

EXPANDING CRIMINOLOGY TO PAKISTAN

A Proposal for
MSc Criminology and an
Institute of Criminology, Research &
Criminal Justice in Pakistan

Fasihuddin



Very thorough, well researched, and well documented
Prof. Gary Cordner
Eastern Kentucky University, USA

A broad and interesting course
Dr. Julia Davidson
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All men naturally desire to know

Aristotle



Epoch makers are law breakers to their contemporaries

Grahme



Dedicated to the
Vision of
Enlightened Moderation

Adventures in Criminology

“Criminology is a relative newcomer and its subject-matter is intricate and fluid.

The way in which its material and findings are presented is of cardinal importance.

It is essential to avoid jargon, padding, over-elaborated statistical data, and hunting for far-fetched hypotheses. Pretentiousness and repetitiveness are deadly sins. It is no less essential to be highly selective in deciding what to publish. The danger is that what is ephemeral often submerges what is of more permanent nature.”

❧

(Sir Leon Radzinowicz)

C ontents

Preface	i
Foreword (Prof. Dr. Gary Cordner).....	ii
Criminology-A Modern Discipline	1
Articulating Criminological Mind.....	5
Expansion of Criminology and Criminological Research.....	7
Do We Really Need Criminology as an Academic Subject?.....	13
Devising Curriculum	16
Proposed Curriculum of MSc Criminology	22
What Will You Do if You Have a Degree in Criminology?	42
Future Prospects	51
Preparing Practical Man with Knowledge	52
Evaluating some Existing Programmes.....	54
Responsibility of the International Community towards Education of. Criminology in Pakistan.....	56
Faculty and Administration	60
Selecting Books for the Proposed Curriculum.....	63
Recommended Journals for Library.....	65
References	67

Annexures:

Annex. A. Suggested Books & Reading Material.....	70
Annex. B. Suggested Journals And Magazines	97

Annex. C. Important Websites	107
Annex. D. Criminal Justice Education-a Synopsis by Prof. Chris Eskridge	125
Annex. E. Prof. Gorazd Mesko's Proposed Curriculum of MA Criminology as a Standard for European countries	127
Annex. F. Leaflet of 'Expanding Criminology to Pakistan'	129
Annex. G. Leaflet of MA Criminology & Criminal Justice, London University	130
Annex. H. Leaflet of University of Cambridge	131
Annex. I. Leaflet of Masters in International Criminology The University of Sheffield	132
Comments by International Scholars	133
Prof. David Weisburd , University of Maryland Prof. Chris Eskridge , University of Nebraska Prof. Johan Ras , University of Zululand Lalic Velibor , Banja Luka University	

PART II

The Need for Comparative Criminology and Policing in the Context of India and Pakistan	141
--	-----

PART III

Challenges in Police Investigation Management in Criminal Cases Related to Drugs Offences in Pakistan ---(A Case for the City of Peshawar).....	179
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Preface

“Every noble work is at first impossible”

(Thomas Carlyle)

This is my adventure in criminology; a small book, a simple proposal and a humble suggestion for the scientific study of crime, criminal processes and justice-based institutional structures of the criminal justice system. I wish to see the development of criminology and justice education in Pakistan.

The developed world has made significant advancements in all branches of criminology and justice education; the etiology, prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency, as well as the measurement and detection of crime as well as an examination of law enforcement, judicial and corrections systems. Criminology education improves our understanding of law and more firmly embeds the notion of the rule of law into the body politic. The field is now gaining attention in many of the developing and transitional nations of the world including India, China, South Africa, Turkey, Malaysia, Thailand, Venezuela, etc. However, the efforts for promoting the scientific and analytical criminological studies are conspicuously absent in Pakistan, where weak rule of law traditions and popularly disparaged legal infrastructures demand such studies, perhaps more than any other social sciences. The present book is an attempt to begin to move my country toward the acceptance of academic criminology and the adoption of justice education within our institutions of higher learning.

Every criminology programme contributes to the development of social peace and stability in the same fashion as every other social science programme would do in any civilized society. The reader will appreciate the brevity of the book and its comprehensive master level curriculum, which is proposed and designed in view of the internationally available substance of criminology and its usefulness in the special context of Pakistan. Criminology is a multidisciplinary field, rooted primarily in the social and behavioral sciences. I have tried earnestly to incorporate all basic, relevant and important topics and have avoided repetition and overlapping which is generally seen in many criminology programmes. The concerned universities and colleges can adjust the syllabus according to their prescribed rules and regulations. There is a wide range of choices and options in it.

I am hopeful that an open and healthy discussion regarding the growth and development of criminology in Pakistan will be forthcoming. Many great scholars around the world have helped in the preparation of this small book, which I hope proves to be easy to read with ideas that are easy to implement. I am exceedingly thankful to my many colleagues from Australia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and South Africa who helped me write this book. Their names have been mentioned time and again in the text whenever and wherever I met them. I found their thoughts and suggestions of immense help. Many of their comments are included in the book for reference and evaluation. We all know that writing; preparing and publishing are not easy. Many good friends and colleagues have helped with this project, and to me, they all are important and noble souls. No one is big and no one is small. Every seeker of the truth, every student and every teacher is a great asset of humanity and of universal scholarship. I have great regard for all of them.

I close this preface by again sharing my dream of seeing academic criminology accepted and justice education flourish in Pakistan.

April, 2008

***Fasihuddin
(PSP)***
Police Service of Pakistan

Foreword

When I completed secondary school almost 40 years ago I decided to attend Northeastern University in Boston to study criminal justice. At that time criminal justice was a new field of study in American universities. No one was sure whether it would survive or grow. I didn't really care my aim was simply to get a university education and then join the police. My family thought this was a rather odd plan and I'm sure they hoped I would outgrow it as I matured. They were wrong, but pleased that my brief police career eventually led me to a longer career in higher education.



Today, criminal justice and criminology have become very popular and respected fields of study, not just in the U.S. but in many other countries. There are hundreds of programs in respected universities at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels. Thousands of students enter with objectives just like mine 40 years ago, to prepare to work in the police, or in probation, or with juvenile delinquents. They get an education that is firmly based in the liberal arts and social sciences, but also a scientific education about crime and the administration of justice. This criminal justice and criminology education draws from psychology, sociology, political science, economics, and law, but is distinct from those traditional disciplines in two important ways (1) it is not restricted to the methods and theories of any one of these disciplines, and (2) it focuses the best of these disciplines on one particular social problem (crime) and one particular but extremely important function of society and government (crime prevention and administration of justice). This approach to undergraduate preparation for careers in police and criminal justice has become firmly established during my 40 years of studying, working, teaching, and researching in the field.

But there is another part of this higher education success story, of equal or even greater importance. Graduate schools of criminology and criminal justice have also been created. One important objective of these graduate programs, at the master's and doctoral levels, has been to educate and credential faculty members to teach in the hundreds of undergraduate programs described above. Those undergraduate programs can only be truly successful when their faculty are fully educated and immersed in the

literature, research, and methods of criminology and criminal justice. Professors in those programs must do more than merely teach traditional Practices, law, and theories they must convey the latest and best knowledge about crime and justice, plus they must be intimately familiar with current issues and controversies, both academic and practical. Their job is to produce bachelor's graduates who know their facts and principles but who also can think critically and creatively about current and future problems related to crime and justice.

There are two more parts to this criminology and criminal justice higher education strategy at the graduate level. One is advanced education for mid-level and senior-level practitioners. As bright and motivated police, corrections, juvenile justice, and related criminal justice personnel move up the ranks of their organizations, they need the advantages of master's degrees in their field. Today, criminology and criminal justice are not just minor sub-fields of sociology or law that may have been satisfactory 25 or 50 years ago, but it is not satisfactory today. In this new century, we see even more clearly how serious is the threat presented by crime, including ordinary crime, organized crime, drug trafficking, transnational crime, and terrorism. These are not minor irritations they threaten the entire social fabric, national security, and even international peace. Similarly, we see even more clearly how critical are the police and the institutions of justice not just for the protection of individual citizens and their human rights, but also for economic development, rule of law, border control, immigration, and protection of the democratic process. When police, lawyers, judges, and others assume senior positions in the administration of justice, it is absolutely essential that they be well-informed and well-aware of multiple perspectives about crime and justice.

Finally, valid new information and revealing insights about crime and justice are only available when there is a contingent of professors, researchers, and graduate students constantly investigating and debating these important phenomena. Not every research report or scholarly article is tremendously useful, of course. But when a few dozen or a few hundred talented scholars focus their attention on a problem area (such as crime), surprising and useful information will be produced. That has been the experience in many countries where the advanced study of crime and criminal justice has now been ongoing for several decades.

Finally, valid new information and revealing insights about crime and justice are only available when there is a contingent of professors, researchers, and graduate students constantly investigating and debating these important phenomena. Not every research report or scholarly article is tremendously useful, of course. But when a few dozen or a few hundred talented scholars focus their attention on a problem area (such as crime), surprising and useful information will be produced. That has been the experience in many countries where the advanced study of crime and criminal justice has now been ongoing for several decades.

It is certainly not my place to diagnose the situation in Pakistan or make recommendations. However, it has been the experience in several other major countries around the world that developing an academic infrastructure specifically organized around the study of crime and justice has been very beneficial. It would be quite surprising if this was not true for Pakistan. Therefore, it is my pleasure to wholeheartedly support the work of my friend Fasihuddin, and I can predict with great confidence that equal support will be offered by like-minded colleagues from every corner of the world.

Gary Cordner, PhD

Professor of Criminal Justice, Kutztown University, USA

Commissioner, Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies

Former Dean, College of Justice & Safety, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

Former President, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Former Editor, Police Quarterly and American Journal of Police

Former Police Chief

Criminology A Modern Discipline

Criminology is not only the study of crime, its genesis, its processes or the societal response to crime but also a comprehensive discipline, rapidly gaining sophistication, ultra-specialization and all-embracing pervasiveness into the very fabric of relations of societies, governments and international community. It is now an academic exercise, an intellectual pursuit, a professional career, a challenging job, a creative work, a decorated education, a research-oriented knowledge and above all, a noble and profound scholarship, respected and admired by all great institutions of learning all over the world. We would rather prefer the explanation of criminology given in the Constitution of the European Society of Criminology (ESC), where it refers

“To all scholarly, scientific and professional knowledge concerning the explanation, prevention, control and treatment of crime and delinquency, offenders and victims, including the measurements and detection of crime, legislation and the practice of criminal law, and law enforcement, judicial and correctional systems.”

This is one of the excellent and noticeably broad-spectrum explanations of criminology. Same is in the minds of the originators of the proposed Institute of Criminology, Research and Criminal Justice in Pakistan. However, for an academic and historical interest I would like to reproduce the more famous and classical definition of criminology, which was given by a remarkable celebrity in the field of criminology, Edwin H Sutherland, who says, criminology is

*“The study of making of laws, the breaking of laws and reactions to the breaking of law”**

* In comparison to the classical definition of criminology by Sutherland I would like to reproduce the definition given by the jury of distinguished criminologists who decide the nominations for 'The Stockholm Prize for Criminology'. The jury agreed on the following definition of criminology:

“Criminology is the integrated, multidisciplinary study of the causes, prediction, and control of crime and other harmful behaviour constituting a breach of societal norms at a local, national, or international level. Criminology is guided by a commitment to human rights, democracy and equality”

The Jury for this outstanding award has further elaborated the criminological study which includes but is not limited to the following: -

- (a) The character of crime and other harmful behaviour that breaches societal norms such as its extent and the nature of variations in the distribution of such behaviour.
- (b) The causes of crime and other harmful behaviour that breaches societal norms, as well as of law-abiding behaviour, from the individual to the structural levels.
- (c) The politics of crime control including processes of criminalization, decriminalization, and other political processes related to punishment, treatment and other measures associated with the prevention of crime and responses to crime and other harmful behaviour that breaches societal norms.
- (d) The criminal justice system, including the work of policing, prosecution, defense, courts, prison, community supervision, other correctional efforts, and alternatives to criminal justice.
- (e) Other societal institutions, groups, processes, and programmes that work with crime-related questions, including the prevention of crime and the prevention of injustice.
- (f) Victimology, including the study of victimization processes and societal efforts to provide reconciliation, redress and assistance to the victims of crime and of other harmful behaviour.

(The Criminologists, Sept/Oct, 2006)

For an academic interest about the new version and explanation of this old definition, the reader is advised to study Prof Gary La Free's scholarly discourse on 'Criminology and Democracy' appeared in '*the Criminologist*' (January/February, 2003), who has built his hypothesis on the bases of this classical definition of Sutherland, and has given a new and wonderful dimension to its modern application by identifying strong links between criminology and democratic institutions. Prof. Gary La Free, a well-known writer, ex-president of the American Society of Criminology and the Founder-Director of National Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), is of the view that there exists a strong link between criminology and democracy and for criminology to flourish and prosper as a social science requires democratic societies and the openness provided by democratic institutions. The most valid and trustworthy data on crime and criminal justice reactions to crime and the first-hand criminology researches are produced only by the democratic societies. (Gary La Free, 2003).

Almost every reputed seat of knowledge in the modern world, whether college or university, offers from masters and M Phil to doctorate and post-doctorate degrees in criminology and its various branches. Some outstanding universities, for example, Oxford, Cambridge and Tuebingen and many others have their separate Institutes of Criminology. The Jerry Lee Centre of Criminology situated in the first University of the USA, the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia has earned a widely reputed name in the field of criminology and criminological research and training. The Australian Institute of Criminology is being established under an Act of the Government, the Criminological Research Act 1971, which is now one of the leading institutes in the world, producing copious literature, studies and research of enormous insight every year on the subjects related to criminology. Interestingly, the Australian Institute of Criminology is working under the Government of Australia and its JV Barry Library is the most comprehensive library on the said subject, having 25,000 books and 1440 serial titles on criminology. ([Http://www.aic.gov.au/](http://www.aic.gov.au/))

The developed free world has the right of genuine pride in making criminology a well-defined, research-based, meaningful and an independent academic discipline in the family of social and clinical sciences. The profuse literature on a single issue of criminological interest clearly shows the commitment of world criminologists in making sense of 'what has gone

wrong' with human beings and 'what works' as a timely, prompt and proper corrective reaction to the behavior under question. All these individual and collective academic endeavours have made criminology one of the most respected, noble, scientific and rewarding disciplines for theoreticians, researchers, practitioners, social workers and the people of law-enforcement agencies and criminal justice systems in the developed world. Consequently, a wide range of public policies is influenced by the writings and opinions of the brains in the field of criminology. Prof. Lawrence Sherman's works can be quoted as an example in this respect.

Articulating Criminological Mind

Every living, sensitive and conscious human being whose mind is alert and whose heart palpitates with the surrounding happenings, thinks and feels about what went wrong with us, what fault lies with the system and how to respond to these unpleasant events. At first he comes across an extraordinary or unusual incidence, for example, a roadblock, a news of a house burglary, a cold-blooded murder, a police encounter with dacoits, a robbery in a superstore, a child abuse by a teacher, a financial fraud in a multinational company and so on. This 'conflict with law' situation disturbs his mind and soul and he starts thinking to discover; who were responsible for these happenings; how did it happen; why it could not be averted; how one could help control or minimize the losses; do we have proper controlling agencies for this; did they respond well; who will react and agitate afterward; what will happen to the victims and affectees; how the offenders will be treated; will the offenders do the same when they will come back to the society; do such happenings occur in other places, and how they are taken notice of, and many more such questions ruffle him inside and compel him to express his feelings in one way or the other. This is the inborn 'criminological mind' in every human being. Criminology does nothing but articulates such mind academically. The queries and thoughts are given a sound shape, an empirically tested form, and an articulated version in a proper manner by the discipline of criminology, which could be shared with others and debated by intellectuals. (Figure-I)

Criminology works as a facilitator and provides a mechanism for consensus and compromise for a variety of different angles of the 'Criminological mind'. Today, the criminologists don't fight on the validity of one or the other theory or the adoption of this or that methodology as they used to do in the past. This change and evolution didn't occur due to mere courtesy but due to the fact that the 'Criminological mind' gained sophistication and refinement with the passage of time and with the maturity of criminology as a well-established social science. Consequently, despite its dealing with crime and criminals, criminology is one of the most sober, courteous, conscious, refined and facilitating profession and discipline in the ranks of its sister social sciences. Criminology is the greatest catalyst and facilitator in developing the inherent 'Criminological mind' of all sensible people into a scientific and academic mind. Man is said to be a social animal,

But to me, man is by birth a social scientist and every human being is a born criminologist. How beautifully this whole discussion is summarized by Prof.John E. Conklin in a single sentence when he observes,

“Criminology is a discipline that gathers and analyzes empirical data in order to explain violations of the criminal law and societal reactions to those violations.”

Criminological Mind

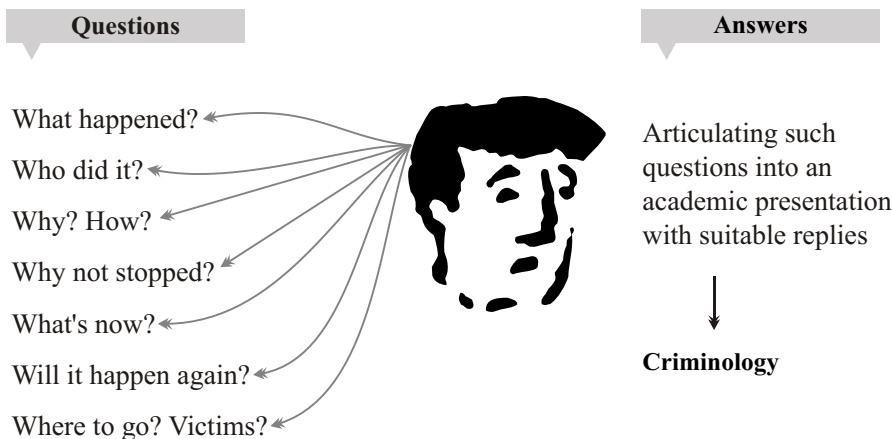


Figure - I

Expansion of Criminology and Criminological Research

In contrast to our intellectual poverty and deprivation in the field of criminology and associated scientific research in Pakistan, we are compelled to appreciate criminology as a comparatively more open discipline than other social sciences to adopt and implement new approaches being practiced in other parts of the developed world. In an essay in the official newsletter of the American Society of Criminology, '*The Criminologist*' (July/August, 2006) Shawn Bushway and David Weisburd of the University of Maryland observe,

"In a recent edited book on quantitative criminology (Bushway and Weisburd 2005), we demonstrate that criminologists have not only drawn on sophisticated and cutting edge approaches from other fields, they have also given significant attention to the ways such approaches must be adapted to fit criminology problems".

This means that criminology has now come of age and the level of maturity which it has attained is so self-sustained and highly enriched that it has now become a complementary and contributing discipline to other social sciences as well. In the initial stages of its development, criminology was a 'parasite' on law, psychology and sociology, but soon it went out of the cocoon-triangle and started its own independent life (Figure. II). Same is the view of the above quoted writers who, while explaining the creative contributions of criminology, observe that,

"Among the disciplines tracked in a recent survey of social science research methods, criminology is the only field to show a marked increase in the use of experimental designs over the last 40 years (Boruch et al.2002) Moreover, there are now examples, such as the trajectory models introduced by Nagin and Land, of innovative methods developed specifically for quantitative criminology being exported to other fields."

Birth of Criminology

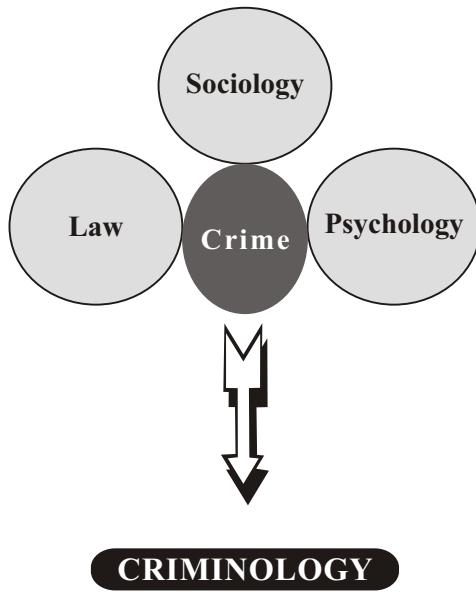


Figure - II

Criminological research has a simple definition by the Australian Criminology Research Act, 1971 which defines it as,

“any research in connection with: (a) the causes, correction and prevention of criminal behaviour; and (b) any related matter.”

Despite this simple and brief definition, criminological research is one of the most difficult, time-consuming and energy-demanding exercise which is severely amenable to a plethora of social variables and is an evidence-based Empirical process vis-à-vis the researches in other fields. It is continuously being evolved and like a positive symbiosis of intellectual interaction and academic intercourse, the criminologists never skip an opportunity of bringing new methodologies and techniques to be adopted and adapted in the scope of their research obligations. This positively expanding, reconciling and absorbing capacity of criminology is being hinted by the above writers as,

"We also think that criminology departments need to be more open to hiring explicitly methodological researchers. Sociology departments, which admittedly tend to be larger, have hired statisticians We believe that the over all quality of both training and research would improve if criminology departments more aggressively recruited methodologists who have an interest in studying crime and the criminal justice system. Moreover, explicitly methodological researchers could improve the quality of our annual meeting and create more dialogue about appropriate methods of criminology.....The issue is whether as a field, we have the necessary infrastructure in place to make sure that we will continue to apply the best possible approaches to the questions of interest in criminology and criminal justice.....we advocate a renewed attempt to focus greater attention on research methods and statistics in criminology. We think that such a focus is critical to advancing our discipline as a social science."

(Shawn Bushway and Weisburd, 2005)

All this discussion reminds us the 'inherently interdisciplinary' nature of criminology which is now reflected in the integrated theories and is a prompt response to the insularity of criminology where the specific and specialized training in criminology put a risk of isolation of criminology from the disciplines from which it sprang. The criminologists are aware of the situation and sometimes advise us to,

"Make a regular practice of academic thievery by keeping our eyes on sister disciplines to see what ideas would be useful to take for ourselves----I believe that one of the best ways to find new insights that will keep build our field is for criminologists to steal ideas from these fields and bring them back to the rest of us. I am going to suggest that we should balance our thievery with charity, by giving our own riches away to other fields wherever we have the chance "

(D. Wayne Osgood, 1998)

This interaction between criminology and other social sciences, sometimes creates a situation of 'intellectual leg-pulling' in the academic arena. Savelberg and Sampson (2002) put it,

"Sociologists worry that sociology and criminology are becoming isolated from each other."

Similar is the case of biology and psychology, which are vying with sociology for prominence in criminology. But all this is a healthy competition and is rewarding for these other fields also, as Steven Barkan has rightly observed,

"These fields enliven the discipline and have forced sociology [and of course, other sciences too] to sharpen its theoretical and empirical focus."

(Steven E. Barkan 2006)

Criminology learns from history and has a history of its own—the history of crimes, the history of governments and the societal responses to crime and the ultimate outcome of human behavioural aberrations and corrections proposed by the authority of the time. Criminology not only learns from history but also gives enough to the annals of history for future consumption and guidance. Steven Barkan, after giving a few past examples of tumultuous crime waves in the United States, draws his conclusion as,

"This brief history reminds us that crime has always been considered a serious problem. This concern helps drive policy decisions about crime and criminal justice."

(Steven E. Barkan 2006)

Moreover, a number of complex set of factors have clearly triggered a dialogue between religion and criminology. Religion, with its ethical and compassionate principles has seen a reemergence on the international criminological agenda and many policy-makers are trying to re-discover the role and extent of religion in certain rehabilitation programmes, restorative justice movement and adult recidivism. The potential for criminology to learn from religious insights is now more vehemently emphasised with an honest suggestion that such an effective dialogue should truly inform and advance each discipline.

"Policy makers have everything to gain from fostering a dialogue between criminology and religion/spirituality provided the dialogue

addresses the fullness of what it means to be human to be authentic, therefore, the religioncriminology dialogue must address each level of inquiry that humanity poses about the criminal justice system: what is it; is it true; is it good; and is it loving. ”

(Thomas P. O' Connor, Jeff Duncan and Frank Quillard, 2006)

Much has been said about the mutual contributions and interdependence of major social sciences and criminology but the latest interaction of economics and criminology has caused immense interest in the circles of academics and policy-makers. The theoretical application of economic models to criminology and the costs and benefits analysis of crime and criminal justice intervention by criminology is the kind of collaboration where both the disciplines can benefit from each other.(Shawn Bushway and Peter Reuter, 2005) And who doesn't know the contributions of James Q. Wilson, a political scientist, to the field of criminology.

I have tried to make a diagrammatic presentation of this academic symbiosis of criminology and its burgeoning and contracting co-existence with other social sciences (Figure. III)

Symbiotic Interaction of Criminology with other Social Sciences



(Figure. III)

Do We Really Need Criminology as an Academic Subject?

In view of the above situation at the global level, one can rightly, positively and honestly demand the establishment of an Institute of Criminology and Criminological Research which should offer a masters degree (i.e;MSc Criminology) with a full two-year course based on a scientifically and rationally devised curriculum in the light of modern developments in criminology, and with a special reference to the social institutions and criminal justice system of the country. The Institute will have the greatest responsibility of doing scientific and evidence-based researches into the crimes of our country, which have never been addressed academically and analytically. The university or the government which takes the initiative to establish and affiliate such institute, will take the first banner and pioneering prize of introducing a new, purpose-oriented and modern subject to her academic credit and horizon. It will not be a placid and dry bookish innovation but a creation of interest, liveliness, subtleties, and an ennobling contribution and service to humanity. The knowledge of criminology adds to a better understanding of normal and abnormal behavior of an individual and group in the society. It makes one conscious, considerate, cooperative and more humane than any other abstract and physical sciences. It brings one closer to humanity and triggers a wonderful thought-process in identifying the root causes of crime and deviance in any given society. It makes one a law-abiding and knowledge-seeking citizen of the country.

Lamentably, we don't have any such institute, nor do we have any concerted efforts in this direction. Don't we need any modern education and a better and rational understanding of our criminal processes? Of course, we do. The reader will definitely be astonished by the fact that not a single research has been done on the country-wide agitation on the issue of blasphemous cartoons and its underlying reasons in the months of February and March, 2006, where property worth millions of dollars was destroyed, put on fire and looted in almost all major cities of the country, besides loss of dozen of precious human lives. Don't we need to enquire into the extent, severity and magnitude of intermittent bomb blasts and suicidal attacks on public processions and law-enforcement personnel, in almost all big cities and especially in the areas adjacent to the tribal territories of the country? Should we not know how many children are sexually molested before they

are killed? Is it not required and suggested to evaluate the observable impacts of a newly promulgated law on putting an end to the discrimination against women and minorities? Should we not agree to the point that the statistics on crime are compiled by the police which itself is a party to the whole process, and should we not critically examine it for the sake of a true picture of the law and order situation around us? Should one not peep into the bewildering fact that despite high percentage of arrest, few are sentenced and more are acquitted on grounds of legal lacunae, investigation loopholes and technical mistakes? Many more pricking and dejecting questions strike the minds of sensitive and sensible academicians. If you too agree that we should know the reasonably true answers to all such questions, you in a way are supporting our idea that we must develop expertise and professionalism in looking for the right answers. It is now high time that we must embark upon the idea of an Institute of Criminology and Criminological Research with a view to produce a whole lot of committed, creative and visionary researchers in the field of criminology in our country.

We do have articles and statements in our daily newspapers or talks on various TV-channels on all such issues as mentioned above, but all these observations are mostly journalistic and unprofessional in nature. Most of the books or articles on law and order are written in an unacademic fashion or with a tinge of propaganda by the vested-interests. No empirically-tested or evidence-based critical and analytical views or reviews are found in these essays and writings in our country. The simple reason for this laxity and non-professionalism is that we don't have any trained and competent people in this field. And why should we have them when we have no institute or any educational programme for them in criminological studies in any of our university.

To start with, we need a masters level programme where we should socialize, educate and train the brilliant students from the available degree holders of BA (preferably having sociology, or law in their graduate studies) or LLB. A two year academic session will provide us with a number of young and fresh minds who can then render unbelievable services in promoting the cause of the institute and advancement of criminology and criminological research as an academic career in their life. An honest facilitation, a kind appreciation and a real support is needed for this purpose, both by individuals, and institutions, and particularly by the people who are engaged in promotion of higher education, enforcement of law or dispensation of justice. Their advice and support will not go unnoticed and unrealized.

There are certain 'allegations' and 'criticism' on criminology for being a 'hotchpotch subject', or a discipline of ambiguous and inconsistent approaches and methodologies. These critics ignore the developmental stages of any new subject in the world. In old civilizations, only the dictates of a king or the teachings of a religion were regarded sufficient and as a complete code of life, but today we have numerable subjects and disciplines. Will you believe that at the present, we have about 300 journals on crimes, criminology and criminal justice____ only in the English language? This shows how far criminology has gone in its development during the last one hundred years. Many of us know that there used to be a single village doctor for all practical purposes, but now we find more than a dozen of specialized doctors for the different parts of the human eye. People don't go only to a general practitioner or an ophthalmologist but they enquire whether the doctor is famous for treating retinal detachment, squint operation, cataract or vitreous intervention and so on. Moreover, these 'critics' further ignore the controversies in other fields like Political Science, Religion or Economics. Do we have a uniform definition of democracy? Is there any consensus on a unitary or federal form of government? Has any religion brought peace to the world at any stage of human existence? Had poverty been alleviated by Marxist-Leninist theories in the then USSR or former socialist states of Eastern Europe? Is man happy today with market-economy and unlimited free-speech? So if there are conflicting views in every field of knowledge, then criminology can't be blamed unnecessarily at these developmental stages, and we should be patient enough to wait for a proper time and evaluation in future. Here I would like to quote the last words of Sir Leon Radzinowicz while he was giving a speech to intellectual celebrities at Cambridge on his ninetieth birthday (24 September, 1996). These are also the last paragraph of his marvelous book *Adventures in Criminology*. He said,

"Friends, I wish you well in all your endeavours. Face with courage the inevitable disappointments, and continue, through your teaching and research, to dispel the heavy clouds of opportunism, prejudice and oversimplification."

(Sir Leon Radzinowicz, 1999)

Devising Curriculum

This is the initial sketch for the curriculum which I visualized while I was sitting in a panel session of *Justice for All* conference held on the eve of the 50th Anniversary of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. I sent this imaginary outline to an American Professor Mr. James F. Albrecht who studied it and regarded it a great idea. He gave me his honest suggestions, recommendations and some changes in the proposed curriculum. His views were of great help and encouragement to me. I also sought the advice of Prof. Curtis Clarke, who works at the University of Athabasca, Canada and requested him to critically evaluate the proposed scheme and advise us of any workable amendments. He was kind enough in this respect and we owe great gratitude to his scholarly contribution and suggestions. In another development, I was lucky to meet Prof Gorazd Mesko in the conference of the European Society of Criminology in Germany, who was the chairperson of a workshop for an MA and PhD curriculum of criminology. He had spent a lot of time and energy in devising a curriculum for Slovenia. Prof. Mesko has now presented it as a model for other European countries after doing enormous research and synthesis. According to him he consulted two top UK and ten top US universities for evaluation and critical analysis of his devised curriculum. He was overburdened and overloaded with suggestions, amendments, acceptance, rejection, applauses and of course, with jokes and satire from his friends across the world. When I looked into his MA-Programme, I felt relieved that mine is by no means less worthy than his proposal. He appreciated my views on the underlying idea of devising a profession-oriented curriculum. He promised me to inspect and evaluate my scheme of subjects which he later on did after I sent him the details of our curriculum. Prof. Mesko provided us a three-page outline of his proposed curriculum for MA and PhD Programme under the topic of 'Reflection on European Standards in Criminology, Criminal Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety/Security Studies'. His proposed scheme for MA is reproduced at Annex E.

I also took advantage of this opportunity and discussed the same with Dr. Dilip K. Das, President of the International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) and Professor of Criminology in Grambling State University, USA who had also come to this conference. He gave me his suggestions, mostly about bridging the gap between researchers and practitioners and between

theory and practice. [It is also of an academic interest that most scholars are skeptical about the 'bridging' of this gap between the practitioners and theoreticians. Perhaps both are not happy with the way they do things. It should be treated as a parenthesis]. Mr. Marc Coaster, a young criminologist of the Tuebingen University and a friend of mine, also very kindly provided me the feedback of a group of expert criminologists in Germany to whom he presented my proposal. Mr. Marc Coaster is currently engaged vigorously in Tuebingen in devising the curriculum as a separate subject.

In fact, criminology remained overlapped by psychology, sociology and law for the past few decades. Now as an emerging field of voluminous research with independent identity, criminologists have started devising their own curriculum, which is now independent of the other departments of social sciences. I think the first great leap forward was the establishment of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge in 1960-61. This doesn't mean that we are unaware of the other significant but small-scale developments like the School of Criminology at Berkley or University of Melbourne Department of Criminology in the 1950s, and so many other sporadic adventures throughout the world. If one is interested in a complete story of an initial foundation of criminology as an independent discipline in a country like Australia, one may read and enjoy a wonderful and historical account '*The ABC of Criminology*' by Mark Finnaane, published in the *British Journal of Criminology* volume 46, number 3 May 2006. Perhaps every new initiator has to undergo the same processes, though with a different level of exertion, intensity and interest.

I also discussed the possibility of an academic interaction with a representative from Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Bombay, India. It was to my astonishment that India adopted criminology as an integral part of social sciences, though not as a separate subject, back in 1952. Astonishingly, when India was holding her '30th All India Criminology Conference', in Calcutta in February 2007, we in Pakistan were looking for some universities and asking government officials to initiate, recognize and affiliate a programme of MSc criminology as a separate social science. And, of course, demanding them to take effective steps towards establishing such Institute on the pattern of other modern institutes. For a brief account of the development of criminology as a social science in USA and UK, the reader may consult and read the first few pages of *Criminology* by Stephen Jones, 3rd edition 2005, Oxford University Press, though we have now separate books on the history and development of criminology. The most interested readers are invited to

read David Garland's excellent chapter on 'Of Crimes and Criminals, the Development of Criminology in Britain' (Chapter1) in *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology* which is one of the most eloquent, most comprehensive and most scholarly historical account of the development of criminology in the modern world. This wonderful treatise provides the reader that when, how and why modern criminology became a 'composite, eclectic and multi disciplinary enterprise'.

'If the emergence of a criminological discipline was the coming together of traditions of inquiry that had once been more distinct, it was also, and more immediately, the achievement of a few key individuals, backed by an alliance of interested organizations. These discipline-builders had to struggle with all sorts of resistance, but their decisive advantage was that they acted in a context in which government ministers and officials had become receptive to the idea that policy-making could be enhanced by the availability of systematic research and trained expertise. The shrewd political skills and institution-building energies of Leon Radzinowicz were particularly important (not least in persuading the Wolfson Foundation to fund the British discipline's first chair and provide the Cambridge Institute with the resources to become one of the world's leading centers of criminological work), as was the influential teaching of Hermann Mannheim and the proselytizing work that he and the other ISTD [Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, establish in 1932] members conducted in academic and practical circles. Similarly, the impressive body of research publications produced by these authors and others, such as Burt, Bowlby, Grunhut, Sprott, Mays and Ferguson, created a strong case for the value of criminology as an academic subject.....By the 1960s, then, one could say with confidence that a discipline of criminology had come into existence in Great Britain.'

(David Garland, 2002)

China has also made some recent but enviable advancement in the field of criminology. In the 14th IPES Annual Meeting, hosted by Dubai police in April 2007, Jiamming Mei, an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminology, Chinese People's Public Security University, said,

"For research about Chinese police and policing, some scholars had kept their eyes closed on this topic for many years, but in the past decade, there has been a growing interest in the study of crime in China".

Prof. Jiamming Mei promised to provide me information about the various courses and subjects taught in their graduate and undergraduate study of criminology. Later on, he sent me one of his published articles, which is a comprehensive account on the introduction and development of criminology in China. Turkey is another example where the security studies and criminology has been given enough consideration in their police training courses. At a dinner at Dubai Police-IPES meeting, I was discussing matters of mutual interest with a group of few scholars from USA and Sweden that suddenly Prof. Dr. Gary Cordner of the Eastern Kentucky University exclaimed with extreme curiosity that, 'he does not simply understand why Turkish Police have sent one hundred of their police officers for Ph.D courses in criminology to different US universities'. 'I could not simply comprehend the reasons for this large number of doctorate scholars in the Turkish National Police'. Many may not be aware but I know from some of my friends in the Turkish National Police that they want a police force which does not use only weapons but also brains and which knows how to deal with the crime problem in an academic and scientific way. Hopefully, these cop-cum-scholars will add to the security studies and criminological research of their country in the near future.

It is narrated on the authority of Prof. Chris Eskridge that at the present 50 universities award Ph.D degrees and 250 universities award master level programmes in criminology and criminal justice around the world. He further told that there are more than one thousand graduate/undergraduate programmes in criminology and criminal justice education offered in various schools and colleges only in the USA, however which don't mean or guarantee a future career in criminology. This number is expanding and though it is a relatively small number, yet it is quite an impressive figure for such a nascent, ultra- sophisticated and multidisciplinary subject. However, for my country, the story goes depressing and is woven around departmental jealousies, bureaucratic bottlenecks and academic apathy. But we have to change this situation and have to work for the best we can.

Why I consulted Prof. James Albrecht, Prof. Dr.Curtis Clarke and Prof. Gorazd Mesko on the subject of designing the curriculum in my first attempt? The reason is that all of the three remarkable personalities were once field officers, what we call practitioners, but now they have opted for criminology as a career profession. Their views encompass both a practical version and an academic outlook. Their suggestions hold both a theoretical basis and research value, and a practical utility and adaptability. I owe them my profound thanks for making a possible outline of the curriculum for the people of my country. This designed programme doesn't exhaust any further advancement and reasonable changes in future. These are not the final words. This is simply what I could do honestly, individually and with all the resources and leisure time I had. This is now for the coming generations of intellectuals to develop on the foundation we laid for them. We have just proposed, just started and they could possibly take it to the heights they want.

The basic idea of having such a vast curriculum is to broaden the horizon of the students and enlarge their vision in a multi direction fashion. Crime is not a simple phenomenon. It is always a complex process. So we expect our students not to rely on one or other text book only but to carry out searching more and more reference books, journals, websites, research reports and studies wherever available to them in or outside the institute. The given subjects within the frame of main title are also not exhaustive and final. They may overlap with the sub-titles of other subjects, but no doubt that all these subjects are interconnected and inter-related in the vast field of main subject of criminology. Many new sub-titles may be added and many may be left to the personal efforts and 'home work study' of the students.

The more interesting will be the students' individual thesis writing, book review and their panel presentation on a variety of separate subjects. This will be of immense importance in developing a student's presentation skills, communication skills, confidence and a research-orientation for his/her practical work in the society later on. With this short explanation you may please study the given curriculum in the following pages under the topic of proposed curriculum, which will be covered and taught by a number of

committed teachers and practitioners, belonging to a wide range of disciplines and professions like social work, sociology, law, psychology, prosecution, judiciary, police, NGOs, media, intelligence, social research, statistics, and of course, criminology and criminological research. They may belong to different disciplines but they will have a common understanding about criminology, and a respect and commitment for the aims and objectives of the institute.

At the final stages of my this proposal, I received tremendous guidance from a highly remarkable criminologist from Australia, Prof Peter Grabosky who was kind enough to make certain corrections and suggested to incorporate some more relevant topics and books in the given curriculum. My heartfelt gratitude to him will never cease. I made those changes in light of his invaluable suggestions. Similar are the extremely constructive advices of another great scholar, Prof. David Weisburd whom I met in the meeting of American Society of Criminology and who has been quoted more than once in this document. The people who are engaged in the field of criminology know very well the meticulous style and profound insight of Prof. David Weisburd. I am more than grateful to him for his generous patronage.

This curriculum is designed to fit to the requirements of our educational institutions. This MA-programme is based on ten written papers and an interview/viva voce. All subjects carry equal marks (points/score). Each paper is of hundred points, thus a total of eleven hundred points. Educational institutions may ask for certain changes in the curriculum if it is required for some legal obligations. However, the main theme and main subjects will remain the same.

Proposed Curriculum of MSc Criminology**Previous Year (1st Year)****Final Year (2nd Year)**

I Basic Criminology

II Criminal Law and Procedure

III International Crimes

IV Police & Policing

V Criminological Research

I Criminal Justice System

II Investigation, Intelligence and Security Studies

III Contemporary Criminology and Policing

IV Human Rights

V Individual Research Thesis (Tutorial)

IV Viva Voce

Previous Year (1st Year) MSc Criminology**Paper-I Basic Criminology**

This paper will cover all the fundamental issues in basic criminology. The development of criminology as a social science, its history, scope and the overall contents and subjects covered by introductory criminology will be the main focus of this paper. This paper will give a general understanding of the overall contents and purpose of the study of criminology. The various kinds of criminology are to be introduced to students for providing them an overview of the broad spectrum of the discipline . These will be no more than general definitions and brief introduction. The students can later on choose any field of criminology according to their aptitude and choice as a field of research. Some of the topics included in this paper are: -

- Criminology _____ Introduction, Definition, Scope, Terminology, Development and History
- Concepts and Theories of Criminal Process
- Crime _____ Definition, Forms, Dimensions and Sources of Information
- Public Conceptions and Misconceptions of Crime
- Victim, Survivor, Victimization and Victimology
- Theories of Criminality
 - ◆ Classical and Neoclassical (Free Will, Hedonistic Calculus, Rational Choice, etc)
 - ◆ Biological (Phrenology, Atavism, Criminal Families, Somatotypes, etc)
 - ◆ Psychobiological (Chromosome Theory, Heredity, Biochemical Approach, etc)
 - ◆ Psychological (Behavioural Conditioning, Psychoanalysis, Psychopathology, etc)
 - ◆ Sociological (Social disorganization, Anomie, Subcultures, Restraint, etc)
 - ◆ Social Process (Differential Association, Social Learning, Social Control (Labeling, Social Development, Life Course Perspective, etc)

- ♦ Conflict (Radical Criminology, Peace-making Process, etc)
- ♦ Constitutive (Symbolic Interaction, etc)
- ♦ Postmodern (Chaos, Anarchy, Discourse Analysis, etc)
- Reactions to Crime
- Crime, Media and Public Opinion
- Purposes of Crime Control/ Management
- Cost of Crime
- Classical and Modern Criminology
- Developmental Criminology
- Comparative Criminology
- Environmental Criminology
- Cultural Criminology
- Global/International Criminology
- Critical Criminology
- Peace-making Criminology
- Feminist Criminology
- Green Criminology
- Clinical Criminology
- Expanding the Domain of Criminology
- Crime and Religion

Paper-II**Criminal Law and Procedure**

This paper is based on the belief that a student of criminology must acquire some basic knowledge of criminal law and the procedure adopted in a country. Crime is the violation of law and a researcher has to look for the relevant laws in case of violation. It provides the researcher the exact extent, identification and intensity of the crime. It also broadens the students' horizon on how a crime is dealt by the various Provisions, Ordinances and Acts of law of the land from time to time. Law is a different subject but some basic and necessary knowledge about criminal law is extremely important for a student of criminology. The suggested topics for this paper are somewhat similar to the course adopted for the training of the Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police in our National Police Academy and Police Colleges. In a way, our proposed topics are relatively and comparatively more extensive than the courses taught in police schools in our country: -

- Law _____ Definition, Types and Evolution
- Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) _____ Selected Sections
- Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) _____ Selected Sections.
- Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) Act
- Customs Act
- Control of Narcotics Substance Act (CNSA)
- Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO)
- National Accountability Bureau (NAB) Ordinance
- Hudood (Prohibition) Laws _____ Recent Amendments
- Arms Ordinance
- Extradition Act
- Evidence Act (Qanoon-i-Shahadat) _____ Selected Articles
- Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR)
- Laws Related to Maintenance of Public Order
- Laws Related to Anti-Terrorism
- Laws/Draft Proposals for Child Protection
- Laws Related to Human Smuggling/Trafficking
- Any other Relevant Law

Paper-III**International Crime**

Crime is everywhere, but local crime is mostly noticed and debated, whereas few may appreciate the severity and permeation of crimes across borders. A student is required to appreciate and evaluate the larger and wider context in which the crime markets operate and to understand how the theories and crime control policies interact with them in a broader area of inter-play. The nature, extent and dimensions of such crimes and the response of states and organizations, both individually and collectively will be the main area of interest in this paper.

- International/Transnational Crimes _____ Introduction, Historical Overview and Measuring
- Terrorism
 - ◆ Definition
 - ◆ Classification
 - ◆ Motivation
 - ◆ Methods
 - ◆ Present Debate
 - ◆ National and International Response
- The War on Terror
- Human-Trafficking _____ Extent, Implications, Routes, Response
- Drugs _____ Trafficking, Production and Consumption
- The War on Drugs
- Money-Laundering
- Economic Crimes and Identity Theft
- Cyber - Crimes
- Bio Crimes
- Organized Crimes
- White-Collar Crimes
- Hate Crimes
- Environmental Crimes
- Sexual Offences
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD)

- International Instruments on Cooperation in Responding to Transnational Crime
- International Cooperation in Policing
- Adjudicating International Crimes
- The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
- European Law Enforcement Organization (EUROPOL)
- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- International Cooperation in Crime Matters.
- Contributions by UNODC

Paper-IV**Police and Policing**

Students intending to join the law enforcement agencies or those interested in research in the relevant field must know the normal functions, role, structure, administration and culture of police in any democratic society. The students should be aware of the routine working of police as well as of the required standards of efficiency by the police. A student should also know about the practical bottlenecks faced by a police officer during the discharge of official duties. This paper will be of great interest to the students as far as the gap between theory and practice is concerned. Following will be the central topics of this paper: -

- Police ___ Introduction, History, Style, Culture and Development
- Police Act 1861 and Police Order 2002 (Pakistan)
- Police Functions:-
 - ◆ Traditional Goals
 - ◆ Administrative Services
 - ◆ Field Services
 - ◆ Specialized Duties
 - ◆ Rural Policing
 - ◆ Urban Policing
 - ◆ Plural Policing
- Departmental Issues:-
 - ◆ Recruitment
 - ◆ Selection
 - ◆ Training
 - ◆ Professionalism
 - ◆ Use of Force
 - ◆ Conduct
 - ◆ Ethics
 - ◆ Integrity
 - ◆ Image of Police
 - ◆ Reward and Punishment

- Police Accountability
- Police Leadership
- Emotional Survivors for Police/Problems of Burn-out
- Police Administration
- The Role of Police in a Democratic Society
- The Enhanced Role of the Police after 9/11
- Diversity, Multiculturalism and Policing-Outreach Programmes
- Private Police/Security
- Selected Modern Policing
 - ◆ USA, UK, Canada, Japan, Australia, Turkey, India
- Policing in Scandinavian Countries _ Selected Cases
- Policing in African Countries _ Selected Cases
- Policing in the Arab World _ Selected Cases

Paper-V**Criminological Research**

Criminological Research is the real test for a student of criminology to flex his intellectual muscles and put abstract things into reality. Whatever is being taught in the theoretical and applied portion of criminology and policing will be the subject of research for all qualified students later on in their career. To be fully equipped with the skills, tools and techniques of research, the students must undergo an extensive study of all such requirements of research. A student should know what method of research he should adopt and how to carry out a research in the field. More important is that a student should be aware of the suitability, practicability, pitfalls and limitations of a selected research methodology. Without being capable of doing research programme, mere bookish and theoretical studies of criminology will be of little use, both for a theoretician and a practitioner. We want to create people with analytical minds and creative approaches. In fact, these researches will then be used and consulted by people involved in the processes of decision-making and seeking alternative policy programmes. Many local and national strategies will be based on such evaluated researches in future. Students will be advised to take full and honest interest in learning and developing research knowledge and skills. Following topics will be covered in this paper: -

- Research
 - ◆ Meaning
 - ◆ Development
 - ◆ Theory and Concept
 - ◆ Types
 - ◆ Methodologist
 - ◆ Strategies
- Evaluation and Analysis of Different Kinds of Research
- Critique on Various Methodologies
- Researches by Practitioners _____ Validity and Usefulness
- Constraints, Opportunities and Challenges to Research
- Selected Case Studies
- Research Ethics

- Crime-Survey
- Victim-Survey
- COMPSTAT
- Crime Mapping and Analysis
- Meta-Analysis
- Fabricating Data _____ A Serious Issue
- Statistics

Paper-VI

Criminal Justice System

The many purposes of crime management policies are addressed through a complex network of decisions made by people who work in criminal justice agencies. It is said that criminal justice is a large package, a forest with many trees. All parts are interrelated, interdependent and affecting the decisions and working of each other. To understand this complex, multifaceted and interrelated whole, the students are required to fully understand every tree in this forest, which is very fascinating in its own right. This is a vast subject but some elementary topics will be covered in this paper like: -

- Criminal Justice System _____ Introduction and Evolution
 - Development of Comparative Criminal Justice System (UK, USA, Canada)
 - Structure and Functions of: -
 - ◆ Courts
 - ◆ Prison
 - ◆ Probation
 - ◆ Parole
 - ◆ Prosecution
 - Critical Stages in the CJS
 - Evolution and Evaluation of Correction System
 - Rehabilitation and Re-integration Programmes
 - Rule of Law and Judicial Review
 - Death-Penalty _____ Issues and Effects
 - Reform Processes in CJS in Pakistan _____ Access to Justice Programme
 - Juvenile Justice System _____ A Comparative Study
 - Special Courts
 - Public Policy
 - Selected Acts, Ordinances and Rules relating to the various branches of CJS

Paper-VII Investigation, Intelligence and Security Studies

The students may have a mental bent and aptitude for intelligence and security studies. This is a very vast field, both of intellectual and practical activities. A student with basic and core knowledge of investigation, intelligence and security activities will find it easier to adjust in a future practical programme. A researcher will be aware of the technicalities, procedures and shortcomings of all such processes and activities while doing research on matters relating to these fields. We don't say that it will be a comprehensive study of these fields as they are very vast, specialized and of course, secretive and inaccessible to an outsider. However, a student of criminology must have a preliminary know-how of these interconnected fields, which provide enormous raw materials for decision-making, policy-options and future research. Following are some of the major areas of this paper:-

- Investigation
 - ◆ Definition
 - ◆ Process
 - ◆ Investigative Responsibilities
- Registration of Complaints
- First Information Report (FIR) and Stages of Investigation
- Compilation of Criminal Statistics and Related Issues
- Criminalistics
 - ◆ Collection of Evidence
 - ◆ Old and Modern Scientific Techniques
- Investigation of Financial Crimes, Cyber-Crimes and Crimes against Persons
- Role of Forensic Sciences and Clinical Criminology
- Interviewing and Interrogation
- Intelligence
 - ◆ Definition
 - ◆ Methods of Collection
 - ◆ Challenges
- Role, Structure and Functions of Intelligence Agencies
- Security Activities _____ Business, Private, Non-State, etc,
- Knowledge-based Management of Investigation

Paper-VIII Contemporary Criminology and Policing

Criminology is an emerging field and is flooded with a variety of theories, researches and practical crime management approaches day in and day out. Crime keeps on changing its pattern and location, so the response to crime is also on the run. Different societies adopt different strategies and sometimes one successful programme in one part of the world turns out to be a failure in another country. One police organization will achieve the highest rate of success by one approach whereas another police organization will reach the same level of achievement through another strategy. The validity and veracity of one approach may thus become an interesting moot point for intellectuals and policy-makers. New patterns of crime will compel the practitioners on adoption of new strategies and planning, and the theoreticians on the re-evaluation of the existing theories and coming up with new models. In view of this continuously changing scenario, a student is required to keep himself abreast of the best practices of law-enforcement agencies in different societies and the present and upcoming debates in the rapidly expanding field of criminology. It is a rapidly growing subject and more topics may be added to this list and many may be deleted or amended. Pertinently, most of the topics in this paper are sometimes very controversial, debatable and full of intensive academic dialogue. For better, fresh and fruitful information, my suggestion is to have a constant contact with the international organizations and societies, and have a first hand knowledge of their conferences, seminars, symposium, annual meetings and publications. However, the following topics should be of immense interest to the students at the moment: -

- Modern Concepts, Studies and Controversies in Contemporary Criminology and Policing:-
 - ◆ Community Policing
 - ◆ Restorative Justice
 - ◆ Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
 - ◆ Community Prosecution
 - ◆ Offender-Reintegration and Rehabilitation
 - ◆ Situational Crime Prevention
 - ◆ Integrated Crime Reduction Strategy (ICRS)

- ◆ Policing and Urbanization____ Crime and Security
- ◆ Broken-Window Theory
- ◆ What-Works?
- ◆ Zero-Tolerance
- ◆ Policing and Information Technologies
- ◆ Crime and Postmodern Condition
- ◆ Globalization and Crime
- ◆ Gender, Crime and Violence
- ◆ Racism, Ethnicity and Crime
- ◆ Recidivism
- ◆ Community and Cost-Effective Crime Reduction Policies
- ◆ Domestic Violence and Social Disorder
- ◆ Child Abuse and Neglect
- ◆ Crime, Minority and Women
- ◆ Multidisciplinary/ Holistic Approach
- ◆ Authoritative Evidence and Crime Prevention
- ◆ Criminology____ Future and Challenges
- Contributions by the Campbell-Library Researches
- Contributions by Associations of Police-Chiefs, Criminologists, Institutes of Criminology, Police Colleges and International Societies e.g;
 - ◆ International Society of Criminology
 - ◆ American Society of Criminology
 - ◆ European Society of Criminology
 - ◆ United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI)
 - ◆ Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF)
 - ◆ HEUNI
 - ◆ International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)
 - ◆ British Society of Criminology
 - ◆ Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
 - ◆ African Criminology and Justice Association
 - ◆ Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

- ◆ Canadian Society of Criminology
- ◆ Chinese Society of Criminology
- ◆ Dutch Society of Criminology
- ◆ French Society of Criminology
- ◆ German Learned Society of Criminology (GIWK)
- ◆ Hong Kong Society of Criminology
- ◆ Indian Society of Criminology
- ◆ International Center for the Prevention of Crime
- ◆ International Society of French Speaking Criminologists
- ◆ Israeli Society of Criminology
- ◆ Italian Society of Criminology
- ◆ Mexican Society of Criminology
- ◆ Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology (NSFK)
- ◆ Spanish Society of Criminological Research
- ◆ World Society of Victimology
- ◆ National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden (BRA)
- ◆ National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA)
- ◆ Turkish Society of Criminology

Paper-IX**Human Rights**

No one can deny the importance of the study of Human Rights as a subject of interest for the students of criminology. With the rise of human consciousness and owing to the new patterns of crimes and violations of human rights, new programmes are being launched and laws formulated by local and international bodies for promoting respect for human rights and human dignity. The importance of the subject is very clear from the fact that nearly all great constitutions of the world community contain separate chapters on human rights. Moreover, most of the renowned universities offer separate master level programmes on human rights. Students with the basic knowledge on human rights can pursue their future studies in human rights. They will find it relatively easy to join international organizations, which are involved in, and working for different specialized areas of human rights. Following topics will be included in this paper: -

- Human Rights
 - ◆ Meaning and Definition
 - ◆ Historical Overview.
- Human Rights and Constitutions
 - ◆ USA, UK, China, India, Pakistan
 - ◆ Rights of the Child and Discrimination against Women and Minorities
 - ◆ Charters
 - ◆ Constitutional Landmarks
 - ◆ Regional and International Conventions
- United Nations and its various Agencies.
- Role of National and International NGOs _____ Selected Cases
- Media and Human Rights
- Peacekeeping Missions _____ Selected Cases
- Humanitarian Intervention _____ A Political Debate
- Human Rights and Police
- Human Rights Movements
- Human Rights and Religion

Paper-X Individual Research Thesis (Tutorial)

A student will write a comprehensive thesis on any given or selected topic related to the field of criminology and policing whereby a true intellect in him/her is awakened with a practical approach to problem-solution, situation-analysis, policy-evaluation, decision-making and mass-awareness. A student will exert his level best in putting the acquired and conceptual knowledge together into the crucible of assimilation, formulation and pragmatism. He/She will be guided to all available sources of knowledge, old and modern alike, throughout the period of their course in the tutorial or syndicate classes. In these tutorial classes the students should also be taught creative writing skills. Our brilliant students might be teeming with genuine and original ideas but unable to put them into meaningful words. They will be given sufficient field-trips for their observation and data collection also. The intellectual energies put into thesis will be appreciated at the final assessment of the treatise. The paper will be in written form and a formal presentation before the faculty and students will be made, debated and evaluated. This will improve a student's presentation skills also.

To give a few examples, though futuristic in nature, would be sufficient to convey the underlying idea and purpose of this exercise: -

- (i) About a dozen of bomb-blast (terrorist attacks) occurred in a short span of a few months in the Provincial Capital city of Peshawar in 2006 but no scientific investigations were carried out and no one has done any empirical research on the causes, damages and precipitating factors of such attacks, or the faults of investigations or the general public perceptions of such attacks. Similarly, a series of suicidal/bomb attacks were made on civilians and law-enforcement agencies in the city of Bannu in the years 2005-07, a district close to Afghanistan but again we have no critical or evidence-based evaluation of these attacks or the psychology and modus operandi of the terrorists. Police have no time for academic exercises and the general media people or social workers are not trained in doing research into such incidents.
- (ii) Five children a day are sexually abused in Pakistan, as per newspapers reports, but a few know that the situation is more serious than these reports and that we need a comprehensive research and a nation-wide victim survey in this respect.

- (iii) The Rehabilitative Police Model of Japan has been grafted to Pakistan but despite three years of implementation efforts and reforms, the law and order situation has worsened than the earlier period. Why? Any explanation? Who are responsible? Were these reforms truly required and were they properly implemented? We have no survey or critical analysis of the situation. I am confident that our students will address such issues in their individual thesis/dissertation and will provide us more fresh and positive feedback _____ relevant both for domestic and international use.
- (iv) 90% of the world's drugs demand is met by Afghanistan and the adjacent tribal agencies of Pakistan, but it is next to impossible to find a valid and verified research into the causes of such large cultivation of narco-plants or about the effectiveness of our national and international interventions. Students will start their research not only in the library but will also work in the field and would practically examine things from the scene of crime.

To provide an example of the above four mentioned areas where comprehensive research is needed, I made my presentations which I call a practitioner's on-job research, in various international conferences. About the terrorist attacks in the settled districts I presented my paper in the 'Second Istanbul Conference on Democracy and Global Security' at Turkey(June 14-16, 2007). My poster on 'Child Sexual Abuse in Pakistan: Belated Response of Criminologists and the Case of Saddam Hussain' attracted greater attention from the participants of the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology at Los Angeles, USA in November 2006. About the third point, the readers may see my paper on the 'Need of Comparative Criminology and Policing in the context of India and Pakistan', which is now included in this proposal. I said much about the drug issues in the two IPES conferences in Turkey and Dubai and later on made my presentation to the Edmonton Police in Alberta, Canada and to the Norwegian police officers at Bergen, Norway. My presentation to the Norwegian investigation officers is also included in this proposal. The basic purpose of including these two papers here is to provide a simple idea to the reader what exactly we expect of our students, even much more scholarly than these papers. I must admit that these are not highly theoretical or scholarly researches; these are very simple writings but attracted much attention from the participants due to their inherent simplicity and straightforwardness. The students are expected to do excellent work after they are properly educated and trained in scientific research methodologies.

Selected research reports of these young researchers, after being thoroughly supervised and evaluated by their teachers and consultants, will be grouped together for publication which can be sent to anyone who will be interested in knowing the criminological research in this part of the globe. Students and criminologists will find it of immense interest for their reference, as these researches will be impartial, unbiased and academically written and presented. It will not be a business or consultancy enterprise. The institute will thus start adding to the literature of criminology at a very nascent stage. The teachers may also be engaged or required to do some research on a given topic of criminological interest in Pakistan, but not at the cost of imparting education at the institute.

Here I would like to give an example. Not mentioning the highly established institutes and well-financed organizations, I am really impressed by the simple working of 'The Scottish Institute for Policing Research' (SIPR), which is supported by investment from the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council and the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland. I would like to reproduce the main aims of the institute and some examples from its current research projects. These examples are also to be treated as the aim and purpose of our future scholars, though they will not be solely concerned with policing research. The main aims of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research are:

- ❖ To Undertake high quality, independent research of relevance to policing in Scotland;
- ❖ To engage in a range of knowledge exchange activities in order to strengthen the evidence base on which policing policy and practice are developed;
- ❖ To provide a single focus for policing research in Scotland in order to foster the development of national and international links with other researchers, policy makers and practitioners involved in policing research.

The activities of SIPR are organized around three thematic networks: Police-Community Relations (focusing on the relationships between police and different social, cultural and economic communities); Evidence and Investigation (focusing on the role of the police in the recovery, interpretation and effective use of intelligence and evidence in the investigation of crime);

Police Organizations, including issues of management, policy and leadership. In light of the three important networks, some specific projects are enumerated for ready reference to the overall work and contributions of the institute. Not only our future generation of criminologists but the present police officers and scholars can also contribute a lot in line of the basic theme of these projects provided they have time and interest to enter into the creative field of academic ventures. Some of the examples of the current research projects of SIPR are:

Policy-Community Relation

- ❖ How do the police best relate to groups such as young people, drug users, black people, the Muslim community, and how can the police encourage such groups to work with them, both in reporting and investigating crime?
- ❖ What are the challenges involved in policing the night-time economy in Scottish towns and cities?
- ❖ What forms of public order policing are likely to escalate or de-escalate collective conflict?

Evidence and Investigation

- ❖ How can best evidence be obtained from young eyewitnesses and other vulnerable and intimidated witnesses?
- ❖ How can investigation and forensic science be best integrated in tackling volume crime?
- ❖ What are the particular challenges of working with people with a learning disability in the construction of facial composites?

Police Organization

- ❖ What is the key factors affecting resilience and well-being in police forces?
- ❖ What is the police role in inter-and multi-agency partnerships?
- ❖ In what ways are the legal and ethical contexts of policing changing in Scotland Post-devolution? (www.sipr.ac.uk)

What Will You Do If You Have A Degree In Criminology?

Today's world is full of competition in every field of life. Some people have raised education to the level of industry and the phenomenon of 'competitive education' is putting serious questions to the intellectuals and policy-makers. Public policy-makers object to the role of social organizations and criminologists whereas the world academics are of the view that they have a role in devising and presenting such policy-options which are of public-relevance. Ignoring this debate, I have to ask some questions: Is education the only mean of livelihood? Do we study for the sake of bread and butter only? Is not knowledge a power in the hands of those who know? If you can appreciate what I want to convey, you will definitely support me in my view that education provides us with awareness, consciousness and a better understanding to live and let others live in peace and tranquility.

A doctor may be treating patients and an engineer may be drawing maps but another person may not have an aptitude for that. Do we think that a student after getting his degree in MA philosophy goes round the streets and starts telling people about the '*general will*' of Rousseau, the '*Leviathan*' of Hobbes, the '*felicity calculus*' of Bentham or the *philosopher-king* theory of Plato? Similar is the case of other students with literature and other social sciences. Even not all students of physical sciences turn into creative scientists with inventions and discoveries to their credit. An American police officer Mr. Warren J. Sonne, after getting retired from active service, not only wrote valuable books on practical investigation of cases, but has also established two companies for private investigations, providing consultancy to the people and institutions who ask their help in investigating certain crimes for a second version or impartial enquiry. There are numberless examples of the people who studied one field but they excelled in some other field later on in their professional career.

Take the example of Dr. Irvin Waller, Professor of Criminology, University of Ottawa; Founding Director General, International Centre for Prevention of Crime (1994-2000) and President, Canadian Forum for Crime Prevention. He was an economist but during his extensive studies and work in economics he suddenly explored the idea of cost-effectiveness of crime prevention policies. Due to his earnest achievements and fame he was asked by President Nelson Mandela to advise his government on Police reforms in

South Africa. He also worked for the Indian government and got an international repute in the circle of internationally known criminologists. He teaches in a University of Canada. Prof. Petter Gottschalk is a professor of information technology (IT) who teaches at the Norwegian School of Management, Oslo. He is an example of a recent convert to criminology. Applying his extensive experience and deep insight he has written many excellent papers and books, both in English and Norwegian languages on the use of information technologies in investigation and about the knowledge-based management of law-enforcement.

It shows how open and accommodative is the field of criminology to anyone who wants to utilize his abilities in another field of enormous scope and proliferation. The winners of the Stockholm's Prize for criminology in 2007 are Prof. Terrie E. Moffitt and Prof. Alfred Blumstein. The former is a psychologist and the later was once an engineer by profession. This is how criminology is rewarding its contributors; no matter they studied it in their early education or joined the ranks of researchers later in their career.

By all these examples I mean nothing but to make the students understand that if one is really interested in doing something valuable and worth mentioning in one's life, sky is the limit, and a vast range of opportunities is open to all of us. We will be lucky to avail any such opportunity during our lifetime. While I was writing my idea of establishing such an institute I received a self-explanatory e-mail from a Pakistani student in the UK, which is very interesting and reproduced here:

"Respectable Sir. Hope you will be doing good. I amfrom Pakistan and studying in UK at the moment, in connection to my area of interest "Criminology". When I was looking behind the web pages suddenly came to know that from Mardan you are a member of American Society of Criminology. With due respect I would be delighted to share with you that from the very start I am interested to join Law Enforcement Agencies in Pakistan. Many of my family people belong to Police and other Agencies. I had complete motivation and determination to excel in this field, as at the moment Pakistan is not in the state of providing good education in the area of crime prevention. I decided to go abroad and to achieve some skills that could be helpful in order to prevent and reduce crime rate and problems that our society is heading to face. To conclude up my writing I am now going to study MA

Criminology at London City University. I still don't know that would it be useful for me to be recruited in Pakistan for the concerned job or not, because I personally never heard direct recruitment in such departments without competitive examinations etc. Prospects are not clear to me in order to serve my country.

I also came to know that you are from Police Service of Pakistan, so now things might become clear to me in future aspect, my classes are scheduled from September 2006 and my family is still insisting me to change the field and to go for MBA etc but I want to help my mother land with a determination to STOP CRIME and Terrorism.

Now can you please guide me about Pakistan's policies, Objectives and Main Functions about the mentioned matter. I will also be more than happy to hear your opinion in terms of future prospects towards my career establishment after studying MA Criminology. How far would it be useful after my coming back to Pakistan with expertise in the related field?

Looking forward to your e-mail. Many thanks, Regards.”

My urgent reply was:

"Hope this finds you in the best of your health. I don't think it is a co-incidence that you wrote to a person about your interest in crime prevention and reduction through modern education and skills, who himself has been seriously thinking on how to initiate, develop and establish an institution for promotion of criminology and knowledge-based management of crimes, in a country which is marked with serious criminal processes of national and international concerns. Please don't change your subject. You are right that joining police is possible through competitive examinations but acquiring modern skills and techniques in the field of criminological research, to my mind, is far better than routine police duties. May I know your age group? I visited Turkey in May this year and now am leaving for Germany on August 22nd,

all in connection with my practical police experiences, which were of immense interest to criminologists and theoreticians. May I know what subjects are taught in the MA-Criminology Programme in your university? I appreciate your inspiration and commitment to serve your country in a field, which is terribly needed for promoting peace in its cities, villages, and streets. I hope you will find criminology an interesting subject and if you don't become a police officer, you can easily become a teacher of the police officers. Do you think it is less rewarding? Is not it a job of honour and respect? Please keep in touch and ask your family members to contact me any time if I am of any service to them."

This is one example, and a good example of the guidance that our people need, an example of the idea, which is hitting their minds since long. I have tried to identify some of the future prospects for a student of criminology, which you can see in the diagrammatic expression (Figure-IV). More and more avenues will be opened to the students who qualify this course and I am confident that their level of consciousness, awareness and understanding will take them to the right place. One should not be misled by the notion that criminology is something related to the Police officers. This is a myth, and a highly wrong notion. One of the reasons for this myth is that we don't have criminologists in our civil society. Only a few Police officers have done their LLM, MS/MA/MSc or PhD in criminology. But to my mind, not all but most of them have done their studies on foreign scholarships and that too, for adding an academic feather to their CVs and bio data, which might help them in seeking a job in some international agency after they get retired or during a long-leave. I have yet to see a peer reviewed research work of any of these Police officers who have studied criminology abroad. I may be a little cynical in this respect and I regret if I had hurt anybody's feelings but this is the ground reality we have around us in the Police Department. I may be forgiven if there is any exception to what I have said.

Another idea beneath this programme is that many middle rank police officers or aspirant candidates for police service will get benefit from an educational opportunity which they might not be able to avail in the developed world due to one or other reasons. Here I would like to reiterate the observation by the American Bar Association (ABA), which is made in relation to the standards for urban police functions:

"Police need personnel in their ranks who have the characteristics a college education seeks to foster: intellectual curiosity, analytical ability, articulateness, and a capacity to relate the events of the day to the social, political, and historical context in which they occur."

This is what exactly I want to do in my country which will create this intellectual creativity and analytical ability in a large number of population who have interest in crime and crime reduction policies. The target group will not be a few senior officers as done in the police schools and colleges. If I succeed in getting realized this programme, our crimes will be researched scientifically, properly and academically, and the institutions of criminology in the developed world will start receiving many a fresh mind from our country for higher studies in criminology. Our institute will also open an easy passage for the interested candidates from other neighboring countries who want to do some basic course at home on their way to the west for advanced studies.

Though I am indebted to all those scholars and criminologists whom I met and with whom I am in constant contact through letters and e-mail, yet Prof. Chris Eskridge is one of those luminaries whose commitment to promoting criminology all over the world is beyond our imagination. Time and again he sent me journals, books, newsletters and his essays on the concerned topics, besides his invaluable but frank suggestions and critique. I have incorporated his comments in this book and am grateful to him for quoting and sharing his ideas with my readers and friends. However, his comments clearly indicate the difference between the career-oriented education in the west and my idea of developing and producing people of intellect with no profit and loss considerations. I agree that the universities and the private sector will obviously have their own policies, but my viewpoint is more generous and an effort to provide greater peace of mind to the students by giving them a relief in terms of expenses. Despite this situational and conceptual difference in our viewpoints, I fully support the endeavours of Prof. Chris Eskridge and his mission to bring criminology and the education of criminal justice to every underdeveloped nation. I would like to quote here two paragraphs from one of his papers, and his synopsis for criminal justice education as Annexure D.

"I propose that efforts be undertaken to establish and enhance academic departments of criminal justice within the higher educational systems of the nations of this world, and particularly in the developing and transitional nations. It is my proposition that in time, this strategic plan will reduce the scope and extent of crime and corruption in this world. This proposal contains both preventative and curative elements, and among other impacts, will yield an enhanced opportunity for transitional and developing nations to secure external investment, realize increased economic stability, and eventually participate to a greater degree in the global market economy. It should be clearly indicated that many forces and factors must also be in place for these lofty end to be achieved, but I suggest that criminal justice education can play a fundamental role in enhancing social peace and improving economic prosperity in this world".

"Perhaps the most significant long-term benefit of criminal justice education is that students and faculty will conduct research that can be applied/implemented in the local communities. Master's thesis and doctoral dissertations will be written. Faculty members will write journal articles and books, and will engage in grant activities. Vast quantities of research will be undertaken. A significant body of criminal justice literature currently exists, but it is Western-based. Over time, a body of unique, locally-based criminologic knowledge will develop, and new and innovative responses designed for the distinctive qualities of those communities will be forthcoming".

The prospects of employment and jobs after doing criminology are very promising in the west these days. Similar will be the case in other countries, sooner or later. Prof. Tony Peters, the present President of the International Society of Criminology (ISC)

"Believes that as a result of new courses and the growth of the subject in general, universities and colleges are now supplying professional criminologists to occupy different positions within the justice system and at other organizations and agencies. He argues further that this involves an entirely new role for students of criminology and one that they need to be proposed for. Another big

difference compared with the past is the enormous focus on crime in media. Tony Peter points out that many criminologists are frustrated by the way that crime is presented in the media. (He was of the opinion that we must ensure that our students are prepared to play the role of experts in the media and to contribute to an improvement in the quality of the information supplied to the public.”

(Susanne Eriksson 2006)

The above concern and suggestion of the learned President of ISC reminds me of the embarrassment of a dozen of crime reporters who came to my office for an interview. I asked them what do they mean by crime when they report some incidence to be a crime. Astonishingly, they got embarrassed and none of them could simply define what crime is? When I explained to them the meaning of crime and the importance of criminology education for them, all of them expressed their enthusiasm that they would definitely join such a course, which will add to their professional competence and faculty-development. Similar is the case with the NGOs who are funded by donor agencies for making and preparing reports or situation-analysis on certain crimes and deviances e.g domestic violence, human rights violation, child labour, minority persecution, religious intolerance, drugs addiction, etc. Generally, the reports and publications of these NGOs are not properly and academically structured, and because of their ignorance of criminology and research methodologies, they produce very poor quality reports, which may suit the dictates of the donor agencies but may rarely be given a proper place in an academic fashion.

While elaborating advantage of the concern of the president of ISC, I would like to reproduce a few quotations from some basic books of criminology that the images of crimes which reach the public through the print and electronic media are grossly distorted, having bearing on the policy concern and decision making processes of the concerned authorities.

“Ericson et al. (1991) argue that news outlets do not mirror reality but construct it in terms of their own criteria and resources.....In a comprehensive analysis of crime news content, however; Ericson et al. (1991) found that 90 percent of crime stories were presented in the absence of substantiating evidence”

(Rob White and Santina Perrone, 2006)

“The media are important not only in shaping our definitions of crime and crime control, but in producing legal changes and reinforcing particular types of policing strategies..... The media thus convey a sensationalized image of crime, and a protective view of police and policing practices____ and they make unusual events in our lives. As Grabosky and Wilson (1989) comment: The most common types of crime according to official statistics, crime against property, receive relatively little media attention. By contrast, crimes of violence, which are very uncommon in actuarial terms, are accorded greater coverage.”

(Rob White and Fiona Haines, 2004)

“One Study found that TV news stories about drugs depict blacks 50 percent of the time and white 32 percent of the time, even though only 15 percent of illegal drug users in the United States are black and 70 percent are white”

(Reed 1991 Quoted in Steven E. Barkan)

“A final episode [of much attention to very uncommon crimes or even report stories of crimes that never happened as described by Kappler and colleagues, 2000] is that of 'serial killer panic of 1983-85,' when many news stories appeared about serial killers who murder people at random. A front-page article in The New York Times, called serial killing a national epidemic, accounting for roughly 20 percent, or 4000, of all the yearly U.S homicides back then (Lindsey1984). Many other news reports repeated the Time's estimate. However, a

later study put the annual number of serial killings at no more than 400 and perhaps as few as 50 (Jenkins 1988). Serial Killers do exist and must be taken seriously, but they do not appear to be quite the menace the media had us believe.”

(Kappler, Blumberg, & Potter, 2000 Quoted in Steven E. Barkan)

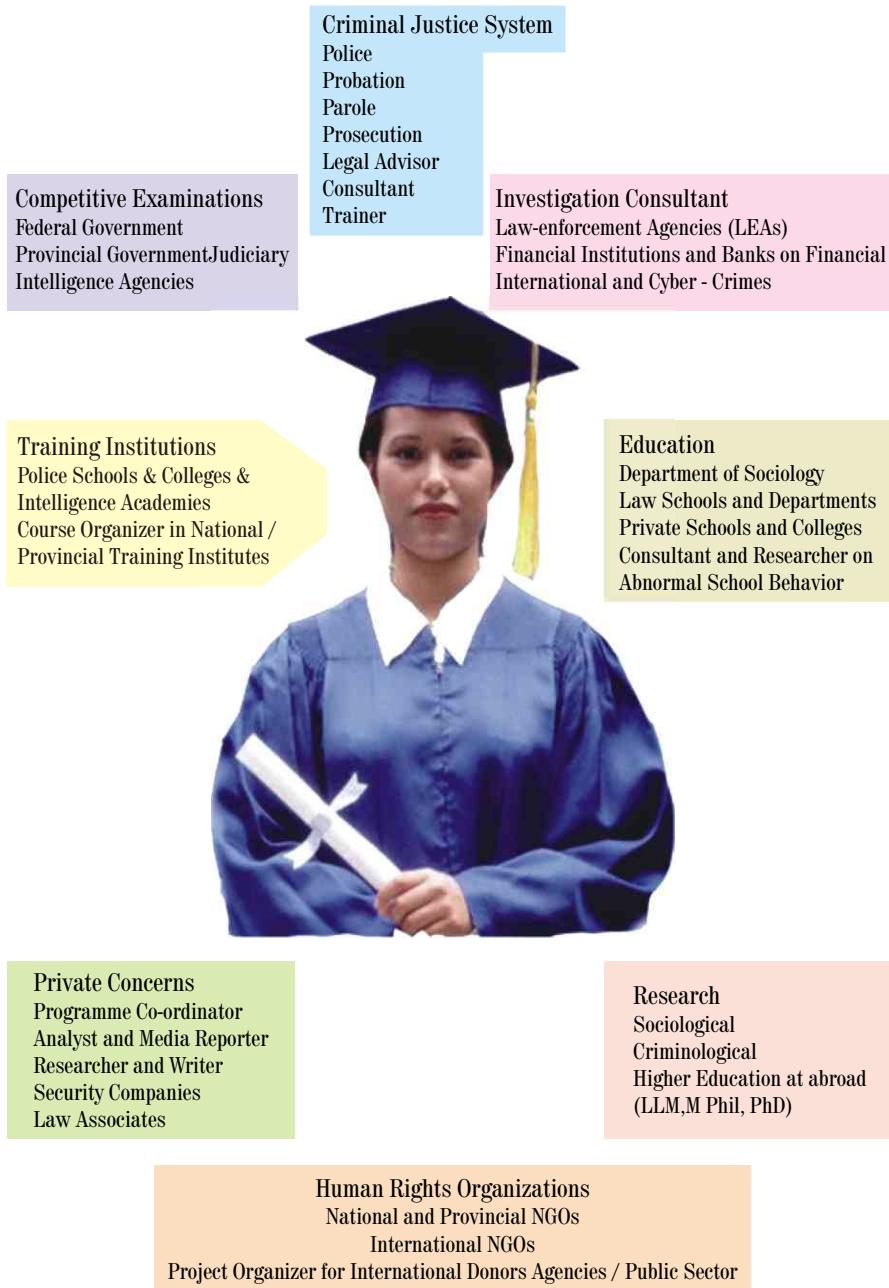
There are numerous and startling examples of distorting realities, whether wittingly or unwittingly. Such examples are generally given in the books written on the topic of crimes and media or crimes and society or crimes and public policy etc. The cold patience and long academic endurance of criminologists and researchers have unearthed such misconceptions, lies, twisted facts, fabrications, over dramatization and sensational over reporting of the least occurrences. Steven E. Barkan has quoted the uneasiness of a criminologist Mark Warr who was terribly moved on this situation and went to say,

“If I were an alien and I came to this planet and I turned on the television, I would think that most crimes were..... Violent crimes, when in fact those are the least common crimes in our society”

(Quoted in Williams 1994)

In view of the above discussion it is evident beyond any speculation that there is a wide scope of employment in almost all services sectors, ranging from pure academic exercises to practical fields of social services. As long as human deviant behaviours persist, the need of studying criminology and the search for tools and skills to correct such behaviours will always be on the top of human learning and social experimentation. Criminology will keep its advancement into all fields of life, wherever human errors and mistakes need attention and intervention.

Future Prospects M.Sc (Criminology)



(Figure - IV)

Preparing Practical Man With Knowledge

Special and due consideration will be given to the following topics in general lectures and tutorial classes with the aim and purpose of broadening the mental, academic and intellectual horizon of the students and researchers. It will instill in them a creative vision and a wide understanding of the society, culture, social institutions, religion, politics and history of the people whose deviant behaviour will be the focus of their studies within and without the institute. This special training, discussions and discourses are of paramount importance and value in almost all the renowned institutions of the modern societies. A student is generally sensitized and gradually groomed into a practical man with an in-depth knowledge of the society around, and with a study of people at work. Rarely, an academic institution goes beyond the superficial and bookish learning of the given curriculum in our post-colonial educational system. After getting their degrees, very few know what to do, how to do and in what kind of society they are roaming about. Sometimes they are sarcastically labeled as 'degree-holders' and not 'educated'. Basically, the fault lies with the unintentional omission of career-building training programmes of our educational institutions. Very few can say with authority that they were aware of the various professional options, both nationally or across internationally available to them while they were doing their graduation or masters in certain subjects. So to overcome this deficiency of our existing system, the institute will give proper attention to the following areas in the special/tutorial classes: -

1. Pakistan's Society ____ Social Institutions. Economic, Constitutional and Political Developments
2. Leadership ____ Theories, Qualities and Crisis
3. Management ____ Styles and new Approaches
4. Decision-Making, Public-Administration and Organization
5. Communication and Presentation Skills
6. Computer-Literacy, Skills and Operation
7. Public- Speaking
8. Social Interaction ____ Field Study
9. Meetings and Interviews with Academicians and Practitioners
10. Career-Building and Interest-Satisfaction
11. Group Discussion
12. Report-Writing

13. Conducting Meeting and Minutes Recording
14. Training and Training Needs Analysis (TNA).
15. Stress and Strain.
16. Policy, Planning and Strategy.
17. Problem __ Identification, Definition, Alternatives, Constraints, Solution and Feedback.
18. Briefing and De-briefing.
19. System __ Definition, Kinds, Interdependence and Fault-lines.
20. Behaviour and Attitude.
21. Orientation, Goal, Objective and Methodology
22. Performance, Efficiency and Evaluation
23. Project Designing and Implementation
24. Any other Relevant Subject

Evaluating Some Existing Programmes

It is worth mentioning that a two year criminology course was introduced by the Karachi University and University of Sindh, Jamshoro in 1996 and 1998 respectively. These programmes were discontinued for sometime due to certain reasons, but have been restarted after the meeting of the National Curriculum Revision Committee on Criminology in March 2003 whereby a revised draft of curriculum was approved by the said Committee for implementation by all the universities of the country. Despite these initial efforts, no other university adopted this programme. I don't know the reasons. However, the revised curriculum as published by the Higher Education Commission, Islamabad, to my mind, doesn't fulfill the requirements of criminology as a modern social science. My observations in this regard are as follows:

- 1) The existing master level programmes of these two universities are still under their sociology departments which is the older system and seems naïve in the modern days as criminology has become exceedingly sophisticated and attained a separate identity in the family of social sciences.
- 2) The curriculum seems to be overshadowed by a single discipline, which is contrary to the existing cosmopolitan and multidisciplinary nature of criminology.
- 3) The curriculum bears a score of two thousand points whereas a master level programme is generally of eleven hundred points in other universities of the country. This may be one of the reasons why the proposed programme has not been implemented in other parts of the country.
- 4) There is a lot of overlapping and repetition of subjects in one or other papers in different semesters. Probably the designers have proposed this curriculum separately and individually and it does not seem to be based on a comprehensive knowledge of various subjects.
- 5) Surprisingly, the curriculum is lacking in many important topics of international concerns like international crimes, and the various international agencies and their response to such crimes. Criminal

law and procedure have also not been given due importance. Many papers can be grouped into one. A re-arrangement of topics can reduce the number of papers. Moreover, the legal and practical aspects of combating crime, which is an integral part of criminological research and education, can be added and taught by more experienced people in the relevant fields.

- 6) It is an evening programme and a self-finance programme, so doesn't fulfill the idea of a missionary outlook and committed approach for promotion of criminology as an academic discipline, and of establishing an institute of criminology and criminological research, as proposed in this programme.
- 7) Moreover, the suggested books are too old to be taught in a regular master level programme; many of them may not be even traceable in the markets.

Despite these observations, we should support and try to improve upon the programmes of the above universities.

At the 2nd Istanbul Conference on Democracy and Global Security, I and a few officers were talking to Dr. Mohammad Shoaib Suddle, the Director General of the National Police Bureau and a practitioner-cum-scholar of international fame, who narrated the complete story of how a master level programme in criminology was started at the University of Karachi in 1995-96 and how it got collapsed after he was transferred from the post of the chief of Karachi police. His narration is a typical example of the 'individual-centred efforts' in our country. It is because of the possibilities of failure of a newly initiated programme in this country that I want to propose/establish an academic institute with a separate identity which should be relatively autonomous and not subjected to unnecessary bureaucratic queries and restrictions from non-scholarly financier.

Responsibility of the International Community Towards Education of Criminology in Pakistan

The international community and world famous criminologists, and their institutes and associations cannot fully absolve themselves from the responsibility of promoting education and training in criminology in a country where crimes related to drugs, money-laundering, human-trafficking, terrorism, and so many others have a direct and baleful implications for international peace and security. What may be going on in the fields, mountains and streets of this country, could not be easily overlooked by the world community. Crimes, like communications, have enormous potential to spread and swiftly permeate across national boarders in our 'modern global village'. If this is true and indeed one has no point to differ with it, then one will rightly admit and argue that the world community has greater responsibility in helping all those societies who want to prevent, reduce and analyse crime in a better way than the usual practices of law-enforcement. Such practices are mostly based on the executive and coercive decisions of the political system in our country. Rather, we need knowledge-based management, value-free policy options, unbiased and academically analysed programmes with verifiable modern techniques of proficient knowledge workers. We hope that the international agencies and associations will help us for a better understanding of the criminal processes and crime-analysis in this part of the world.

Fortunately I found an opportunity to go to the 6th Annual Meeting of European Society of Criminology (ESC), which was held in the Eberhard Karls University of Tuebingen, Germany on 25-29th August 2006. There I discussed my idea of promoting criminology as an independent social science and as a scholarly discipline in my country with Prof. Sir Anthony Bottoms, Head of the Institute of Criminology in the University of Cambridge, UK. I had met him earlier in Japan in the 129th International Senior Seminar of United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI). He gave me a kind and patient hearing. While agreeing to my idea of advancing criminological studies and research in the third world countries he expressed his inability to provide us any tangible support as he was about to retire shortly. However, he was kind enough to introduce me to his successor Prof. Friedrich Lösel, with many words of affection and recommendations. We three, a student and two highly renowned criminologists with international fame and respect,

discussed the main theme of the proposed scheme over a cup of tea and tried to identify a possible way out of how to promote criminological studies in Pakistan through our guidance, training and other academic support to any such idea in future. Prof Friedrich Lösel advised me to come to the next conference in Cambridge in December, 2006 in order to look for any possible modalities of an academic help and further guidance.

Though I didn't make it to Cambridge in 2006, yet I had another opportunity of meeting Prof. Lösel at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology at Los Angeles, USA in Nov.2006. He was pleased to comment on my proposal and said that it was a nicely written proposal but he was not sure about how would I put it into practice. I said that at least I had taken a step, and now it is upto the people who are famous for promoting the cause of criminology whether they would help me or not. I also met Prof. Lawrence Sherman, Head of the Jerry Lee Centre of Criminology, University of Pennsylvania, and the ex-president of both International and American Society of Criminology, who said that there should be no two opinions about introducing criminology in any third world country, but he too was anxious of any possible prospects of resources, at least for the initial two years, after which the institute will get itself recognized and become independent. We decided to meet again at the Stockholm Symposium of Criminology June 2007.

Luckily, I made it and met many great scholars at Stockholm Criminology Prize Symposium in June 2007, held at the Stockholm University Campus. Prof. David Wesiburd, Prof. Chris Eskridge, Prof. Lawrence Sherman, Prof Friedrich Lösel, Prof. Hans Jurgen Kerner, Prof. David P.Farrington, Prof. Sir Anthony Bottoms, Prof. Per-Olaf Wikstrom, Prof. Michael Levi, Prof. Peter Grabosky and Mr. Peter Neyroud, all international figures were present on this great occasion. I am convinced that none of these renowned intellectuals opposed to enlarge and expand the scope of our knowledge about the evil forces of a man and how to change, channelize and combat such evil forces, to any third world nation. However, I did not find a clue of any support for initiation of such a project in a country like Pakistan. However, I am glade that none of these great scholars opposed the idea of contacting interested financial organizations in promoting criminology in any third world country. Interestingly, at the table where I put my leaflet on 'Expanding Criminology to Pakistan' (Annexure. F), I found that some brochures from London University, Cambridge and University of

Sheffield were also on the table. All these were about advertisement of admissions to their diploma and master courses in criminology and criminal justice in the relative universities. It should be a clear contrast between my desire of a relatively free of cost education in an underdeveloped society and a highly competitive and costly education in the western world. These advertisements are of immense importance to our university administration that, at a glance, will easily compare the subject- matter of each course in these universities with the curriculum I have designed for our universities. I am confident that our people can do more excellently provided they are determined, committed and, of course, supported and encouraged. I am inclined to include these leaflets on the same table as annexure F, G, H. Any university or individual interested in promoting criminology in Pakistan can compare these leaflets. The examples are numerous on various websites. However, I am happy that some of the police officers and academics in Sweden commented that criminology should also be introduced and developed in a third world country. I found similar encouraging feelings in a group of Norwegian police officers. The emancipation of criminology from other social sciences should, in my view, be followed by its advancement to the third world countries.

One day after the Stockholm Symposium, I called on Prof Dr. Jery Sarnecki, another great name in the international academic circle of criminology. He teaches at the Institute of Criminology at Stockholm University. He agreed to the basic idea of promoting criminology in other parts of the world, however due to time constraint the meeting in his office was very short, and we decided to keep on discussing the issue through e-mail correspondence and hopefully in ESC meeting at Bologna, Italy in September 2007.

Though I don't want to comment on the way the international donor agencies or other philanthropists invest in different sectors of life in the third world country, yet I know that this is a very controversial issue in our country. If people don't trust the police or bureaucracy for their non-cooperation, misconduct and poor performance, they don't trust the NGOs either. They are generally criticized for being ultra-westernized and for their use of borrowed language and dictated terminologies. I personally know that once a huge amount of money was given to some law-enforcement agency but the major chunk went to logistics and certain cosmetic changes. The older vehicles were reallocated to the front line officers and the newly purchased luxurious ones

were kept in the headquarters. This is a very common and phenomenal misuse of our national resources. The money granted to the NGOs is also generally utilized in organizing seminars, conferences, and printing beautiful posters and colourful leaflets and reports____ all which sounds music to the donors while using their given 'terms of reference', in addition to the fact that the lion's share of the donation is often consumed by the local or international consultancy which is always an integral part of such donations. Many NGOs have established their offices in the highly posh areas and are never tired of their foreign-trips and gaining jobs and projects in every new programme. Actually, the donors' response in this matter is 'supply-driven' and not the 'demand-driven', that's why the real investment in human development is always obscured and suspected. We are, therefore, continuously entangled in the whirlpool of 'beggars have no choice' type of donations, whether it is related to the NGOs or the desultory type of capacity-building courses for the police and government officials, which are generally held once in a blue moon and forgotten. I may be forgiven for being too outspoken, but the general public knows such matters and people talk about it very often in their gossips.

The cooperation, help and guidance from the international community for our proposed institute may be in any of the following alternatives: -

- a) Provision of consultancy and sponsoring of teaching faculty for a certain period or specific lectures and talks;
- b) Provision of books, journals, reports and other reading material;
- c) Assistance in technical facilities like Audio-Visual equipments, Computers, Printers, Photocopier or other electronic devices;
- d) Generous donations;
- e) Future scholarships for outstanding students;
- f) Sponsored invitation to conferences on related subjects; and
- g) Any other suitable advice or help.

Faculty and Administration

As I had said earlier that criminology, at least in the initial stages of development, was taught by experts and scholars of different branches of social sciences. The developing nations will also undergo through the same stages and phases, I suppose. As there are no experts on criminology as a separate subject in our country, so obviously we have to depend on a constellation of social sciences till the time we get properly trained teachers and researchers. The institute will require a Director or Coordinator for the whole programme, along with the supporting staff as Director and Deputy Director, (Administration), a Librarian, an Accountant, an Office-Assistant, a Computer Programmer, Audio-Visual Experts, and other supporting staff, etc. This is the very common and usual way of having an administrative and supporting staff in every establishment. They are generally responsible for the smooth running of the institute, organizing the different academic and social programmes and coordinating between the students and teaching faculty. They also look after the welfare and comfort of the people of the institute. Logistics, recreation, provision of teaching facilities, record-keeping and accommodation are the very common duties of the directorate of administration in every organization. This is a very humble and simple kind of arrangement. If an institute at national level is established, it will obviously require a high degree of administration with greater number of qualified managers and organizers.

The subject specialists will come from different professions. Initially we have to depend on Professors/Associate/Assistant Professors of Sociology, Statistics, Political Science, Law and Psychology. A police officer (preferably retired but having experience in investigation and training) will be engaged for various police topics. All other subjects will be covered by guest-speakers who have knowledge and expertise in the relevant subjects. Besides this local arrangement, we cannot rule out the importance of foreign-faculty without which the institute will fall short of international recognition and interest. Many important topics may not be covered by such local arrangements. At least two or three criminologists, researchers or practitioners may be sponsored for this programme, if possible, by the international community or some other interested well-wisher or organization.

Despite my being a little harsh with my fellow police officers who have done their masters or M Phil or LLM courses in criminology, police sciences or human rights in the USA, UK or Australia on private or some funded scholarships, I am grateful to them that most of them have promised to come and teach some selected topics as guest-speakers, and that too for no monetary consideration. They know my intentions of promoting criminology as a noble profession and not as an engagement in 'educational business'. So I am more than happy that before we get any foreign academics for certain period, these scholars-cum-police chiefs will help us in starting the institute as a new and modern academic exercise. The students will get benefit both from their scholarship and their best police practices and the difficulties and constraints of a field officer. When we accept criminology as a multidisciplinary subject, then there should be no bar if a variety of scholars come and teach about crimes and criminal justice systems from their own perspective, and of course, this doesn't exclude the professional supremacy of our committed criminologists.

The Director-General of the institute will not only be responsible for the smooth running of the affairs and administrative matters of the organization but will also act as a resource person for the academic success of the institute. He will act as the most efficient coordinator of a 'multidisciplinary teaching faculty', and an effective facilitator of their selected topics. He will be a bridge between the developments at the international scenes and the progress made by the institute at the local level. He should be a knowledgeable and resourceful entity of the institute and will make every effort to bring to his staff and students whatever academic or material support he can get from any quarter, for the development of the institute.

In the first stage, the trainers need training and training to my mind is exactly what I heard from a retired British police officer who observed that, "*Training is nothing but a relatively permanent and observable change in behaviour.*" The available teaching faculty from different disciplines will take on themselves criminological studies as a mission and commitment. They will need to come out of their usual way of thinking and would adjust their previous experiences of teaching to a highly modernized discipline, which deals with the extremely intricated complexities of law and human behaviour. It will be an uphill task for the originator of the institute to provide relevant reading material and teaching skills to the new faculty before they enter into their classrooms. I am confident that whatever curriculum I have

designed will be fully provided to the teaching faculty, enable them to convey the exact nature of the subject to the students and to see whether they will have to study more on the relevant topic before they start their presentation. For example, if a teacher has to teach a class on community policing, he/she has to know the nature, development, controversies and different strategies of community policing across the world. He/she should be aware of the advocates and critics of community policing and their viewpoints. The stories of success of community policing in the developed world with its financial effects and of the failure of certain programmes of community policing in some underdeveloped world should not skip his/her attention. Comparison of the various models of policing and community policing with the underlying philosophies and the possibility of practical prospects in our society should also be a focal point in such lectures. Inviting students to have their own assessment, thinking, reaction and response to the idea and practical implementation of a community policing programme must not be an omission on part of the teacher. Does a teacher need some guidance and help in this respect, the Programme Co-ordinator or the Director-General will be responsible in helping him/her getting the source materials, references, books, reports, and of course, a discussion particularly on the need of teaching a specific topic.

Selecting Books For Proposed Curriculum

Criminology has expanded so widely and largely that every now and then we receive new publications from all over the world. It is very difficult to make a choice in an incessant flow of books, articles and journals. Some books are general in contents whereas others are more specific and centered around a single issue. It is now for the course designer to advise the teachers and students to consult which book or a particular chapter or topic therein will be suitable and meet the requirements of the curriculum or the goals of the institute.

A student or teacher may find one book in the market or library and another student or teacher may come across another book on the same subject. Both books may contain the same contents but by different authors and may be from different publishing companies. A recent book may consist of some recent data and modern ideas but an out of print edition or a classic book may contain some fundamental and comprehensive conceptual discussions. Such are the practical difficulties in finding out relevant books in any discipline. It is for this reason that a large number of books are suggested for every paper. It gives a broader scope of selection and choices to a student and a teacher. Since criminology is a subject of brilliant students, so they have to search and look for more appropriate books, journals, studies or websites. We have identified and suggested some important books, journals and websites for the said curriculum. Students are not required to read each and every book, except the relevant textbooks or reading materials given to them. However, they can consult different books for different and separate articles. Pertinent to note that many subjects are overlapped and a book prescribed for one paper may be helpful in many others, so students should have a thorough search for their topics of interest in a variety of books. Introduction to a colourful selection of text and reference source materials at an early stage will help the students in their future academic career. It will also help them in looking for appropriate references in making sense of their individual thesis and research report writing during their studies at the institute.

As said earlier, the lists of books given in Annex.A are not exhaustive and subject to changes and re-allocation. The students and teachers should browse the various important websites for any latest publications and researches as given in Annex.C, again not exhaustive. Though I have

identified some of the most important websites in the given annexure; however, one is astonished to see that there are over 12,000 crime and justice web links to the Cybrary. One can find valuable information by searching the main sourcebook or cybrary as explained by Steven E. Barkan in his award-winner book, *Criminology, A Sociological Understanding*, where he explains in detail the various websites under the topic of 'Crime Online' at the end of every chapter. I think that Frank Schmalleger's contributions in this regard are also very high and deserve our appreciation. Most of the modern books have adopted this method of identifying relevant websites in their sections of 'further reading'. Many valuable articles, essays, critical evaluations and advertisements appear in the world wide known peer-reviewed journals, some of which are listed in Annex.B.

An interested person can look for himself in these identified source materials and in many more places which are not in our notice at the moment. Knowledge is the lost pearl of humanity and we should search for it anywhere we can find.

Recommended Journals For Library

We have identified a dozen of very important journals in Annexure-B, some of which are generalized and others are very specific in nature. They may be consulted by the students and teachers to keep themselves informed of the modern and academic developments in the field of criminology. Criminology, being a fast growing discipline, is hard to keep pace with. However, the students and teachers may subscribe for any of the journals of their interest. As far as the substance in the library is concerned, I propose the following international journals on criminology and world affairs which should be of interest to all. It is rather a difficult task to mark a few names out of a series of publications. Every journal has its own value, importance and readership. They all are peer-reviewed journals and of extreme respect and esteem. The following selection doesn't rule out the presence of others but because of the financial constraints of an institute, they may not subscribe each and every journal. Pakistan is a poor country and has not adopted criminology as a universal subject in nearly all of her universities, so it will take a long way to reach to the high standards and facilities available in the western societies. Not only public sector but also genuine investment by private sector in promoting education is a rare idea in our society. If one is lucky to have some generous help from some side, one will definitely subscribe all other journals of equal importance in addition to the following relatively small selection: -

- a) *The Criminologist*, Published by the American Society of Criminology
- b) *Crime and Delinquency*, Sage Publication
- c) *European Journal of Criminology*, A Journal of the European Society of Criminology, Sage Publications
- d) *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Sage Publication
- e) *Probation Journal*, Sage Publication, London
- f) *Criminal Law Forum*, The Official Journal of the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, Springer Publication
- g) *Justice Quarterly*, Routledge
- h) *Criminal Justice Review*, Sage Publication
- i) *Youth Justice*, Sage Publication
- j) *Contemporary Justice Review*, Routledge

- k) *Global Crime*, Routledge
- l) *The International Journal of Human Rights*, Routledge
- m) *Police Practice and Research*, Routledge
- n) *The British Journal of Criminology*, A Journal of the British Society of Criminology, Oxford University Press
- o) *Police and Security Services (Canadian Journal)* University of Regina, Canada
- p) *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, University of Toronto Press, ON, Canada
- q) *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*
- r) *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, Sage Publication
- s) *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*, Routledge
- t) *Journal of Asian Criminology*, Springer Publication
- u) *Foreign Affairs*, USA (www.cfr.org & Email: foraff@palmcoastd.com)
- v) *Foreign Policy*, USA (www.foreignpolicy.com & Email: frnp@kable.com)
- w) *Internationale Politik*, Germany (www.internationale-politik.com & Email: tip@fsd.de)
- x) *The Middle East Journal*, USA (www.mideasti.org & Email: manded@mideasti.org)
- y) *Police Quarterly*, Sage Publication
- z) *South Asian Journal*, Lahore, Pakistan

References

- a) Constitution of the European Society of Criminology (ESC): (<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/>)
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- c) Conklin, E. John (2007): *Criminology*, Ninth Edition, Pearson Education, Inc. USA
- d) Bushway, Shawn and David Weisburd (2006): Acknowledging the Centrality of Quantitative Criminology in Criminology and Criminal Justice. *The Criminologist*, July/August, 2006
- e) Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC): *The Criminological Research Act*, 1971. (<http://www.aic.gov.au/>)
- g) Bushway, Shawn and Peter Reuter (2005) : Collaborating with Economists, *the Criminologist*, January/February 2005
- h) Osgood, Dr. Wayne (1998): Interdisciplinary Integration (1998): Building Criminology by Stealing from Our Friends, *The Criminologist*, July/August
- i) Finnane, Mark (2006): The ABC of Criminology: Anita Muhl, J.V. Barry, Noraval Morris and the Making of a Discipline in Australia, *The British Journal of Criminology*, Volume 46, Number, May 2006
- j) Barkan, Steven E. (2006): *Criminology, A Sociological Understanding*, Third Edition, Pearson Prentice Hallk
- k) Connor, P. O'Thomas, Jeff Duncan and Frank Quillard (2006): Criminology and Religion: The Shape of An Authentic Dialogue, *Criminology and Public Policy*, August 2006, American Society of Criminology.
- l) Jones, Stephen (2005): *Criminology*, Third Edition, Oxford University Press.
- m) The Police Chief: American Bar Association, Standards Relating to the Urban Police Function, by Frank J. Remington (Chicago Institute of Judicial Administration, 1972). Quoted in *The Support for College Degree Requirements: The Big Picture* by Louis Mayo, Executive Director, and Police Association for College Education, Virginia.: n
- n) Eriksson, Susanne (2006): Criminology on the March, published in *The Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2006, Brief Accounts of some of the Presentations*.
(www.StockholmCriminologySymposium.com)

- o) White,Rob and Santina Perronne (2006): *Crime and Social Control* Second Edition ,Oxford University Press
- p) White,Rob and Fiona Haines (2004): *Crime and Criminology*, Third Edition,Oxford University Press
- q) Jupp,Victor, Comparative Method in Eugene McLaughlin and John Muncie (2006): *The Sage Dictionary of Criminology*, Second Edition, Sage Publications, UK
- r) Garland,David (2002): Of Crimes and Criminals, the Development of Criminology in Britain, in Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan and Robert Reiner (Editors), *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, UK
- s) Radzinowicz,Sir Leon (1999): *Adventures in Criminology*, Routledge, London

Annexures

Annex-A

Suggested Books and Reading Material
Paper-I
(Basic Criminology)

1. James Treadwell: *Criminology*, Sage Publication, London, 2006.
2. Roger Hopkins Burke: *An Introduction to Criminological Theory*, Second Edition, Willan Publishing, London, 2005.
3. John Harrison, Mark Simpson, Olwen Harrison and Emma Martin: *Study Skills for Criminology*, Sage Publication, London, 2005
4. Eugene McLaughlin and John Muncie: *The Sage Dictionary of Criminology*, Second Edition, Sage Publication, London, 2006.
5. Mark A.Cohen: *The Costs of Crime and Justice*, Routledge, London, 2005.
6. Stephen Jones: *Criminology*, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, 2005.
7. Irvin Waller: *Crime Victims: Doing Justice to their Support and Protection*, Helsinki, 2003.
8. Frank E. Hagan: *Criminology, Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior*, Nelson-Hall Chicago 1989
9. Larry J. Siegel: *Criminology*, Fourth Edition, West Publishing Company New York 1992
10. John E. Conklin: *Criminology*, Ninth Edition, Allyn And Bacon, 1995
11. Edwin H. Sutherlan and Donald R. Cressey: *Criminology*, Ninth Edition, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1974
12. Steven E. Barkan: *Criminology: A Sociological Understanding*. 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall, 2006
13. J. Mitchell and Richard A. Wright (Editors): *Encyclopedia of Criminology*, Routledge, London, 2005
14. Clifton D. Bryant (Editor): *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behaviour*, Routledge, London, 2000
15. Barry Godfrey, Clive Emsley, Graeme Durstall (Editors): *Comparative Histories of Crime*, Willan Publishing, 2003
16. Larry E.Sullivan (Editor-in-chief) and M.R. Haberfeld (Editor) *Encyclopedia of Law Enforcement* (Three Volumes) Sage Publications. 2005

17. Judith M. Sgarzi and Jack McDevitt (Editors): *Victimology, A Study of Crime Victims and Their Roles*.
18. A lara Barton, Karen Dorteen, David Scott and David Whyte (Editors): *Expanding Criminological Imagination, Critical Readings in Criminology*, Willan Publishing, 2007
19. Laural J. Moriarty (Editor): *Controversies in Victimology*, Anderson Publishing Co. USA 2003
20. Ronald J. Berger, Marvin D. Free Jr. and Patricia Searles: *Crime, Justice and Society, An Introduction to Criminology*, 2nd Edition, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005
21. Colin Sumner (Editor): *The Blackwell Companion to Criminology*, Blackwell Publishing, 2004
22. Martin D. Schwartz and Suzanne E. Hatty (Editors): *Controversies in Critical Criminology*, Anderson Publishing, USA, 2003
23. John Braithwaite: *Crime, Shame and Reintegration*. University Press 1989.
24. Marcus Felson: *Crime and Nature*. Sage Publication, 2006
25. Rob White and Fiona Haines: *Crime and Criminology, An Introduction*, 3rd Edition, Oxford University Press, 2004
26. Frank Schmalleger: *The Definitive Guide to Criminal Justice and Criminology on the World Wide Web*, Second Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2002
27. David N. Falcone: *Dictionary of American Criminal Justice, Criminology, and Criminal Law*, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2005
28. Frank Schmalleger: *Criminology Today, An Integrated Introduction*, Fourth Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006
29. Franklin P. Williams, III and Mc Shane: *Criminological Theory*, Fourth Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2004
30. Henri C. Raffalli: *Crimes and Criminals, A Collection of Case Summaries*. Pearson Prentice Hall, 2002
31. Andrew Karmen: *Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology*, Sixth Edition, Thomson and Wadsworth, 2007
32. Marcus Felson: *Crime and Nature*, Sage Publications, 2006

33. Vincen F. Sacco: *When Crime Waves*, Sage Publications, 2005
34. Mark S. Davis: *The Concise Dictionary of Crime and Justice*, Sage Publications, 2002
35. Robert Lilly, Francis T. Cullen, Richard A. Ball: *Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences*, Fourth Edition, Sage Publications, 2006
36. Anthony Walsh, Lee Ellis: *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, Sage Publications, 2006
37. J. Robert Lilly, Francis T. Cullen, Richard A. Ball: *Criminological Theory: Context and Consequences*, Fourth Edition, Sage Publications, 2006
38. Marcus Felson: *Crime and Nature*, Sage Publications, 2006
39. Frank E. Hagan: *Introduction to Criminology, Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior*, Sixth Edition, Sage Publications.
40. Robert C. Davis, Arthur J. Lurigio and Susan Herman (Editors): *Victims of Crime*, Sage Publications, 2007
41. Adam Graycar and Peter Grabosky (Editors): *The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology*, Cambridge University Press, UK, 2002
42. Sandra Walklate: *Understanding Criminology*, Third Edition, Open University Press, 2007
43. Eugene McLaughlin, John Muncie and Gordon Hughes (Editors): *Criminological Perspectives, Essential Readings*, Sage Publication, 2002
44. Tim Newburn: *Criminology*, Willan Publishing, 2007
45. Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan and Robert Reiner (Editors): *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, UK, 2002
46. Sir Leon Radzinowicz: *Adventures in Criminology*, Routledge, London 1999
47. Donal J. . Shoemaker: *Theories of Delinquency, An Examination of Explanations of Delinquent Behaviour*, Oxford University Press, 2006
48. David Downes and Paul Rock: *Understanding Deviance*, Fourth Edition, 2003
49. Sue Titus Reid, *Crime and Criminology*, Eighth Edition, McGraw Hill, USA, 1997.

50. Council of Europe: *Crime Policy in Europe* (2005)
51. Thalia Anthony and Chris Cunneen (Editors): *The Critical Criminology Companion*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK (2008)
52. Nick Tilley (Editor): *Crime Prevention*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK (2008)
53. Keith Soothill , Mairead Dolan and Paul Rogers (Editors): *Handbook of Forensic Mental Health*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK (2008)
54. Francis Pakes and Suzanne Pakes (Editors): *Criminal Psychology*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK (2008)
55. David W. Jones (Editor): *Understanding Criminal Behaviour; Psychosocial to Criminality*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK (2008)
56. Sandra Walklate(Editor): *Handbook of Victims and Victimology*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK (2008)

Paper-II**(Criminal Law and Procedure)**

1. M. Mehmood: *The Major Acts*, Lahore 2006
2. M. Mehmood: *The Minor Acts*, Lahore 2006
3. Ray Zahid Hussain: *Police Rules 1934*. Khyber Law Publishers, Lahore, Pakistan
4. Muhammad Khalid Mehmood Khan: *The Juvenile Laws* , Danial Law Publishers, Lahore 2004.
5. M. Waqar-Ul-Haq: *First Information Reports (F.I.R)*, (*Law of Police Reports*), Nadeem Law Book House, Lahore, Pakistan, 1995
6. Zafar Hussain Choudhry: *The Police Order*, 2002, Nadeem Law Book House, Lahore, 2006
7. M. Mehmood: *The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984*, Pakistan Law Time Publications, 2006.
8. Ishfaq Ali: *National Accountability Bureau Order, 1999*, (NAB), Danial Law Publisher. 2006
9. Tariq Najib Choudhry: *The Customs Act 1969*, Tariq Najib Corporation, 2006
10. Aftab Ahmad Bajwa: *Federal Investigating Agency (FIA) with Police Rules, 1934*, Lahore Law Times Publications, 2006
11. Mian Ghulam Hussain: *Manual of Anti-Terrorism Laws in Pakistan*, Law Books Publishers and Sellers, Lahore, 2006
12. Salar Muhammad Ayub, Advocate: *The Manual of Jirga Laws with Frontier Crimes Regulations (No.III of 1901)*, Published by Irfan Law Book House, Lahore, Pakistan.
13. Ishfaq Ali: *Comments on Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, with Rules, Notifications and Up-to-date Cases Law*, published by Khushnood Law Book House, Lahore, Pakistan, 2005
14. Charles P. Nemeth: *Criminal Law*. Pearson Prentice Hall, 2004
15. Frank Schmallegger: *Criminal Law Today: An Introduction with Capstone Cases*, Third Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006
16. Judge John M. Scheb and Dr. John M.Scheb, II: *Criminal Law*, Fourth Edition, Thomson and Wadsworth, 2006
17. Thomas J. Gardner : *Criminal Law*, Ninth Edition, Thomson and Wadsworth, 2006
18. Matthew Lippman : *Contemporary Criminal Law: Concepts, Cases and Controversies*, Sage Publications, 2007

Paper-III

(International Crimes)

1. Majid Yar: *Cyber Crime and Society*, Sage Publication, London, 2006.
2. Yvonne Jewkes (Editor): *Dot.Cons, Crime, Deviance and Identity on the Internet*, Willan Publishing, London, 2003.
3. Roderic Broadhurst and Peter Grabosky: *Cyber-Crime, The Challenge in Asia*, Hong Kong University Press, 2005.
4. Cyrille Finaut and Letizia Paoli (Editors): *Organized Crime in Europe, Concepts, Patterns and Control Policies in the European Union and Beyond*
5. Commission Report: *9/11, Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States*, Barnes and Noble Publishing, 2004
6. Philip Reichel (Editor): *Handbook of Transnational Crime & Justice*, Sage Publication, London, 2005.
7. Jay Albanese (Editor): *Transnational Crime*, De Sitter Publications, 2005
8. Unafei (Japan): Annual Reports and Resource Material Series No.63-72
9. Lawrence M Salinger (Editor): *Encyclopedia of White-Collar and Corporate Crime*, Sage Publications, 2004
10. Gus Martin: *Understanding Terrorism, Challenges, Perspectives and Issues*, 2nd Edition, 2006
11. Gus Martin: *The New Era of Terrorism, A Critical Reader*, Sage Publication, 2004
12. Geert-Jan Alexander Knoops: *International and Internationalized Criminal Courts*, Willan Publishing, 2003
13. Sheptycki: *Transnational and Comparative Criminology*, Routledge, London, 2005
14. Edwards and Gill: *Transnational Organized Crime*, Routledge, London, 2006
15. Vincenzo Ruggiero, Nigel South and Ian Taylor (Editors): *The New European Criminology, Crime and Social Order in Europe*. Routledge, London, 1998
16. Council of Europe: *Combating Organized Crime*, 2004

17. Philip Bean: *Drugs and Crimes*, 2nd Edition, Willan Publishing, 2004
18. Annamarie Oliverio and Pat Lauderdale (Editors): *Terrorism, A New Testament*, De Sitter Publications, Canada, 2005
19. Phyllis B. Gerstenfeld: *Hate Crimes, Causes, Controls and Controversies*. Sage Publications.. 2004
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24. Dilip K. Das, and Allan Y. Jiao: *Public Order, A Global Perspective*. Pearson Prentice Hall, 2005
25. Steven P. Lab and Dilip K. Das: *International Perspectives on Community Policing and Crime Prevention*, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
26. Robert W. Taylor, Tory J. Caeti, Kall Loper, Eric J. Fritsch and John Liederbach: *Digital Crime and Digital Terrorism*. Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006
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35. Ronald M. Holmes and Stephen T. Holmes: *Sex Crimes: Pattern and Behavior*, Sage Publications, 2007.
36. Joseph S. Tuman: Communicating Terror: *The Rhetorical Dimensions of Terrorism*, Sage Publications, 2003.
37. Gordon Hughes and Eugene McLaughlin (Editors): *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, Sage Publications, 2002.
38. Phyllis B. Gerstenfeld and Diana R. Grant (Editors): *Crimes of Hate*, Sage Publications, 2004.
39. Martin Forward: *Inter-religious Dialogue, A Short Introduction*, One world Publication, .Oxford, First South Asian Edition, Noida, India, 2007.
41. Mishra A.D: *Gender Perspectives, Participation, Empowerment and Development*, Radha Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
42. Myneni: *Women and Law*, Asia Law House Hyderabad, 2002.
43. Rau, Usha: *Women in Developing Society*, Astisha Publishing House, New Delhi, 1985.
44. Saxena, Shobha: *Crimes against Women and Protective Laws*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1995.
45. Redekop, Vern Neufeld. *From Violence to Blessing*, Ottawa, Novalis, 2002.
46. Nathan Hall: *Hate Crime*, Willan Publishing, 2005.
47. Chris Beckett (Editor): *Child Protection, An Introduction*, Second Edition, Sage Publication, 2007.
48. David P. Farrington and Brandon C. Welsh: *Saving Children From a Life of Crime, Early Risk Factors and Effective Intervention*, Oxford University Press, 2007.
49. Ine Ke Haen Marshall (Editor): *Minorities, Migrants and Crime, Diversity and Similarity across Europe and the United States*, Sage Publication, 1997.
50. Dr. Julia Davidson: *Child Sexual Abuse, Media Representation and Government Reactions*, .(Social Policy Series: Eds David Downes and Paul Rock, London School of Economics). Taylor and Francis Press.
53. John J. Rodger (Editor): *Criminalising Social Policy*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
54. Chris Grover (Editor): *Crime and Inequality*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.

55. Ian O'Donnell and Claire Milner (Editors): *Child Pornography, Crime, Computers and Society*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
56. Teela Sanders(Editor): *Paying for Pleasure , Men who buy sex*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK , 2008.
57. Rob White(Editor): *Crimes against Nature, Environmental criminology and ecological justice*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
58. Gayle Letherby, Philip Birch, Maureen Cain and Kate Williams (Editors): *Sex as Crime*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
59. Emily Finch and Stefan Fafinski (Editors): *Identity Theft*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
60. Christine Piper(Editor): *Investing in Children, Rights, responsibility and risk*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
61. Steve Case and Kevin Haines (Editors) :*Understanding Youth Offending, Policy , Practice and Research*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
62. Frank van Gemert , Dana Peterson and Inger-Lise Lien (Editors): *Street Gangs, Migration and Ethnicity*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK , 2008.
63. Ivo Aertsen, Jana Arsovská , Hoiger-C. Rohne, Marta Valiñas and Kris Vanspauwen (Editors): *Restoring Justice after Large-scale Violent Conflicts*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
64. Lode Waigrave(Editor): *Restorative Justice and Democracy*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
65. Mike Nellis , Ralph Bas , Kristel Beyens and Dan Kaminski (Editors): *Electronically Monitored Punishment, International and Critical Perspectives*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
66. Stephen Smallbone , Bill Marshall and Richard Wortley (Editors): *Preventing Child Sexual Abuse , Evidence, policy and practice*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.
67. Jane L Ireland ,Carol Ireland and Philip Birch (Editors): *Violent and Sexual Offenders*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK, 2008.

Paper-IX

(Human Rights)

1. Paul Gordon Lauren: *The Evolution of International Human Rights*, 2nd Edition, University of Pennsylvania Press, USA, 2003
2. Peter Neyroud and Alan Beckley: *Policing, Ethics and Human Rights*, Willan Publishing, 2001
3. Anthony Woodiwiss: *Human Rights, Key ideas*, Routledge, London, 2005
4. Kanta Rehman: *Human Rights, Concepts and Issues*, Commonwealth, Publications, 2004
5. Indus Singh, Ajay Saksens: *Human Rights in India and Pakistan*, Deep and Deep Publications, 2004
6. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta: *Fundamental Human Rights to Life and Personal Liberty*, Deep and Deep Publications, 2004
7. Meena Anand: *Struggle for Human Rights*, Nelson Mendela, Kalpoz Publications, 2004
8. Muhammad Salahuddin: *Fundamental Rights (Bunyadi Haqooq-Urdu)*, Albadar Publications, Lahore, Pakistan
9. Roger S. Clark: *The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1994
10. United Nations: *The United Nations and Human Rights*, United Nations Publications, NY, 1978
11. Human Rights Watch: *World Report*, Published Yearly (<http://hrw.org/act/subscribe-mlists/subscribe.htm>)
12. Eric L Jensen and Jorgen Jepsen (Editors): *Juvenile Law Violators, Human Rights, and the Development of New Juvenile Justice Systems*, Hart publishing, USA, 2006.
13. Luke Clements and Philip A. Thomas (Editors): *Human Rights Act, A Success Story?* Blackwell Publishing, 2005.
14. Human Rights Watch: *Human Rights for Women and Children in Pakistan* World Report 2004.
15. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
16. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
17. Universal Declaration / Conventions / Recommendations / Protocols / Agenda on Women's Rights _____ Reading Materials

18. UNICEF: *Reports on State of World Children*
19. Reports of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
20. Reports/Studies/Publications of National and International NGOs/Agencies/Organizations
21. Humans Rights in Constitutions of Selected Political Systems
22. Darren JO, Byrne: *Human Rights: An Introduction*, Pearson Education, India, 2005
23. Jack Donnelly: *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*, Second Edition, Manas Publications New Delhi, 2005
24. David P. Forsythe: *Human Rights and Comparative Foreign Policy*, Manas Publications New Delhi, 2006
25. *Human Rights Today: A United Nations Priority*, N.N. Publications, Department of Public Information, United Nation, New York.
26. Parmar, Lalit: *Human Rights*, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd. New Delhi 1986
27. Sen S: *Human Rights in Developing Society*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, (1998).
28. Thilagaraj. R (ED): *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2002
29. Vadackumchery, James: *Human Rights and the Police in India*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1996
30. Council of Europe: *Human Rights and the Fight Against TerrorismThe Council of Europe Guidelines* (2005)
31. David Downes, Paul Rock, Christine Chinkin and Conor Gearty (Editors): *Crime, Social Control and Human Rights*, Willan Publishing Ltd, UK (2008)

Annex - B

Suggested Journals and Magazines on Criminology and Criminal Justice

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
1.	(i) The Police Journal (ii) International Journal of Police Science and Management	Postland Customer Services, Commerce Way, Colchester, CO2 8HP, UK E-mail: vathek@portland-ervices.com & mlw@vathek.com Website: www.vathek.com Telephones +44(0) 1206 796 351, +44(0) 1206 799 331
2.	African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies	Emmanuel Onyeozili, Dept. of Criminal Justice, 3015 Hazel Hall, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, MD. 21853 E-mail: ajcjs@umes.edu Website: http://www.umes.edu/ajcjs/
3.	Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice	Peter Carrington (Editor) E-mail: pjc@uwaterloo.ca Website: http://www.ccja.acip.ca/en/ejc.html http://www.utpjournals.cam/jour.ihtml?lp=cjccj/cjccj.html
4.	Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice: A Professional Journal (CICJ-PJ)	Robert D. Hanser, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief, (CICJ-PJ), Kaplan University 550 West Van Buren, Chicago, IL 60607, 318 - 342 - 1443 E-mail: Rhanser@kaplan.edu
5.	Contemporary Justice Review	Deborah M. LaFond, Film Review Editor Contemporary Justice Review Social Sciences Bibliographer University at Albany SUNY Tel: 518-442-3599 E-mail: dlafonde@albany.edu

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact		
6.	Contemporary Justice Review	Diane Simmous Williams, (Editor) Dennis Sullivan (Editor-in-Chief) Justice Studies Association	E-mail: dsw27@earthlink.net E-mail: dsullivan6@nycap.rr.com Website: www.justicestudies.org	
7.	Crime, Punishment and the Law	Venessa Garcia, Ph.d. Assistant Professor Kean University (Editor-in-Chief) Department of Criminal Justice 305-I Willis Union, NJ 07083, E-mail: vgarcia@kean.edu.		
8.	Criminal Justice Review	Richard J. Terrill, (Editor), Criminal Justice Review, P.O. Box 4018, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30302-404-651-3688, E-mail: cjr@gsu.edu Website: www.gsu.edu/cjr		
9.	Criminal Justice Studies: a Critical Journal of Crime, Law and Society	Roslyn Muraskin, Ph.D., (Editor in Chief), Dept. of Criminal Justice, C.W. Post Campus of Long Island University, 720 Northern Blvd.Riggs Hall 103, Brookville, NY 11548 Fax: (516) 299-2640 E-mail: Rslyn.Muraskin@liu.edu		
10.	Criminal Law Bulletin	Dr. Henry F. Fradella, the Legal Literature Editor, Email: CLB_Legal_Literature@cox.net		
11.	Criminal Justice Abstracts	Judith A Ryder (Editor), Criminal Justice INCCD Collection Center for Law and Justice, USA,		
12.	International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology	George B Palermo, (Editor-in-Chief) Marquette University, Milwaukee, USA www.ijotcc.sagepub.com		

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
13.	Criminal Justice Abstracts	David L Myers (Editor) Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA www.cjpr.sagepub.com
14.	Crime, Media, Culture	Yvonne Jewkes Open University, UK, Chris Greer, City University UK and Jeff Ferrell Texas Christian University, USA (Editors) www.cmc.sagepub.com
15.	Crime and Delinquency	Paul E Tracy, (Editor) University of the Texas at Dallas, USA www.ead.sagepub.com
16.	Child Maltreatment	Steven Ondersma Wayne (Editor) State University Michigan, USA Journal of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children www.cmx.sagepub.com
17.	Criminal Justice and Behaviour An International Journal	American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology www.aa4cfp.org
18.	Criminology & Criminal Justice An International Journal	George Mair and Tim Newburn (Editors) Sage Publications and the British Society of Criminology www.sagepublications.com www.erj.sagepub.com
19.	Critical Perspectives in Criminology	Bruce A. Arrigo, Ph.D., Series Editor, Critical Perspectives in Criminology, Department of Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28223-0001; E-mail: Barrigo@email.uncc.edu Kerry P. Callahan, Acquisitions Editor, University of Illinois Press, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, IL 61820; E-mail: kerrypc@uillinois.edu

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
20.	Homicide Studies	Brian Wiersema, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2220 LeFrak Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-8235 USA E-mail: bwiersem@umd.edu
21.	Homicide Studies Special Issue	William Alex Pridemore, Indiana University, Department of Criminal Justice, Sycamore Hall 302, Bloomington, IN 47405, E-mail: wpridemo@indiana.edu
22.	International Criminal Justice Review	Richard J. Terrill (Editor), International Criminal Justice Review, P. O. Box 4018, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30302 - 4018, 4044 - 651 - 3688, E-mail: icjr@gsu.edu, Website: www.gsu.edu/icjr
23.	International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice	Dr. Mahesh K. Nalla, (Editor) IJCAJ, Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118. Website: www.cj.msu.edu/~international. Phone: 517.355.2197, Fax: 517.432.178, ISBN: 0192-4036
24.	International Journal of Cyber Crimes and Criminal Justice	Dr K. Jaishankar (Editor-in-Chief) IJCCCJ, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Manonmaniam Suderanar University Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli 627012 Tamil Nadu India E-mail cyberimejournal@gmail.com Website: http://www.cybercimejournal.co.nr
25.	Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice	Prof. Chris Eskridge, (Editor) Department of criminal justice, University of Nebraska, USA Lincoln, NE 68588-0630 402-472-6755 Email: ceskridge@unl.edu www.jccj.sagepub.com

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
26.	Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency	Clayton Hartjen, (Editor) Rutgers University, USA Published in Cooperation with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency www.jred.sagepub.com
27.	Journal of Experimental Criminology	Professor David Weisburd (Editor-in-Chief) Institute of Criminology Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem 91905, ISRAEL E-mail: mesfrat@msec.huji.ac.il
28.	Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice	Patricia Van Voorhis Division of Criminal Justice, PO 210389, University of Cincinnati Cincinnati, OH 45221, Tel No: 513 - 575 - 2221 E-mail: pat.vanvoorhis@uc.edu
29.	Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice (Special Issue)	Patricia Van Voorhis, Division of Criminal Justice, PO 210389, University of Cincinnati, OH 45221 Telephone (513 575 2221) E-mail: pat.vanvoorhis@uc.edu
30.	Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice (Special Issue)	Zina McGee, Department of Sociology, Hampton University, 246 MLK Hall, Hampton Virginia, 23668. Telephone No: (757 - 728 - 6913), E-mail: zina.megee@hamptonu.edu
31.	Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice (Special Issue)	Brent Smith, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Arkansas Old Main, Room 228, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72701 E-mail: bls@uark.edu
32.	Journal of Contemporary Ethnography	Scott A. Hunt, (Editor), Journal of Contemporary Ethnography, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, , Kentucky 40506 - 0027 E-mail: sahunt00@uky.edu

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
33.	Journal of Crime and Justice	Christopher J. Schreck, Editor, Journal of Crime and Justice, Department of Criminal Justice, Rochester Institute of Technology, 1 Lomb Memorial Drive Rochester, Ny 14623 Website: http://www.rit.edu/~cjsgcj.htm
34.	Journal of Criminal Justice and Popular Culture	E-mail: sunycrj@albany.edu Website: http://www.albany.edu/scj/jcjpc/submit.html .
35.	Journal of Criminal Justice Education (JCJE)	J. Mitchell Miller, Ph.D. (Editor), Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.
36.	Journal of Drug issues	Wilson R Palacios, Ph.D, University of South Florida, Department of Criminology 4202 E. Fowler Ave. SOC322 Tampa, FL33620 www.criminology.fsu.edu/~jdi
37.	Journal of Police Crisis Negotiations	James L. Greenstone, 222 West Fourth Street, Suite 212, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817/885 - 9415 E-mail: drjlg@flash.net
38.	Journal of School Violence	Edwin R. Gerler, Jr., EdD, Department of Educational Research, Leadership & Counselor Education, College of Education & Psychology, North Carolina State University, Box 7801, Raleigh, NC 27695-7801 Tel: (919) 515-6891; E-mail: (or) Edwin_gerler@ncsu.edu Website: http://www.genesislight.com/JSV.html

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
39.	Justice Policy Journal	Prof. Randall G. Sheldon (Editor) Justice Policy Journal, Department of Criminal Justice at UNLV, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Box 455009, Las Vegas, NV 80154, Tel: 702 - 895 - 0251 E-mail: profrgs@cox.net Website: http://www.cjcj.org/jpj/submission_guidelines.php
40.	Justice System Journal	Stephen L. Wasby, (Editor-in-Chief), Justice system Journal, Prof. of Political Science Emeritus, University at Albany-SUNY; Robert M. Howard, Associate Editor-designate, Associate Professor of Political Science, Georgia State University, Atlanta E-mail: wasb@albany.edu
41.	Police Practice and Research An International Journal	Dilip K. Das, (Editor-in-Chief) Department of Criminal Justice, East Carolina University, 333 Rivers West, Greenville, NC 27858, USA; Tel: (802) 598-3680 or (252)328-5559. E-mail: dilipkd@aol.com kam C. Wong,(Managing Editor) Dept. of Public Affairs-Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin (Oshkosh), WI 54901-8655 USA; E-mail: wong@uwosh.edu
42.	Policing and Society,	Martin Innes, (Editor), Universities Police Science Institute, Deardiff University School of Social Sciences, Glamorgan Building, Kind Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, CF10 3WT, UK www.informaworld.com
43.	Police Quarterly	Dennis Kenney, (Editor) John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA www.policequarterly.sagepub.com Published on behalf of the Police Executive Research Forum and the Police Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
44.	Punishment & Society (The International Journal of Penology)	Prof. Malcolm M. Feeley and Prof. Jonathan (Editors) Simon at www.services.bepress.com/pas Contact address: Center for the Study of Law & Society, 2240 Piedmont Ave, Berkeley, CA. 94720 - 2150, USA Emails: mmf@law.berkeley.edu and jsimon@law.berkeley.edu
45.	Profession Issues in Criminal Justice (PICJ)	Robert D. Hanser, PH.D, (Editor-in-Chief), (PICJ). Kaplan University, 550 West Van Buren, Chicago, IL 60607 Ph#318 - 342 - 1443, E-mail: Rhanser@kaplan.edu
46.	Security Journal	Professor Bonnie Fisher (Co-Editor) E-mail: Bonnie.Fisher@uc.edu
47.	Social & Legal Studies (An International Journal)	David Cowan, Amreena Manji, Linda Mulcahy and Care Stychin (Editors) Sage Publications. 2006 Sage Publications London, Thousand Oaks, CA and New Delhi, www.sagepublications.com 0964 6639, Email: L.Mulcahy@bbk.ac.uk
48.	Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice	E-mail (Editor) : swjcj@shsu.edu Website: http://swjcj.cjcenter.org/
49.	Substance Use & Misuse	Dr. Timothy Johnson, Dr. Michael Fendrich, Website: www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/10826084.asp E-mail: timj@uic.edu E-mail: fendrich@uwm.edu

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
50.	The Canadian Journal of Police and Security Services.	Dr. Richard MacLennan (Editor) University of Regina Meritus Solutions Inc. 1040 Gryphons walk Regina, Sas Katchewan Canada S4S 6X1 Ph 1 - 306 - 721 - 0620, Fax 1 - 306 - 721 - 1569 E-mail: jeff.pfeifer@uregina.ca www.uregina.ca/policejournal/
51.	The British Journal of Sociology	Bridget Hulter and Gen: Manager Jacquie Gauntlett (Editors) The British Journal of Sociology, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2AE, UK, (Vol: 57 No. 2 June 2006) Tel: +44 (0) 20 7955 7283, Fax: +44 (0) 20 7955 6311 E-mail: J.Gauntlett@lse.ac.uk www.blackwellpublishing.com/bjos
52.	The Juvenile and Family Court Journal	Juvenile and Family Court Journal, NCJFCJ, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. Tel: (775) 784 - 6686 E-mail: jruffin@ncfjcj.org
53.	The Asian Journal of Criminology	Dr. Roderic Broadhurst (Editor in Chief) The Asian Journal of Criminology, Springer Publication Springer Order Department, PO Box 2485, Secaucus, NJ 07096-2485, USA www.springer.com Email: r.broadhurst@qut.edu.au, and Email: journals-ny@springer.com
54.	The Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice	Editor: E-mail: jon_Sorensen@pvamu.edu Website: http://www.cj.txstate.edu/swacjindex.html.
55.	Theoretical Criminology, An International Journal	Lynn Chancer and Eugene Mc Laughlin (Editors) Sage Publications Tel: +44 (0) 20 7 324 87 01 Email: subscription@sagepub.co.uk www.tcr.sagepub.com

S. No.	Name of Journal	Resource Contact
56.	The Annals: The American Academy of Political and Social Science:	The American Academy of Political and Social Science 14 Walnut Street, Fels Institute of Government, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104 - 6197; (215) 898 - 1202 (fax); www.aapss.org www.theannals.sagepub.com
57.	Trends in Organized Crime	Editor Contact No. 973 -353 - 3301 E-mail: jimfinckenauer@comcast.net
58.	Violence Against Women	Claire M. Renzetti (Editor) University of Dayton, USA www.vaw.sagepub.com
59.	Women & Criminal Justice	Dr. Donna C. Hale, (Editor), Department of Criminal Justice, Shippensburg, 1871 Old Main Drive, 317 Shippen Hall, Shippensburg, PA 17257 - 2299
60.	Women's Policy Journal of Harvard, John F. Kennedy School of Government	Dianne Munavar, (Editor-in-Chief), Marissa Bohrer, (Managing Editor) The women Policy Journal Staff John F. Kennedy School of Government Harvard University Cambridge, MA 02138 202 253 3815 E-mail: Dianne_munavar@ksg07.harvard.edu Website: www.ksg.harvard.edu
61.	Young	Leena Suurpää (Editor-in-Chief) Finnish Youth Research Network, Helsinki, Finland Nordic Journal of Youth Research www.you.sagepub.com
62.	Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice	Tory J Caeti and Eric J Fritsch (Editor) University of North Texas, Denton, USA www.Yvj.sagepub.com

Annex - C

Important Websites on Criminology and Criminal Justice

Name of Organization	Websites
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences	http://www.acjs.org/signup
Activist Law Enforcement Organization	http://www.officer.com/activist.htm
Acts of the UK Parliament and Access to the Devolved Legislators	http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts.htm
American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology	http://www.aa4cfp.org
American Correctional Association	http://www.aca.org
American Deputy Sheriffs Association	http://www.deputysheriff.org
American Police Officers Association	http://www.apoa.com
American Society of Criminology	http://www.asc41.com/ http://www.bsos.umd.edu/asc/four.html
American Society of Criminology-Division of Critical Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)	http://critcrim.org/
Amnesty International	http://www.amnesty.org.uk
Austranlasian Legal Information Institute	http://www.austlii.edu.au
A Pew Global Project Attitudes	http://www.Pewglobal.org
Access to Justice Network Canada	http://www.acjnet.org/acjeng.html

Name of Organization	Websites
American Probation & Parole Association (APPA)	http://www.appa-net.org
American Correctional Association (ACA)	http://www.corrections.com/aca
American Board of Criminalists	http://www.criminalistics.com/ABC
Art Loss Register	http://www.artloss.com/Default.asp
Association of Chief Police Officers	http://www.acpo.police.uk
Association of Police Authorities	http://www.apa.police.uk
Australian Institute of Criminology	http://www.aic.gov.au/
Bills before the UK Parliament	http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/pabills.htm
Boston Police Patrolmen's Association Inc	http://www.bppa.org
Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence	http://www.bradycenter.org
British Journal for Sociology	http://www.lse.ac.uk/serials/Bjs/abstract.htm
British Society for Criminology	http://www.britsoccrim.org/inex.htm http://www.britsoccrim.org/journal.htm
Bibliography of Nordic Criminology/Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology	http://www.nsfk.org http://www.bibliography.nsfk.org
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

Name of Organization	Websites
Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Cambridge University Press	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/welcome.html
Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group (CCJG)	http://www.uk.cambridge.org http://www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj http://www.sas.upenn.edu/jerrylee/research/ccjg.html
Criminal Justice Education (Prof Chris Eskridge)	http://www.unl.edu/eskridge/cjeducation
Crime Spider a crime and justice search engine	http://www.crimespider.com
CrimeLynx The Criminal Defense Practitioner's Guide	http://www.crimelynix.com
Canadian Criminal Justice Resource Page	http://www.members.tripod.com/~Bluethingy/index.html
China Law Web	http://www.qis.net/chinalaw
Centre for Problem-Oriented Policing	http://www.popcenter.org
Centre for Criminal Justice Studies	http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/ccjs/home.htm
Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, Leeds University	http://www.leeds.ac.uk/kaw/ccjs/homepage.htm
Children's Rights Alliance	http://www.crae.org.uk
Civil Rights	http://www.civilrights.org
Coalition for an International Criminal Court	http://www.igc.org/icc
Colorado Centre for the Study of Prevention of Violence	http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/inforhouse/databases.html

Name of Organization	Websites
Colorado Police Protective Association	http://www.eppa.net
Community Justice National Training Organization	http://www.cinto.org.uk/index.html
Constabulary	http://www.constabulary.com
Cornell Death Penalty Project's	http://lawschool.cornell.edu/lawlibrary/death/death/default
Council of Europe Publishing	http://www.book.coe.fr
Council on Foreign Relations	http://www.terrorismanswers.org/terroism/types.html
Courts and Criminal Justice Criminal Justice System for England and Wales Online	http://www.ejsonline.org
CRIME ONLINE (These Websites are collected from the various Chapters of Steven. E. Barkan's Criminology A Sociological Understanding, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) http://www.prenhall.com/cybrary ii) http://www.Albany.edu/sourcebook/ iii) http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm [FBI's Uniform Crime Reports] iv) http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ v) http://www.vpc.org/ vi) http://www.nra.org vii) http://www.ex.ac.uk/~Rdavies/arian/Scandals/ viii) http://www.terrorismanswers.org/home/ ix) http://www.lindesmith.org/ x) http://www.policefoundation.org/ xi) http://www.fortunesociety.org

Name of Organization	Websites
Crime Concern	http://www.crimeconcern.org.uk/
Crime Prevention/Reduction International Centre for Crime Prevention	http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org
Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia	http://www.aic.gov.au/
Crime Stoppers International	http://www.c~s~i.org
Criminal Cases Review Commission	http://www.eccrc.gov.uk/
Criminal Justice Links	http://www.cjstudents.com/cj_links.htm
Criminal Justice Press	http://www.criminaljusticepress.com
Cornell University's Legal Information Institute (LII)	http://www.law.cornell.edu
Criminal Records Bureau	http://www.erb.gov.uk
Crime and Violence Prevention Center	http://www.caag.state.ca.us/cvpc
Correctional Service of Canada	http://www.esec-sec.gc.ca
Criminology and Law Journals from Routledge	http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals
Criminology in Europe	http://esc-eurocrim.org/newsletter.shtml
Criminology in the Millennium	http://www.ruthchigwada-bailey.inuk.com
Criminology Links	http://www.prison.org.uk/

Name of Organization	Websites
Crown Prosecution Service	http://www.cps.gov.uk
Department of Constitutional Affairs: Justice, Rights and Democracy (was the Lord Chancellor's Department)	http://www.dca.gov.uk/
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	http://www.usdoj.gov/dea
Director of the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime	http://www.iasoc.nte
Domestic Violence Campaign Against Domestic Violence	http://www.eadv.org.uk
Drugcorp	http://www.drugscope.org.uk/home.asp
Emergency Response and Research Institute	http://www.emergency.com/entrterr.htm
Ethnicity: Commission for Racial Equality	http://www.cre.gov.uk
European Court of Justice	http://europa.eu.int/cj/en/index.htm
European Forum for Victim-Offender Mediation and Restorative Justice	http://www.euforumrj.org/
European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI)	http://www.heuni.fi/om/soume/heuni
European Law Enforcement Organization (EUROPOL)	http://www.europol.europa.eu.int
European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction	http://www.emedda.eu.int

Name of Organization	Websites
Enlightened Moderation	http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.p/EnlightenedModeration
European Institute of Public Administration, The Netherlands	http://www.eipa.nl
European Forum for Urban Safety	http://www.urbansecurity.org Email: fseu@urbansecurity.org
European Society of Criminology	http://www.esc-eurocrim.org
European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics	http://www.europeansourcebook.org/ http://www.ifk.jura.uni-tuebingen.de
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association	http://www.fleoa.org
Federation of American Scientists	http://www.fas.org/main/home.jsp .
Florida State University's Criminal Justice Resource Site	http://www.criminology.fsu.edu/cj.html
Florida Gang Investigators Association	http://www.fgia.com
German Congress on Crime Prevention	http://www.gcoep.org
Her Majesty's Prisons Website	http://www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/prisons/default.asp
Home Office	http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/
Home Office Crime Reduction Programme Unit	http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/training2.htm
Home Office Drugs Website	http://www.drugs.gov.uk
Home Office Research and Development Statistics	http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm

Name of Organization	Websites
Home Office- Restorative Justice	http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/justice/victims/restorative
Homelessness Crisis	http://www.crisis.org.uk
Howard League for Penal Reform	http://www.ukonline.co.uk/howard.league
Howard League for Penal Reform	http://www.howardleague.org
Human and Civil Rights British Institute of Human Rights	http://www.bihr.org
Human Rights for Women and Children in Pakistan	http://www.netbaz.org
Human Rights Watch World Report 2004	http://www.hrw.org http://www.hrw.org/act/subscribe-mlists/subscribe.html
Indian Society of Criminology	http://www.allconferences.com
Innocent Until Proven Guilty	http://www.innocentuntilprovenguilty.com/
Inquest	http://www.inquest.org.uk
Institute for Alcohol Studies	http://www.ias.org.uk
International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)	http://www.theiacp.org
Institute for Public Policy Reform-IPPR	http://www.ippr.org.uk/about/
Institute for Race Relations	http://www.irr.org.uk
Internal Affairs Investigators Association	http://www.niaia.org

Name of Organization	Websites
International Association of Chiefs of Police	http://www.theiacp.org
International Association of State Troopers	http://www.statetroopers.org
International Association of Women Police	http://www.iawp.org
International Centre for prison Studies, King's College London	http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/ieps/
International Centre for the Prevention of Crime	http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org
International Comparisons of Criminal Justice Statistics 2001	http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/hosb1203.pdf
International Dimensions of the Sexual Exploitation of Children	http://www.web.net/tribunal
International Foundation for Art Research	http://www.ifar.org
International Juvenile Justice Observatory	http://www.oijj.org/
International Law Enforcement Agency	http://www.state.gov
International Narcotics Interdiction Association	http://www.inia.org
Institute for Global Engagement Washington DC, USA	http://www.globalengag.org
International Criminal Court Ratification Campaign	http://www.hrw.org/campaigns/icc/icc-main.html
International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)	http://www.ipes.info
International Society of Criminology	http://www.perso.wandoo.fr/societe.internationale.de.criminologie
International Victimology	http://www.victimology.nl/

Name of Organization	Websites
Juvenile Justice Magazine Online	http://www.juvenilejustice.com
Justice	http://www.Justice.org.uk/
Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency	http://jtic.janes.com
Justice for Kids and Youth	http://www.usdoj.gov/kispage/
Kent Criminal Justice Centre	http://www.sentencing-advisory-panel.gove.uk
Liberty	http://www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk
Los Angeles School Police Association	http://www.lausd.k12.ca.us/orgs/poa/
Maryland Coalition of Police and Deputy Sheriffs	http://www.marylandcops.org
MegaLinks in Criminal Justice	http://www.faculty.newc.edu/toconnor
Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law	http://www.mpice.de
Mc Graw-Hill Companies	http://www.mhcollege.com
Men's Aid	http://www.crisislime.co.uk/mensaid
Men and Women against Domestic Violence	http://www.sileom.com/~paladin/madv
Miscarriages of Justice	http://www.mojuk.org.uk
Nathanson Center for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption at York University in Toronto	http://www.youku.ca/nathanson/default.htm

Name of Organization	Websites
National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders NACRO	http://www.lacro.org.uk/
National Centre for Policing Excellence (Centrex)	Email: Nepe-investigation@centrex.pnn.police.uk
National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden (Bra)	http://www.bra.se Email: info@bra.se
National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA)	http://www.npia.police.uk Email: catrional-lang2@npia.police.uk
National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts	http://www.ncjrs.gov/abstractdb/thesaurs
National Defence University, Washington, USA	http://ndo.Blackboard.com
National Association for Youth Justice	http://www.nayj.org.uk
National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP)	http://www.nadcp.org
National Association of Police Organizations Inc	http://www.napo.org
National Black Police Association	http://www.blackpolice.org
National Consortium on Violence Research	http://www.ncovr.neirnz.cmv.edu
National Crime Intelligence Service	http://www.ncis.co.uk
National Crime Prevention Council's (NCP'S)	http://puborder.ncjrs.gov/secure/register/optout.asp
National Criminal Intelligence Service	http://www.ncis.co.uk/
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	http://www.ncjrs.org/whatsncjrs.html

Name of Organization	Websites
National Center for Victims of Crime (formerly the National Victim Center)	http://www.nvc.org
National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD)	http://www.need-crc.org
National Youth Gang Center (NYGC)	http://www.iir.com/nygc
National Fraud Information Center	http://www.fraud.org
National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Journal	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals
National Institute of Justice, USA	https://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij https://puborder.ncjrs.gov/secure/register/optout.asp
National Neighborhood Watch Program of the National Sheriffs' Association	http://www.usaonwatch.org
National Police Defense Foundation	http://www.npdf.org
National Police of Japan	http://www.npa.go.jp/english/index.htm
National Probation Service	http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/cpg/nps/
National White-Collar Crime Center	http://www.nw3c.org
NRA's	http://www.nra.org
NSPCC	http://www.nspsc.org.uk

Name of Organization	Websites
Office of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Human Rights	http://www.ohchr.org/english
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Organized Crime	http://members.tripod.com/~orgerime/japscenes.htm
Osaka University (Japan) Faculty of Law Legal Resource List	http://www.law.osaka-u.ac.jp
Oxford University Press	http://www.oup.co.uk/emailnews
Police Guide	http://www.policeguide.com
Police Service UK	http://www.police.uk
Police: Association of Chief Police Officer-Scotland	http://www.scottish.police.uk
Prison News	http://www.prison.org.uk/
Prison Reform Trust	http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk
Prisons and Probation (NOMS) Home Office-Prisons	http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/justice/prisons/index.htm
Radzinowicz LibraryCambridge Institute of Criminology	http://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/library/
Restorative Justice Mediation UK	http://www.mediationuk.org.uk
Restorative Justice Online	http://www.restorativejustice.org
Rethinking Crime and Punishment	http://www.rethinking.org.uk/
Research of Crime and Law Enforcement Progress and Prospects	http://www.nser.nl

Name of Organization	Websites
Routledge Taylor and Francis Group	http://www.tandf.co.uk
Sage Publications	http://www.sagepub.co.uk
Save the Children	http://www.savethechildren.org.uk
Sentencing Advisory Panel	http://www.sentencing-advisory-panel.gov.uk/
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics	http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook
Social Exclusion Unit	http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/seu/index.asp
Sexual Assault Information	http://www.cs.utk.edu/~bartley/sanlInfoPage.html
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics.	http://www.albany.edu/xourcebook .
Southern States Police Benevolent Association	http://www.sspba.org
Springer e Book Collection	http://www.Springerlink.com/ http://www.springer.com/ebooks
Springer Publication	http://www.springer.com
Statewatch	http://www.statewatch.org
The University of Chicago Press	http://www.press.uchicago.edu
Terrorism Research Center	http://www.terrorism.com
The Academy of Experimental Criminology	http://www.crim.upenn.edu/aec
The Annals: The American Academy of Political and Social Science:	http://www.aapss.org http://theannals.sagepub.com

Name of Organization	Websites
The Centre for Drug Misuse Research	http://www.gla.ac.uk/Inter/DrugMisuse
The Institute for the Prevention of Crime, University of Ottawa, Canada.	http://www.ipc.uottawa.ca
Terrorism Risk Map 2005	http://www.terrorism.co..uk Email: crisismanagement@aon.co.uk
Turkish Institute of Police Studies (TIPS)	http://www.tipsonline.org
The Cybrary (The World's Criminal Justice Directory)	http://www.talkjustice.com/cybrary.asp
The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention	http://www.ok..cz/iksp
TC Team Consult-Police Newsletter	http://www.polizei-newsletter.de/English/index_english Email: thomasfeltes@police-newsletter.com
The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	http://www.interpol.int/ http://www.interpol.int/public/icpo/default.asp http://www.interpol.int/Public/Drugs/default.asp
The Virtual Encyclopedia of Crime and Law Enforcement	http://www.refdest.com/crime.html
Transparency International	http://www.transparency.org/newsletter http://www.transparency.org/user/register

Name of Organization	Websites
The International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	http://www.istss.org
The Little Books of Justice and Peace building	http://www.GoodBKs.com
The Police Chief, The Professional Voice of Law Enforcement	http://www.policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cmf?
The Stockholm Criminology Symposium	http://www.criminologyprize.com
U.S Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
UNDP- United Nations Development Programme	http://www.undp.org/ http://www.hdr.undp.org/
UK Criminal Justice Weblog	http://www.riminal-justice-system.gov.uk/home.html
UK Government Drugs Prevention Website	http://www.drugsprevention.net/
United Families and Friends Campaign	http://www.uffc.org/
United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI)	http://www.unafei.or.jp/
Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)	http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
U.S Supreme Court Online	http://www.supremecourtus.gov
United National Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN)	http://www.uncjin.org
United National Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)	http://www.unicri.it

Name of Organization	Websites
U.S. Department of State: Countering Terrorism	http://www.usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror
United National Online Crime and Justice Clearinghouse (UNOJUST)	http://www.nejrs.org/unojust
U.S. Department of State: Patterns of Global Terrorism Reports (1994-98)	http://www.hri.org/docs/USSA-Terror
United Nations Children's Fund	http://www.unicef.org
United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network	http://www.uncjin.org/
United Nations Interregional Crime and Criminal Justice Research Institute	http://www.unieri.it/index.htm
University of New Hampshire's Crimes against Children Research Center	http://www.unh.edu/ccrc
University of Penn/Criminology Jerry Lee Centre	http://www.upenn.edu
Victim Support	http://www.victimsupport.org.uk/ http://www.victimsupport.com
Victimization Surveys	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/evict.htm
Victimology National Centre for Victims of Crime	http://www.ncvc.org
Violence Policy Center	http://www.vpc.org

Name of Organization	Websites
Wadsworth Criminal Justice Resource Centre	http://www.thomsonedu.com/criminoljustice http://www.cj.wadsworth.com/faculty_course_prep/
Webjournal of Current Legal Issues	http://www.webjeli.ncl.ac.uk/
WWW Virtual Law Library (Indiana University School of Law)	http://www.law.indiana.edu/v-lib
Western Society of Criminology	http://www.sonoma.edu/cja/wsc/wsenetmain.html
Western Society of Criminology	http://www.sonoma.edu/cja/wsc/flyer04.html
Willan Publishing	http://www.willanpublishing.com
Women's Aid	http://www.womensaid.org.uk
World Health Organization-Health in Prisons Project	http://www.hipp-europe.org
World Society of Victimology	http://www.fh-niederrhein.de/fb06/victimology/index.html
Youth Crime and Youth Justice Centre for Adolescent Rehabilitation (C-FAR)	http://www.e-far.org.uk
Youth Justice Board	http://www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk/youthjusticeboard
Youth Policies in the UK	http://www.keeme.ac.uk/depts/so/youthchron/about
Investigating and Detecting Recorded Offences of Rape. Home Office Online Report	http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/whatsnes1.html

Annex - D

Criminal Justice Education - A Synopsis by *Prof. Chris Eskridge*

What is Criminal Justice?

Criminal justice is an interdisciplinary field of study that uses scientific methods to:

1. Understand the social, psychological, philosophic, economic, behavioral, historical, legal, and political aspects of crime, deviance and justice;
2. Explore the etiology, prevention, control and treatment of crime and deviance;
3. Measure and detect crime and deviance in society;
4. Examine criminal law and legal procedures; and
5. Explore, understand and improve the law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial and correctional systems.

Value of Criminal Justice Education

Criminal justice education will have a marked impact in the following ways:

