michel Foucault

Michel Foucault was born and raised in France. He Focused on how nature of violence control change. He worked on following three elements, threat of violence , fear of physical punishment and surveillance fear.

Sovereign Power

For the sake of crime control state use threat of force and for disciplinary power management state use two methods:

- Control through monitoring
- Surveillance of population

Panopticon

This concept is influenced with Jeremy Bentham's new design of Panopticon. Panopticon is central observational tower. All the Prison cells arranged around this central observational tower. Through this, administration can make observation and surveillance direct and prisoners could not see whether they are being observed or not.

Topic 038: Marcus Felson

Marcus Felson was a professor at the School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey. He has previously been a professor of sociology at the University of Southern California. A researcher at the university's social science research institute and editor of the "International journal Sociology and Social Research".

Felson is a specialist in areas that deal with routine activities and social trends and cycles. His research was on construction of large statistical models. The development of routine activity theoretical approaches for the analysis of crime. He studied significant social changes. Marcus Felson belongs to the right-wing realist tradition. He was influenced with original work of Chicago School of Sociology. According to him physical environment is reason of crime occurrence. His Routine activity theory established an explanation about crime rates at both micro and macro level. At the micro-level he Offered a framework for crime analysis. While at the macro-level he identified certain characteristics of society.



Its approach is consistent with the idea of rational criminal, who take advantage of opportunities. Reaffirm the idea to prevent crime. Felson focused on crime event rather than criminal. Further Felson says criminals perform daily activities and wherever they get opportunity, they commit crime. Daily activities of a criminal and work structure are a reason of failure to prevent crime.

Lesson 12TYPES OF CRIMINOLOGYTOPIC 039-043Topic 039: Critical Criminology

Critical criminology is a perspective that challenges stereotypical view that why people commit crimes. There are several social, Political and economic factors. Further, this perspective criticality examines historical trends and patterns than surveys and crunch numbers. Moreover, it examines the criminal justice system to see as an instrument.

Left Realism: In left realism, there is a concept of crime as relative deprivation. Rich are getting richer and poor are getting poorer. Basically criminals' prey on poor. Poor are exploited through law and the exploiters are rich people who are powerful and own the means of production.

Critical Feminist: Capitalist system creates patriarchy. Critical feminists believe that there is oppression and suppression of women in patriarchy system. Where, there are no female judges, no female lawyers and position of male in judiciary system is stronger. Justice system is male centered.

Power Control Theory: Girls are controlled in men-dominated system. Because girls have been weak, they cannot analyze cost and benefit properly. They don't have any financial support to take stand for themselves. Men consider as representation of power in traditional families. Gender equality in egalitarian societies. Even judicial system also male dominated.

Topic 040: Postmodern Criminology

Postmodern criminology concerns with language, symbols and knowledge as postmodern movement. It focuses to know the ways and communicate the reality. Crime means "any harm, results from investing human time or energy into power relations (Barak, Henry & Milovanvic 1997). Separate crime into two types:

Crimes of reduction: Loss relatives to one's own previous standing and crime of repression. When people are limited in their humanity and full potential

Constitutive criminology: Crime as outcome of interplay of micro and macro relations of power. People suffered externally imposed boundaries like: poverty, sexism, racism and institutional restriction.

Milovanovic (1996) suggested using nonlinear models and maps in order to demonstrate "disproportional effects "and periodicities and bifurcations arise same parameter value.

Topic 041: Research in Criminology

Criminology is a bit different than other social sciences in so many ways. Firstly, criminology deals to understand the deviant behavior of individual and fundamental reasons behind their behavior.

1. Research in criminology is originated:
2. Ontology
3. Epistemology

Secondly, to understand the legal aspects that may cause to maintain social order.

Topic 042: Ontology

There are two parts of methodology. First one is Ontology.

Ontology deals with existence of being and belief on reality. It helps to think critically, for example: What is the truth? Does truth really exist? What is true?

Realism: belief on one truth: objective measurement, it does not change and cannot be generalized completely.

Relativism: belief on multiple versions of reality, shaped by context, reality does not exist without meaning.

Topic 043: Epistemology

Epistemology is a second part of methodology in criminological research. Epistemology deals with the question, what is the source of knowledge? It helps to find out the truth through measurement specifically objective measurement. Different people have different observations and different sources of knowledge. Epistemology guides us how to get exact source of knowledge. Research through interaction with people to find out the way to get the truth. For example, if a researcher asks questions about the existence of gangs. One respondent will say gangs exists only in Latin America, other will say it is an African phenomenon, third respondent will say this phenomenon exists all over the world, he will operationalize this phenomenon according to his knowledge. Epistemology follows systematic and scientific procedures.

Lesson 13**RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY-II****TOPIC 044-045****Topic 044: Sources of Knowledge**

In criminological research, following are the majorly explained sources of knowledge:

Personal experience of a researcher: It can be based on observation or other personal life experiences at different stages of life.

Common sense: Before the advent of science researchers represented their theories based on their common sense. Depends upon the personal insight of theorists. It can be right or wrong knowledge.

Experts and authorities: Some experts and authorities spent their whole life in specific institution. Their opinion matters a lot in those specific fields. Researcher can ask their life experiences about that particular phenomena.

Popular and media messages: There is no denying the fact that in this era, media is a major source of knowledge.

Ideological beliefs and values: It represent the religious knowledge by Prophets. Followers do not question this type of source of knowledge. They obey it and believe it.

Topic 045: What is the role of Social Research in Criminology?

Criminology is the part of social sciences. Criminology as a subject is introduced by a sociologist. Therefore, so many tools and techniques of social sciences are applied on criminological research. Criminology adopts methodology and methods of sociological research. In methods, all the data collection tools are included. Research method is helpful to find out causality in crime. It examines the nature of crime in criminological perspectives. It would be helpful to find out the crime, deviance and its relation with the social control.

Social order: In different societies, situation of social order is different. In some societies social order is high as compared to other societies. According to situation tools and techniques also change for data collection. According to topic researcher adopts the methods of data collection for example face to face interview or questionnaire. In criminological research data collected through questionnaire is not considered reliable. Criminologists mostly rely on face-to-face interview method.

Lesson 14TYPES AND PURPOSE OF RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY-ITOPIC 046-048Topic 046: Types of Research

In social sciences' discipline, there are two types of research methods:

Basic Research: In basic research researcher generate new knowledge. With the help of that basic knowledge, researcher apply that knowledge. All the knowledge generated by university students in the form of thesis, article and research paper is basic knowledge. In Pakistani society there is lack of basic research.

Applied Research: In this type of research, a researcher finds out the solution of any problem. For example, data collection of drug addicted people in Pakistan is a type of applied research. This research is conducted mostly for policy making purpose.

There are further three types of applied research

- **Social Impact Assessment:** For assessment of situations.
- **Action Research:** For solution of any social problem
- **Evaluation Research:** After implementation of any policy, evaluation research has been conducted to measure the successfulness of that policy.

Topic 047: Purpose of Research

There are few fundamentals of research:

Explore: One major purpose of research is to explore the unknown phenomenon. If any situation is totally new and unknown and research is conducted to know that new phenomenon, it is called exploratory research. For example, when corona-virus identified initially in China, all the people wanted to know about this disease. To explore this disease, researches were conducted. Then we came to know that it's a dangerous virus.

Describe: When researcher have explored the new phenomenon, then there is need to describe it. Descriptive research is conducted to describe the explored phenomenon. For example, after exploration of corona virus, there was need to describe it.

Explain: Another purpose of research is to explain the described research phenomenon. Explanatory research deals with the questions, why any problem is phenomenon came into being. For example, causes of corona virus disease are identified through explanatory research. While conducting criminological research we must have one of those purposes in mind.

Topic 048: Time Dimensions in Research

Time dimension in social sciences research, especially in criminology has been very important. Because with the passage of time typology and nature of crimes change. To know that change different time dimensional researches are conducted. In social sciences, three types of time dimensions are used:

1-Cross-sectional Research: In this type, research is conducted at one point of time in different sections. For example, if street crime ratio is increasing in Lahore, then researcher will examine if Karachi and Multan have also same ratio of street crimes.

2-Longitudinal: Research conducted on different points of time is called longitudinal research. It has further types.

- **Time Series:** Study conducted after intervals. For example, after every five years.
- **Panel:** Research on same group of people after intervals. For example, criminal behavior of same group after every ten years.
- **Cohort:** Research on same category of people after intervals. In this study just same category matters unlike panel study, where exactly same panel is required for further study. This type of study is mostly conducted in jails to know the changes in criminals especially prisoners with life imprisonment.

3-Case Study: In-depth study of any phenomenon or person or community is called case study. It can be on different time intervals.

Lesson 15**TYPES AND PURPOSE OF RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY-II****TOPIC 049-052****Topic 049: Cross-Sectional Research**

In Cross-Sectional Research, researcher observes a phenomenon at one point in time in different sections. For example, to know about the street crimes tendency all over the big cities in Pakistan a research was conducted in different sections like Lahore, Karachi, Multan, Faisalabad. Cross sectional research is most consistent with descriptive approach but not all the time. It is the type that is for current time period. Another example of cross-sectional research is a study of society's attitude towards women in different sections of the world. For example, in German, Pakistan, South Africa.

Topic 050: Longitudinal Research

In Longitudinal research a researcher examines the feature of people or units more than one time. This study has further three types.

1. **Time-series:** same information at multiple times with different cases. For example, to study the criminal behavior in Lahore, a research can be conducted in Lahore on different people after every five or ten years.
2. **Panel study:** identical cases in each or several time periods. For example, a group of ten juvenile delinquents' behavior change can be studied after intervals of time. In this study respondents cannot be changed. Same ten criminal's behavior will be studied after every five or ten years.
3. **Cohort:** Same categories of people who shared common experience on or across the time period. In this type of research people or respondents can be changed but category should be same. For example, if a researcher studies the behavior of criminal doctors who commit white collar crimes, after some interval he will study the same category criminals.

Topic 051: Case Study

Case study deals with in-depth examination with extensive amount of information about few units or one phenomenon. It can be biography of one person. For example, for a serial killer identification, case study is necessary, in which after short intervals of time that particular person's life will be studied. In addition, if person is identified, then to know about the measures he adopted to save himself from the punishment can be identified through in-depth study. Serial killers or criminals do not adopt the similar methods throughout their life for their crimes, but they change their measures, location, method at different points of time. To explore all those methods, case study is the best option.

Case study could be one period or across multiple periods of time. It explains the features of the phenomena in depth.

Topic 052: Objectives of Criminological Research

There are so many objectives of criminological research. Research questions produce data about the tendency, typology and nature of crimes in different sections, categories and periods.

To save the masses from criminals, its necessary to identify criminals and their methods of crimes. The importance of criminological research cannot be denied for the purpose of policy making. For law making and law enforcement, it is necessary to understand the exact nature, typology and location of crimes. Which is possible through conducting criminological research. Further, it resolves disagreements among researchers, for example if different researchers have different point of view about the nature of crime on a particular place, this difference of opinion can be handled through criminological research. Researchers attempt to clarify how the differences came about and get closer to the truth. The research process also has an objective of filling gaps within the body of knowledge.

Lesson 16**MAJOR RESEARCH DESIGNS****Topic 053-054****Topic 053: Major Research Designs**

In social sciences' discipline, there are so many types of research. But broader only three types of research designs are described below:

1. **Qualitative Research Design:** In this research design, data collected in the form of words, language and maps. When detailed study of any phenomenon is required, qualitative research design is applicable. Sensitive issues for example prostitution or family planning in Pakistan are studied through qualitative research.
2. **Quantitative Research Design:** Quantitative data collected in the form of numbers and symbols. For example, number of road accidents in Pakistan in 2020 and number of murders in a particular area in specific time period etc.
3. **Mixed Method Research Design:** In this research design both qualitative and quantitative method combined. This method is applicable according to the nature of phenomena.

Topic 054: Qualitative Research Design

Qualitative research design is based on the principle of subjectivity and helpful to create social meaning. It deals with words, themes, images, maps, gestures and symbols. Qualitative research design is applicable on so many conditions. In qualitative data collection along with words of respondent, his emotions also have meanings, for example, if researcher conduct an interview of a serial killer at the end of his life. During interview if he laughs or feel pride on his deeds, his laugh has also meaning. If that killer weeps or feel repentance on his deeds, this gesture also has meaning. His emotions i.e., weeping or laughing is also our data in qualitative research. Qualitative data is mostly in thematic form. There are so many themes can be seen in one phenomenon and all the themes have connection with each other in rhythmic manner.

Lesson 17**QUALITATIVE RESEARCH****TOPIC 055-056****Topic 055: Use of Qualitative Research Method**

Qualitative research method is appropriate method for criminal, sensitive and cultural research Career criminals, drugs addiction, prostitution and smuggling. If researcher study the life experience of a serial killer. For this, if he will conduct the interviews of serial killers, during that emotions of that killer will also be our data. If he feels pride or shame on his deeds, those feelings of pride and shame will be also our data. Through qualitative data researcher can get deep insight of the phenomenon. In addition, if a researcher will build trust on him successfully, he will get more accurate and deep knowledge. Qualitative method of research is helpful to understand the social meaning, life experiences of people. It is essential to understand hermeneutic meanings.

Topic 056: Types of qualitative research Design

Phenomenology: people are the real data, what they think and perceive about a particular phenomenon.

Ethnography: study according to a particular culture according to people's context.

Ethnomethodology: researcher write the commonsense and interpretation of people and then analyze the data. Emotions of people are also important in this method.

Grounded Theory Method: researcher goes to a respondent then asks him questions about their gang/group, then to verify another person and then third, fourth and so on. Then saturation point comes.

Historical Comparative study: Already available historical archives of criminal data. Ever changing crime tendencies can be evaluated through this method.

Lesson 18**QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES-I****TOPIC 057-059****Topic 057: Qualitative: Data Collection Technique**

For collection of qualitative data, few tools and techniques are required:

Tools: Interview guide, check list, excel sheet etc. will be needed. Sometimes recorder and camera also can be used.

Techniques: Researcher should be very composed and expert in communication. For the sake of face to face interviews, he needs to be good listener also.

Observations: Through observation researcher can verify the given information. With the help of observation researcher can have deep insight of the phenomenon. For example, if a chain smoker says that he has no experience of smoking but condition of his lips, eyes and face will verify his statement. Researcher will cross verify the statement through his black lips, smoking smell in his mouth, full of ash, try on his table.

Pilot testing/ pre-testing: Pretesting is very important technique. Pre-testing means, before starting proper research, researcher goes to field just to conduct the small number of interviews. Through this practice, researcher can check the validity and reliability of his study topic and questionnaire. He can also feel the possible challenges of field.

Topic 058: Qualitative Technique: In-depth Interviews

To get deep insight and detailed information about the phenomenon, in-depth interviews are conducted mostly. These interviews should be preferably face to face. But could be conducted through telephone in exceptional circumstances. For example if respondent lives in any other country then researcher can conduct interview through phone or Skype. For in – depth interviews, researcher should be very expert in communication and trained. During interview he needs to get the details about every single aspect to compress the meaning. Through observation he can understand gestures and body language of respondent. He should contextually understand the situation through deep insight.

Topic 059: Qualitative: Participant Observation

Participant observation has been very important and difficult. In criminological research, researcher ensures others that he is one of them. For example, to find out the norms and main player of drug trafficking, he will slowly penetrate in targeted gang win their trust. It can take months and years. Another way is to be a gate keeper of targeted community. To win the trust and confidence is very much important in participant observation. Regarding introduction and permission, it depends on the nature of research, but ethically it's better to get permission from the respondent or Govt. or any stakeholder. Enter in field as part of specific system, act and behave like concerned community. Pattern of living adaption is very important. Try to follow all of their norms. Observe and understand the phenomena by living in the specific culture/ system. Get deeper access step by step just like ladder has so many steps to reach the roof. Lastly disclosure is equally important step. It also depends upon the sensitivity of the issue. In criminological research participant observation is very risky for researcher.

Lesson 19**QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES-II****TOPIC 060-063****Topic 060: Non-Participant Observation**

In Non-participant Observation researcher observes the respondents in field but do not actively participate in the situation. To avoid risk for a researcher, it is recommended to make observation through non-participatory technique for the detection of crime and offences. A normative part of qualitative research is that researchers go to field, collect superficial information and come back.

Topic 061: Focus-Group Discussion (FGDs)

Focus Group Discussion must be on a single criminological issue. It can be conducted to know experiences, attitude, belief, their ideas and opinion. In this type of research same category of interview partner is required. When researcher carry the discussion with small group of people, partner record the whole data. Similar experiences of the interview partners or those who have same background related to particular crime problem are required. Research partner will work as a moderator and facilitator. In focus group discussion, 6-8 participants are needed of same category mostly. Documentation/ recording of discussion is important otherwise important data can be skipped from the researcher's mind. Focus group discussion should be conducted in comfortable, natural social setting in conducive environment, so that participant can express themselves easily. Researcher should make sure the equal participation of each and every member and a positive debate should be carried in such manner.

Topic 062: Data Collection Tool in Qualitative Research

Tool means gadgets that are pre-requisite before going to field to conduct a research. Tool provides basically a major support in research that facilitates in a research project and enables a researcher to explore the unique results. With the help of tools for example recorder, data can be saved easily for long span of time. Appropriate research instruments and tools facilitate a researcher.

Topic 063: Interview Guide and Checklist

Interview guide is a list of questions that is only for a research. It guides a researcher to enlist the ideas for his own ease. Both, interview guide and checklist should be carefully designed. It is temporary and flexible that could be amended through probing. If you ask a question then partner starts giving answer and to there is need to make sure that respondent should be on track. For this interview guide is required. Checklist is similar to interview guide but it is jotted point to keep your memory with you. It is like a pointer to find out the direction. Interview guide and check list can be used as data collection tools. If researcher is professional and experiment then only checklist is enough to keep the research on track.

Lesson 20**QUALITATIVE SAMPLING TECHNIQUE****TOPIC 064-066****Topic 064: Qualitative: Sampling Technique**

To select a respondent is called sampling technique. Sampling frame and sampling size are the important concepts to mention in sampling technique. Sampling frame is a broader frame, which is used by researcher to reach the appropriate respondent. Further it has probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling used in huge population, and non-probability sampling is used in small population. Through different sampling techniques representative sample can be selected. It is a design or idea which gives the direction like how to decide sample. It is also helpful to provide a road map and filter the interview partner. It provides frame to select representative respondents. Sampling frame and size should be according to total targeted population. It should be representative for all the sections of targeted population. Sample can be five percent of the total population. Sampling technique should be based on logic and reasoning.

Topic 065: Non-Probability Sampling Technique

Non-probability sampling, selective respondents are chosen according to the nature of research. For example, if researcher wants to know the root causes of theft in a particular area for example Punjab. He will visit all the jails of Punjab. But his respondents would not be all the criminals of those jails. He will assess the lifestyle of thieves only. Assessment of a researcher is very crucial in this type of research. Respondent should be easy to approach. Non-probability sampling is flexible. In qualitative research, nothing is absolute, everything is relative and chance of probability is low. However, a researcher always keeps in mind the relevancy and appropriate interview partners are selected.

Topic 066: Types of Non-Probability Sampling Techniques

In non-probability sampling researcher choose the respondent.

Types of non-probability of sampling techniques are:

Haphazard Sampling: when randomly any person comes to researcher haphazardly, he conducts his interview that is called haphazard sampling.

Purposive Sampling: select respondent according to purpose. i.e research on smuggling needs a smuggler and research on prostitution needs a prostitution as a respondent.

Snowball Sampling: when researcher collects data from a respondent, then he will ask him about the next relating person, researcher goes to that person for interview then ask for another related person. This process goes on till the point of saturation.

Theoretical Sampling: researcher get some information from one respondent, researcher verify the information from some other person and then third person's information. Rolling information. At point of saturation sampling ends. In this method number of respondent cannot pre-determined.

Lesson 21**QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS****TOPIC 067-068****Topic 067: Tool to analyze data**

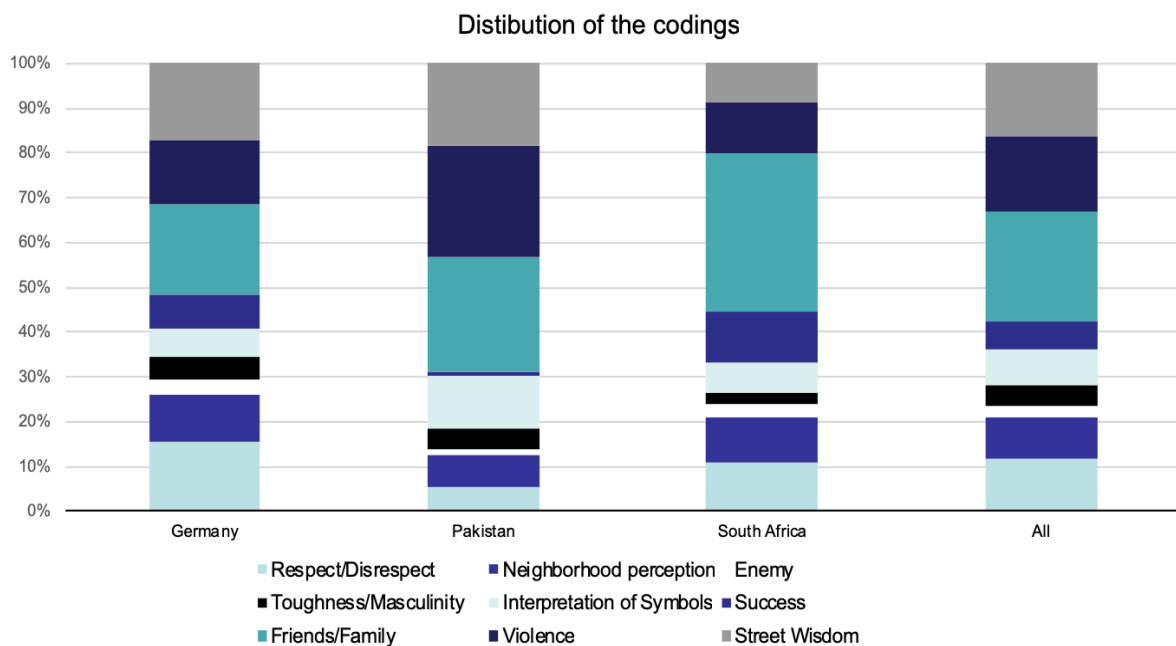
Three major tools are used in qualitative criminological research:

1. Manual Coding
 1. Open: after collecting data in form of word. Highlight every new thing .
 2. Axial: categorize the highlighted data
 3. Selective: logically arrange all the themes and link them with theory and already available literature.
2. Nvivo: software used for analysis. All the data put into the vivo and then things will be quite easier for analysis. Most frequent words can be identified.
3. MaxQDA: it's also software, researcher can put all the data in this software but this software cannot facilitate huge data.

Topic 068: Data Analysis Softwares: MaxQDA and Nvivo

Vivo, an advance form of software which can codify and make the themes thousands of interviews. It has some fancy features as well.

MaxQDA is also updated form to analyze the data. It has also diverse features to make your findings more attractive. According to him lack of interaction among students causes campus violence. General secretary of Gilgit Council said: *"Campus violence caused due to lack of interaction and misunderstanding among students. Sometimes, class fellows with in class in a joke fight with each other.* General Secretary of Baloch Council said: *"I observed that mostly clashes are on minor issues".* General Secretary of Sindh Council told: *"Misunderstanding and lack of interaction among students leads to campus violence. If these minor issues should be resolved at initial level then violence factors can be stopped".*



South Africa: Respect is seen as the most important social issue related to violence. To “have a name” is an important marker of status but also depends on the socio-cultural structure of a community (traditional/disorganized). Violence is not the way to gain respect, more treating a person right or be a good friend, which also mean to fight if necessary. Lingering racial concerns structure the processes to campaign respect.

Pakistan: Respect is seen as the most important social issue related to violence. To “having a name” is an important status to gain. Violence is not the way to gain respect, more treating a person right or be a good friend, which also mean to fight if necessary. Ethnicity can become important.

Germany: Respect is seen as the most important social issue related to violence. To “having a name” is an important status to gain. Violence is not the way to gain respect, more treating a person right or be a good friend, which also mean to fight if necessary. Ethnicity is not important.

Comparison: Street credibility is close to the ability to fight in all contexts, but the need off aggressive behavior and ethnicity/race differs between the contexts.

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Lesson 22**QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH-I****Topic 069-073****Topic 069: Quantitative Research Design**

It measures the data in the forms of numbers, percentage, frequency, figures, statistical modeling, mathematically. Quantitative research design work on the principle of neutrality because choices and likings of researcher does not effect on this type of research. A well-structured questionnaire is given to the respondents; they fill that according to their actual situations and given options. Quantitative research method works on linear paths. It measures variables and the relationship between variables. It is helpful to find out the causality between variables. For example unemployment is a major cause of increase in crime ratio in Pakistan. Here, researcher will verify the cause and effect relationship between crime ratio and unemployment.

Topic 070: Quantitative Research Methods: Research Process

In Quantitative research method there are so many steps to follow. There is a systematic method to conduct research. In qualitative method only topic is there and broader research question is asked to the respondents. And no hard and fast rules are required to follow. But in contrary to it quantitative research should have certain specific, clear and more than one objective. First of all topic selection is necessary which can be according to the burning issue or researcher's own choice. Then they narrow down the topic according to research area. For example street crimes in Lahore. Topic can also be narrow down through literature review. Afterwards, there is need to apply the theory. For example, theory of youth tendencies on certain types of crime. Further, conceptualization and operationalization step is required to follow. In conceptualization, there are so many definitions of one concept. Researcher needs to operationalize just one definition in the perspective of his research. Afterwards, there is need to decide a method of data collection. For example it can be survey method, experimental method or already available statistics. After data collection, results are revealed after analysis. Discussion on collected data is very important. Results can be compared with other researches. At last but not least is to draw a conclusion according to research topic and objectives.

Topic 071: Types of Quantitative Research Design

Quantitative research design is vast area of study which has the following types:

Survey : it measures opinion, belief .People are crime tolerant or not

Experimental research: In which experiments are conducted

Content analysis: content analysis of last fifty years in Pakistan. In which areas crime ratio is high and in which areas low. In addition, under what kind of scenario crime reduced,, there are two methods of content analysis, qualitative and quantitative.

Secondary data analysis: Already available statistics. Police station data across country.

Pitfalls of secondary data: Not reliable, unreported data, raw data, not classified.

Topic 072: Survey Method

In positivist social science, most used technique in social research is survey method. It is a one of the widely used and popular method? Through this method, opinion, behavior and

belief of the people are evaluated. It is appropriate for self-reporting behaviors, opinion and beliefs. A questionnaire is given to the people; they fill that questionnaire and return. But there are some pitfalls of this method, for example, people just tick the options without reading and without thinking. In addition people do not respond properly and in sensitive issues people get emotional. Moreover, people's choices changed gradually. For survey a questionnaire is constructed. Questions are mostly three or more than three likert scale. For example options of agree, disagree, 'strongly agree. There are some challenges in data collection also. For data collection if questionnaire is sent to 2000 people and only 500 people respond. Majority of the people do not respond. Afterwards there is the step of data management, which is also not an easy task. Data analysis is also crucial in survey method. For criminological survey method is not much used, because of sensitivity of the issues. If somebody using survey method in criminological research, he should be very cautious and careful in methodology.

Topic 073: Survey Method: Data Collection

Survey method is one of the famous methods of data collection. Survey data might be collected through the following ways:

Face to face interviews: It is the best way to collect data. In this method researcher face to face ask questions from the respondent. Good communication of researcher is required for this. There are so many advantages of this method. For example, research can probe and observe the things. But there are some barriers also. For example, respondent get conscious about his reputation and answer the questions in quoted manner rather than actual manner.

Through websites: Data can be collected through website also. This method is for educated respondents, who have access to technology.

E-mail: Though in these methods response rate is very low, but still these are working. For if questionnaire is mailed to 2000 people, only 500 will respond. Out of five hundred, many questionnaires will be half filled, or respondent fill that carelessly without reading.

Telephonic: This is a good alternative of face to face interview. Researcher can probe the information telephonically. Though it is difficult to get phone number of exact respondents but this method is working. Researcher can contact the respondents in farther areas.

By post: This is a time taking method. Researcher sends the questionnaire to respondent by post. Sometimes he sends an extra envelope for fast response. Respondent fill the questionnaire and send back. But response rate is low in this method. To ensure the response, sometimes researcher sends incentives along with questionnaire, i.e. money to the respondent.

Lesson 023**QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH-II****TOPIC 074-078****Topic 074: Quantitative Research: Experimental Design**

Experimental design is one of the oldest research designs. Wilhelm Wundt was a social psychologist. He introduced it. He did research on rats with this method. This design was used to measure the change in animal behavior. Sociologists and criminologists use this design to know the social change and to measure the behavior communication change. Not only is to measure the behavior but also this design used to change the behavior. For this experiment, first of all there should be a precise topic and clear and precise research questions.

It contains two groups of same community with similar characteristics:

Experimental Group: Treatment is introduced on this group.

Control Group: In this group, there is no treatment introduced.

For example, to conduct an experimental research, in a community with increasing ratio of domestic violence and acid throwing on face. Researcher will select two groups' one control group and other as experimental group. He will assess the opinion of control group about domestic violence or acid throwing through questionnaire. Afterwards he will show the experimental group a face saving movie or a lecture on domestic violence. After that he will know the opinion of experimental group and compare the difference in opinion due to treatment (movie and lecture).

Similarly, researcher can conduct an action research to change the behavior. For this, through experimental design, researcher can introduce different methods and can choose the best one for community's behavior change. For example; Pakistani community will have more influence of religious lecture, dars e Quran and humanistic feelings than UN legislation about any issue like domestic violence and acid throwing.

Topic 075: Interview Schedule and Questionnaire

In quantitative research both of the following research tools can be used:

Interview Schedule is frequently used tool in quantitative research. It is self-administered sort of tool to get the data from respondents. It is semi-structured type of tool where partially questions are opening ended and partially closed ended. Generally likert scale is used in interview schedule. In the second part of the interview schedule questions are partially open ended, for example researcher can ask about the suggestions of respondents. Mostly this tool is used in face to face or telephonic interaction.

Questionnaire is widely used tool in quantitative method. It is closed ended and a structured to get the opinion. There is no flexibility in this method. Strictly close ended. This method is used especially in online research, because mostly people don't like writing. Data can be analyzed in the form of mathematical or statistical method through different softwares, i.e. statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

Topic 076: Probability Sampling Technique

In quantitative research, mostly used sampling frame is probability sampling. In criminology researcher use this method with certain limitations. Criminologists get confuse while using this method because of the different nature of criminological research. Probability sampling

is also called random. Random samples represent the population because everybody has equal chance of participation. It is like each participant has an equal probability to being selected for research. Selection process in probability sampling is purely random without any pattern.

For example, if researcher wants to conduct research in prisons. He choose the respondents from a given criminals list. Let's assume, he choose the sample through systematic random sampling, in which he choose every fifth or sixth criminal. This is also probability sampling because through this method, each and every criminal has equal chances of selection. Sometimes, list is shuffled and then researcher selects the respondent. Selection of respondents also depends upon overall universe of the study. This sampling frame also used for general public opinion at broader level. For example researcher can ask about the increasing tendency of crime in Pakistan or street crime ratio in Lahore.

But there are some problems with this method, i.e. , interventions, interruption by other people, or for knowing about the street crimes through systematic method, researcher plan to conduct interview from every fifth person and fifth person has no time for response.

Topic 077: Types of Probability Sampling

It is used in quantitative research. In this, everyone has equal chance of selection as respondent.

Types of probability of sampling are:

Simple Random Sampling: When researcher selects any of the persons as respondent randomly, that is called simple random sampling. For example, if he stands in a street or public place and he decides whatever person will come to me at fifth number, I will select him as respondent.

Stratified Sampling: In which researcher stratified the respondents, on the basis of gender, class, and age etc. Strata's are required when representative sample is required from multiple categories of respondents.

Cluster Sampling: when population has high variation then clusters are formed. Population is divided into so many categories. For example, in Pakistan population is divided into high class, lower class, middle class, urban slum areas and highly posh areas. Nature of crime change in all the mentioned categories. From the entire categories representative sample will be different. Within a cluster everyone would have equal chances of selection.

Systematic Sampling: Researcher would have long list of respondents, from which researcher can use systematic method to select respondent. For example every fifth, tenth or hundredth individual will be selected, depending on population size. In this method everyone has equal chances of selection.

Quota Sampling: If population is very large. To represent the all the categories quota sampling is used. For example representation of working class, elite class, women and disables.

Topic 078: Tool to analyze the data

Researcher use tools for data collection, just like that; different tools are used for data analysis.

First and foremost thing for data analysis is to manage the data. For example which kind of communities has criminal activities intolerance or tolerance? Secondly, evaluate the collected data's response rate. All the critical questions are addressed or not? If missing data then better if you ask the respondents again telephonically or face to face. This is not possible in all the cases.

After refining data, coding is the next step. For example if likert scale have categories of yes, no and don't know, researcher can code it as 1, 2 and 3 respectively. For this mostly used software is statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

SPSS: Univariate, Bivariate, Multivariate analysis is done through SPSS. Furthermore, regression models strong association, weak association all can be analyzed through SPSS.

MS Excel: This is used mostly for the representation of graphical data and pie chart etc.

STATA: This is also worldwide used method of data analysis.

Econometrics: This software is also widely used in economics and management sciences.

Manual coding: Manual coding also possible of quantitative data. Before 15 years manual coding was a mostly used technique for data analysis.

Univariate , bivariate analysis can be done manually.

Lesson 24**MIXED METHOD RESEARCH****TOPIC 079-083****Topic 079: Mixed Method Research**

Once there was a time, quantitative method of research was used, then there was the era of emergence of qualitative research. Afterwards, both methods were used, which is called mixed method research. In start, mixed method was used for counter check and then with the passage of time, mixed methods were used for complementary purpose. Anything ignored in one method, other method is used to complete it. An approach to research in social and behavioral science in which investigator gather both quantitative (closed-ended) and qualitative (open-ended) data, integrates the two and draws interpretations based on combined strength of sets of data to understand research problems. It is helpful to framing design within a philosophy or theory.

1. Rigorously use qualitative and quantitative methods
2. Indexing

Topic 080: Types of Mixed Methods Design

Three basic designs are:

Convergent Design: Parallel studies, quantitative and qualitative go side by side. In which one research method confirm the reliability and validity of other research method.

Explanatory Sequential Design: In this research design, firstly qualitative research method is used in order to explore the issue and in-depth study. Then for the sake of validity and reliability of the results quantitative method also included.

Exploratory Sequential Design: This is opposite to explanatory sequential design. In this design first of all quantitative research is conducted and then to go for in-depth study, there is need to go for qualitative research design.

All these three are advanced designs and very useable. But there are some challenges. For example a researcher should be trained and should have good skills for mixed method he should be trained in both of the designs or there should be a co-author. Both of them should be expert in one alternative field. Mixed methods should be designed before starting research. It should be pre-planned. Any method should not be included haphazardly. Because it can spoil the validity of whole research.

Topic 081: Convergent Design

For crime indexing,

This design is intent to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, and then merge the results of the two sets and at the end researcher compare the results. It is like validating one set of results with the other.

Explanatory sequential design: This is very important in crime indexing. It is intended to use quantitative methods in first phase and then use qualitative methods to explain the quantitative results in-depth.

Exploratory sequential design: Which intent to explore the problem with qualitative methods because question may not be known. Broader themes identified in this method. On the base of this data, case is build and then inferences are drawn.

After this, on the basis of the results of qualitative research, the quantitative findings are to build quantitative research in second phase.

Topic 082: Advanced Designs

There are three advanced design are used in sociological or criminological research:

Intervention Design:

This design is used to collect the qualitative data at some phase during experiment Integration in case embedded qualitative data within experimental trial.

Social Justice and Transformative Design: It is kind of action research. This framework flows into mixed method at different points but it constant focus of the study aimed at improving the lives of individuals in our society today. Integration design involves threading social justice concept throughout the study.

Multistage Evaluation Design: Its longitudinal study of many stages conducted overtime with central objectives. Evaluation overtime of the design, piloting and implementation of program in community. With the passage of time punishments are changed. To evaluate those changes multistage evaluation design is used. It can be multiple stages in research work. Integration consists of expanding one stage into other over time.

Note: These advance designs come in practice after applying one of three basic designs.

Topic 083: Procedure to Conduct Mixed Method Study

Mixed method research follows typically the footsteps of basic research methods:

Choose the topic: First of all there is need to choose an appropriate topic. That should be clear, precise and current.

Problem Statement: Next step is to pin point the problem. For example increasing trend of street crimes in Pakistan.

Existing Literature: About that identified problem and topic, review of literature is an important step. In this, already existing researches on the topic is reviewed keenly to avoid the repetition and to add a new drop in the ocean of researches. Figure out mixed method deficiencies in literature is also important. Mixed method research follow typically the footsteps of basic research methods:

- The Audience: Sample script
- Purpose statement: In this actual purpose of the research is identified.
- Tools for data collection and analysis are decided in next step.
- Findings: Last but not least step is report writing. In which researcher write all the process and findings in understandable and composed form.

Lesson 25**VICTIMOLOGY****TOPIC 084-091****Topic 084: What is Victimology?**

The term “victimology” can be defined as the scientific study of victimization, including the relationships between victims and offenders, the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system; that is, the police and courts and correctional officials.

Victimology studies the relationship between a victim and an offender. It examines the causes and the nature of suffering. It focuses on the level of belonging between offender and victim. Whether they are complete strangers, acquaintances, friends, family members, or even siblings?

Victimology studies why a particular person or place was targeted. Further, it focuses on the physical injuries due to minor disputes; victimization of economic losses like property or land mafia, to damage someone's belonging and personal major injuries or loss of life.

Furthermore, victimization focuses on psychological harm to victim. It also focuses on emotional relations with family, friends.

According to psychologists and sociologists physical and economic harm could be recovered with the passage of time but psychological harm has potential to ruin the personality especially in cases like honour killing. That's why it focuses on healing and facilitating to the victims who have been harmed.

Study prevention of harmful behaviour and offensive activities.

Victimology is not a limited subject; it also focuses on policy making. It is a matter of fact that a low level of policing and prosecution leads to offences.

Topic 085: What is Victim?

After 1660, the word **victim** was used for a person who is hurt, tortured and killed by any other person. It could be situational, contextual, revenge, target killing, use of authority, intolerance and lack of surveillance. A person, who has been hurt, suffered and harmed physically, emotionally and bears economic damage by offender is a victim. A victim of rape, robbery and assault are considered a massive burden that can have long-term negative consequences in victims' lives. It is obvious that without victims, the criminal justice system is not needed. The criminal justice system developed to secure the rights of people and give the rights and protection to victims. It is like a network and chain that develops a connection and sequence to introduce with situational reality. The criminal justice system is on the interplay:

- The Criminal
- The Victim
- The Crime

Topic 086: Typologies of Victim

Benjamin Mendelsohn was the first who introduced the typologies of victims in the 1950s. According to him, most of the victim's attitude leads to victimology.

1. Innocent Victims

They have zero contribution in victimization and just due to no or least awareness they got trapped due to wrong place at wrong time. For example, alone journey at night time. This type of victim has enhanced the concept of victim's rights.

2. Victim with Minor Guilt

Not directly involved in any offence but frequently go to those area that are disputed and at risk like have company of drug dealers.

3. The Guilty Victim/ Guilty Offender

Victim and offender, both are involved in criminal activities together to rob a shop/ store, to supply the drugs, to steal a car. Might have a dispute, one person made the victim.

4. The Guilty Offender/ Guiltier Victim

It is quite straightforward like victim is an initiator to perform criminal offence, but offender won the fight.

5. Guilty Victim

The victim instigated the conflict but got kill in self-defence

Example: An example would be an abused woman killing her partner while he is abusing her.

6. Imaginary Victim

Some people pretend to be victims, but they are not. This could be based on falsifying reports.

Topic 087: Hans Von Hentig: Typologies of Victim

Hans Von Hentig developed his typology from situational factors

Mendelsohn considered the role of biological, sociological and psychological factors

His following typologies are:

- **Young People**

Immature, under adult supervision, lack of physical strength and lack the mental and emotional maturity to understand ill treatment

- **Female/Adultery**

Lack of physical strength can be the cause of female victims as they are low in age as well

- **Mentally ill/Intellectually disabled**

They can be victimized easily

- **Immigrants**

They cannot understand language or threat of deportation makes them vulnerable and get become victims

- **The Acquisitive**

In this type, those people fall who are greedy and can be targeted for scammers who would take advantage of their desire for financial greed

- **Minorities**

Minorities are consider as marginalized in society

- **Tormentors**

Primary abusers in relationships and become victims through continuous blackmailing

Topic 088: Impacts on Victims

There are so many impacts of crime on victims. For example:

Individual costs, suffering stress and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- a) *Adolescent stress*
- b) *Relationship stress*

Furthermore victims pay social costs and economic costs.

Individual costs: Random crime and violence to victims do not merely give a severe setback to a victim in economic or loss of employment, but also leave *psychological and physical loss*. If victims are not part of any insurance, the impacts of crime including; financial, emotional and physical will remain for *long period of time in victim's life*. Victims may bear and suffer a **persistence stress and anxiety** after incident of crime and justice process.

The post-traumatic stress becomes the cause of *depression, anxiety and self-destructive behavior*. Victims' mental condition deteriorates health and brings stress and they cannot actively participate in family affairs, nor support their family

In case of sexual assault: victim catch severe psychological disorder and social pressure that effect their personality

Adolescent Stress: Mark Shelvin and his associates found: *the history of childhood trauma including rape and molestation that was directly associated with visual and auditory. This sort of childhood abuse will ultimately lead to the worst effects on long-term mental health*

Kids who have gone through traumatic sexual experience later suffer psychological problems. Similarly, children who are psychologically, sexually and physically exploited are highly observed to be suffered as low self-esteem, sense of fear and more importantly become suicidal in adulthood.

Relationship Stress: Spousal abuse often takes place in relationship stress and it leaves huge burden of negative effects on victims. The victims of spousal abuse extremely suffer psychological problems including Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). Reasons behind the abusive spouses are used to abuse their victims psychologically and with physical force that ultimately lead anxiety, depression and long-term disability.

Topic 089: Social Costs and Economic Costs

If there would be no treatment for victims then there would be more chances that they will strike back and become offenders. This concept talks about victimization that is it responsible factor which produces antisocial behavior. If individual as

1. Those people who are victimized are they ready to strike back at others?
2. If yes then the criminals and victims are not separate but on one page. It forms a
3. **Cycle of Violence.**

For example if victim will be re-socialized, he will be cured and if not, then there are chances that he will be stressed and frustrated, and he will start violence in so many forms. Victim can start abusing his siblings or spouse and other family members. He can start organized crime. He can be a serial killer. In this way one victim will become an offender and victimized two other people, those two will victimize four other people. A cycle of violence starts. In this way an overall criminal society can emerge. That's why there is high need to activate justice system, not only to protect the people but also to provide justice to victim to end his frustration. Otherwise victim will try hard to take revenge.

A victim bears various forms of losses where economic loss is prominent. It includes property damage, money loss and unemployment. This economic loss fall the victim in multiple problems of socio-economic, psychological and physical loss. It considers as long-term negative consequences for a victim.

Topic 090: Victimization

Three basic pillars of crime are victim, victimization and reaction. A person, who has been hurt, suffered and harmed physically, emotionally and bear economic damage by offender is a victim.

Victimization is a process of physical, psychological torture, moral decay or sexual abuse. When victim or his family react or strike back is called reaction.

Victimization causes stress and anger. Victims and their families got frustrated in case of late or no provision of justice.

The result of victimization prompts revenge but criminal system is low. Social justice system is low that's why people get confused.

Victimization creates strain in society.

Situational victimization is that in which a person does not plan to victimize others but accidentally in a situation he/she commit crime. For example sudden road accident. Planned victimization. Sometime offence is committed by mistake. In Pakistani context road accident is considered as offence by mistake. About ninety five percent crimes are committed deliberately and pre-planned.

If an individual commit crime occasionally, is called occasional offender. It's not criminal's habit, they commit crime occasionally for example shoplifting in case of least or no security measures on shop.

Some people are habitual offender. It can be psychological disorder or can be learned behavior. They commit crime habitually. They get satisfaction through committing crime. Criminal activity is trait of their personality.

In many cases criminals have organized gang. They have proper mechanism of committing crime. Whenever they get chance, they commit crime.

Topic 091: Theories of Victimization

In victimization, there are so many theories of Victimization, but most authentic are four types of theories.

1. Victim Precipitation Theory
2. Lifestyle Theory
3. Deviant Place Theory
4. Routine Activities Theory

Victim Precipitation Theory

According to this theory people initiate the confrontation and conflict with others that ultimately leads to injuries and death. For example, one actor drive a car harshly and other person consider it offence and he/she also strike back and start abusing. In this victims trigger the crimes. He act rashly without care

Mostly victims trigger crime and became offender sometime or victim. It depends on situation. The victim precipitation can be active or passive:

- **Active Precipitation**

Victims act provocatively use threats or aggressive words that provoke fight or even attack

- **Passive Precipitation**

Victim explicitly demonstrates some personal characteristics that unconsciously and unknowingly threatens and encourages to the attackers. A victim's appearance including his social and economic status attracts the attackers and motivates him to commit a crime. This sort of situation is known as passive precipitation.

Lifestyle Theory: People got victimized due to their lifestyle for example they increases their exposure to criminal offenders while going out in public places late at night.

Deviant Place Theory: Movement of people to highly dangerous places is more likely to be associated with victims of crime and violence. Greater their exposure to dangerous places, the more chances of victimization.

Routine Activities Theory: The presence of components increases the likelihood that a predatory crime will take place: The suitable targets, the absence of capable guardians and the presence of motivated offenders.

Lesson 26**THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CRIMINOLOGY****TOPIC 092-098****Topic 092: Lifestyle Theory**

According to this theory of victimization, lifestyle of people increases their exposure to criminal offenders, for example, going out in public places late at night, because most of the offenders get activated at night, they commit crime and hide themselves easily. While living in an urban area is also give invitation to offenders because of high density and anonymity, most of the offenders live in urban slum, they victimize the individuals. Staying home at night in far farther areas, moving to a rural area, staying out of public places, earning more money and showing others can also be a reason of victimization.

Getting married especially love marriage, at the name of honor they got killed in certain areas of developing countries. Belonging to groups that have an extremely risky life—homeless, runaway's poor people, they become victims easily, as anyone can beat them or abuse them. The case is not different for drug users. They also are at high risk for victimization because of not being in senses. More exposed to street life, kids while crossing street can become victims because of road accident, trafficking or kidnapping cases also can be seen in streets. Hung out with deviant peers can also lead someone towards victimization. Sexual victimization risk was high if the homeless youth was a female. Most vulnerable because of certain lifestyle, certain body structure.

Aspects of Lifestyle Theory

There are two aspects of lifestyle theory that are explained below:

College Lifestyle

Sometimes in colleges' girls and women lifestyle is more likely to be sexually assault in comparison the girls and women in common public places. Partying, taking drugs, late night hangouts, especially in western areas, women particularly and male also can be victimized. Students have been sexually victimized in evening programs at campuses

Criminal Lifestyle

Adopts deviant behavior and become a part of criminality is known as criminal lifestyle. Getting involved in criminality also increases the chance of victimization, Involved in crime are constantly exposed to dangerous people. Experiencing victimization brings retaliation, if you go to criminal's gang; there are possibilities to get victimized because of fearful attitude. A never-ending cycle of violence begetting even more violence. If a criminal is victimized and he will strike back for revenge, offender and victim will start endless confrontation.

Topic 093: Deviant Place Theory

This theory of victimization is little different from lifestyle theory. It focuses only on places. Movement of people to highly dangerous places is more likely to be associated with victims of crime and violence. Especially in African countries racism was very high. White, black, colored and Asian people and Arabs lived in different areas; they did not mingle with each other. After Nelson Mandela, racism was discouraged and disappeared. But still in the hearts

of people it exists. So they victimize others races. Not only African countries but also other developed countries involves in this crime. For example, an area of Germany was very unprivileged, and crime rate was high in that area. Govt. starts gentrification of unprivileged areas, i.e. developing economic hub, creating employment opportunities. In this way crime ratio can be controlled.

New York and Chicago was famous for gangsters. In such areas if somebody goes, he/she can be victimized.

According to this theory, greater their exposure to dangerous places, where theft, prostitution neighborhood crimes prevails, the more chances of victimization. Mostly, unprivileged areas involved in this. Successful people stay out of these stigmatized areas. Neighborhood crime levels determine the chances of victimization than individual characteristics. Deviant, underprivileged and densely populated places where commercial and residential places are easy targets for offenders to commit crime. Greatest risk of coming into contact with criminal offenders, irrespective of their own behavior or lifestyle. People who can afford to leave dangerous areas and be saved

Topic 094: Routine Activities Theory

Forth theory of victimization is Routine Activities Theory. According to Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson these crimes are mostly related to kids, women and disabled. Predatory crime is related to the interaction of three variables that reflect American lifestyle:

The presence of components increases the likelihood that a predatory crime will take place:

1. The suitable targets
2. The absence of capable guardians
3. The presence of motivated offenders

1. The Suitable Targets

As targets increased value of criminality on certain places for example if someone have one child, he/she will take much care, but if several children then there are chances of neglecting. On such places one child can run away. Furthermore, easy availability increase crime rates, wherever criminal will get chance he/she will commit crime. Easily saleable goods, gold, diamonds, jewelry and mobiles are also a suitable target for criminals. Lesser resale opportunity will lessen the crime. Unlocked homes are also easy targets for theft and robbery. In addition easily transportable goods also considers as easy targets.

2. The Absence of Guardians

If parents have one child he will be more consciousness. Cases of kidnaping and abduction can also be happened if anytime guardian will be absent. Neglected children are good opportunity for gangsters. Targets are more likely to be victimized if they are **poorly guarded areas where police is not available easily**. Homeowners, who go out of the country while leaving their fancy home then there are chances of crime over there. Neighbor's non-cooperation also provoke the crime. Friends and relatives' jealousy, personal interest triggers them for victimization of their own friends. Sometimes trust on friends but they don't care and shake hand with criminal to victimize their friend.

4. The presence of Motivated Offenders

Targets exposed to a large group of motivated offenders/ offenders in close proximity to valuable goods. Teenagers, for thrill and fun go for one wheeling; they themselves become victim and victimize others also in many cases. Mostly young Unemployed, if they don't have to eat they will suffer to limited extent then they start theft and snatching. Poor people who don't have anything are also motivated offenders mostly.

Topic 095: Offence

Offence means crime, violation of law.

To challenge the society, to harm the structure of society, if one person is harm the structure of society is offence. Structure of society is role of every individual as father, student, and teacher and so on. Disrespect of norms and value system, elders, parents is considered as offence is considered as offence in Muslim societies. Violation of criminal law deals with crime, mores and taboos. Violation of civil law, violation of property laws are civil laws.

Pakistan Penal Code (PPC)

Pakistan penal code, Section 40 of Penal Code is based on "Offence"

Section 2(1) of CPC

"An act made punishable by any law for the time being in force"

378 defines theft: Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft

379. Punishment for theft: Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. Most of the penal codes are according to Britishers because they introduced our penal code in 19th century. For punishment presence of evidence is very important. Otherwise benefit of the doubt goes to criminal according to Law.

Topic 096: Types of Offences

There are some categories of offences given below:

- **Offence against a person**

It is an offence in which an individual get hurt any injuries or hurting to an individual.

- **Offence against a property** in which any harm to property for example destroying and snatching of property is considered as offence against property.
- **Offence against state** is killing of an individual is considered as offence against state. Because he is considered as asset and property of state. Espionage, secrets of states revealing to enemies is also offence against state.
- **Offence against divine rules:** blasphemy is considered as important offence otherwise people take law in their hands that's why law is formed so that punishment should be given by state.
- **Offence against humanity:** crimes against human rights, environmental destruction, killing due to racism are examples.

- **Genocide:** killing against certain groups, Hitler killed so many people on the bases of certain body characteristics.

Seizable Offence:

Police can arrest without warrant. Offences are serious nature i.e murder or major injury. Offences punishable in prison around 3 or more years. Police officers can inspect without order to investigate. Police officers who are assign to investigate can only investigate.

Non-Seizable Offence:

Police has not authority to arrest without warrant. Less serious in nature i.e. confrontation of two people. Slap or punch on others face etc. Offences punishable in prison less than 3 years. Police cannot inquire without Order to investigate Police Officer not below than the rank of sergeant may investigate.

Topic 097: Offender

According to Pakistan panel code, a person who violates the civil or criminal law is offender and criminal. Britishers introduced the Pakistan panel code. In law everything is defined in very elaborative manners. There are so many laws according to offence and offender. If minor crime is committed then minor punishments for offender and for serious crimes, serious punishment. In some communities retributive system is also launched. It means eye for eye, killing for killing.

Norms and values evolve the law. Criminal law is law for crimes of serious nature and civil law is law for property cases.

The person who is rebellion in nature or exploit the conditions is offender. Rebellions against law. When Britishers introduced law its violation was considered as glory. If local people evolve law ,people own that but if somebody introduced that law from outside, people will not own. That was the reason of rebellious behavior of people.

For criminal proceeding criminal's history and background is also necessary to consider. For example, poor economic condition, he is relatively poor (i.e. who has car but not a big car) or absolutely poor (who cannot take access to basic needs of life i.e. food, shelter and cloth). Family circumstances also considered for proceedings of law for example if somebody has broken family or he/she belongs to a single parent family.

Another factor need to be considered is inflation, price hiking, and lesser purchasing power of individual. Unemployment is another major reason of offences. Unemployed people, for their survival adopts criminal life. For Adventure and thrill, youth and other people with mental poverty consider themselves as VIPs cultured. If they commit crime then he /she says my parents are VIPs. Nobody has dared to punish me. Criminal proceedings are done while taking into consideration of all above mentioned socio-economic factors of criminal.

Topic 098: Categories of Offender

According to the nature of crime and offence categories of offender is described below:

Vulnerable adults: In Pakistan and other traditional societies absolute authority has been in hands of adults and parents but in some societies old people are considered as burden and victimized, especially in western and modern societies. That's why old houses are built to save the old people from victimization.

Delinquent children: people less than 18 years of age get involved in criminal activities due to certain reasons.

Sexual predator: It can be at early age, old age or other age category. In our country sexual abuse exists and now its reporting is also very high.

Domestic violence: Husband and wife, siblings, friends and relative can adopt violent behavior towards each other.

Child abuse: Relatives, parents, uncles, neighbors can be involved in this. All types of abuse as abusive language, slap, physical injury, sexual abuse, death and murder are included in this category. In Pakistani context Zainab case is best fitting example.

First time offenders: They commit crime mistakenly or by will.

Mentally ill and dangerous people: if someone is not mentally stable ,mentally restarted, he can hurt himself and others.

Property criminals: (theft, snatching), to damage public property during processions also included in this category.

Career criminal: People who get trained like criminal. Militant wings, youth wings of political parties, not only in Pakistan but also in other countries, micro to macro level.

Gang offender: There are so many gangs in both developed and developing countries, who commit organized crimes.

Lesson 27CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-ITOPIC 099-102Topic 099: Criminal Justice System

Criminal Justice System is a system which deals with crime and criminals.

Criminal justice system is basically based on four following parts.

Police: it's a basic pillar of criminal justice system.

Judiciary: All forms of courts as local level, provincial level and federal level.

Prison: these are also equally important

Re-socialization: Another emerging part is re-socialization.

To control crime all four parts work together.

According to Karl Marx all these parts of criminal justice system as police, judiciary and prisons are working just to protect the elite class. Another approach of criminal justice system is that, it varies from society to society, individual to individual and community to community.

Generally criminal justice system is drawn from the constitution and laws. According to constitution each and every individual has rights as right of freedom of expression, right of property ownership, right of honor. It's a duty of state to protect the individual's rights.

Therefore there are constitution and so many laws, as property law, criminal law, civil law and so on.

Criminal justice system follows a certain procedure for crime control. There are so many roles of its pillars.

Police: Police are gate keepers of Criminal Justice System. Police maintains law and order. They ensure the law enforcement. It investigates about criminals.

Prosecution, Police provide all the necessary information for prosecution. They take the case to courts for further proceedings.

Courts. Then role of court is also very crucial in criminal justice system.

Prisons and corrections: imprisonment and re-socialization is included in this.

Probation, Parole and corrections are equally important.

Role of local, provincial and federal governments is important in Criminal Justice System

Separation of power

1. Legislation: role of federal govt. is to approve and update laws.
2. Executive: policy making and law enforcement

Topic 100: Criminal Justice System of Pakistan

In criminal justice system, generally principle is followed in most of the countries is separation of powers. According to think tanks, without separation of power no pillar will be able to contribute independently. These pillars are Judiciary, legislation and executives. The best example of separation of power in the world is USA, where every pillar is working independently. In Pakistan, parliament has three pillars

National assembly: in which members are elected through MPA's.

Provincial assembly: People elect the representatives. Senate: MNA's elect the senators; quota of every province is fixed in senate. All the provinces have equal representation over there. Their pillar is president, elected by national assembly and senate.

Provincial assembly has also certain structure. Through local body elections, local govt, counselors etc. are elected.

Second pillar is executive. Chief elective of Pakistan involves in policing and law making

Third important pillar is judiciary. To provide justice is important task of judiciary.

Judiciary has major responsibilities of Judgments, listening appeals of people, legal interpretations, Jurisdiction and powers.

All these pillars face Challenges:

Legislature: Pakistani legislation is actually a British legislation. Still we need to evolve our own legislation. Then people's ownership will be maximized. All our legislation is outdated legislation with poor implementation.

Executive: Executive has efficiency problems and poor resources problem.

Judiciary: Judiciary also facing challenges as delay of justice and denied of justice. Need to fasten the process. Higher courts and lower courts have pendency of cases and lower number of judges. Jurisdiction and local culture: If any offence happened in grey area then both of the police denied to take the responsibility. Local culture is revengeful: chain of violence, challenges of re-socialization also prevails.

Topic 101: Police

Police are gate keepers of Criminal Justice System. Police maintains law and order, security: watch and ward, patrolling and surveillance

Intelligence members also included in community policing.

Investigation and detection of crimes is also a prime responsibility of police. In Pakistani history, police system was introduced by Britishers. Police Act was passed in 1861. They control the crime and enforce rule of law. The Police Order was introduced in 2002.

There are three parts of administrative structure, federal, provincial and local.

Following are the categories of police

Federal policing

- FIA/IB
- Airport force
- Custom
- ANF
- National Highway and Motorway police

Provincial policing

- Police Station
- CID
- Elite Dolphin/ SIU

Paramilitary Forces: A paramilitary organization is a semi-militarized force whose organizational structure, tactics, training, subculture, and (often) function are similar to those of a professional military, but is not formally part of a country's armed forces.

Topic 102: Types and Role of Police in Pakistan

There are so many types of Police in Pakistan. Their role also varies. These types and roles are given below:

Institution / Organization	Tasks
Frontier Constabulary	To maintain law and order at international borders and Ex- Federally Administrated Tribal areas, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan border
Pakistan Rangers	To secure indo-Pakistan borders and to support police if needed in Punjab and Sindh
Gilgit Baltistan Police	The ambiguity regarding the constitutional status of this region means that the Federal Government is at least partly involved in local policing
Northern Areas Scouts	To provide support to the local police force for law and order in times of need
Federal Investigation Agency	It focus on internal security as s Federal paramilitary force
Anti-Narcotics Force	It task is to limiting trafficking and distribution of narcotics in the country
Intelligence Bureau	Collects intelligence and reported it to the Federal government
National Highways and Motorways Police	NHMP is assigned the task of traffic control functions on national highways
Pakistan Railways Police	The Pakistan Railways police carries out policing along the railways
National Police Bureau	To act as a national focal point

	on all police-related matters and functions
National Public Safety Commission	Advises the Federal and Provincial governments on policing matters
National Police Management Board	Advises the Federal and Provincial governments on policing matters

Lesson 28**CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-II****TOPIC 103-110****Topic:103 Crime Prevention**

Police has basic function of providing security . Another important task is crime prevention. According to criminologist Raymond Gessen:

“Its purpose to determine the most effective means to provide crime prevention on a community-wide scale or in a more restrictive direction such as city of district”

Following are the certain types of crime prevention:

1. Primary Prevention:

Police protects individuals from fighting all areas of crime. If two people are in situation of confrontation because of property or any other thing, it is responsibility of police to stop fight between them and resolve the issue at that time.

2. Secondary Prevention

Police protect people at risk like addicts, street vagabonds and street children, send them to their homes is the secondary responsibility of police.

3. Active Prevention

To show the environment, that police is highly active so that the criminals deactivated are the responsibility of police. The police force mainly focus to avoid the crime. They encourage the people for reporting about the doubted people.

4. Tertiary Prevention

Surveillance and enabling environment. To fix the street cameras, lights and continuously monitoring, so that no terrorist, weapon or drug can enter in the area. Before crime occurrence take care before crime occurrence.

5. Social Prevention

In some places of the advanced world, police treat the causes of crimes i.e. unemployment. Seek to determine or reduce the causes of crime.

Topic: 104 Types of Long-term Crime Prevention

There are certain types of long term crime prevention are given below:

1. Long term Prevention

In urban areas ,where high population density and anonymity prevails. Community ownership weaken then , police create understanding among the people especially neighbors. So that if someone forget to lock their door, neighbors can inform them via call that your door is not locked or they can prevent the crimes by supporting each other.

2. Shame Prevention

To give shameful feeling to a criminal, police give warnings to criminals through advertisements. They adopt deterrence policy

3. Non-penal Prevention

Through education communication gap between people and police is minimized. Training about minor and major crimes is given to the people through including certain topics in curriculum.

4. Penal Prevention

Police has role of general reaction prevention, rather than creating terror, police deal the people politely and educate the people for specific reaction prevention.

5. Situational Prevention

Prevention of crime through elimination of crime opportunities is situational prevention. If in any area certain crime increases then police should increase their numbers on that place to minimize the risk.

6. Specific Prevention

Try to avoid reprisals of the same crime or other crimes by imposing punishments. Different strategies are adopted to prevent the specific crime.

7. Common Prevention

It places within the scope of prevention of delinquency, warning sign, time restriction, and late night out going, common announcements about that certain area is risky and need to adopt measures. Through community policing certain apps are developed for quick reporting.

Topic 105: Crime Detection

One of the important aims of police is crime detection.

Crime detection is searching, conducting interviews with criminals or with suspect's interrogation with different angles, repeated interrogation, reason of crime evidence collection and preservation. Furthermore, there is need to detect the motives of offender. Either it was revengeful, need based or habitual act. In addition, means (traditional or advanced) of crime also important thing to know. Where he stood to commit an offence etc all are important things to investigate. Furthermore, crime scene means crime location is very important, on that basis of crime scene investigation works. Recording of crime scene is very much necessary not only for FIR/ Patwari report but also for court proceedings. All over the world these are important and document carefully.

Crime detection falls into three distinguishable process:

1. Discovery of a crime: very important. What crime is committed on what place.
2. Identification of suspect: possible suspect individuals. i.e. in zainab's case offender was part of funeral and processions also.
3. Collection of sufficient evidence to charge the suspect before a court. Evidence should be very clearly recorded.

Sources of crime detection

1. Crime scene
2. Human intelligence: law enforcement agency
3. Electronic surveillance: i.e. cameras
4. Forensic science: same writing, finger prints. Every person as individual is different from other individuals. Finger prints of all the people are different. Eyes are also different.
5. Technology/cyber surveillance: with the advancement of technology, level of crimes also shifts. Cybercrimes are common now.

Challenges in crime detection

1. Expertise (Moharar/ Patwari). Reports of both are very flawed because of least education.
2. Resources: limited resources is a major challenge
3. Technology: having least access to technology is also a hindrance.

Topic 106: Crime Investigation

Crime investigation can be defined as “A lawful search for people and things to uncover their illegal acts”. “It is like the reconstruction of circumstances of illegal act.” “Criminal investigation is to seek and collect of any criminal offence”

Crime Investigate through following processes:

First Information Report (FIR): on FIR base many things are decided, for example there is need to arrest the suspect or not. Then investigation can be separately or in prison. Criminal charges (Fixing criminal codes) are decided. Prosecution: after investigation is the part of police which lead the case toward courts.

1. **Human intelligence** is also important part.
2. **DOG branch:** police tame the dogs for identification
3. **Foot tracking:** khoji does this foot tracking. Then they match and cross check.
4. **Fingers prints**
5. **Forensic Science Laboratories**
6. **DNA test:** especially in rape cases and sexual offenders.

Still in Pakistan traditional methods are used for crime detection.

Topic 107: Prosecution

Prosecution is an important part of criminal procedure. In this, Govt hire a lawyer, who can proceed the crime. Government attorney charging and trying the case against the person. It is a legal body who present the case for trial against criminal.

Prosecutor means

A legal body/ person who represent the society. Generally prosecutor is a lawyer who investigate the crime with the assistance of police

Role of Prosecutor

Prosecutor has following main roles:

1. To recheck/ investigate crimes. They will investigate, re-arrange the things.
2. To decide whether or not to instigate legal proceedings
3. Legal proceedings. He will be the part of judging process and all the legal proceedings.
4. To appear in court:

In Pakistan there is no proper training of prosecution. That's why judging get difficult in ambiguous reports. Role of prosecutor is very crucial in judging process.

Topic 108: Judiciary

Separation of power is one of the important components of criminal justice system. In every organization, hierarchy is important thing. It is hierarchal system of two type of judiciary: The higher level of judicial system and the lower judicial system.

Administrative Structure:

Federal: supreme courts, the supreme authority of judiciary

Provincial: high courts are provincial courts.

Local courts: Civil courts and session courts are included in this.

Types of courts

- Lower courts
 - Special courts (NAB/ Family): Family courts, high and superior court's function is to listen the appeal.
 - Civil courts: Constitutional courts
 - Session courts: To resolve local issues.
- Higher/ Superior courts
 - High courts are provincial courts
 - Superior court: federal court is superior court in which president of Pakistan have some limited rights

Topic 109: Courts in Pakistan

In Pakistani context, there are several types of courts with hierarchy and proper structure. As in Pakistan all the systems go through transitional phase, the case is not different with judiciary. Before 2007, judiciary was not independent. It was under executives. But after judicial activism, separation of power becomes possible in judiciary. Now high courts and supreme courts work independently but local courts are still not independent.

Following are the prominent types of courts in Pakistan:

Supreme Court: most powerful federal court of Pakistan is Supreme Court. No one can challenge its decision. Bench can be increased in it but decisions are final.

High courts: provincial courts are high courts. Namely Lahore high court, bloachistan high court, Islamabad high court, Sindh high court bar, Peshawar high court.

Lower courts: District courts are lower courts. Local problems are resolved in these courts.

Shriat courts: Islamic issues are referring to shriat courts.

Accountability courts: these courts are involved in accountability of criminals.

Military courts: these courts resolve military cases.

Anti-terrorism courts. These courts are activated to handle the terrorism related issues.

Tax related courts: All the tax related issues are resolved in tax related courts.

Banking courts: financial issues are resolved in banking courts.

Drug use courts: Drug related issues are resolved in these courts.

Topic: 110 Challenges for Courts in Pakistan

Criminal justice system has been facing challenges all over the world, even in highly advanced countries decisions get late even decisions are declared sometimes after the death of concerned parties.

Local cultural context: in local society, if there is any confrontation, hardly they settle their issues and goes to court.

Perceived injustice: if decision is not according to individual's satisfaction

Outdated legislation: courts are effective but on certain places legislation is outdated. For example motorway police announce fine 20 years back, that is so minimal now.

Resources: police and judiciary have limited resources.

Modern technology: most of the technology is outdated.

Delay cases/ pendency: there are thousands of pending cases in Pakistan

Gap between judiciary, executive and legislation:

Lawyering: lawyering is very traditional system of law in Pakistan.

Lack of evidence, revengeful victims is some other challenges of Pakistani judiciary.

Lesson 29**CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MODELS: DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES****TOPIC 111-113****Topic 111: Criminal Justice system Models**

Retribution perspective: most initial justice system was retributive perspective. Revenge element is prominent in this.

Deterrent perspective: if individual commit crime, he/ she should be punished very strictly, so that deterrence can be created for other members of society.

Utilitarian perspective: According to this perspective, criminal should be treated as a useful member of society.

Crime control perspective: The Purpose of the justice system is to deter crime through the application of punishment

Rehabilitation perspective: It is better to treat than punish a guilty. Criminals are part of their society. They can be productive members of their society through re-habilitation process Criminals are victim of their society

Due process perspective: criminal should be punished but according to due process. Every person deserves his or her full constitutional rights and privileges. Preserving democratic ideals (American), takes precedents over the need to punish the guilty, owing to potential errors, decision made within the justice system must be carefully scrutinized

Nonintervention perspective: The justice process stigmatizes offenders, Stigma locks people into criminal way of life Punishment less is better. Decriminalize, divert and deinstitutionalize whenever possible

Equal justice perspective: trial and justice system should be fair

Restorative perspective: criminal is viewed as normal person and penalty end almost

All above mentioned models are tried by humans but due to advancement of technology still humans are trying.

Topic 112: Criminal Justice Models: Retribution Perspective

In criminal justice model first model is retribution. This model is based on revenge.

This is law of nature. Tit for tat. In this negative reciprocity works. This is law of nature

All the punishments (decided by courts) should be public. So that other people take deterrence, and any other individual can not commit same crime. Without rules and laws, people will take justice at their own. This model was introduced to maintain the order in society.

There are some challenges in this model as, not necessarily murder is because of revenge, it can be because of self-defense. Court introduces laws for such cases.

Topic 113: Criminal Justice Models: Deterrent Perspective

Second model is deterrent model. Society suffered because of first model. Then they evolve and introduced second model of deterrent perspective. In divine law, it is sin. To control the crime or sin punishment should be public. In Islam, for theft, cutting the hand is punishment. But it should be surely public. In this eye for eye is the rule. This is not just for the sake of punishment but to create deterrence for others to maintain order in society.

Devine law: According to divine law, if an individual will be punished in this world, then he will not be punished after death. Further to punish a criminal is very necessary, otherwise

crime will prevail everywhere in society. In Muslim society if criminal will not be punished then God send Azaab for that society in this world.

Lesson 30

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MODELS: PERSPECTIVES (II)

TOPIC 114-116

Topic 114: Criminal Justice Models: Utilitarian Perspective

This perspective rocks the previous models of criminal justice system. According to this model,

Offenders are member of society. Therefore German Bentham says, if any member of your house is sick, you would not kill him/her. You will take him to hospital. Same is the case with criminals. You have to make an individual again a useful part of society through rehabilitation, re- socialization and re-integration.

This model is basically European. When they came in sub-continent they brought this model of German Bentham. It cannot flourish in its true essence. With increasing population resources of rehabilitation, re-socialization and re-integration. Although this model is used in most of the world now a days but still there is much criticism on this model. As it is calculated that with this model crime ratio has increasing trend rather than decreasing. In the name of rehabilitation, criminals lead their gangs while sitting in prison.

Topic 115: Criminal Justice Models: Crime Control Perspective

Fourth model of criminal justice system. This is relatively new model. According to this model the purpose of the justice system is to deter crime through the application of punishment. But purpose of deter is not to spread terror but crime control. Punishment should not be public. Policy making is necessary for the application of this model. The more the efficient is the system, the greater its effectiveness.

If someone commits crime then he/she should not be punished in public but just announcement is enough. For example, if a killer is punished with death sentence, then there is no need to cut his/her head publically, just giving news in newspaper, T.V etc, is enough to create deterrence.

De-socialize the individual through imprisonment. In isolation he thinks about his/her crime and stop himself for committing crime again. The justice system is not equipped to treat people but rather to investigate crimes, apprehend suspects, and punish the guilty.

Topic 116: Criminal Justice Models: Rehabilitation Perspective

Rehabilitation means trained a guilty to be the productive part of society. It is better to treat than punish a guilty, treat him/ psychologically. Basic concept is criminals are part of their society. They can be socialized through family's function. In jails most of the people become good writers and singers. They can be productive members of their society. Criminals are victim of their society. Society is responsible for their current psychological disorder.

Helping others is part of societal norms (American Culture). First of all analyze the problem of offender and provide him/her psychological treatment. And there is need to make him functional member of society.

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies. Cengage Learning.

Lesson 31**CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MODELS: PERSPECTIVES (III)****TOPIC 117-120****Topic 117: Criminal Justice Models: Due Process perspective**

Due process is basically highlighting the undue punishment. Offender has also constitutional right. Every person deserves his or her full constitutional rights and privileges. Preserving democratic ideals (American), takes precedents over the need to punish the guilty. There is also need to ask the guilty about the reason of crime.

Owing to potential errors, decision made within the justice system must be carefully scrutinized. Police, during interrogation can also Steps taken to treat all defendants regardless social and economic status. There is no need to consider an offender as. Illegally seized evidence for example to record voice without knowing of the offender should be suppressed even if it means that a guilty person will go free Despite the cost, the government should setup free legal counsel at every stage of the justice system to prevent abuse. This model says, if an individual or offender does not have enough money to hire a lawyer, then govt. should provide him a lawyer so that he can defend his acts. If there is any doubt in evidence, then benefit of the doubt should be given to offender. Justice system gives equal weightage to victims and offenders.

Topic 118: Criminal Justice Models: Non-Interventional Perspective

As we move to next model, level of punishment has decreasing tendency. The justice process stigmatizes offenders. Media and society stigmatize one person. There are possibilities that he Stigma locks people into criminal way of life, over exaggeration lock the personality and mind of the criminals.

Punishment less is better. Less punishment is more effective. Further there is no need to disclose the secrecy of suspect. Then offender will think that if again he will commit crime, he will loss his freedom. In this way offenders will try to realize and will change himself through re-socialization, re- integration. That re-socialization will be long term. Decriminalize, divert and deinstitutionalize whenever possible.

Topic 119: Criminal Justice Models: Equal Justice Perspective

In equal justice perspective, People should receive equal treatment for equal crimes, otherwise individuals will be frustrate and start taking revenge from society. Treat equally to rich and poor.

Decision making in the justice system must be standardized and structured by rules and regulations. Individual discretion must be reduced and controlled. Inconsistent treatment produces disrespect for the system. Unequal treatment end or minimize the credibility of criminal justice system. In some areas rich and influential criminals are locked at their own homes. Or if they are in prison, all the facilities are provided on the other hand poor people are treated like animals in prisons. Influential criminals, hire the best lawyers to speed up the justice process but poor even does not know that justice process can be speed up.

Topic 120: Criminal Justice Models: Restorative Justice perspective

At 9th level of criminal justice system is restorative justice perspective. People should receive equal treatment for equal crimes. Basic argument of this perspective is “humans are always

respective member of society”. Criminal also have self-respect. An individual commit crime while living in society, society provide him opportunity to commit crime and then society wants to penalize. According to this perspective, there is no need to punish a criminal in inhuman ways. Otherwise he will become revengeful for society. Offence of a person is not only related to offender but community should also take responsibility of that crime. It is community’s responsibility to re-socialize that member and facilitate that person to be the useful unit of society. Decision making in the justice system must be standardized and structured by rules and regulations. Individual discretion must be reduced and controlled. Inconsistent treatment produces disrespect for the system. It’s a responsibility of community to punish the offender accordingly otherwise he will be insensitive towards others.

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning.

Lesson 32PENOLOGYTOPIC 121-128Topic 121: Penology

Penology is study of punishment. Penology came from Latin word 'Poena' which means Pain and Suffering. Philosophy and practice of society to block and prevent criminal activities, so that they cannot harm others again. Study of prisons includes in this. Penology is related to prison management and administration.

Penology is study of legal and criminal penalty. It also covers punishment on offender in response of illegal act. Purpose of study is to make the offender an effective member of society through the help of parole, probation, Medical treatment, education by making them plumber, writer, artist, actor just according to offender's interest and rehabilitation of offender through detecting the psychological disorder.

Principle Aim of Penal Science is:

Ethical punishment, morally punishment is given under the code of human rights.

Comparative study of penal law and procedure, cause and effect relationship detection.

To study moral and social justification of punishment, Penology also focuses the method of punishment. It is science that deals with principles and methods of punishment

In penology, criminals are punished on rational basis (concept of Beccaria)

Penology reflects state level policies. What is the state's vision? Is that states' priority or not.

What are the moral standards of penology? What and where are the loopholes in prisons. All of these things are dealt under the umbrella of penology.

Topic 122: Punishments

Punishment is a problematic as it uses and abuses are quite controversial. Reasonable punishment can re-socialize the offender on the other hand undue or severe punish can spoil the offender. He can adopt the rebellious attitude. But reasonable punishment with proper treatment and re-socialization can be helpful to reduce crime. It explains the pain on a person as a penalty of a violation or fault. Furthermore, following are the important functions of punishment:

1. **Incapacitation** prevents from future crime
2. **Rehabilitation** prevents crime by changing behavior
3. **Retribution** prevents crime by removing the desire of personal greed
4. **Restitution** prevents future crime by punishing criminal financially

Topic 123: Types of Punishment

There are several types of punishments and major are:

1. **Absolute Discharge** Lowest level adult sentence that an offender can get
2. **Conditional Discharge** Absolute but no conviction is registered
3. **Suspended Sentence** Involves conditions in a probation order for a period of one to three years
4. **Probation** is a court order to do certain things for a period of time
5. **Fine** is amount of money that an offender must pay to the court

6. Intermittent Sentences is A jail sentence that the offenders serves for certain time

7. Corporal Punishment Life Imprisonment or death.

Topic 124: Imprisonments

Imprisonment is one of the important components of criminal justice system, especially for serial killers and terrorists imprisonment is very important. Imprisonment is act of taking someone's freedom, liberty. Locking up the person in a jail cell or location as a result of the crime he is accused of committing. Sometimes unlawful imprisonments are also made. It occurs when a person restrains other's person freedom. It can be called unlawful imprisonment. There is a willful detention. People feel secure while living in lock ups in certain circumstances.

Detention is without consent. It can be willful or not willful also. Imprisonment of suspects is unlawful. Lock ups are in police station. For investigation, police use lock up. After the completion of investigation and final decision, if offence approved then police take them to jails.

Serious and dangerous criminals are kept in isolation mostly so that they cannot harm others.

Topic 125: Imposition of Punishment

Intermediate Sentence In these criminal offenses are given a short minimum sentence

Determined Sentence This is numbers of years in prisons

Structured Sentencing New sentences would be applied in fair manner

Concurrent Sentence

Means both sentence at a time

1. Criminal who committed more than one crime, they would charge both punishment at a time
2. Imprisonment and fine

Consecutive Sentence Upon completion of one sentence, they would go for another sentence (multiple crimes and separate sentences)

Topic 126: Prisons

Prisons are designed to imprison inmates who have broken the law. Inmates are locked away for a set period of time. While every prison serves the same basic purpose. A person may found guilty of a law-breaking or a misdemeanor and required a prisons sentence

Types of Prisons:

Following are the major types of prisons:

Borstal Institutions is for under 18. They are never locked up with adult prisons. Because adult criminals can misguide the delinquents, and can trained them for serious crimes.

Medium security prisons They are the standard facilities for less violent criminals.

High Security Prisons are reserved for most violent and dangerous offenders

Psychiatric law breakers who are mentally unfit and sent to psychiatrist for treatment. Every person pursue rehabilitation in this type of prison.

Jail vs Prison jail is for short term facility, it is mainly for awaiting of sentence

Prisons are long term facilities used after sentencing

Topic 127: Prison for Male

In Pakistan and all over the world, jails are separate for males and females. Prisons are play the role of total institution, where medical treatment is given to them, in controlled way socialization is provided. Male inmates quickly learn what the term “total institution” really means

Inmates in large, inaccessible prisons find themselves physically cut off with outer world.

Prisons also deal with daily racism. Further prison deals with frustration also.

Some inmates deals with sexual exploitation and violence in prison. To avoid victimization, they learn to adopt a lifestyle that shields them from victimization. Males are considered to be violent that's why it is dire need to keep them separate. Riots in male jails are common even in Pakistan. During imprisonment they change their behavior. Experts are hired to educate them and to change their ideologies. So that they can be useful unit of society.

In first world and third world also male control the gangs while sitting in jails.

Topic 128: Prison for Female

Women are between 5 to 6 % of the adult prison population. Female are housed in minimum security institutions because they have least tendency of running out of the prison. Daily life of female in prisons is different. They seems to receive more social support from internal sources

They produce more anxiety and anger because separated from families. They are trained for female roles such as childrearing

Lesson 33**METHODS OF OFFENDER'S TREATMENT****TOPIC 129-133****Topic 129: Rehabilitation**

It is the process of helping a person to readapt to society. To achieve prisons have also varied over time, beginning with silence, isolation, labor and punishment. That's the reason when a person commit crime, police take him/her to jail, so that he can think about his crime in isolation and try to re-socialize by himself. Educational, psychological and vocational programs organized for criminals. According to their interest a profession can be choose for them for example through education, justice system can help him to be a plumber, writer, actor, painter, author, singer or any other, so that he can earn money through right means.

Rehabilitation gives the proper care and treatment to criminals. All the treatment which are required, it can be medical or psychological treatment. This model influenced by positivist criminology. It suggests that people commit crimes through no fault of their own. Society provides them opportunity to commit crime. That's why society should take responsibility of re-socialization also. If person runs from the law efforts are made to treat them not to punish them. It is a method of dispensing treatment to needy patients .

Topic 130: Re-socialization

Re-socialization means reintegration of convicted individuals into the social life. This re-socialization process enables the offender to restart his/her life. He became a useful unit of society. The offender no longer violates the laws and respects human are co-existence. It is a way to achieve specific outcome through specific program. Convict should be re-socialized in custodial and non-custodial sentences. It is comprehensive or complex process and achieved through different actions. It is important to manage the criminals contact with the outer world .It is important to ensure the rights of convicts

Topic 131: Probation

Probation is common especially in advanced countries. Probation is trial release of an offender/ inmate in order to check the behavior and conduct of the offender. It is part of the initial sentence. Court releases the inmate. Court defines the restrictions for the inmate. Reported by phone or mail. Court has important role in this.

Probation is release during the trial but parole is on the end of the sentence.

Psychological or substance abuse counselling. Payment of fines, court fees, probation officer fees is the responsibility of probationer. If satisfactory performance then court determines the next step. Payment of restitution to crime victims in instalments are at one point of time is need to pay. Restrictions on the use of drugs and alcohol use. Further, prohibition of possession of firearms and other weapons. Restrictions on personal acquaintances and relationships are very much necessary. That's why court gives strict instructions about meeting with what kind of people. After reporting of probation officer, if courts find the offender as a better and changed person, then rest of the punishment can be leave.

Topic 132: Paroles

In most of the advanced countries paroles is planned release and community supervision before the termination of the prison sentence. Offender can be recalled in prison in case of

recidivism. Paroles is useful for the process of reintegration in the society. For this, continuous supervision and record keeping is necessary. Parole officer engaged him/ her in productive work. He can engage him in any work of offender's interest. i.e. writing, singing, painting etc. Further there is need of intensive supervision of statutory bodies.

Topic 133: Typologies of Crime

Typology means

An abstract category or class consisting of characteristics organized around a common principle relevant to a particular analysis

Typology of Crime

A **criminal typology** is criminological theory made manageable in a way that can be practically applied to organize, classify, and make sense of a range of behaviors that violate the law.

Criminal typologies are necessary to understand, to identify and respond to crime.

Sanctions, management strategies, treatment approaches, and public safety policies and practices are highly dependent on differentiation of types of crimes and criminals.

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 34**TYPLOGIES OF CRIME-I****TOPIC 134-140****Topic 134: Violence**

Violence means to damage or to hurt someone or to be offensive against others. It is generally not only against individuals but also against individual property and can be collective against society. therefore, violence is offensive or damaging behavior towards others. The violence happens due to the following reasons.

➤ **Improper upbringing**

➤ Parental role

If an individual in his or her childhood is physically abused or receives offensive behavior or is sexually abused so afterwards he or she will follow the same behavior. What he or she receives he or she returns it back to the society.

➤ Siblings role

The role of siblings is very important that how they are socializing the individual. If the elders are violent so the children will also catch the same behavioral characteristics and will try to adopt their examples. Because in sociology role modelling is very important and the children try to role model their elders. Similarly, if they will role model their siblings who are violent so they will also become violent.

➤ **Improper socialization**

➤ Neighborhoods

The role of neighborhoods is very important in violence. As it impacts the individual's behavior and makes it violence prone.

➤ Community

If you are living in a community that is relatively prone to violence or there is low socio-economic conditions in the community so these circumstances generate violence tendencies in individuals because the individual has scare or no resources to manage his livelihood that's why there is improper socialization of individual.

➤ Social institution

The social institutions such as family, school, religious institution and economics etc directly or indirectly provide such conditions that are violence prone. If the people here are friendly so there will be low violence tendencies but if the people are unfriendly so it creates greater chances for violence. that's why, the western developed societies highly invest on children socialization because they know what we will invest, we will get return later on.

➤ **Dysfunctional social values**

Following are the dysfunctional social values.

➤ **Substance abuse**

Also known as drugs and narcotics abuse. If in a society the acceptance of drug abuse values becomes norm so the individuals of that society become violent. Like in Pakistani society, the usage of alcohol is prohibited but some people consume it and they become violent or unconscious. But, there are some societies where people who consume alcohol does not becomes violent. But, that does not mean we should remove ban on consumption of alcohol, we should impose strict ban on consumption of such substances.

➤ **Human instinct**

The role of individuals genes in making the individuals violent.

➤ **Function of human trait**

The role of individuals daily life habits in making the individuals violent.

➤ **Abuse of power**

Some people enjoy the use of their power so they also develops violence tendencies because abusive power is also a kind of violence. Such as workplace violence.

➤ The violence is the Physical Force to:

- Injured
- Damaged
- Destroyed

On the back of this behavior is Rage.

- Also, Anger because the individual is unable to manage his anger. But, the developing countries also don't train their people to manage the harmful behaviors. Also, the social institutions such as family, society and community should play a role in individuals anger management training by exercising and sports so that the individuals energies can be burnt in this positive method and proper utilization. Because anger is an energy which can be directed towards positive direction and it is common that people who are successful in sports usually possess aggressive behavior.

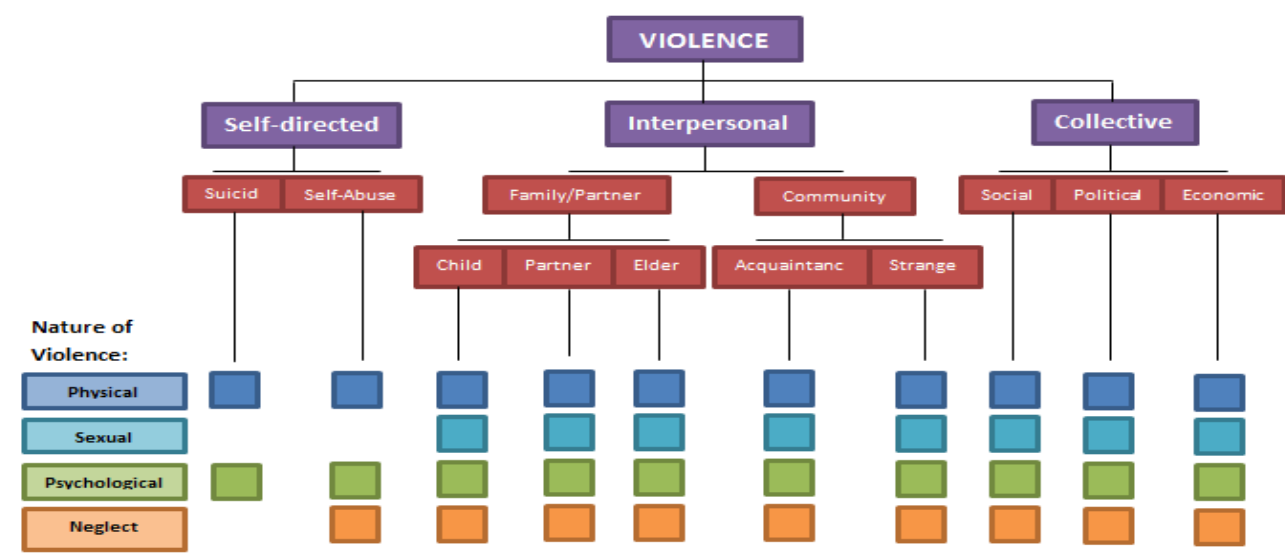
➤ **Frustration**

If a person is facing frustration and is unaware of its management and does not know how to manage this behavior so this will ultimately get converted into violence.

➤ **Intolerance**

We are not taught patience and tolerance from childhood although Islam is the religion of tolerance and peace and our indigenous traditions also teach us the same. But, our social values praise the deviant behaviors such as being a gangster and appreciate it. If we oppose such social values so it is likely that the individual will avoid such behavior and adopt tolerance values, decreasing intolerant values (Siegel, 2008:302).

Topic 135: Types of Violence



Source: <https://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/what-is-violence>

This figure shows the measures of various kinds of violence in South African society which is also known as the violent kind of society in the world. Also, the ratio of crimes is high in African continent.

There are three broad categories of violence: violence against person, violence against community and violence against society. With reference to the figure, we will discuss the three types of violence.

Self-directed violence is against the individual himself which is further divided into suicide tendencies and self-abuse by use of abusing words towards oneself. In terms of nature of violence, suicide can be physical and psychological abuse against individual himself. And, the self-abuse is the physical violence in which he can hurt himself, psychological violence against himself and neglect of individuals own personality.

The second type is interpersonal violence in which the individual can perform violence against his own family or partner and also the community in which the individual resides. The family/partner related violence is further characterized into child, partner and elder related violence. The child violence includes the physical and verbal abuse of individuals own children. Similarly, the partner violence includes the physical and verbal abuse of his partner. And, the elder violence is related to the physical and verbal abuse of elders in his or her family or house. These three types of family/partner violence can be physical, sexual, psychological and neglect in terms of nature of violence. Another type of interpersonal violence is community related violence which is further classified into acquaintance and stranger related violence. The acquaintance related violence is against the person who the individual knows and the stranger related violence is against the person who the individual does not know. These two kinds of violence can be physical, sexual, psychological and neglect in terms of nature of violence.

The third type is collective violence which is divided into social, political and economic related violence. These three categories of collective violence can be physical, sexual, psychological and neglect in terms of nature of violence. Economic violence can include

destroying the individuals property. Similarly, the political violence can include sexually abusing the female members of opposing group or party.

In conclusion, we studied the types of violence from the figure which is taken on the basis of violence data from South Africa and it is also applicable on Pakistani society with little changes.

Topic 136: Biological and Psychological Causes of Violence

There are two broader perspectives to understand crime:

Biological Causes of Crime

There are not only social and economic reasoning of crime. There are also biological causes of crime which are inherit and by birth, some people are criminal by birth. These are genetic problems or disabilities that's why the tendency for an individual to become criminal is high.

➤ Low intelligence

If an individual has low intelligence level so it is difficult for him to calculate the cause and effect of committing crime and this is coming from his inheritance and genes so he is more likely to indulge in criminal activities.

➤ Poor diet

If the diet and food intake of an individual is improper and he is not getting sufficient calories as required by his body so there is a greater possibility for the individual to involve in crime.

➤ Impulsivity

Impulsivity is related to hyperactivity and the individual becomes hyper on small things and it is argued that these are genetic problems in an individual.

➤ Hyperactivity

Same as above.

➤ Hormones

Hormones have close relation with emotions and individuals behavior and as the changes comes in individuals hormones so there are greater chances of him in indulging in crime.

➤ Neurophysiological conditions (learning disabilities caused by brain damage)

If an individual has low intelligence and low learning level and low retention level that he can only retain information for shorter time and he forgets cause and effects due to low learning so neurophysiological problems start coming in individual. Also, the damage of certain parts of brain could lead to criminal activities.

➤ Genetic inheritance

Humans have XY chromosomes generally but if XYY and one Y chromosome increases so the individual increases muscular tendencies resultantly increasing criminal chances.

➤ Abnormality

The abnormality in the human mind referred to the people having psychopathic personalities are also vulnerable to criminal activities.

- Lombroso's General Theory

Lombroso studied the dead bodies of humans in order to extract the physical and biological traits which were responsible for leading the individual towards criminal behavior.

Psychological Causes of Violence

Psychological Abnormality

- Neurological impairment

There are certain problems in the nerves by default which increases the chances of an individual of becoming criminal.

- Low intelligence

The neurological impairment is connected with the low intelligence level causing the individual to indulge in criminal behavior.

- Psychotic symptoms

- Anxiety, depression, delusions also plays an important is promoting the criminal behavior in an individual.

- Paranoia

- Defense

Individual becomes self-defensive on small things and becomes aggressive and pre-conceives in his mind that the other person will try to harm him. Resultantly, the individual becomes sensitive and hyper active on this.

- Mistrust

The individual losses trust for others.

- Inability to relax

In paranoia condition, the individual is unable to relax and control his nerves to relax it.

Topic 137: Social Causes of Violence

1. Social Interaction

The interaction of one individual with another individual is very important because if it becomes violent or abusive so there are chances of an individual becoming violent.

- Inherently passive

Accepting or allowing what happens or what others do, without active response or resistance provokes violence behavior.

- Superiority over other's

Some people think of themselves as superior to others which causes to provoke violence behavior.

- Violence make scared and weak

Violence impacts the other individual behavior making him scared and weak and similarly it also reflects that the person who is violent is also weak who is unable to control his nerves.

2. Socialization and Upbringing

It also plays an important part in violence.

- Physical abuse

If an individual is physically abused so there are chances that he will do the same with others.

- Lack of supervision

If there is a lack of supervision and guidance of an individual from guardians or siblings and from childhood if such kind of socialization happened to an individual so in later age he also repeats the same.

- Inconsistent discipline

Sometimes in houses there is a strict imposition of discipline so when an individual finds a little freedom from it so he starts doing violent activities. Or if there is no control over individual behavior so it also leads to violent activities.

- Inadequate parenting

It is related with lack of supervision.

- Physical punishment

In some houses where parents gives physical punishment to their children so this socializes in children minds and they also repeat this in their later ages.

- Anti-social behavior

Sometimes the anti-social behavior is learnt from within the community because the community is promoting it or in the neighborhood where the individual lives there is an acceptance of anti-social behaviors so the individual will learn it due to improper socialization.

- Reduction of cognitive ability

The thinking and understanding process of an individual changes with time and if there is a problem in individuals socialization that he has not learnt these things. So his reaction towards others could be violent because the individual does not have these things in his mind.

- Reduction of information skills

The individual is unable to retain the information and it does not becomes the part of the socialization so he can be prone towards violence.

- Miscommunication

If an individual is unable to properly communicate to others so this things inculcates in his socialization and provokes him towards violence.

3. Substance Abuse

The usage of harmful and prohibited substances such as narcotics, alcohol and drugs. This gave rise to improper behavior which the individual is unable to control.

1. Psychopharmacological relationship

- High dose of drugs

The usage of high dose of drugs increases the chances of an individual getting towards violent behaviors.

4. Systematic link

The development of link of one individual with another individual such as gang links.

- Gangs sell products

Gangs uses the harmful and prohibited substances and also sale them to others and are involved in drug trafficking therefore increasing the chances of violence. There is a debate in criminology about the nexus of drugs and deviant behavior, drugs and sexual abuse.

5. Economic Compulsive behavior

- Financial Resources (resort to violence)

The urge to possess financial resources compels the individuals towards violent behaviors.

6. Exposure to Violence

- Violent environment

A man is known by his company. The exposure to violent environment increases the chances of violent behavior.

- Ethnic minorities

The ethnic minorities are radicalized and they think that the society is trying to harm them so the siege mentality develops in them augmenting the violence tendencies.

- Cultural values

Cultural values also promotes the violent behaviors.

- High crime rates in neighborhoods

If the crime rate in certain neighborhood is high so there are greater chances it will increase the violent behaviors.

7. Cultural Values

- Subcultural of violence

If in a society someone is highlighted that you are muscular, active and violent so the individual gets appreciation for violent behavior which are cultural values so if in any culture

there is an appreciation of these values so resultantly greater violence tendencies will be generated. Similarly, in cultures where these values will be ignored so the individuals would avoid these behaviors and there will be low level of violence.

➤ Theory of sub-culture

This theory of sub-culture was given by Elijah Anderson. The theory states that in risky urban neighborhoods violence is high because people to show their identity, masculinity and get respect perform violent behaviors by snubbing others. This leads to the formation of gangs having their own identity and they control certain territory. For e.g.: South African gangs are very dominant and control certain territory where there is little or no say of law enforcement agencies and the gang leader controls the area.

➤ Disputatiousness

Related to the quality of being inclined to dispute, marked by disputation, provoking debate and controversial.

➤ Gang of subculture (urban areas)

➤ National Values

National values that promote that if you are offensive against your enemy and keep him under control so the enemy gets scared from you due to fear and horror. So these national values also plays a role in promoting violence (Siegel, 2008:302-305).

Topic 138: Stages in Violentization Process

According to criminology, violence penetration is a learned behavior which goes through four stages.

1. Brutalization stage

Brutal tendencies are inculcated in an individual through socialization and the individual move towards that stage where violence chances are greater.

➤ Involuntary process Violent

It is an involuntary process because mostly the individual does not want to involve in it.

1. Subjugation

➤ Use violence or threat

The individual is subjugated and violent means and offensive language is used against him and an individual is threatened so the individual from the childhood begins to understand the stage of brutalization.

2. Personal horrification

➤ Offence language in presence of people who are close to him/ her

Offensive language is used against the individual in front of others. It can also be done in personal but in public is harmful which leads to a reactionary approach in an individual because this method has low level of acceptance.

3. Violent coaching

- Violent people who provoke him

Individuals are taught through informal means that if they have to survive so this is the only method to provoke others so that they get scared from an individual. In simple words, if an individual is violent so others will be afraid of him.

2. Belligerency stage

This is the second stage of violentization.

- Understand their dilemma

In this the individual thinks of this as his dilemma as what is his problem and others problem. Why they are going to make me violent and why they are harming me only not others. For e.g. the children say to their elders why they keep beating them only not others. This is dilemma.

- Why I can't stop violence
- Why have I not done anything to stop
- They think violence is necessary

The individual begins to think that violence is necessary to survive by keeping other people in control.

3. Violent performance stage

- Abusive childhood

The children begins to question themselves and their elders why they keep beating them only not other siblings or children. After that they internalize this and start following the same by beating other children and even the elders.

- Belligerent and angry

The children begins to develop anger and fear element and then the parents started to say to others that don't fight with him because he is an angry person.

- Violence provide sense of power

Resultantly, the individual internalizes this and understands that this is the currency and this is the method of gaining power and with this behavior he can survive.

4. Virulence stage

- Criminal develop a identity

Now, the individual begins to develop an identity of a criminal due to his aggressive and angry behavior. People in front of him praises his bravery but on the back calls him a criminal or thug.

- Enjoying intimidation

Here the individual internalizes that he has to point out others and show aggressive behavior towards others.

- Feelings of joy

The individual begins to enjoy this behavior and internalizes that through this he can assume power and force to suppress other people in order to rule.

- Grew up depressing

He also adopts dressing according to this behavior by growing long hairs, long beards or making a certain type of getup. Like in Latin America, the people make tattoos on their body parts and these tattoos are language which shows violence and scare other people.

- Ready to begin with own children

This process does not stop here and the individual socializes his children in this way from early ages so that they reflect the same in their later ages.

Topic 139: Forcible Rape

Firstly, there are individual rape in which one individual forcibly and sexually abuse another person in private and quiet place where there is absence or lack of electronic surveillance.

1. Gang rape

It is serious form in which four or five persons rape an individual or forced involuntarily to become partner in sexual activity.

2. Serial rape

If an individual commits rape individually or in groups at more than one places. For e.g. the case of Zainab murder case in which the criminal was the serial rapists and was given with corporal punishment.

3. Blitz (heavy/ series) rapes

Serious types of rapes in which the individual commit rapes at one place and another at a time and also over the time.

4. Date rape

It is common form of rape in Western societies where two individuals voluntary goes to one place and the male expects that the female person will give me certain type of sexual favor or activity. And, if that female partner does not volunteer so the individual involuntary rape her individually or along with others.

5. Statutory rape (with consent with minor)

Marriages of children with consent and in some countries the marriage of children is also allowed. But, the children does not realizes that what is happening to them. Unfortunately, in some cases the male partner is of old age and female partner is underage so this falls under the statutory rape.

6. Marital rape

In this the two partners are married but one partner is not interested to engage in sexual activity so the other partner forcibly engages other in sexual activity so in Western societies he or she can be sued for this act. Also, the criminology literature considers it as a rape. These are offenses and crimes which are applicable in certain societies and are not applicable in other societies of the world.

7. Anger rape

Due to anger and victimization raping the other individual even if he or she has no attraction but to victimize the other commits rape and sexual activity.

8. Power rape

Some people commit rapes to show their power, dominance and authority and compels the other to engage in sexual activity.

9. Sadistic (torture with foreign bodies) rape

This is committed with torture and cases of rapes with dead bodies are recorded which is horrific and are reported in daily newspapers (Siegel, 2008:306-309).

Topic 140: Causes of Rape

1. Evolutionary and Biological Factors

- Rape is instinctual

It is in human instinct that he is attracted more towards someone and if an individual does not find legal means or through marriage so he tries engage forcibly in sexual intercourse with others.

- Sexual urges

Sometimes the sexual urges are greater in some individual and have low motivation level than other.

- Men are sexually aggressive

Individual have certain traits and it is found that male have certain traits which cause him to become more sexually active and dominant. Masculinity and XY chromosomes Y factor in also one of them.

- Passive peers

Sometimes such individuals found passive peers who surrender to them early also causes rapes.

- Prehistoric drives

The prehistorical biological studies says that early male involve in sexual activity through capture and then get involve through give and take (reciprocity) and then by consensual involvement in sexual activity.

2. Male Socialization

- Sexually aggressive

The biological studies emphasize the role of genetic and biological characteristics in cause of rapes.

- Virility mystique

The males are told that they are strong sexually and they engage in rapes to show their sexual power.

- Feminism notions towards gender equality

Feminist ideology argues that male to show their dominance and masculinity are involved in sexual activity and rapes. The society is patriarchal and male dominant that also leads to greater crime.

3. Psychological Abnormality

- Mental illness

Mental illness or mental sickness is also a cause in which the individual to show his dominance or power engages in sexual activity.

- Narcissistic personality disorder

Problem in individuals personality and his mind process in which he is unable to understand things properly.

4. Social Learning

- Watching violent and pornographic films

Sometimes people are involved in rapes after watching pornography and child pornography and thinks that this is the reality and every actor acts the same. The individual thinks that same happens in real life and this learning through movies and pornography and peers lead to sexual crimes.

5. Sexual Motivation

- Victims tends to be young

Sometimes the elders who are the dominant try to show their sexual motivation on young partners and peers violently and forcibly engages them in sexual activity (Siegel, 2008:309-310).

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 35**TYPOLOGIES OF CRIME-II****TOPIC 141-148****Topic 141: Murder**

- Unlawful killing of a person

Murder is further categorized in which the unlawful killing of a person is inhumane act and crime against person also crime against society. This is considered heinous crime in categorization.

- Express or actual

In Pakistan panel code, one murder is defined as the person does willfully or by planning and sometimes it is done by other person and the individual is involved in its planning only which is called abatement and collaboration. The punishment for killer and collaborator is different and both are crime.

- Malice implied or constructive malice

The killing of a person is self-defense. If some person has come to kill the other person and the other person kill that person so it is in self-defense. It is also considered as crime but of low nature.

- Unpleasant task

Sometimes people came with planning in revenge or enmity or have some kind of psychological disorder and they commit the heinous crime of killing the another person which is regarded as an unpleasant task.

- Punish severely

Throughout the history, the punishment of killing a person is on the basis of tit for tat but in modern societies it is converted into correctional services in which the individual course of action is corrected and he is socialized in a better way to perform in the society (Siegel, 2008:312).

Topic 142: Degrees of Murder**1. First-degree murder**

- Premeditation
 - Motivated by more than a simple desire
- Deliberation
 - Murder is planned after careful thought

In first-degree murder, there is a strong desire of an individual to kill the other individual altogether. The individual by planning try to murder the other individual and there can be

more than one reasons for it. For e.g. revenge, dominance to others or going to that extent in which the individual does not want to see the face of other person. Therefore, the planning of this activity is performed according to it because the individual knows that he will be punished for this crime and they plan in this way that they can reduce the punishment of the crime but this is not possible because when a person commits crime so he leaves the evidence behind. Even the serial murderers are also caught after certain level, this is due to the law of nature and also the individual is punished. The individual carefully plan this murder that he will murder the other individual on specific time and in specific method. If there is only one individual involved in the murder so the chances of early detection are low but if more than one individual so the chances of early detection are high. In this degree, the PPC 302 is imposed on the murderer due to planned murder. And, capital punishment is given to the person according to Pakistani law.

2. Second-degree Murder

- Killer have malice aforethought
- Desire to harm and injured
- Manslaughter
- Voluntary and nonnegligent manslaughter
- Involuntary manslaughter or non-negligent manslaughter
- PPC 301, 302

In second-degree murder, it is possible that the individual possess negative intention towards the other individual and his intention can be to harm, injure or to take revenge or to give pain to other individual rather than killing him altogether. This is also called as manslaughter due to the violent method of murdering the other individual. Also, it can be involuntary but mostly it is voluntary. The sensitivity of this murder is low as the individual wants to give damage to the other person but if the patience level of other individual is low that he is unable to defend himself and unable to keep patience on his damage and sometimes the injuries becomes serious so this can lead to the murder of the person. In this degree of murder PPC 301 is imposed on the murderer due to the unexpected murder of the other person and as it is with less planning and the punishment same as PPC 302 which is capital punishment but it also get converted into life imprisonment. The stance of the prosecution and evidences on the matter varies that's why punishment given also varies (Siegel, 2008:312).

Topic 143: Nature and Extent of Murder

In this we will discuss the specific and cultural specific reasons of murder in developing countries.

- Murders in urban areas

It is mostly related to property and the ratio for tit for tat is low but in rural areas the ratio for tit for tat is high. In urban areas, the concept of profit maximization and profitability is high but in rural areas the honor crimes against women such as Karokari and Zina. These are usually based on volunteer relationship between individuals.

➤ Structural disadvantages

There are structural disadvantages in urban and rural areas.

➤ Poverty

It is possible an individual is poor and due to frustration in trying to capture another individual property he murder the other person.

➤ Joblessness

The joblessness also lead to murder tendencies.

➤ Racial

The tendency of racial crimes is high in urban and rural areas. There is a thought in an individual that my race is more important than the other and the other individual race is not as important as mine. The people in majority or minority commits these crimes to make them dominant among other races.

➤ Heterogeneity

City has heterogeneity because people are different from each other having diverse cast, creed, culture and religion or identity and the people fear from each other. But in rural areas, there is homogeneity.

➤ Residential mobility

It is very important in which people living in one urban neighborhood moves to other urban neighborhood so people feel threat from them and performs struggle for their survival. And, the people living there considers the survival against themselves which increases the chances of murders in third world countries.

➤ Income surprisingly

In urban areas, if one individual earns more than the other individual so there is a possibility of second degree murder by the low earner due to revenge from his success or mobility. This is also called professional crime and certain type of strategies are used in it.

In rural areas, this type of crime is also possible where people does not want other to move ahead from them in terms of income, power and social mobility especially under the cruel landlords or landholders exploiting the labor.

➤ Family disruption

Family disruption is a term referring to events which disrupt the structure of individual families. These events include divorce, legal separation, and parental death, out of home placement, and deployment. Researchers have been studying the effects on youth for decades.

➤ Infanticide (killing younger children)

It is the crime committed against the minors especially killing of the unwanted child when the relationship between male and female lead to the birth of child without marriage. So they kill

this child or abort the child. These incidents are increasing with modernity because in our society there is a lack between modernity and cultural values.

- Murderous Relations
- Spousal Relations

This is due to the forced marriages or compensation marriages between two individuals. When one individual try to take revenge or hurt the other individual.

- Personal relations
- Stranger relations

Strangers having siege mentality that everyone coming to them is trying to hurt or damage them and he is their enemy so there is one way to avoid the enemy by killing him (Siegel, 2008:313).

Topic 144: Serial Murder

Serial murders are the byproduct of today's modernity. But in early ages, the cases of serial murders were also reported in urban and rural spaces.

- Person who kill two or three in separate events

The individual kills two or more people with different tools and he changes his strategy after every murder. But, as law of nature he also leaves behind the evidence of it. For e.g. the tool of murder gets the fingerprint of the individual, the place he moves around leaves behind his footprint, electronic surveillance in various locations and individual unnatural action which helps the others to identify the individual.

- Killing at random

It is called as random killings because the same path is not used in every murder. It is mostly related to revengeful behavior.

- Gain satisfaction and control

Some people gain satisfaction from such acts and to gain control of other people.

- Lack of empathy

These individuals does not have any sympathy with the society. These people prefers to live in isolation and even in collectively these individuals try to possess unique identity from others by domination.

- Impulsive

These individuals act without thinking and properly analyzing things.

- Poor behavior

These people have poor behavior and are not social.

- Lack of remorse

These individuals do not regret the shameful, wrongful or hurtful behavior they have performed in their past.

- Psychopaths

They are also called psychopaths having psychological disorder and personality disorder.

- Torturing animals

They apply their killing strategy on animals and some hostile states when preparing such kind of murderers start their training from birds and then becomes serial murderers.

- Predatory behavior

These people do not have empathetic element in them and kill the other person ruthlessly. For e.g. the murderer in Zainab murder case.

- Asserting power

- Manipulation

Serial murder is a serious crime and strategies are changed by the murderers every time and these events can be two or three or more where murder is committed (Siegel, 2008:315).

Topic 145: Types of Serial Murder

Four main serial killer types



Source: <http://crimeslab.com/different-types-serial-killers/>

Power and control, the serial killer conducts crime for power and control. It can be for political and social control. In political control for dominance over others and in social control for achieving sexual pleasures from others. They want to have control on other people and the other people should follow their orders. For e.g. the serial criminals for their sexual desires control on minors and females conduct crime to show their control and authority.

Visionary, the lab has not elaborated much about this type. But, the meaning which is extracted is that the people perceive themselves that the individual they are murdering will

kill them after growing up and getting into a certain position. So the people resort to murder the individual in pre-emptive measure. Also, another interpretation is that the one individual to gain the economic resources of another individual performs series of event which have conflict of interest so that he or she can manage their power and authority.

Mission oriented, these are those serial killers having some mission. For e.g. in racial crime it is noted that one race to eradicate the people of another race took the mission to finish their generation as they are not important for the society and the example of genocide is common form of it. The Nazi Germany wanted to eradicate the Jews, minorities and homosexuals from their society in order to manage their superiority over other races in their society. So this becomes the mission of their life. Similarly, the people belonging to one religion wanted to finish the people belonging to another religion as they think they are infidels and deviated from the right path and it is their mission of life to end the lives of these people. Another example of mission oriented is that the serial murderers perceive that if these people will live in the society so there will be a lot of problems and their resources will be taken away from them and these people try to harm the other people of the society because Nazi followers believed that Jews have controlled over their resources and they prepare conspiracies against other people so that's why it is important to eradicate Jews. And if the Jews will get finished so they will achieve their mission of life. Even the fanatic believers of different religions such as Christians, Jews, Hindus, Muslims or any other religion follow such type of ideologies in which they consider to finish the people of another religion as their mission of life.

Fourth type is Thrill Seekers, they resort to serial murders just for the sake of fun or to get pleasure and they get satisfaction by harming and giving pain to other individuals. They want to do new and unique things and such people are usually motivated from films, movies, pornography and want to perform new things in their life. They have a thinking whether we will be caught or not and then what will happen if we will be caught so they enjoy the time by resorting to thrill activities to get recognition in society.

Topic 146: Mass Murder

The meaning of mass murder is that killing of people of a very large scale. It refers to genocide, communal violence, arson activities, killing of people during migration process and during wars. Also, when an individual who want to take revenge from the society and kills the innocent people is also characterized as mass murder. For e.g. the case of killing of Muslims in a mosque in New Zealand by an extremist person. The person was the victim of hate crime and he does not have any personal enmity with another person. similarly, if any Muslim starts firing and bombing people in Churches, synagogues or any other worship place so it also lies under mass murder category.

Mass Murder

Following are the reasons of mass murder.

➤ Mental illness

Sometimes the individual becomes victim in the hands of people of another identity or religion in their early ages so this is also a reason. For e.g. Hitler committed the mass murder of Jews and other minorities because in his early age he does not have good experiences with people of other identity and religion. These hostile relations made him to take revenge.

➤ Sexual frustration

The people who are without partner and family and are unmarried, or does not have children or if have children so they have some mission of their life under which they start to spread terror. It is reported that some married persons having children also participated in mass murders but this ratio is limited.

➤ Child abuse

The people who were abused in their childhood so they resort to take revenge and exploit other people.

➤ Neurological damage

People having neurological disorder and damage and cannot properly conceived and interpret the information and have certain thinking to harm others.

➤ Psychological and biological problems

There can be psychological and biological reasons of mass murder when the nerves of an individual are damaged and he is unable to think and act properly and on the basis of certain ideas and thoughts he has made his mission of life and he decides to take revenge from people belonging to certain identity or religion and he starts planning it and kills the people in public (Siegel, 2008:316-317).

Four types of Mass Murder

There are four types of mass murder but the instructor has made an addition of fifth type genocide.

➤ Revenge killers

Those people who want to take revenge from the society. These people suffer from isolation and are not attached with their family, children and community. Even the community have victimized them, also their family and relatives have cornered them. In simple words, these people are considered wretched of the earth. Nobody wants to maintain relationship with them so these people want to take revenge from the society. Sometimes, these people are those in which their family members is victimized and justice is not provided to them. The society failed to provide them the justice for their loss so they resort to revengeful behavior. These people also want to end the believers of certain religion or identity.

➤ Love killers

Those people who in love with some individual or some mission commit such activities. They perform such activities due to their attraction with the other individual and on their orders they become criminals.

➤ Terrorists killer

Those people who have a mission to spread fear and lawlessness although there can be several meaning of this mission such as political, dominance or influence.

➤ Profit killers

Those people who want to maximize profit. They do not have any revengeful motive or any life mission, or not any love attraction. Their only purpose is to collect resources by hook or by crook. So such people are profit killers.

➤ Genocide

Genocide can also be included in above mentioned types of mass murder. Genocide is not only performed by Nazi Germany but in many societies such practices were reported. For e.g. during colonization the Britishers and Europeans used to murder the indigenous population to enforce their power and control in the colonizing area. They also used to spread diseases to kill the large scale of population. They used to think the native population as useless and unimportant and resorted to eradicating them because they think them as threat or risk. These all activities were reported under genocide activities (Siegel, 2008:316-317).

Topic 147: Assault and Battery

Assault is

➤ No actual touching

Without touching harming the other individual.

➤ Intentionally frightening by victims

But the purpose is to threaten the other individual. It is also considered as symbolic violence in which the presence of one individual is enough for threatening the other individual. The use of verbal abuse, provoking, cursing to victimize and threaten others is also considered in it.

➤ If biting converts into AIDS also assault

The spread of AIDS from one individual to another is also considered assault because the individual does not explain his or her medical condition to the other individual during sexual relation (Siegel, 2008:317).

Battery

➤ Offensive touching

➤ Slapping

➤ Hitting

➤ Punching

Required bodily injury (broken limbs or wounds)

This includes physical touching with wrong intentions and to hurt, slap, punch or hit the other person. This includes the bodily damage or injury to other individual. The breaking of bones or teeth of another individual is considered serious crime and in western countries serious penalties are imposed for it which can include imprisonment. But in assault, mostly fine is imposed on the assaulter (Siegel, 2008:317).

Topic 148: Nature and Extent of Assault

Assault is symbolic violence and less serious in terms of physical injury but it is more serious as compared to physical injury because it hurts the emotions of an individual and it becomes part of the memory possessing emotional reaction.

1. Assault in the home

Assault mostly takes place at home.

- Physical abuse
- Violence with women

It mostly victimize women but sometimes comes as a reaction to the verbal abuse by women.

- High female deaths rate

It is reported that the women provoke the men and they kill them in reaction. So it results in female deaths.

- Sexual violence

The sexual violence is committed by men of women as a reaction to verbal abuse by women.

- Women killed by relatives

Mostly the relatives kills the women such as sibling killing and intimate partner killing.

2. Child Abuse

- Intra-family violence

In this the family commit violence on their children.

- Physical emotional trauma (accidents)

Serious cases of emotional trauma are reported in which the children goes into trauma when assaulted and sometimes defects comes in their lifetime socialization.

- Blended families

The assault is reported in families having step children, step father or mother etc.

- Abusive parents

Verbal abuse by parents of their children.

3. Spousal Abuse

This is the intimate partner abuse in which the female partner verbally abuse their partners and in reaction the male partner verbally or physically abuse them.

- Presence of Alcohol

People lose control over their senses due to the usage of narcotics and substances leading to violence.

- Access to weapons

When as a reaction to the verbal abuse by the partner the weapon is used as a reaction to it.

- Estrangement

Emotional distancing and cessation of communication between partners.

- Hostility towards dependency

If an individual does not like the other individual and his presence. If an individual has committed crime and other individual being there create hostile environment so the individual can go towards crime for revenge (Siegel, 2008:318-319).

4. Excessive brooding

- Social learning

Children learning from their early ages that verbal abuse is not very serious thing and considers it normal. Sometimes the use of verbal abuse is considered as sign of deep friendship among friends but in other cultures it is considered as assault.

- Socioeconomic factors

The socioeconomic factors support the learning of such behavior.

- Flashes of anger

The verbal abuse can often lead to anger in other individual who consider it attack on his honor and can lead to killing.

- Military service

In military service it is taught to use offensive language for their enemies so that he get fear and scared from them. But, as a reaction to this practice the war can be initiated.

- Battered children

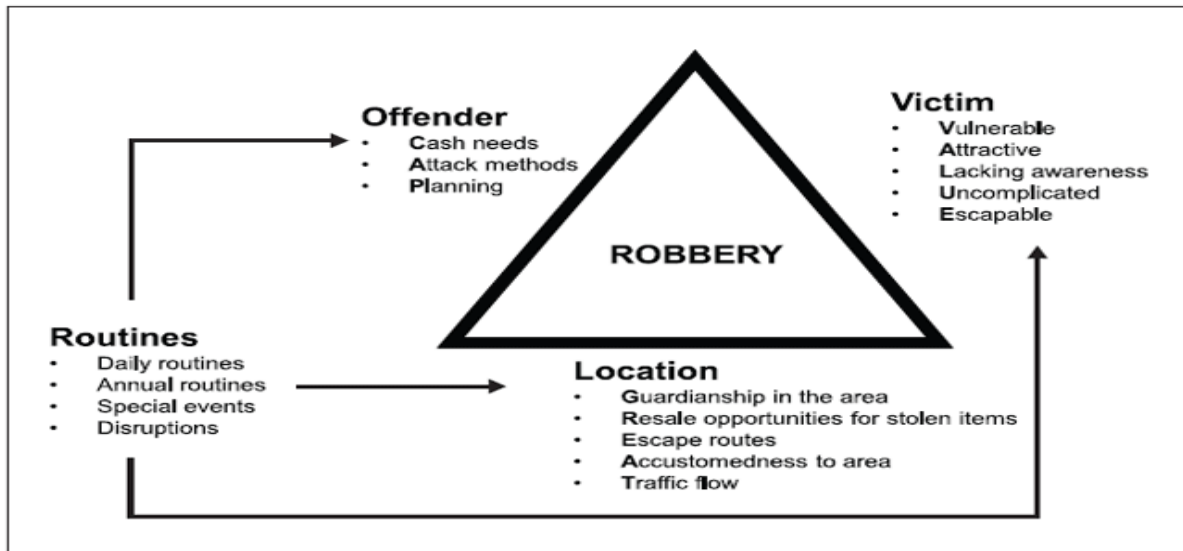
The children are battered and sexually motivated to commit crime which can result in battery and assault.

- Unpredictability

There is unpredictability in assault because the code of understanding of one culture is different from the another culture. For e.g. the use of offensive language is serious crime in European societies and strict penalties are imposed on it and considered psychological torture but in Pakistan it is considered a normal exercise. But, the unpredictability gave rise to violence (Siegel, 2008:318-319).

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 36**TYPES OF CRIME-III****TOPIC 149-153****Topic 149: Robbery****Crime against property**

Source: <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/street-robbery->

Before, we studied the crime against person and now we will study the crime against property which can also be crime against person but mostly crime against property. It can include crime against personal property, state property, community property or societal property. According to the diagram, there are routines activities in which people are following their daily life routines, then annual routines of work or robbers also have daily routines and annual routines. Sometimes there are unplanned robberies and planned robberies. For e.g. if businessmen will do robbery so they think from where they will gain the profit and the opportunists or criminals also have separate routine. In special events, such as New Year celebration in West so there are robbery incidents. Also, when disruption happens in special events so it also leads to robbery incidents. In this the offenders are those who are in need of cash for daily routine, for whole life or it can be their life goal. The attack methods which they employ are different and do not use same methods always. They can commit robbery by planning it or sometimes by unplanned also. It depends upon the location because where there is no guardianship in the area, no electronic or human surveillance and dark street so there are greater chances of robbery. The presence of resale opportunities and market for the stolen items is also important to maintain their anonymity or else they can get caught easily. The presence of escape routes is also vital as if detection occurs so the criminals will try to save himself from being arrest or caught. The criminals also get accustomed to the area where they identify the area and commit robberies after one another. The flow of traffic should also be low or such type of vehicular movement in which the chances of being caught are low. For e.g. the mobile snatchers prefer dark streets where traffic flow is limited. The victims of these

incidents are mostly vulnerable and cannot resist. They can be children and females. The victim should also be valuable to the criminal so that their purpose of crime is fulfilled or else they will be left empty handed. For e.g. the person with gold is attractive for the criminal not the person with grocery. The lacking of awareness of people is also important from criminal activities because if the people are aware of the crimes so they would have set alarm system or will keep weapons with them. The robbery is considered as petty crime or uncomplicated committed by criminals to get cash for their daily routine. The chances of escapable is also concern for robber so that after committing robbery he can escape the area easily. That's why, these people are geographically sensitive and know well that from where they will escape and hide the robbed valuables, in which market to sale the valuable in order to get maximum profit because the things are second hand or used so it is easy to track the gadgets due to fingerprints and as the technology is improving so the means and methods of robbery are also getting different to escape from being caught but then also they are detected. Sometimes the leak of news of a person carrying valuables make him vulnerable to robbery but mostly the street crimes are common in which the purse of females is snatched and people walking on the streets are vulnerable to such activities. If these people get caught so fines are imposed on them unless some serious incident happens. These crimes mostly victimize vulnerable segments of population.

Topic 150: Types of Robbery

1. Professional robbery

These people are habitual offenders or criminals or carrier criminals who have taken robbery as their career or profession. They plan for their activities to rob a bank or to snatch valuables from people walking on the street.

2. Opportunist robbery

They are not habitual criminals but when they see any opportunity so they can commit crime. For e.g. if they see a child having some gold chain so they will consider that gold chain an opportunity and would snatch it. Same with any other valuable item such as cell phone and where detection is not possible so they will snatch it and run away.

3. Addict robbery

Those people who are involved in crime in order to satisfy their need of drugs. For e.g. they stole manhole cover and take up metal from it in order to sale it. Also, the usual criminals are also involved in this type who commits petty crimes due to their habit.

4. Alcoholic robbery

The people who consume alcohol do not remain in their senses and become victim of crime. Similarly, when they consume alcohol and are not in their senses so they can also commit a crime.

5. Robbery in open area

The areas such as forests or urban areas where there is limited light or traffic movement so the criminals found it easy to commit crime.

6. Commercial robbery

Robberies in commercial places such as banks and shops.

7. Robbery on private premise

Robbery on private premises such as house in which the criminal sometimes known where the valuables are kept and stole them and run away in the case of servants. Sometimes it is committed by people from outside in liaison with the servants. Also, the children of the house who are drug addicts stole valuables from their own house in order to satisfy their drug demand. And, the deviant children who start committing robbery from their house. Mostly, the carrier criminals start robbery because of their family members by observing others doing it or start from their own house on peer pressure.

8. Robbery after short preliminary association

These are not habitual criminals but the peer pressure makes the children or elder to adopt such activities in which they stole from their houses or provide sexual favors to others in return for money to purchase expensive goods. Therefore, the company also makes an individual a criminal.

9. Robbery after long association between victims

These are habitual criminals due to long association with the victims or criminal carriers. If an individual have long friendship with a criminal and he starts to hide stolen things in his house and after observing his friend getting rich he also got attracted towards this activity and starts committing crime by starting their careers as criminals.

10. Carjacking

Criminals targets the vulnerable cars, expensive cars and those cars which are not detectable and they are highly trained people having an idea of technology and disables the surveillance system of the car and avoids the tracking system.

Shoplifting is also a type of robbery in which the people stole things from vendors, shops and marts and are habitual criminals. This will be discussed in detail later (Siegel, 2008:321).

Topic 151: Interpersonal Violence: Hate Crimes

1. Hate Crimes

- Uncertain conditions

It happens in uncertain conditions.

- Racial stereotypes
 - Racial code words or language

In which one individual violates the law on the basis of stereotype. For e.g. hate crimes with people belonging to specific ethnicity, religion or identity or area. The racial stereotypes such as black people are mostly criminal. However, the research says the other way. Use of racial code words or language for another identity or race.

- Hate filled discourse

Historically, example is given that people of specific race, identity or religion are involved in crimes or another other activity. For e.g. in western countries Muslims are labeled to have criminal tendency. In Pakistan, Christians or minority group is linked with criminal behavior. It can be true or not but mostly it is stereotyping.

- Political advertisements

The political advertisements such as in Europe the slogan of Islamophobia and in US Donald Trump banned the entry of Muslims from certain countries by linking it with terrorism or criminal behavior.

- Personal experience's

The overgeneralization of personal experiences of an individual. That people belonging to certain area are criminal etc.

- Blaming minorities

Minorities are vulnerable in the whole world. It is easy to blame them because they are in defensive position.

- Younger victims

Younger people are mostly victim of these activities. They have energy but have limited rationality and maturity and are filled with hate crime. They are manipulated on the basis of their identity, religion or ethnicity and are charged towards violent tendencies.

- Public settings

Hate crimes are publicly committed in order to send a message to other people also.

Thrill-seeking hate crimes

- Hatemongers forces

Some people seek thrill in hate crimes and spreading hateful behavior.

- Bashing minorities by fun

They bash the minorities by verbally abusing and offending them. And enjoy the thrill of the reaction from the other individual. It is mostly observed in younger population.

Reactive hate crimes

- Gang of teens

Religious communities make a group of young people in order to protect their sect or identity and religion because their community had faced violence from other ethnicity, identity or group so in order to avoid violence or to take revenge of the violence young force is formed.

- Rationalize behavior's

Such groups or gangs have rationality for their violent behavior that they were subjected to discrimination and torture so they had a right to take revenge of it.

- Attack on new families

The new families are attacked and experience violent behaviors from these gangs.

Mission hate crimes

- Get rid of evil

Some people make it their purpose of life to promote hate crime in order to get rid of evil. Like some people say that in Pakistan there should be no minority. Similarly, Hindutva in India advocate for Hinduism in India.

- White supremacist groups

The white supremacist and Nazism think that it is their right to rule over the world. The case of white supremacist who killed innocent Muslim worshippers in New Zealand. Similarly, several cases of white supremacist violence against people of different color, identity and religion in US. As they think that these outsiders are burden over their native resources and should leave their country.

Hate crimes is mostly categorized as against minorities, ethnic groups based on race and identity, people of different color or body characteristics. The purpose is to get rid of other heterogeneous groups in order to maintain their supremacy (Siegel, 2008:322-323).

Topic 152: Violence on Workplace

Violence on workplace is an interpersonal or collective crime. It is considered serious crime because it is expected that when an individual goes to his workplace so decent work conditions will be given to him along with conducive environment. In third world, this concept is rarely observed and the person using offensive language is usually ignored by other person and people does not consider it violence. The reason is the difference between indigenous and cosmopolitan values creating a cultural gap.

- Occupational injury or death

The occupational injury or death can occur due to violence on workplace.

Type 1

- Outside threat (robbery)

Outside threat or robbery can be committed if an individual is working outside and vulnerable to such crimes. He can lose his valuables and documents.

Type 2

- Client/ customers

The client customer relationship in which the client or customer threatens of violence.

Type 3

- Co-workers

Harassment of coworkers and mostly of female coworkers. Male coworkers are also harassed but it is not considered crime in our society.

Type 4

- Related parties (spouses, family members)

Violence arising due to nonpayment of share of siblings or family members in property or family business.

Workplace Violence Controlled techniques:

- Restorative techniques

Strict laws with strict procedures or SOPs to be developed for strict punishment and its enforcement. For e.g. law in Punjab for giving share in inheritance but its implementation is questionable.

- Mediation between parties

Mediation or negotiation between the two parties which were involved in dispute or violence and counsel them about the harmful effects of violent behaviors.

- Human resource approach

When recruiting the people in the organization so they should be well informed about the organizational values, business values, moral values, social values and use of humanistic approach for teaching them about these principles. Training them occasionally and rewarding the conducive and helping behavior in order to inculcate positive behavior in work environment.

- Rigorous screening (justify violence)

Use of rigorous screening to monitor the use of excessive authority and also to oversee the positive and conducive behavior. These protocols and controls will support in reduction of violence behaviors.

- Restricting weapons

Prohibiting the carrying and use of weapons at workplace.

In developing countries, the workplace violence is not taken seriously. However, it causes social, emotional, psychological problems and creates stress and anger among people and personality disorder. But if the colleagues will appreciate each other so the hard ties can be transformed into soft ties. There is a need for extensive legislation on this issue along with strategies and human resource development to improve working environment and enhancing productivity (Siegel, 2008:362).

Topic 153: Interpersonal Violence: Stalking

This is considered a crime in Western societies but in developing world it is not given importance and there are no specific laws to counter it. Stalking is staring at some individual continuously with malicious eyes and intention.

- Repeated physical
 - Visual

The indicator of stalking include visual.

- Written

It can be written by writing offensive or love letter or messaging the other individual.

- Implied threats

Threatening the other individual.

- Cause of fear

The reason of stalking is fear from other person. So as a preemptive behavior the person started stalking the other person.

- Mentally ill

Mentally ill or sick people with personality disorders do such acts.

- Kills pets

These individuals kill their own pet or other individuals pet.

- Social and psychological consequences

However, stalking is not taken seriously in many societies but it has social and psychological reasons. One religious reason is bad eye which exist in theology not scientifically. The consequences are that the individual becomes scared from the other person due to continued stalking. He becomes victim of symbolic violence. Psychologically, he becomes uncomfortable and lose confidence and resultantly he think that he is stalking me as he want to harm me.

- Traditional Vs cyber stalking

The classical or traditional example of stalking is stalking the females on streets. The modern example of it is sending unwanted personal messages on social media websites or electronic devices.

- Stalking through physical surveillance

Chasing the females on streets and public places and stalking them continuously.

- Unwanted phone calls

Ringling offensive and unwanted phone calls to females and others.

- Other unwanted contacts

Making other unwanted contacts with other individuals such as touching or blocking the way of others.

- Proxy stalking

Indirectly hitting the other individual. Asking for friendship or benefit from other individuals.

- Property invasion or damage

Asking individuals to perform certain orders if they don't so damaging their property and illegally confiscating their property, writing messages of their property or painting it. Also, making false claims about the property of other individual to degrade its market value.

There is no legislation on stalking in Pakistan but there is law on cybercrime. But, there is a need of awareness among people to demand the law for minimizing the harmful effects of stalking (Siegel, 2008:325-326).

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 37**CONTEMPORARY THEFT****TOPIC 154-159****Topic 154: Theft**

It is a petty crime in which the individual stole things not by force but by planning and by moving in street etc.

1. Occasional Thieves

- Not professional criminal's

These are not professional criminals and does not pursue it as a career.

- School-age youths

They are school-age youths who started stealing small things from an early age. For e.g. stealing valuable of class fellow.

- Violate criminal law

- Shoplifters

They are also involved in shoplifting by picking things from shops.

- Pilferers

Stealing things from classroom.

- Petty thieves

They are mostly those people who steal small quantity of valuables or things.

- Unorganized activities

These are mostly unorganized activities but sometimes planned also. Such as picking the wallets or money from streets and not informing the real owner etc.

They are early careers criminals who become habitual after committing these activities in school and then at home. They are occasional thieves.

Situational inducements (spontaneous)

There act of criminal is spontaneous not planned.

- Psychological factors

There are psychological reasons for it. The individual thinks that I do not have such things and I need it that's why they steal it.

- Financial problems

Some people have genuine financial problems. For e.g. a hungry person having no money will commit crime to fulfill his demand.

- Social factors

The social factors such as upbringing and socialization are very important because if in their family someone is professional career criminal so it will influence the children of the family to follow his path.

2. Professional Thieves

- Significant portion of income

There significant portion of income comes from theft. It is also there source of livelihood or earning. They are dependent upon such activities.

- Nonviolent form of crime

In this crime there is no violence and the individual commits the crime silently.

- Shoplifting

Picking things from the shops and stores.

- Forgery

Doing fake signatures of other person on documents of property. It also involves extortion of money.

- Counterfeiting
- Exertion
- Confidence swindling
- Juvenile gangs members
- Youth prisons

The professional thief is next stage of occasional thief. As they get more involved and get trained so do not get caught and are not punished for their crime. This leads them to become professional criminals.

3. Professional Fence

- Buying reselling merchandise

Buying and reselling of products which came from theft or snatching. They have liaison with thieves. This is the third stage in which the individual starts dealership of stolen items.

- **Professional fence conditions**
 - Upfront cash

They try to acquire upfront cash for items.

- Knowledge of dealing
- Connections with supplier's

They have connections with the suppliers or buyers or violators and they work in liaison with each other.

- Connection with buyers
- Complicity with law enforcers

They work in collusion with law enforcers to avoid being caught and punished.

4. Occasional Fence

1. Associational Fences

- Legitimate dealings with professional criminals

2. Neighborhood Hustlers

- Buy and stolen property

They regularize the stolen property.

- Neighborhood burglar

They purchase the property from the neighborhood where already burglar are residing.

3. Amateur Receivers

- Stranger approach in market

They sell things to strangers in market and sell to those who do not require documentation. As the profit is high in this so they get involved in this business.

- Buying suspect

The punishment of theft in Pakistan according to Pakistan Penal Code is mostly fine but in Islam it is cutting of hands (Siegel, 2008:372-375).

Topic 155: Larceny

- Unlawful attempt

It is an unlawful attempt of stealing things in which the person who want to commit theft is unable to do so is called larceny. If he is successful in it so it is theft. Larceny is only an unlawful attempt for theft. It can be a moveable property or immoveable property.

- Taking property

It involves the attempt of taking property.

- Small items of little value

It involves small items having little values. For e.g. the snatching of women purse which is undone by the public.

- Constructive possession

It involves taking the item into hands at least one time for calling it larceny.

- Grand larceny

The offense of illegally taking the property of another in which the value of the property taken is greater than that set for petit larceny.

➤ Petit larceny

The stealing of another's personal property in which the value of the property taken is generally less than \$50.

➤ Larceny with intent to sell

The intent of the individual is to sell the item stolen.

Larceny is an unorganized crime which consists of petty and small crimes. These are mostly reported due to poverty and greed. Sometimes the people want to satisfy their daily routine demand. But, some commit it due to greed to have certain items or things. Also, the people commit it for thrill to see the reaction of people (Siegel, 2008:376).

These are all crimes which are unlawful and have certain punishments in Pakistan Penal Code.

Topic 156: Types of Larceny

1. Shoplifting

It is estimated that in the world \$1 billion shoplifting activities are committed and in these professional criminals or shoplifters are involved and also habitual criminals. Sometimes such personalities are involved in it which the person cannot imagine but they do not need it and have greed but they commit it unintentionally by picking items.

2. Bad checks

Non availability of proper surveillance and mob like situation in which the individuals pick the things or items intentionally or unintentionally.

3. Credit card theft

People after stealing credit card transfer the money from one bank account to another. Generally, they are caught but sometimes these people also shop from the credit card. But these activities are traceable.

4. Auto theft

The theft of car or auto by removing its tracker and selling it by converting the cars into parts. The individual can be caught but if the people ignore it so difficult.

5. Fraud

Fraud by thugs in which the people are frauded on false claims made by thugs.

6. Embezzlement

Theft of money or funds through improper documents. This is considered a white collar crime.

7. Gambling on games

Gambling on games such as cricket, soccer or any specific matches. These are petty crimes and their detection is easy but sometimes becomes serious. If people will follow them legally so they can get their money or property back (Siegel, 2008:377-388).

Topic 157: Burglary

It is a type of theft.

- Housebreaking crime

Unlawfully entering the property of some other person with the intention to take possession of their belongings. It is unlawful action and people are unarmed in it. It is serious crime than larceny because it contains three crimes which are unlawfully entering the property of some other person and taking possession of his belongings and harming the property due to malicious intentions and taking control of immovable property.

- Serious crime than larceny

It is serious crime than larceny because larceny is petty crime. While burglary is violation of privacy, unlawful possession of other persons property.

- Unarmed offender

The offender in burglary is unarmed.

Three sub-classes

- Forcible entry

Entering the property of another person with power and on the basis of masculinity.

- Unlawful entry

Entry into the property unlawfully.

- Tempted forcible entry

Trying to get into the property forcibly and sometimes the offender is successful and sometimes not.

- Crude thieves

These are mostly crude thieves or professional thieves who act very tactfully and by planning.

- Avoid in occupied residence

They go into the that part of house where valuables of the people are present.

- Works in group

They usually work and act in groups. They have coordinated effort and division of labor in the whole act.

- Drug dealers targets

The drug dealers are also their target due to involvement of high profit.

- Acquaintances targets
 - (House painter's, carpenters)

They mostly target those people who are their acquaintance. Sometimes commit crime by themselves and sometimes by guiding other to commit on their behalf (Siegel, 2008:384-385).

1. Technical competence

Burglary requires technical competency as they have to silently enter the property and make their way for entry. Also, they are trained in opening of locks.

2. Maintenance of personal integrity
3. Specialization in burglary

They are specialized in their crime.

4. Financial success

They believe that their financial success is very important because they are aware of every minor details of burglary. The untrained person can get caught because he does not know how to manage the keys and locks and how to pick the valuables and pack them and then run away without leaving any evidence behind.

5. The ability to avoid prison sentences

As they are highly trained and avoid getting into the hands of law but if they are caught so the burglary codes are imposed on them. Mostly the people are fined but sometimes imprisonment is also given and sometimes both can also be imposed (Siegel, 2008:387).

Topic 158: Arson

- Burning home
 - Public building

In third world countries, the people equate the public buildings with colonial legacy and control and power and burns them. But, in first world countries such incidents do not happen as they conceive public buildings built from public tax money.

- Vehicle

Vehicles can be public or private in which the public vehicles are burnt for anger against government and private vehicle burning is considered an act against an individual.

- Commercial building
- Adult arsonists

Burning individual property or home or public building with malicious intention is called Arson. It can be a revenge in which an individual sets fire to the property of another individual.

- Psychological problems

People who are disturbed psychologically resort to burning of other persons property. People while protesting burns tire which causes environmental pollution but they sometimes also burns the car or property of other people.

- Disturbed personality

The individuals committing arsons have disturbed personalities and are unaware of legal means or find them difficult to pursue so in revenge resort to such activities.

- Pleasures from fires

Some people enjoy and get pleasure from setting fire the property of another person.

- Psychosexually motivated

Sometimes people are psychosexually motivated and they think that their psychological and sexual desires are not fulfilled. In order to satisfy their frustration they burn public property or private property or belonging.

- Revenge against property

Physically, it appears as revenge against property but in reality the individual could have problem with the property or the owner of the property.

- Teenagers

Mostly, the young people are involved in such activities. In teenager the personality growth is taking place so he has more motivation, mobility and strong emotions and they are usually unaware of the future consequences because their personality is in development stage so they are unable to perform cost benefit analysis of such acts. That's why, the motive behind it could involve revenge, pleasure or to harm someone or to burn their energies or to get thrill and fun. Thrill can be for the arsonists and also the observers. There is very serious punishment for arson activities and several codes are imposed on the committers (Siegel, 2008:388-389).

Topic 159: Professional Arson

Those people who are professional burners of property. This could be their own property, business, factory, public property and private property, opponents and business rivalries.

- Businessmen involved in arson

In professional arson generally businessmen are involved.

- Arson for profit

The purpose of the arson is to gain profit.

- Looking for insurance

If insurance is involved so they burn their own business with malicious intentions and then go to insurance companies to get their insurance claim. The insurance companies investigate the case and then recommend the case for claim or reject their claim.

- Hire profession

Sometimes professionals are hired for this purpose. For e.g. sometimes it is planned to burn the business or factory in such a way that it appears unintentional. And, hardly evidence is found that the factory is burnt intentionally.

- Obtaining money

In this process, the money is heavily involved.

- Get rid of outdated inventory

Also, to get rid of outdated inventory and to erase the old records.

- Relocating business

If any business has more liabilities and he wanted to move the business to another location but is restricted by expenditures so to settle the matter people commits arson. They burn their business by themselves or hire professionals to claim insurance or to get state support.

- Eliminating business competition

Sometimes the competitor burns the business of another competitor in order to remove him from the business and to establish its monopoly.

- Solving labor problems

In western nations, the businesses to settle the labor problems or labor related expenditure or to waive off state loan or insurance payment so they burn their businesses to get rid of liabilities.

- Concealing another crime (embezzlement)

Sometimes businesses to conceal or hide their tax payment, environmental damage or any other embezzlement commits arson.

- Extorting schemes

Some people extract money by the arson activities through extortion schemes in which they burn their building one by one. They try to fraud the insurance agencies and government (Siegel, 2008:389).

References

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Lesson 38**POLITICAL CRIME****TOPIC 160-166****Topic 160: Political Crime**

Political crime is related with politics but with the violation of law. It is a nexus and combination between politics and violation of law.

- Harm State

The purpose of political crime is to harm the state or their opponent or to create an overall environment of fear in order to get their things done or by power and violence.

- Violent and non-violent
 - (Such as dissent, treason, espionage, terrorism, assassination)

There can be violent means for it and non-violent means. Violent means such as terrorism and assassination. Non-violent means such as espionage, treason or selling trade secrets or giving state property to others through illegal means with the purpose to harm the state. These all are considered as political crime.

- Religious or ideological cause

There can be two causes of it religious or ideological. Religious when someone is committing terrorism so it is generally equate with Islam which is factually not correct but the formation of Israel and the founders of Israel were involved in serious crimes with the purpose to create a state to harm the present state. there can be ideological causes like in colonial era when Britishers occupied Subcontinent and when people revolted against it so it was called political crime. It is important to see who is defining the history because in the words of Britishers it was treason but in the eyes of local people it was holy war as they were resisting the rule of outsiders who want to occupy their native country.

- Political crimes
 - Interpersonal violence

It involves interpersonal violence in which the people harm each other but also harm the community and society.

- Selfish, self-centered goals

There can be types such as selfish behavior and having self-centered goals. For e.g. for freedom fighters it was their purpose of life to fight the Britishers. Similarly fighting against any dominant group or world order.

- Political criminals
 - Profit

The political criminals have profit motives so that one way or the other they can extract profit from it or to scaleup their businesses or to increase their assets.

- Selling state secrets

It also involves harming the state by selling its secrets.

- Anti-socials

It includes anti-social behavior as they want to harm the state and consider it responsible for their miseries or the global world order.

- Revolution

Some people have intention to bring revolution by overcoming already prevailing social economic conditions by hook or by crook in order to establish their own writ and to establish a new order by changing everything overnight rapidly (Siegel, 2008:336).

Topic 161: Goals of Political Crime

Politics crimes have certain goal which can be lawful and unlawful. Lawful goals include possession of power and authority by an individual in which he violate law.

- Intimidation

One individual turning down another individual and making his position better so it is intimidation. It can also be against state if an individual or political actor thinks state has harmed him and he want to revenge from state. Especially in colonial past when people commit unlawful acts so it leads to intimidation by harming the other person so it also becomes a purpose that state has harmed me or my community so that's why I am also taking revenge from it. It can be against society because radicalization of a society against another society is common like in case of Hindutva it targets Muslims and other minorities of India with the purpose to show dominance with intimidation and to gain political control. They unlawfully burn the property of people, kidnap the people and intimidate the Muslims on slaughtering of cow. It is crime if one community or group against broader society do intimidation or vice versa.

- Profit

If an individual for a position or advantageous position or establishing business commits political crime. Using the political force to gain licenses and show extortionist attitude or displaying authority extortion is also a political crime. For e.g. if there is some benefit so public officials own it and when there is some liability so they avoid taking responsibility.

- Conviction

Person thinks that the crime he is committing is for the betterment of broader society. For e.g. RSS in India advocate for minority free India and want India to be a pure Hindu state.

- Pseudo- conviction

People think that the people we want to remove from our country or state are harming our state and these people have masks on their faces and in reality they want to harm our state. In west, the concept of Islamophobia is on rise and they argue that all Muslims are extremists

and criminals and they should be removed from Europe. The base of Nazism was also on the same concept in which they argue that the Jews were against the German state and want to change their order and values and occupy their businesses. The foreigners have no loyalty to our state so they should be removed from our state. also, the concept of migrants that they are destroying our society and challenging our value system and considered burden and agents of enemy.

➤ Revolution

Sometimes people says that we want to create a holy system in our country so lawfully or unlawfully remove the people or murder them in order to bring revolution. It is not a attraction thing in world but in slogans through propaganda it is tailored to be attractive. Revolution means mass murder of population but purpose is to create a political environment in which certain group should be removed and certain actions should be taken to change social, political and economic conditions and purify the society from all types of evil and crime and bring new order. For e.g. Nelson Mandela fought against the Apartheid system whole life and struggled for 28 years against the order and before he was considered criminal and later became the hero of the nation.

Topic 162: Types of Political Crimes

1. Fraud

➤ Illegal process with elections

Rigging and manipulation in elections in order to get maximum benefits for political actors or parties or personalities. There are various methods of frauds.

➤ Fraud forms are:

- Intimidation
- Disruption
- Misinformation
- Registration fraud
- Vote buying

The purpose of such frauds is to bring intimidation, disruption, misinformation in the society and also bringing unrest in society and make profit maximization from it. Vote buying and selling is also a political crime in which the candidates are given favors during election.

2. Treason

➤ Disloyal with state

In this the political actors are disloyal with the state and they challenge their loyalty with state. They believe state as a problem and want to get rid of state authority by helping the enemy.

➤ Helping enemy

Helping the enemy and hostile countries.

➤ Creating or recruiting military force

Such people have also created or raised militant wings. For e.g. in Chile there are militant wings of political parties and such practices were also common in Pakistan with the purpose to scare the opponents in exchange for political favors. But mostly, the example of Latin America is given where parties have formed militant wings to get support for political leaders.

- Death penalty for treason act

Treason act is introduced to convict the person who commits treason.

3. Espionage

- Spying

Spying to harm their own state.

- Gains secrets (government, organizations or society)

Selling or giving secrets to other political parties or groups or hostile country.

- **Industrial Espionage**

- Trade secrets

Selling or leaking the trade secrets. It can be in between two business persons or individuals or states. The purpose is to damage the state economically.

- **Foreign Industrial Espionage**

- Spies create problems

In this the foreign spies creates problems. For e.g. spreading the sectarianism in hostile nation. Using cyberspace to create such accounts which spread hate among various sects. With the purpose to weaken the state and its institutions.

- (companies and military)

4. State Political Crime

Not only individuals but states also commits political crime such as intervention in the domestic affairs of another state.

- Excessive use of authorities

Sometimes states use their authority and power to suppress a particular individual or group or party. However, it is the role of state to accommodate all of its citizen equally.

- Use of torture

Use of torture is reported by state institutions such as missing persons, kidnapping and torturing.

- Five varieties of state crime:

- Political corruption

Political corruption in state in which they favor a particular group and damage the other group. And, with the change of situation their act also changes.

➤ Illegal domestic surveillance

Illegal and unnecessary surveillance on individuals. Like in Nazi Germany their secret agency use to monitor the activities of people even siblings, spouses and family, community were involved in surveillance of each other.

➤ Human rights violation

It is considered violation of human rights when the state suppress the rights of the people by excessive use of authority and avoid giving it.

➤ State violation (torture, imprison)

Without trial or conviction imprisoning the people is also considered state crime.

➤ State-corporation crime

State promoting and supporting the criminal activities against another state like creating unrest and mob and damaging public property. It can be from another state and sometimes within state it is committed to get full control (Siegel, 2008:337-343).

Topic 163: Terrorism

Terrorism is to create fear by going to public places, creating distortion, making people amazed and scared. The purpose is to make people so scared that their daily routine gets disturbed.

➤ Political based crime

It also have political purpose like bringing revolution and to change overall condition.

➤ Sell secrets

Selling of state secrets in order to create fear.

➤ Spy

It also involves spying by gaining secrets from place and giving to another place. For e.g. before terrorism incident proper information of the incident place is collected and loss is predicted.

➤ Unlawful violence

It is considered mass level violence in order to create the terror. For e.g. the 9/11 terror attacks changed the social life and economic structure of the whole world. The social structure, physical structure and military structure of the countries got seriously damaged.

➤ Intimidation

The purpose of such activities is intimidation and to take revenge and to disturb overall life.

➤ Threat for fear

To create a threat for fear in overall environment.

➤ Destroy sense of security

The purpose is to destroy sense of security and challenge the state writ and then the states heavily invest in military and weaponry to control and reduce such acts.

- Promote change

They want to promote change through such activities.

- Large armies

The countries of the world threatened by the terrorism spends heavily on armies and militaries.

- Demoralization

They want to demoralize the state and its people.

- Embarrass government

They also want to embarrass the government and challenge its authority and power.

- Disruption

The purpose of terrorism is to bring disruption in society and to disturb its normal routine and to show that present system is curse and needs to be changed.

- Political theory of Anarchism

- Rejection of the state

The purpose of terrorism is to create anarchy within the state with the assumption of rejection of state and state authority and state writ. For e.g. 9/11 incident purpose was to challenge the American authority and its new world order and to show that this state is cursive who had brought destruction in many states and we are taking revenge from them.

- Domination

The purpose of terrorism is domination and to show their power and strength and threaten to change the state order by force and create anarchy.

- Exploitation

When states reacts against terrorism or take action so collateral damage takes place. For e.g. when state try to catch terrorist so common person can also get harmed and becomes victim of political victimization so it is also exploited by terrorists. The ethnic minorities and liberation forces also have a purpose of exploitation and they try to expose states excessive use of authority.

- Free and equal access

The purpose of terrorists is to gain equal and free access and gain equal citizenship. They want to give message that they are free, open and should be equally dealt and that's why we are challenge state. But, the state perspective is that these people challenge our free, open and liberal life. For e.g. Americans considers terrorists as Islamic fundamentalists and extremist who want to challenge western liberal and Christian values and we will not allow them to challenge our freedom through illegal means and we will control them by force and bring

under the law. And, then also they will not keep away from such activities so we will execute them legally or illegally and make them example for others (Siegel, 2008:346).



Source: <https://www.shutterstock.com/image-illustration/stop-terrorism-war-on-terror-no-313128920>

Topic 164: Forms of Political Radical Groups

1. Terror cells

They are also called sleeper cells.

- Politically motivated violence

It is politically motivated violence in which the people secretly started living at one place with the purpose to live and use the force or violence at the right time.

- Goals are personal
 - Criminal

The goals of such activities are criminal.

- Political gain

Also, to get political gain.

- Political change

Also to support political change.

- Small clandestine cells

They live peacefully in a community and starts operating at the right time when get orders from high command or terrorist organization.

- (Al-Qaeda, Tamil Tigers)

Now a days, terrorism is linked with Al-Qaeda but it was also present before. For e.g. the basis of Israel was laid down by terror groups who were motivated by Jews Zionist ideology with the purpose to create state of Israel and they struggled to achieve it. Also, the Tamil tigers wanted to create a Tamil state in Sri Lanka but were unsuccessful.

2. Guerilla

- Armed groups

They are armed groups.

- Rural areas

Resides in rural areas or forest areas.

- Military

They are trained like military.

- Police

Also, like the police force.

- Government officials

They operate against the government.

- Use conventional warfare

And use conventional warfare methods.

- Mobile tactics

And do not remain at one place and continuously changes location in order to target military, police, government officials, public property or public representatives.

3. Insurgents

- Fighting against government

Civil (Iraqi insurgents)

These people fight against their own governments. Like Baloch insurgents and Kashmiri insurgents. Tamil Nadu insurgents and Mao movement in India.

- Showing government incompetence

They show that government is incompetent and incapable to operate by challenging states writ.

- Power sharing

They want to gain power sharing in governance or to liberate their state.

- Political concessions

They also want to gain political concessions.

- Use violence
- Bombing

Bombing at public places for large scale fear among people.

- Kidnapping

Kidnapping of high profile personnel's such as military and police officers and high targets.

- Nonviolent means

They also employ nonviolent means such as use of women and children as barriers in order to show that state is oppressive and violating their fundamental rights.

4. Revolutionary

They want to bring revolution in overall society.

- Civil war (American revolution, French revolution, Russian Revolution)

Also, Iranian revolution and these all revolutions were forms of political radical groups who operated through violent and nonviolent means.

- Gain independence
- Monarchy

Gaining independence from monarchy or foreign governments. For e.g. people came against Nepal monarch to get independence.

- Existing government

Also from existing government. For e.g. Kashmir freedom fighters who fight with India.

- Violence

They use violent and nonviolent means.

- Conflict

They promote the conflict situation.

- Nonviolent method

Nonviolent methods such as rallies, protests, highlighting government atrocities on media and other peaceful methods (Siegel, 2008:347-348).

Topic 165: Types of Terrorism

1. Revolutionary Terrorism

- Use of power

By use of power people challenge overall social, economic and political conditions.

- Frighten who are in powers

They frighten the people who are in power and authority so that revolution can be brought.

2. Political Terrorism

- Rejects political ideology

They reject political ideology. For e.g. during cold war the struggles against the governments were struggle against the ideologies. In Russian revolution they challenged the Bolshevik regime and created a new order based on socialism and communism. Then revolution came against this order when cold war started and USSR was defeated so the capitalist ideology survived and socialist and communist ideology got defeated.

3. Eco-Terrorism

- Protect the environment

The purpose is to protect the environment because it is connected with human life. For e.g. we take oxygen from trees, we get seafood from marine life and Eco life such as flora and fauna should be protected for survival of environment and it will reduce the spread of diseases and increase the quality of life. The eco-terrorist use biological warfare and chemicals to create fear and anarchy within state.

4. National Terrorism

- Promote the interest of minority

Interests of minorities and ethnic groups are promoted through terrorism. For e.g. several separatist movements are based on minority and ethnic dominance and struggle.

5. Retributive Terrorism

- Gain particular objectives

It has a purpose to achieve particular objectives. For e.g. some people struggling for better policing and justice system and advocated for a reformed and improved system.

6. State-sponsored terrorism

- Force citizen for obedience

State use citizens by force or by volunteer to perform certain action so that they can overcome the terrorist group or some foreign power intervene in certain area of state for disruption and to use it for launching an offensive against that state. For e.g. US actions in Afghanistan and Iraq and Europe actions in Libya.

7. Cult Terrorism

It is against some personality and obeying the orders of that personality and community blindly follows his orders and shows loyalty towards him and they start to follow certain tendencies in which when the person asked its people to work against the state or when the state raised some cult and use it against some other person or purpose so it is considered cult terrorism.

- Charismatic
- Shows their loyalty

8. Criminal Terrorism

- Common law crimes (kidnapping)

It is violation of common law and considered crime such as kidnapping. For e.g. ex-prime minister Yusuf Raza Gillani's son was kidnapped by terrorists and was released after a longer time. the message was given to the society that if the son of the prime minister was not safe in the society so we will challenge you. Similarly, ex-governor Punjab Salman Taseer's son was kidnapped by the terrorists and overall message was given that province governor's son was not safe that means that whole province was not safe. This is criminal terrorism.

Topic 166: Terrorist Motivation

1. Psychological view

- Psychological deficits

The problem in persons attitude and his personality disorders that leads him to terrorist tendencies.

- Mental illness

It includes mental illness and sickness.

- Terrorist personality

It includes his personality traits.

- Childhood trauma

Childhood trauma is the response to a deeply distressing or disturbing event that overwhelms an individual's ability to cope, causes feelings of helplessness, diminishes their sense of self and their ability to feel a full range of emotions and experiences. It does not discriminate and it is pervasive throughout the world.

- Injustice

If the person experiences some kind of injustice so it also motivates towards terrorism.

- Humiliation

If some person is humiliated so it causes problems in his personality.

In psychological view mind and personality is important and personality disorders makes him vulnerable to join terrorist groups.

2. Alienation View

- Lack of economic opportunity

Lack of economic opportunities for an individual and he is unable to start his business or get employment or earn through legal means so he becomes alienated from the society and the problems starts coming into him and terrorists motivate him to join terrorist group to change the orders either by hook or by crook.

- Teenagers motivated

Teenagers are usually motivated towards terrorism due to thrill and new avenue of life so they want to explore it and becomes part of it.

- Modern society

The modern society and modern value system erases the overall moral values of the people and damages the social values. For e.g. the excessive usage of cell phone and electronic gadgets reducing communication and leading to alienation of people. And, the terrorist groups give him new vision of life and he starts moving towards it.

- Friends, family, society

Sometimes the friends, family and society alienates the person by imposing certain type of tagging on him. Firstly, the individual gets alienated and isolated and then join these groups and challenge broader social values.

- Charismatic leader (father figure)

Sometimes charismatic leaders or personalities motivate people to perform certain type of act. For e.g. in Black movement in USA Martin Luther King Jr role was greater in challenging white hegemony.

- Loyalty

- Religious schools

Sometimes the religious schools are also motivating people in spreading and imposing the religion throughout the country and society. Sometimes people use force to get their things done.

3. Socialization/ Friendship view

- Educated members

The educated members cooperate with each other to change the overall situation.

- Upper class

Mostly in this upper class in involved and in 9/11 also people belonging to upper strata were involved and they were educated from Western universities.

- Professional occupations

Sometimes their professional occupations motivate them for terrorist activities and they use their specific skills for bringing change in the society by force or by crook. In 9/11 terrorists who were involved belonged to engineering profession and they executed the whole terrorist act.

- Modern terrorists

The terrorists utilize new and modern methods and technology for their activities. They employ new means such as social media groups, accounts, terrorist pages and websites and use proxies to spread terror in society.

4. Religious/ Ideological

➤ Extreme religious beliefs

The extremist religious beliefs and ideology attract people towards terrorism. For e.g. Jews Zionist used Judaism ideology for spreading and adopting extremist ideology and to challenge the state of that time. similarly, Tamil tigers represented a certain religion. Also, RSS in India and Al-Qaeda. These all possessed extremist beliefs and ideologies it can be in religion and also without it like white supremacist who want to bring white hegemony all over the world.

➤ Religious views

Religious views in certain part of the community. For e.g. some people in Muslim world want to bring Caliphate by force in Muslim countries.

➤ God justify actions

These people justify their actions with relating them to God commandments and it should be obeyed at any cost and supernatural beings orders which should be obeyed and if we do not obey it so we will commit crime or sin.

➤ Religious violence

Religious violence by religiously motivated people. These people use religion for violence and misinterpret by religion for their own interests and becomes part of terrorist groups (Siegel, 2008:355-358).

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Lesson 39**CYBER CRIME****TOPIC 167-173****Topic 167: Cybercrime**

Cybercrime is a crime by using the modern information technology and computer or other gadgets.

- Information technology

It started to emerge after the information technology revolution and now it is becoming so evident and common as other physical crimes. But, it is more sophisticated and serious crime.

- Globalization

The increase in cyberspace by the humans is increasingly making him more vulnerable towards cybercrime. The usage of cyberspace for transaction and transfer of money makes it more insecure.

- Transnational markets

Now, the markets are not only national but transnational and now you can access the world markets from your space without any barriers.

- Politics

The globalization of political structure after the information technology revolution in which the whole system of the world is interconnected.

- Global economy

The interconnectedness of global economy and supply chains. Incident in one corner of the world impacts the economy of the other countries.

- Cyber thefts

Cybercrimes were converted into cyberthefts.

- Illegal copyrights (fraud and larceny)

Usage of credit card by unauthorized person and making illegal transactions and committing theft.

- Criminal activity

- Targets by uses computer

These cybercriminals target the electronic gadgets such as computer or cell phone after cybertheft in order to give physical loss to the person.

- Committed by hackers

These are committed by professional hackers from any corner of the world.

- Organized crime

These are highly organized crimes due to usage of technology and intelligence and even usage of hardware and computer software.

- Use advanced techniques

These crimes are committed with the usage of highly advanced techniques.

- Highly skilled

That's why, in these crimes highly skilled people usually university graduates knowing about computer programs are involved not the illiterate person.

- Aims to damage computers

Their aim is not only to give financial loss to the person but also to damage his computer and hardware.

- Political or personal

The motives of the cybercrime can be personal and political. For e.g. Chinese and Russian hackers commit hacking of American data of transactions just for fun. Also, changing the voting pattern and influencing the elections of another country. As the use of social media is increasing so they use it in favor of one candidate and in opposition of another candidate in order to manipulate the elections. That's why, the political parties are now using the online platforms to tackle such practices. Defaming the personality of an individual and hacking the national websites of the country's institutions. This has increased the vulnerability of humans to crimes. And the world is increasingly making legislations for restricting these crimes and Pakistan has also made cybercrime laws. The nature of crime is changing and the crimes which were difficult before are now easier due to cyberspace (Siegel, 2008:322-323).

Topic 168: Types of Cybercrime

Four types of cybercrimes are listed below but there are many more.

1. Cyber theft

- Distribute illegal goods

By using computer technology buying and selling theft by using account and credit information. People can make transaction and purchase goods on the name of other person and sale it.

- Defraud profits

Like normal life there are frauds in cyberspace.

- Illegal, copyrights, identity theft

By using other person's identity acting maliciously which can bring defame to others. Violation of copyrights by plagiarism.

2. Cyber Vandalism

- Revenge destruction

Revenge is important in it. When someone is angry from any political individual or personality or organizational head or any business entity and want to harm them.

- Malicious intent

The person will spread malicious information about the person whom he want to take revenge.

- Website defacement, viruses

There are many websites on which cyberattacks are committed by blocking and changing the website. It can be of any competitor, individual or any government ministry.

3. Cyberwarfare

Before, people used to fight physically but now the wars are happening on cyberspace. Also known as fifth generation warfare by using social media certain type of information is circulated and posted to create disruption in society.

- Using internets

- Use of logic bombs

Certain software's are created such as trojan horse and install them secretly on others computer by using online sources and damage the whole computer.

- Destroy secure systems

Online networking sources can be destroyed by using the cyberspace and it is difficult to restore it completely or partially.

4. Transnational Crime

- Criminals gangs

The interaction of criminal groups belonging to various countries. They collaborate with each other like criminals do in physical space.

- Facilitate their global criminal enterprise by IT

Their agenda is global by using the information technology nexus they can harm the individuals, organizations or governments of any country.

- Drug smuggling and human trafficking

Online smuggling and human trafficking has also started and they receive global orders and they act upon them just like they do in physical space.

Just like in physical spaces crimes are also conducted in cyberspaces. But their nature is different and fast having serious motives. There are also other types of cybercrimes such as fake news, fifth generation warfare by using the social media, online scams and hacking and others. There is a serious room in Pakistan to improve its law to reduce the crimes in cyberspaces (Siegel, 2008:468).

Topic 169: Cybercrimes for Profit

After the globalization and spread of information technology, this crime is getting very common.

1. Computer fraud

- Theft of information

This is getting very common in which the individuals private information or financial information like bank account information is being theft and every year billions of dollars of theft is taken place.

- The *Salami* fraud
- Software theft

People use different proxies and methods to download software's for their own use and then upload it on open source for the use of other people. There is also a movement which is against the copyrights but the inventors of the software's bear huge losses in terms of money which such activities.

- Manipulation of accounts

Manipulation of accounts is reported in which suspicious transactions takes place in empty accounts with the purpose to harm the account holder or to extract profit from him.

- Corporate espionage

Spying practices is increasing in corporate sector in which the hackers collect the information and crash the market of the company which is making profits.

2. Distributing illicit or illegal services and materials

The purpose of it is to make profit and money and to satisfy their daily demand.

- Delivery of illicit or legally prohibited material

People take services from people and do not pay them. Similarly, people acquire material through illegal ways and do not pay for it.

- Dangerous drugs and obscenity (child pornography)

Child pornography is also increasing and profit is extracted from it.

3. Denial-of-service attack

In cybercrime along with financial benefits criminals extract social favors.

- Harass

They harass females and children and demand sexual favors from them.

- Extort money

People extort money online by showing them poor and needy and also extract money by showing them as pornography star.

4. Illegal copyright Infringement

This crime is increasing and people are obtaining plagiarized material online which is not acknowledged and no payment is made for it. For e.g. people download the researches of researchers published in research journals and books of authors and upload it on open source and the author is unable of get profit from it. It is considered that billions of dollars are theft from it.

- Obtain software illegally
- Copyrights

5. Identity Theft

- Steal identity

People after gaining the personal information of an individual use them online and perform transactions.

- Victim open new credit account

Mostly, the usage of credit cards of another person by gaining his personal information.

Phishing

- Create false emails

Sending of false emails to others. For e.g. lottery or help or support.

- Websites

Some websites extract personal information from people and use it for blackmailing the people and extract money.

- Gain personal information

Vishing

- Voice over internet protocol

6. Entailing Fraud

- Buying and selling merchandise

Buying and selling of merchandise obtained from illegal source is increasing day by day on online sources (Siegel, 2008:469-478).

Topic 170: Cyber Vandalism-I

Like in normal life criminals commits vandalism so in cyberspace similar problems are reported.

1. Computer virus

Different types of software's are created to hack the system and obtain all types of information through virus and destroying the computer.

- Destroy programs

- Networks

The network can also be destroyed so that no other person can use it. The cybercriminals try to destroy all kinds of proofs of their crime.

- Virus perform tasks

They perform different types of tasks so that their routes and links cannot be traced.

Computer Worms

- Similar to viruses
- Self-replicate and send themselves to others users

They self-replicate themselves and attack on computer systems.

Trojan Horses

Trojan horses type software's develop certain type of applications and they hides into the computer. This software is sent to the computer without the permission of user and it installs automatically and hides into the computer and when the user performs any activity which can be in favor of the hacker like stealing identity and personal information or any financial information so the trojan horses software's becomes active and collects all information and gives it to its source.

- Benign application
- Contains illicit codes
- Damage system operations

It also damages system and sends the information to its original source.

Logic Bombs

- Secretly attached with computer system

It gets secretly attached with computer system in order to get access and destroys the system.

- Monitors networks

It also monitors the networks like the number of users and their categories on network and their behavior and attitude and the type of information they were searching and providing online such as passwords and email transactions and conversations.

- Waits for particular signal (such as date to appear)

They wait for a certain period and then attacks. It also changes the date on the system and makes the information illogical in order to hide their identity.

Topic 171: Cyber Vandalism-II

2. Website Defacement

- Attack on website

Attacking the website and destroying it.

- Changes the visual appearance

Changing the visual appearance of the website just to make a fun and enjoyment or to defame other.

- Misleads the visitors

Also, to change the flow of traffic on website through misleading.

3. Cyberstalking

- Internet e-mail and texts

Sending unwanted emails and messages.

- Stalk social media profile

Stalk on social media profile and obtain personal information.

- Threaten or unwanted advances

Threaten the person just for money or fun.

- Harassment

It is very common in which the individual's privacy is violated.

- Physical

Disturb the other person and demand for physical connection or sexual connection and if somebody rejects so they blackmail the other person as they have their identities and can also physically attack.

- Emotional

Gives emotional stress to the other person which results in anger and anxiety.

- Psychological

This causes psychological problems in the affected personality.

- Vulnerable are Children's

As children usually go on online space and parents are mostly illiterate in Pakistan so the children becomes victim of the online crimes due to nonawareness.

4. Cyberbullying

- Online bullying

It is increasing day by day. People just for fun started using foul language against each other. Text messages involves cursing to each other.

- Victims are teenagers

Mostly teenagers are its victims because they go online to reduce their frustration and they end up being exploited by the other persons.

- Harmful behaviors
- Rumors

Rumors against individuals especially females of young age and children become victim of it.

- Threats

Sometimes threats are given to the people for sexual contact.

- Hateful speech

Hateful speeches against certain individuals, groups, different ethnicities and identities and religions and people bully them.

- Personal information

Personal information is taken to exploit the other person.

- Harassment

It also leads to harassment of the people.

People in developing countries such as Pakistan are unaware about the existence of cyber act or they are unaware about the SOPs of it. This leads to increase in cybercrimes as people are unable to effectively report it to the state and institutions.

5. Cyber spying

- Cyber espionage

Spying about any individual.

- Information

Obtaining his personal information or professional information and use it for unlawful purposes.

- Uses Trojan horses, spyware, proxy servers and cracking techniques

Use of various software's for spying and also companies are involved in this process to gain individuals information.

Topic 172: Cybercrime with Political Motives

1. Cyber terror

With the passage of time, cybercrime with political motives are also increasing. Cyber terror or cyber political activism is also increasing.

- Motivated by political
- Religious

Some people are religiously motivated to perform cybercrimes.

- Ideological causes

Some people are ideologically motivated and want to spread their message to the whole world via online spaces.

- Interferes with infrastructure
- Conduct violence

But, they are consciously or unconsciously spread terror among people. For e.g. end of the world after certain time etc. for creating fear among people on the basis of some priest saying or some ideology.

- Threaten life

They threaten the life of the individuals and misguide them that if they will not undertake certain action so there will be a threat to their life.

- Create panic and fear

The purpose of these people is to create fear and panic in society and to use it to affect quality of life and change socioeconomic and religious conditions. Cyber terror has become a modern weapon to create hate against their state, society and community.

2. Cyber wars

- Logic bombs
- Conventional weapons
- Destroy enemies network

The purpose is to destroy the enemies entities so that the other person cannot get benefit from it. For e.g. if some company is profiting from making software's so their opponents will try to hack their software's in order to make money, it can also be called financial war. In global scenario, the Americans, Chinese and Russians are involved in competing with each other on the cyberwarfare domain. The opponents try to gain information about the each other's sophisticated weapons in order to compete with the other.

Cyber wars major types

- Espionage

It is online spying which is used to collect enemy information about their army, weaponry and production and their strategic assets.

- Sabotage

To spread fear in society and make them feel vulnerable against their society, state and community. For e.g. Indians try to spread rumors in Pakistan in order to create unrest in society.

- Propaganda

Propaganda is spread of information with strategies that spreads to a masses level. It can be positive and negative. But in today's world, it is considered negative because spreading

information about individuals, people or community in order to defame his image and harm them. For e.g. the propaganda by opponent countries in order to harm each other's economy.

- Economic disruption

The main purpose of it is economic disruption by worsening the socioeconomic conditions in the society. It can be against individuals, community or society.

- Surprise cyber attack

Sometimes enemies conduct surprise cyber-attack against each other in order to send a message that we are more advance in technology than you and can harm you on largescale (Siegel, 2008:479-481).

Topic 173: Common Internet Fraud Schemes

1. Pet Scams

- Selling pet by breeder

Sometimes people show that they are breeders and want to sell their pets who are trained and schooled and when the people order and pay online for pets so they did not receive their orders.

- Asks buyer for money
- Buyer never gets pet

2. Secret shoppers and funds transfer scams

- Hired web for shopping or dining

Similarly, there are products scams also in which the people pay for their products online but did not receive them.

3. Romance Fraud

- Online dating on social networking sites

This is a new concept which is increasing day by day. People do chatting and dating on online websites and demand physical contact with each other but it is possible that there can be male on the other side also or vice versa. Also, the pornography is increasing due to online dating. Sometimes the elders are targeted in dating scams and they are exploited by these scammers physically and emotionally. There are gangs of people who commit such crimes by trapping the people online.

4. Adoption and Charity Fraud

- Send e-mails for donation

Adoption and charity frauds are also increasing in which the individuals ask others for adoption by becoming minors. Also, the online donation and charity platforms who cheat people and steal their money (Siegel, 2008:475).

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Lesson 40**BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIME****TOPIC 174-178****Topic 174: Biological Theories of Crime: Biosocial Theory-I****1. Biochemical**

- Bio-criminologists believe that:
- Physical, environmental, social conditions produce human behavior, this approach referred as biosocial theory
- **Biochemical condition and Crime**
 - Begins before birth

This defect is before birth.

- Mother's lack of diet

Certain imbalance diet results in problems in child development and personality because individual personality is shaped through diet.

- Developmental problems

Diet makes individuals cells and body. Therefore biochemical conditions shape individuals behavior.

- Linked with prenatal physical defects

It is also linked with biochemical defects of parents. For e.g. improper and unbalanced diet resulting in deficiency of parents personality transmits the same in their children.

- **Chemical and Mineral Influences**

- Chemical and mineral imbalance

Imbalance of chemical and mineral in which one thing is excessive or deficient.

- Excessive amounts of iron create intellectual impairments

It creates intellectual impairment and restricts the brain from performing certain functions.

- Food additives

Food habits are very important like eating similar food continuously or improper food intake patterns and routines lead to creation of certain disorders in human body.

- Preserve bread

The preserved food is considered more problematic in the eyes of biosocial criminologists. The preservatives generate certain types of hormones in human body which are not very supportive for body development and creates deficiency in body.

- **Diet and crime**

- Absence in the diet of certain chemicals and minerals—

There is a nexus between the diet and crime. The biosocial theory arguments on human diet and its relation with criminal behavior.

Topic 175: Biological Theories of Crime: Biosocial Theory-II

Minerals, Food and Crime Nexus

- Sodium

Usage of greater quantity of sodium or salt enhances the chances of anger due to high blood pressure.

- Potassium

Low quantity of potassium in the body creates certain disorders in the body.

- Calcium

Low quantity of calcium weakens the bones and people are unable to control their anger.

- Amino acids

- Magnesium

- Monoamines

If the quantity of different kinds of minerals gets low or high in the body so it creates disorders.

- Peptides— This can lead to depression, cognitive problems, memory loss, and abnormal sexual activity

Depression is considered as the first element of disorder then cognitive problems and memory loss forgetting about things and this increases anger in them. Certain type of mineral intake disturbs the hormones in the body causing abnormal sexual activity.

- Harmful substances (food dyes and artificial colors or flavors)

Harmful substances such as colors which are used for taste creates hormonal disorders.

Glucose Metabolism/Hypoglycemia

- Linked to antisocial behaviors

- Hypoglycemia occurs when glucose in blood falls below levels

Sometimes level of blood sugar falls in a human body due to which he becomes unconscious and faces anxiety.

- Lack of blood sugar in brain

- High levels of reactive hypoglycemia founds groups of violent and impulsive offenders

Sometimes level of blood sugar becomes so high that the person experiences depression and results in hormonal differences.

Hormonal Influence

- Abnormal levels of male sex hormones (androgens)

Sometimes body of male increases sexual activity because of certain type of food and minerals and sometimes it decreases sexual activity of male and leads to depression and anxiety and abnormal reactions.

- Testosterone (controls secondary sex characteristics)
- Excessive levels of testosterone linked to violence and aggression

Also, similar problems occurs in females in which certain hormones are generated which reduces their sexual desire as compared to male which leads to aggression and marital rape cases are reported and also forcible rapes.

- Hormonal differences male and females

Hormonal differences or disturbances in males and females leads to forcible rapes in which the individual loses control on himself.

Allergies

Diet and overall social and environmental conditions causes allergies.

- Cerebral allergies causes an excessive reaction in brain

The allergies causes excessive reaction in brain and disturbances and leads to aggression and anger in human body and the person starts fighting on small things which can also result in criminal actions.

- Fever (pollen cells enter in body)

Fever caused due to allergies and when the person is unable to control his behavior so the bio criminologists believe that certain types of abnormalities comes into the human body causing him to commit criminal act.

- Neuro-allergies affect the nervous system

Allergies affect the human nerves badly and disturbs the nervous system and the person is unable to calculate his response or reaction and it leads to law violation (Siegel, 2008:132-138).

Topic 176: Biological Theories of Crime: Neurophysiological Conditions

In determining criminal behavior nerves role is very important and this argument is given by neurophysiological conditions or criminologists. Nexus between the nerves and antisocial behaviors.

- Abnormalities in fetal and prenatal stage

By birth the nerves of the people are stretched and they face improper development and this could be because of parental defect or certain environmental conditions or during birth certain type of handling problem.

- Impairment in executive brain functions
 - (abstract reasoning, problem solving skills, motor behavior skills)

Impairment of brain and the brain is unable to function properly causing reasoning problems, difficulty in problem solving and losing control on behavior.

- Children who suffer from measurable neurological deficits suffer from several antisocial traits throughout their life course

Several children who suffer from measurable neurological deficiency are reported to have antisocial behavior and tendencies.

➤ **Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder**

The children suffer from attention deficiency and they are unable to concentrate on one thing and unable to perform certain thing professionally and this leads to anger in them and they become hyperactive. Sometimes they become highly reactive and sometimes show little reaction.

- Children suffer from this disorder

This causes disorder in children personality.

- Children illicit drug

The children to overcome this deficiency uses illicit drugs and increase substance use.

- Engage in criminal activity

They engage in criminal activity to overcome their deficiency.

- Lack of attention

They assume that their attention is decreasing.

- Frequently fails to finish projects

They are unable to perform their work properly in school or other place.

- Lack of concentration
- Impulsivity

Becomes victim of impulsivity.

- Hyperactivity

And face hyperactivity and are unable to overcome this and ultimately it leads to increase in their personality disorders.

➤ **Learning disabilities**

According to neurophysiological conditions if there is problem in nerves so human retention rate also decreases because nerve is unable to process the information properly and unable to communicate with body because brain is linked with whole body.

1. Susceptibility rationale

- Impulsiveness

Person is unable to retain information due to impulsiveness.

- Poor ability

The poor ability causes inability to retain information.

- Inability

Similarly due to inability.

- Social cues

He is unable to understand the social cues send by brain to nerves to communicate to whole body for actions so he is unable to receive proper directions.

2. School Failure Rationale

The person is unable to conduct rationale behavior in school due to inability of nerves to process information on cost and benefit analysis.

- Frustration

This causes frustration in the person.

- Negative self-image

This increases the negative self-image in oneself and he considers himself useless which causes aggression, anxiety and depression causing more damage to nerves.

- Acting-out behavior

As a result the child starts acting-out behavior and unable to show socially accepted behavior and commits criminal behavior due to no control over his nerves (Siegel, 2008:138-140).

Topic 177: Biological Trait Theories: Genetics and Crime

Biosocial trait theories have important nexus between crime and genetics.

- **Parental deviance**

- Criminal tendencies

The genes composition in human body have x and y chromosomes combination sometimes with XY chromosomes additional Y chromosome shapes the human personality in such a way that a person becomes muscular and aggressive. This genetic modification increases the chances of criminal tendencies.

- Parental deviance (aggression, bullying)

These genes are inherited from parents and if parents would have aggression and bullying tendency so there are great chances of similar tendencies in their children also.

- Quality of family life

It disturbs the quality of life of the family due to genetic modification.

- Delinquent behavior (substance abusing)

It increases the chances of developing anti-social and criminal behavior.

➤ **Sibling similarities**

- If one sibling engages in antisocial behavior his/her brothers and sisters
- The effect is greatest among same-sex siblings

Especially the chances are greater if one brother has anti-social and criminal tendencies so the other brothers can also develop it and similarly in sisters.

- Social and economic factors among siblings

The social and economic conditions are also important in genetics. The food intake changes the human behavior especially the genetically modified foods play a vital role in developing anti-social and criminal tendencies according to bio-sociological trait theories. As it triggers hormonal imbalances and disturbance and changes in genes due to food intake.

- Imitate each other for crime
- Deviant sibling threatens the brother or sister

As a result, the deviant sibling threatens each other and also the other people (Siegel, 2008:143-146).

Topic 178: Biological Trait Theories: Evolutionary Theory

- Human race evolved, traits and characteristics have become ingrained

Human race and color play an important role in attracting a person towards crime.

- Some of these traits make people aggressive and predisposed to commit crime

Certain personality characteristics and traits develop in a person which he inherits from his race and due to this his behavior develops. For e.g. if someone's parents are aggressive and belong to same race so the biosocial trait theories argue that they would have certain type of characteristics like it is famous for African or Blacks that they are aggressive by nature and muscular and this is the problem with their race and also the aboriginals Indians, Americans and Canadians have similar problems in their race. These studies argue that due to predisposed personality characteristics which are coming from the race it leads to crime. The nexus between race and tendency to commit a crime.

- Linked to gender-based differences in the crime rate
- The most aggressive males mate most often and have the greatest number of offspring

It is found that aggressive parents have more children and this is the problem with the race of an individual.

- Aggressive males had the greatest impact on the gene pool

The aggressive parents transfer their aggressive genes into their offspring and the large number of children fight with each other and it is possible that in later age they will develop criminal tendencies.

- It explains high violence rates and aggregate gender differences in the crime rate

The couples from same race having aggression transfer their aggression to their children and it means that it is an evolutionary process and if the cycle is not broken by removing the spouse from similar identity or race so these problems will continue to pass over the generations. The inter-racial marriages are increasing the aggressive and criminal attitude in inter-racial generations (Siegel, 2008:146-147).

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Lesson 41**PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES****TOPIC 179-182****Topic 179: Psychological Theories: Psychodynamic Theory**

Psychological theories of crime discuss the problem of human brain and personality development.

- Criminal offender depicts an aggressive, frustrated person

Those people who commit crime are frustrated and have aggression in their personality and they are not psychologically treated and that aggression leads to becoming a criminal.

- Life experiences and vents in childhood

Unfortunate life events also increases the criminal tendencies.

- Families that could not provide proper love and care

The families who are unable to give love and care develops personality disorders.

- Criminals suffer from weak or damaged egos

They suffer from damaged ego and the family is unable to compensate them.

- Make them unable to cope with conventional society
- Weak egos associated with immaturity

If an individual has weak ego so he will not show mature behavior. It means that there is something missing or gap in the personality development that's why he is unable to understand how to react socially.

- Poor social skills and excessive dependence

Children nurtured in excessive care are unable to adopt in the environment and sometimes becomes overconfident so imbalance in personality development creates problems. If he should be taught by the family to tackle and survive in a difficult world and conditions.

- Bipolar disorder
- Moods alternate

Mood swing like laughing and then suddenly getting angry or vice versa or reacting unproportionally.

- Deep depression

These people possess deep depression in their mind and in extraordinary situation they are unable to react and commits crime.

- Unconscious desire punished for prior sins

Punished or not punished for unconscious desire for prior sins like sexual activity so in result such personality traits in human personality that lead him to anti-social behavior or crime.

- Violate law for attention

Such children violate law in early age due to they are ignored and avoided and want to gain attention of parents and society.

- Punish parents

Punishment or excessive punishment by parents which is not correctional so it develops more anti-social behavior in human personality and he goes into aggression or depression and unable to control his mind and commits crime (Siegel, 2008:149-152).

Topic 180: Psychological Theories: Cognitive Theory

- Individual reasoning process influence behavior

Reasoning in human mind the cause and effect relationship influences human behavior. For e.g. if someone is poor so there are chances that he will come towards criminal tendencies for the survival. The defect comes in human mind and he is unable to perform proper reasoning.

- Reasoning is influence by the way people perceive their environment

The social environment in which the person resides so he is perceiving things in that environment. For e.g. a person living in forest or natural environment does not know about the laws of the city such as killing a wild animal for food and others. The person is unable to assess his behavior that what is criminal or not.

- Criminal behavior as a defect in moral thinking, thought processes, and mental development

If something is morally wrong in one area and morally right in another area. For e.g. drinking alcohol is prohibited by Pakistani law but allowed in other parts of the world. So the individuals travelling western countries gets confused how to act as there mind is unable to provide them reason about it. As morality comes from religion not social values.

- Help to understand personality and intelligence

The link between personality and intelligence. The intelligent people try to adopt the changing environment but those having less sharp cognition and thought process so they face difficulty in adoption. For e.g. the urban dwellers travelling to another urban city will not face difficulty in adopted but the people from rural and tribal setup going to urban areas face difficulty in adoption.

- It shows why criminal behavior patterns change over time

When the adoption level of criminals is not appropriate or becomes excessive so it creates imbalance in personality and cognition leading to commit of crime.

- People mature and develop their reasoning powers

People develop maturity and thought process with the passage of time and in early age he does not have appropriate maturity level and deals everything emotionally but the experiences of life make him mature enough to act rationally.

- It may explain the aging-out process
- Serious offenders have a moral orientation that differs from that of law-abiding citizens or conformists

Serious offenders have disruption in their cognitive process that increases the crime tendencies and people do not fear in committing crime (Siegel, 2008:156-158).

Topic 181: Psychological Theories: Attachment Theory

- Children who express no affection are unable to connect or bond with others are delinquents

Those children who are not given love and affection from their parents and siblings so they start to detach themselves and become alienated and isolated and their attachment with siblings, parents, society and community begin to lose and erode.

- Men are more likely to have these disruptions to attachment than girls

Men are more likely to have detachment than girls because it is thought about males that they will adopt by themselves in the environment in Pakistani cultural context and it is thought about females that they require proper attention and support. However, feminists argue the other way but generally this phenomenon exists.

- Prolonged separation from parents of child unable to resume attachment

Especially those parents who face separation or broken families or single parent family or children who are separated from their parents become alienated and have no belonging with the others. Studies have shown that those children who are left out by their parents have high level of deviancy and are generally aggressive and become inclined towards crime. They show revenge taking behavior and life becomes meaningless to them as they think themselves as a burden on the community.

- Delinquent children unable to have connection

Disconnection with the parents, siblings, community and society.

- High conflict families severely stressed parents (insecure attachment)

Families having higher level of conflict face intra-conflict and inter-conflict with others and do not receive proper care from parents.

- Detachment by parent
 - Length and frequency lead child to stop attaching

The detachment from the parents serves as the reason for the children to become motivated towards criminal act because children need care, attention and love from early life and if not given so they become alienated and social bonding with blood relations decreases. This

detachment creates revengeful behavior and are sexually and physically exploited by others and this revengeful behavior becomes their personality trait and completely loses attachment.

Topic 182: Psychological Theories: Learning Theory

➤ Branch of behavioral theory

Whatever the person learns he reacts and this is their basic argument that if a person will learn conformist behavior so he will also repeat it and if he will learn deviancy or live in such an environment having criminal tendencies so this will slowly become a part of his personality and learning.

➤ Learn to be aggressive through their life experiences

Such people learn aggression from their life experiences. For e.g. if parents show aggressive behavior with their children or in community so their children also learn aggression. And, when aggression becomes part of the human personality so it leads to deviancy and crime.

➤ Violent behavior patterns persist in social relationships

Those children who learn violent behavior pattern from family or community or among siblings so they learn that it is the right way and their learning capability develops accordingly.

➤ Mental or physical may predispose a person toward violence

If such children have muscular physical traits or their mind is developed according to it so there learning process becomes fast of learning deviant and criminal behavior.

➤ Three principal sources

1. Family interaction

How the family is treating and dealing with a child become the part of his learning and socialization.

2. Environmental experiences

In which environment the person is living for e.g. According to Ibn Khaldun, the people living in warm areas are more angry and show higher aggression tendencies. And, those people living in moderate climate possess very pleasant personalities due to their learning. Also, the people who live in cold areas are muscular and strong but they are stupid. But modern day theories do not validate such claims.

3. Mass media

How the today's children are learning through cartoons. If they watch violent cartoons so there are chances they will become violent in later age and if they watch action movies or cartoons so there are chances that they will perform similar actions due to their training.

➤ Aggressive skill

They develop aggressive skills.

➤ Heightens arousal

They become angry and aggressive on small things.

- Expected outcomes
- Consistency of behavior with values

Their behavior become consistent with local values of aggression and violence.

- Observation from others

As they see others so they try to react according to it (Siegel, 2008:153-154).

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 42**SOCIAL THEORIES****Topic 183-187****Topic 183: Social Theories: Social Disorganization Theory**

One of the biggest reasons is socioeconomic conditions and socialization process is base of disorganization in society and community.

➤ **Poverty**

- Lack of economic opportunities

If there are no opportunities so the person becomes vulnerable and victim of deviant acts. For e.g. if a poor person wants to fulfill his hunger so first he will try to earn but if there are no earning opportunities and poverty and then he will beg from others if that will also not work so he will fight for it and snatch from others and this will bring disorganization in his personality and he will show disorganize behavior in society.

- Racial and ethnic discriminations

The ethnic, racial and religious minorities become victim of discrimination.

- Isolation of lower-class areas

They are isolated and marginalized and there are limited socioeconomic opportunities from which they can earn their livelihood.

➤ **Social Disorganization**

- Lack of informal and formal social control

No formal and informal social control. Formal control is performed by law enforcement agencies and creates opportunities for individuals. Informal control is performed by family such as if one family member is earning and supporting the others but if all are earning but not sharing with other family members so they become isolated because modernity is leading people towards lust and values which favor concentration of wealth.

- Breakdown of social institutions

This leads to breakdown of social institutions. For e.g. in a family certain members are earning well while the others are not so they will start talking against each other and start fighting with each other because they are not compensating each other.

- Organizations

Similarly, the breakdown of public organizations who are responsible for creating opportunities and engage and involve people so they started to break slowly which leads towards increase in disorganization tendencies.

➤ **Breakdown of Traditions Values**

Before, it was common in rural areas that if one person had grown vegetable on his land or in his house so people use to take it without asking then after time people took things after taking permission but now things have changed and people fight on small things as they are completely dependent upon agriculture livelihood.

- Law violating gangs and groups

So those people who are unable to earn forms an association and gangs and by virtue of their strength take from others which brings disorganization in society.

- Deviant values replace conventional values and norms

Before, people use to share their food with their neighbors or if they cook some special food so they used to share it with their neighbors increasing the love and affection but now they try to hide from each other or show off inculcating new values such as usage of branded shoes or cell phones which brings relative deprivation in others weakening the social bonding.

➤ **Criminal areas**

- Neighborhood becomes crime prone

Criminal prone areas such as slum areas, shanty towns where people learn certain type of things and are unable to understand the overall environment and how to deal with it.

- Stable pockets of crime develop
- Lack of external support

➤ **Cultural Transmission**

- Adults pass norms to younger generation

Parents inculcate their social values in their children and sometimes the children are very adoptive and sometimes becomes reactionary if it is inculcated by force and if they are reactionary so they will be law violating children and adopt criminal tendencies.

- Creating stable lower class culture

The tendency of show off which creates sense of relative deprivation among poor's and proper cultural transmission is stopped due to clash of various values.

➤ **Criminal Careers**

- Most youth age out of delinquency

Children what they learn in their childhood also react it later.

- Marry and raise family

There life is relatively different as they have to raise their criminal career.

- Remain in life of crime

And, they remain part of vicious cycle of crime throughout their lives. Any act they will perform will one way or the other demonstrate into the criminal act (Siegel, 2008:184).

Topic 184: Social Theories: Strain Theory

➤ **Strain**

- Who desire conventional success

People share similar values and goals. they want to earn money, have a nice home, drive a great car and wear stylish clothes. They want to care for their families and educate their children.

- Lack of means

The ability to achieve these personal goals is stratified by socioeconomic class.

- Opportunity will experience strain and frustration

They can't always get what they want, they begin to feel frustrated and angry, a condition that is referred to as strain. Strain is related to criminal motivation. People who feel economically and socially humiliated may perceive the right to humiliate others in return.

Merton's Strain Theory	
Mode	Method
Conformity	Accepts approved goals, pursues them through approved means.
Innovation	Accepts approved goals; uses disapproved means.
Ritualism	Abandons society's goals; conforms to approved means.
Retreatism	Abandons approved goals and approved means.
Rebellion	Challenges approved goals and approved means.

Source:

<https://glasgowkelvincollegcriminologystudent.wordpress.com/2016/04/08/criminology-theories-of-crime-causation/>

Merton argued that each person has his or her own concept of the goals of society and the means at his or her disposal to attain them. Merton's diagram of the hypothetical relationship between social goals, the means for getting them, and the individual actor.

Conformity occurs when individuals both embrace conventional social goals and also have the means at their disposal to attain them. The conformist desires wealth and success and can obtain them through education and a high paying job. In a balanced, stable society, this is the most common social adaptation. If a majority of its people did not practice conformity, the society would cease to exist.

Innovation occurs when an individual accepts the goals of society but rejects or is incapable of attaining them through legitimate means. Many people desire material goods and luxuries

but lack the financial ability to attain them. The resulting conflict forces them to adopt innovative solutions to their dilemma: they steal, sell drugs, or extort money. Of the five adaptations, innovation is most closely associated with criminal behavior.

Ritualists have gained the tools to accumulate wealth. For example, they are educated and informed—but reject established cultural goals of contemporary society. These are people who enjoy the routine of work without having the ambition to climb to the top of their profession; they are not risk takers. Some may enjoy being mid-level government bureaucrats. They are the professors who want to get tenure, but do not strive to become chairperson of the department. Some ritualists gain pleasure from practicing traditional ceremonies regardless of whether they have a real purpose or goal. The rules and customs in religious orders, clubs, and college fraternities are appealing to ritualists. Ritualists should have the lowest level of criminal behavior because they have abandoned the success goal, which is at the root of criminal activity.

Retreatists reject both the goals and the means of society. Merton suggests that people who adjust in this fashion are “in the society but not of it.” Included in this category are “psychotics, psychoneurotics, chronic autists, pariahs, outcasts, vagrants, vagabonds, tramps, chronic drunkards, and drug addicts.” Because such people are morally or otherwise incapable of using both legitimate and illegitimate means, they attempt to escape their lack of success by withdrawing, either mentally or physically.

Rebellion involves substituting an alternative set of goals and means for conventional ones. Revolutionaries who wish to promote radical change in the existing social structure and who call for alternative lifestyles, goals, and beliefs are engaging in rebellion. Rebellion may be a reaction against a corrupt and hated government or an effort to create alternate opportunities and lifestyles within the existing system.

➤ **Sources of strain**

➤ Cultural goals

This type of strain occurs when people aspire for wealth and fame, but, lacking financial and educational resources, assume that such goals are impossible to achieve. These people, wracked by despair, who feel few opportunities for success, are at risk for crime.

- Cultural approved means
- Disjunction of expectations and achievements

Strain can also be produced when there is a disjunction between expectations and achievements. When people compare themselves to peers who seem to be doing a lot better financially or socially (such as making more money or getting better grades), even those doing relatively well feel strain. Perceiving inequity may result in adverse reactions, ranging from running away from its source to lowering the benefits of others through physical attacks or vandalizing their property (Siegel, 2008:191).

Topic 185: Social Theories: Cultural Deviance Theory

Poverty

- Lack of opportunity

The individuals are left with limited growth opportunity and got trapped in poverty cycle.

- Anomie

It results in anomie causing instability from a breakdown of standards and values or from a lack of purpose or ideals.

Socialization

- Lower-class youths are socialized to value middle-class goals and ideas.

Middle-class culture stresses hard work, delayed gratification, formal education and being cautious.

- Environment inhibits future success

Subculture

- Blocked opportunities prompt formation of groups with alternative lifestyles and values

The lower-class subculture is an attractive alternative because the urban poor find that it is impossible to meet the behavioral demands of middle-class society.

Deviant values

- New subculture maintains values considered deviant by the normative culture

Subcultural norms often clash with conventional values. People who have close personal ties to the neighborhood, especially when they are to deviant networks such as gangs and criminal groups, may find that community norms interfere with their personal desire for neighborhood improvement.

Crime and delinquency

- Obeying subcultural values involve youth in criminal behaviors
- Drug use and violence

These subcultural values are transmitted into the youth and the attitude is adopted by the younger generation of that area.

Criminal careers

- Some gang members can parlay their status into criminal careers
- Others become drug users or commit violent assault

Delinquent behavior of lower-class youths is actually a protest against the norms and values of middle-class culture. Because social conditions make them incapable of achieving success legitimately, lower-class youths experience a form of culture conflict that labels status frustration. As a result, many of them join together in gangs and engage in behavior that is nonutilitarian, malicious, and negativistic (Siegel, 2008:199).

Topic 186: Social Theories: Sub-Culture Theories

- **Crime and subculture**
 - Disadvantage urban neighborhoods

The disadvantaged urban neighborhoods forms their own subculture different from mainstream culture.

- Risky and slums urban

The same practices are observed in urban slums and informal settlements.

- Identity

This subculture is a consequence of socialization practices found in ghettos or inner-city environment. Due to lack of basic skills necessary to achieve social and economic success in the society they are unable to build a knowledge or socialization foundation and formed a unique identity different from mainstream identity.

- Respect

Young men in poor inner-city neighborhoods build their self-image on the foundation of respect. Having “juice” (as respect is sometimes called on the street) means that they can take care of themselves even if it means resorting to violence. For street youth, losing respect on the street can be damaging and dangerous. Once they have demonstrated that they can be insulted, beaten up, or stolen from, they become an easy target. Kids from decent families may be able to keep their self-respect by getting good grades or a scholarship. Street kids do not have that luxury. With nothing to fall back on, they cannot walk away from an insult. They must retaliate with violence.

- Honor

- Masculinity

The subculture induces the masculinity concept among the individuals in order to survive in their subculture.

- Territory

These subcultures are found and practiced within the certain territory or area.

Topic 187: Social Theories: Social Control Theory

Internal control

- Personal Values

People having developed a strong moral sense, which renders them incapable of hurting others and violating social norms. They develop a commitment to conformity, which requires that they obey the rules of society.

- Beliefs

People who live in the same social setting often share common moral beliefs; they may adhere to such values as sharing, sensitivity to the rights of others, and admiration for the legal code. If these beliefs are absent or weakened, individuals are more likely to participate in antisocial or illegal acts.

Outer control

- Involvement

Heavy involvement in conventional activities leaves little time for illegal behavior. When people become involved in school, recreation, and family, it insulates them from the potential lure of criminal behavior, whereas idleness enhances it.

- Engagement
- Attachment

Attachment refers to a person's sensitivity to and interest in others.¹²⁸ Without a sense of attachment, psychologists believe a person becomes a psychopath and loses the ability to relate coherently to the world. The acceptance of social norms and the development of a social conscience depend on attachment to and caring for other human beings. Hirschi views parents, peers, and schools as the important social institutions with which a person should maintain ties. Attachment to parents is the most important. Even if a family is shattered by divorce or separation, a child must retain a strong attachment to one or both parents. Without this attachment, it is unlikely that feelings of respect for others in authority will develop.

- Commitment

Commitment involves the time, energy, and effort expended in conventional lines of action, such as getting an education and saving money for the future. If people build a strong commitment to conventional society, they will be less likely to engage in acts that will jeopardize their hard-won position. Conversely, the lack of commitment to conventional values may foreshadow a condition in which risk-taking behavior, such as crime, becomes a reasonable behavior alternative.

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 43**DIFFERENT CONCEPTS OF CRIME****TOPIC 188-195****Topic 188: Gender and Crime**

- Males are more involved in violent crimes as compared to females

Victims report that their assailant was male in more than 80 percent of all violent personal crimes.

- Females more likely be convicted of property offences

Property crime is a crime to obtain money, property, or some other benefit.

- Shoplifting

Shoplifting is the theft of goods from an open retail establishment, typically by concealing a store item on one's person, in pockets, under clothes, or in a bag, and leaving the store without paying. With clothing, shoplifters may put on items from the store and leave the store wearing the clothes.

- Prostitution

Prostitution, the practice of engaging in relatively indiscriminate sexual activity, in general with someone who is not a spouse, in exchange for immediate payment in money or other valuables.

- Receiving stolen goods
- Abetment

Abetment basically means the action of instigating, encouraging or promoting a person into committing an offence. It can also mean aiding the offender while he is committing a crime.

- Males are convicted of violence or sexual offences
- Repeat offenders are often male
- Socialization and development of male and females

Girls are usually taught—directly or indirectly—to respond to provocation by feeling anxious and depressed, whereas boys are encouraged to retaliate. Overall, when they are provoked, females are much more likely to feel distressed than males—experiencing sadness, anxiety, and uneasiness. Although females may get angry as often as males, many have been taught to blame themselves for harboring such negative feelings. Females are therefore much more likely than males to respond to anger with feelings of depression, anxiety, fear, and shame. Although females are socialized to fear that their anger will harm valued relationships, males react with “moral outrage,” looking to blame others for their discomfort.

- Cognitive differences

Psychologists note significant cognitive differences between boys and girls that may impact on their antisocial behaviors. Cognitive differences may contribute to behavioral variations.

Even at an early age, girls are found to be more empathic than boys—that is, more capable of understanding and relating to the feelings of others. Empathy for others may help shield girls from antisocial acts because they are more likely to understand a victim's suffering. Girls are more concerned with relationship and feeling issues, and they are less interested than boys are in competing for material success. Boys who are not tough and aggressive are labelled sissies and cry babies. In contrast, girls are given different messages; they are expected to form closer bonds with their friends and share feelings. Their superior verbal skills may allow girls to talk rather than fight. When faced with conflict, women might be more likely to attempt to negotiate, rather than to either respond passively or to physically resist, especially when they perceive increased threat of harm or death.

➤ Feminist Views

This view suggested that the traditionally lower crime rate for women could be explained by their “second-class” economic and social position. As women's social roles changed and their lifestyles became more like men's, it was believed that their crime rates would converge. Criminologists, responding to this research, began to refer to the “new female criminal.” The rapid increase in the female crime rate, especially in what had traditionally been male-oriented crimes (such as burglary and larceny), supports the feminist view.

Topic 189: Age and Crime

- Young people face much greater risk of life in urban areas as compare to rural areas for survival
- Fewer opportunities for employment
- Criminal behavior may be use as source of excitement as well money

They are impatient, and because their future is uncertain, they are unwilling or unable to delay gratification.

- Fun and thrill among youth
- Youth want emancipation

Teenagers are becoming independent from parents and other adults who enforce conventional standards of morality and behavior.

- Peer group pressure

Young criminals may be looking for an avenue of behavior that improves their peer group standing. Hence, they commit more crime in adolescence.

- Socialization

Participation in a larger, more diverse, peer-oriented social world. They have a new sense of energy and strength and are involved with peers who are similarly vigorous and frustrated.

- Frauds, scams and age
 - Purse snatching
 - Pocket picking
 - Stealing checks from the mail by young criminals
- Women have fewer opportunities to commit crimes
- Kids commit crime in groups

Kids commit crime in groups, and that peer support encourages offending in adolescence, the most recent research disputes the “co-offending” hypothesis and suggests the great bulk of youth crime is a solo act.

Topic 190: Day, Season, Climate and Crime

- Most reported crimes occurs during warm summer months in Europe

Most reported crimes occur during the warm summer months of July and August.

- Teenager out of the school have greater opportunity to commit crime

During the summer, teenagers, who usually have the highest crime levels, are out of school and have greater opportunity to commit crime. People spend more time outdoors during warm weather, making themselves easier targets. Similarly, homes are left vacant more often during the summer, making them more vulnerable to property crimes.

- Murder and robberies occur frequently in December and January in Europe/ North America
- Crime rate also higher in first day of the month
 - People have income at this time
 - Availability of extra money relate to drinking, partying, gambling

Government welfare and social security checks arrive at this time, and with them come increases in such activities as breaking into ATMs and accosting recipients on the streets.

- Weather effects may have an impact on violent crime rates
- Crime and temperature resembles an inverted U-shaped curve
- Crimes rate increase with rising temperature
- Begin at some point when it be too hot for physical exertion

In fact there is an association between temperature and crime. The relationship may be due to the stress and tension caused by extreme temperatures. The human body generates stress hormones in response to excessive heat; hormonal activity has been linked to aggression.

Topic 191: Race and Crime

- Minority group members are involved in disproportionate activity

Like in America, African American make up about 12 percent of the general population, yet they account for almost 40 percent of violent crime arrests and 30 percent of property crime arrests.

- Reasons
 - Marginalization

Deviance is a collective response to marginalization. Race-based differences in the crime rate can be explained in part as an effect of unequal or biased treatment by the justice system. There are a number of indications that system bias exists and penalizes racial minorities.

- Relative deprivation

Relative deprivation is the lack of resources to sustain the diet, lifestyle, activities and amenities that an individual or group are accustomed to or that are widely encouraged or approved in the society to which they belong.

- Sub cultural response

Subcultural theorists argue that deviance is the result of whole groups breaking off from society who have deviant values (subcultures) and deviance is a result of these individuals conforming to the values and norms of the subculture to which they belong.

- Cultural Bias

- Racial discrimination based on personality and behavior

For e.g. Some criminologists view black crime as a function of socialization in a society where the black family was torn apart and black culture destroyed in such a way that recovery has proven impossible. Early experiences, beginning with slavery, have left a wound that has been deepened by racism and lack of opportunity. Children of the slave society were thrust into a system of forced dependency and ambivalence and antagonism toward one's self and group.

- Structural bias
- Due to Function of disparity in social and economic structures of society
- As Minorities dwell in urban inner cities
- And they face anger, frustration, depression and anxiety
- Economic and social disparity

Racial and ethnic differentials in crime rates may also be tied to economic and social disparity. Racial and ethnic minorities are often forced to live in high-crime areas where the risk of victimization is significant. People who witness violent crime and are victimized may themselves engage in violence.

- Broken family

Family dissolution in the US minority community may be tied to low employment rates among African American males, which places a strain on marriages. The relatively large number of single-female-headed households in these communities may be tied to the high mortality rate among African American males, caused by disease and violence. When families are weakened or disrupted, their social control is compromised. It is not surprising, then, that divorce and separation rates are significantly associated with homicide rates in the African American community.

Topic 192: Organized Crimes

- Complex, centralized and regulated grouping of criminals to execute and commit illicit acts
- Informal rules

Intra-gang and inter-gangs informal rules to operate and work.

- Hierarchy of relationships

Like formal organizations, the criminal enterprises also have hierarchy of relationships in which the task of each individual is assigned and the clear chain of command and order.

- Interdependence

The gang members are interdependent upon each other for their security, future and livelihood due to close connection and working.

- Hidden activities

They perform several hidden activities which are restricted by law.

- Occasionally Open presence

They try to avoid open presence and operate under dark but sometimes also show their presence.

- Drugs trafficking

The drug trafficking is one of the most organized form of crime throughout the globe.

- Human trafficking

Also, the human trafficking is performed with organized network.

- Smuggling

- Gangs

The gangs operate with organized linkages and informal connections with various stakeholders.

- White collar crime

The white collar crime is committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation. These crimes are characterized by deceit, concealment or violation of trust and are not dependent on the application or threat of physical force or violence.

Topic 193: Human Trafficking

- Trafficking of humans from one place/ country to another country for sale/ trade or commercial/ labor
- 127 countries (victims) export to 135 countries for exploitation (UNODC)
- US\$ 217 billion trade along with other organized crimes (human smuggling, drug trafficking, and money laundering)
- 2.45 million people are victim of the human trafficking (ILO)
- Organized crime with organized network
- Human trafficking from developing to developed world due to various reasons
- Violation of national and international laws/ conventions
- Violation of basic human values

- End of slavery

It is the worst form of slavery in 21st century.

Topic 194: Why Human Trafficking?

- Unemployment

The meagre economic opportunities in the native country compels people to move to other locations.

- Poverty

The soaring poverty rates.

- Absence of social safety

The lack of social safety nets and support systems in developing nations.

- Political instability

The weak governance structure and absence of supremacy of law causes instability.

- Status of violence against women and children

The poor treatment of women and children and denying them of opportunities.

- Low risk, high profit

The human smugglers make high profits from illegal trafficking of humans.

- Cheap labor

The receipt country is provided with cheap labor for their industries and economy.

- Illegal labor

The migrants are abused and forced to perform illegal labor.

- Prostitution

The females end up in prostitution.

- Women

The women are exploited and are used as a tool for earning money.

- Children

The child abuse is also reported and many children are separated from their parents.

- Youth

Mostly, the youth dare to undertake such risks for better future.

- Violence

The illegal migrants faces regular violence from traffickers and from employers.

- Sexual abuse

The sexual abuse is commonly reported among illegal migrants.

- Substance use

The use of illicit drugs is also reported and the sale and purchase of drugs also takes place.

- Illegal work

They are forced to work illegally and on low wages and unhealthy conditions.

- Hard labor

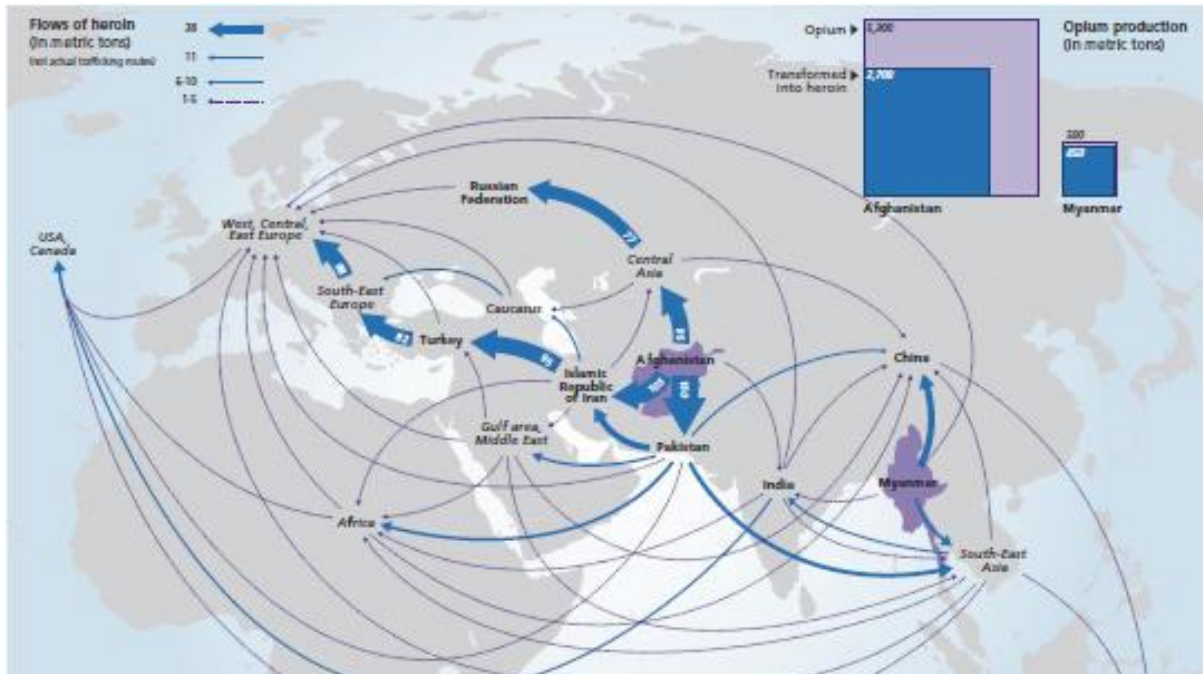
The hard labor is taken from them without much support and precautions.

- Slavery

Many are enslaved and sold to the other people illegally.

Topic 195: Drugs Trafficking

- Drugs trafficking is a world level problem of illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing, distribution and sale of substances that are prohibited under the law (UNODC)
- Heroine 340 tons consumption while production is 430 to 450 tons in the world
- Afghanistan and Myanmar are big producers of drugs
- Russia, Balkans, Eastern Europe is transit route



Source: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/>

- \$20 billion worldwide market share
- North America receives the supply through Mexico, Columbia
- Global phenomenon and global supply chain

- Pakistan has around 6 million drugs users
- If we calculate all kind of drugs trafficking, it may cross the budget of many countries

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 44**DIFFERENT CONCEPTS OF CRIME****TOPIC 196-198****Topic 196: Drugs Abuse**

- Chemical agent affects mind
- Psychoactive substances
 - Alcohol
 - Illegal drugs
 - Tobacco
 - Mind altering substance
 - Addictive prescription
- Start from recreation
 - Uncontrolled and prescribed

Causes of drug abuse**1. Subcultural view**

Those who view drug abuse as having an environmental basis concentrate on lower-class addiction. Because a disproportionate number of drug abusers are poor, the onset of drug use can be tied to such factors as racial prejudice, devalued identities, low self-esteem, poor socioeconomic status, and the high level of mistrust, negativism, and defiance found in impoverished areas.

2. Genetic

Research shows that substance abuse may have a genetic basis. Taken as a group, studies of the genetic basis of substance abuse suggest that people whose parents were alcoholic or drug dependent have a greater chance of developing a problem than the children of non abusers, and this relationship occurs regardless of parenting style or the quality of the parent-child relationship.

3. Social learning, problem behavior syndrome

For many people, substance abuse is just one of many problem behaviors. Longitudinal studies show that drug abusers are maladjusted, alienated, and emotionally distressed. Having a deviant lifestyle begins early in life and is punctuated with criminal relationships, family history of substance abuse, educational failure, and alienation. Crack cocaine use has been linked to sexual abuse as children and to social isolation as adults.

4. Rational choice

Not all people who abuse drugs do so because of personal pathology. Some may use drugs and alcohol because they want to enjoy their effects: get high, relax, improve creativity, escape reality, and increase sexual responsiveness.

5. Marital difficulty

The marital problems also cause the substance and drug abuse tendencies.

6. Job loss

The loss of job also causes the person to incline towards drug abuse.

7. Emotional problems

Not all drug abusers reside in lower class slum areas; the problem of middle-class substance abuse is very real. Consequently, some experts have linked substance abuse to psychological deficits such as impaired cognitive functioning, personality disturbance, and emotional problems that can strike people in any economic class (Siegel, 2008:497-498).

Topic 197: Types of Drug Users and Abuses

1. Adolescents who distribute small amounts of drugs

Some dealers began their involvement in the drug trade by using and distributing small amounts of drugs; they do not commit any other serious criminal acts. Some start out as “stash dealers” who sell drugs to maintain a consistent access to drugs for their own consumption; their customers are almost always personal acquaintances, including friends and relatives.

2. Adolescents who frequently sell drugs

A small number of adolescents, most often multiple-drug users or heroin or cocaine users, are high-rate dealers who bridge the gap between adult drug distributors and the adolescent user. Frequent dealers often have adults who “front” for them—that is, loan them drugs to sell without upfront cash. The teenagers then distribute the drugs to friends and acquaintances, returning most of the proceeds to the supplier while keeping a commission for themselves. Frequent dealers are more likely to sell drugs in public and can be seen in known drug user hangouts in parks, schools, or other public places.

3. Teenage drug dealers who commit other delinquent acts

A more serious type of drug-involved youth comprises those who use and distribute multiple substances and also commit both property and violent crimes; many are gang members.

4. Adolescents who cycle in and out of the justice system

Some drug-involved youths are failures at both dealing and crime. They do not have the savvy to join gangs or groups and instead begin committing unplanned, opportunistic crimes that increase their chances of arrest. They are heavy drug users, which both increases apprehension risk and decreases their value for organized drug distribution networks.

5. Drug-involved youth who continue to commit crimes as adults

Although about two-thirds of substance-abusing youths continue to use drugs after they reach adulthood, about half desist from other criminal activities. Those who persist in both substance abuse and crime as adults exhibit a garden variety of social and developmental problems. Some evidence also exists that these drug-using persisters have low nonverbal IQs and poor physical coordination.

6. Outwardly respectable adults who are top-level dealers

A few outwardly respectable adult dealers sell large quantities of drugs to support themselves in high-class lifestyles. Outwardly respectable dealers often seem indistinguishable from

other young professionals. Upscale dealers seem to drift into dealing from many different walks of life.

7. Smugglers

Smugglers import drugs into the country. They are generally men, middle-aged or older, who have strong organizational skills, established connections, capital to invest, and a willingness to take large business risks. Smugglers are a loosely organized, competitive group of individual entrepreneurs.

8. Adult predatory drug users who are frequently arrested

Many users who begin abusing substances in early adolescence continue in drugs and crime in their adulthood. Getting arrested, doing time, using multiple drugs, and committing predatory crimes are a way of life for them.

9. Adult predatory drug users who are rarely arrested

Some drug users are “winners.” They commit hundreds of crimes each year but are rarely arrested. On the streets, they are known for their calculated violence. Their crimes are carefully planned and coordinated. They often work with partners and use lookouts to carry out the parts of their crimes that have the highest risk of apprehension.

10. Less predatory involved offenders

Most adult drug users are petty criminals who avoid violent crime. These occasional users are people just beginning their addiction, who use small amounts of narcotics, and whose habit can be supported by income from conventional jobs; narcotics have relatively little influence on their lifestyles.

11. Outwardly respectable adults who are frequent users

Some drug users continue their activities into their adulthood while others may initiate drug use as part of a new lifestyle developed in adulthood. Although these users may be successful college graduates, they become caught up in the club scene in major cities and get involved in recreational drug use.

12. Female offenders

Women who are drug involved offenders constitute a separate type of substance abuser. Although women are far less likely than men to use addictive drugs. Though infrequently violent criminals, women who abuse substances are more likely to get involved in prostitution and low-level drug dealing; a few become top-level dealers (Siegel, 2008:497-500).

Topic 198: Drug Control Strategies

1. Source control

One approach to drug control is to deter the sale and importation of drugs through the systematic apprehension of large-volume drug dealers, coupled with the enforcement of strict drug laws that carry heavy penalties. This approach is designed to capture and punish known international drug dealers and deter those who are considering entering the drug trade.

2. Law enforcement

Law enforcement efforts have also been directed at intercepting drug supplies as they enter the country. Local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies have been actively fighting against drugs. One approach is to direct efforts at large-scale drug rings.

3. Punishment

Even if law enforcement efforts cannot produce a general deterrent effect, the courts may achieve the required result by severely punishing known drug dealers and traffickers. A number of initiatives have made the prosecution and punishment of drug offenders a top priority. State prosecutors have expanded their investigations into drug importation and distribution and created special prosecutors to focus on drug dealers. Once convicted, drug dealers can get very long sentences.

4. Community Programs

Another type of drug-control effort relies on the involvement of local community groups to lead the fight against drugs. Representatives of various local government agencies, churches, civic organizations, and similar institutions are being brought together to create drug prevention and awareness programs. Citizen-sponsored programs attempt to restore a sense of community in drug-infested areas, reduce fear, and promote conventional norms and values.

5. Drug education

According to this view, substance abuse would decline if kids could be taught about the dangers of drug use. The most widely known drug education program, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), is an elementary school course designed to give students the skills for resisting peer pressure to experiment with tobacco, drugs, and alcohol.

6. Drug testing

Drug testing of students, private employees, government workers, and criminal offenders is believed to deter substance abuse. In the workplace, employees are tested to enhance on-the-job safety and productivity. In some industries, such as mining and transportation, drug testing is considered essential because abuse can pose a threat to the public. Mandatory drug-testing programs in government and industry have become routine. The federal government requires employee testing in regulated industries such as nuclear energy and defense contracting.

7. Treatment

A number of approaches are taken to treat known users, getting them clean of drugs and alcohol, and thereby reducing the at-risk population. One approach rests on the assumption that each user is an individual, and successful treatment must be geared to the using patterns and personality of the individual offenders in order to build a sense of self. Some programs have placed abusers in regimens of outdoor activities and wilderness training to create self-reliance and a sense of accomplishment.

8. Employment

Research indicates that drug abusers who obtain and keep employment will end or reduce the incidence of their substance abuse. Not surprisingly, then, there have been a number of efforts to provide vocational rehabilitation for drug abusers.

9. Legislation

Decriminalize or legalize drugs. Given the huge profits to be made, can any strategy, whether it be treatment or punishment, reduce the lure of drug trafficking? The futility of drug-control is illustrated by the fact that despite massive long-term efforts, the price of illegal narcotics such as crack cocaine and heroin has drifted downward as supplies become more plentiful.

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning

Lesson 45**DIFFERENT CONCEPTS OF CRIME****Topic 199-200****Topic 199: Crime and Road Safety**

- 1.35 million people die on roads globally
- In Pakistan 27, 582 people die from road accidents
- Disability a major consequence of road accidents.
- No withdrawal of license involved, unless points limit is reached
- Consequences are fines and the addition or withdrawal of points to/from driving license
- Driving license withdrawn, fine or custodial sentence
- Traffic offenses are typically governed by state
- Motor vehicle codes that define offenses ranging from minor infractions to severe violations
- Punishments for traffic offenses may be imposed through court system
- Agency enforcement

Source: <http://cafeconley.com/en/caso-en/crime-against-road-safety/>

Topic 200: Traffic Felonies

- Traffic felonies are serious crime
 - Occur while operating a motor vehicle
 - Conviction of them typically lead to year or more in prison
- Motor vehicle is a powerful and potentially deadly instrument that can cause significant injury
- Used improperly or with a malicious intent
- Vehicular assault arises when individual uses his or her car to harm or threaten other individual
- When a driver harms a victim and then leaves the scene, this is classified as a hit and run
- If a hit and run or another vehicular accident results in death
- A defendant may also face a felony charge of vehicular homicide
- Driving under the influence of drugs or use of alcohol
- Driving over the speed limit

- Reckless driving
- Driving without license or permit
- Having reached the points limit on the license
- Wrong-turns
- One-wheeling
- Wrong parking

References

Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning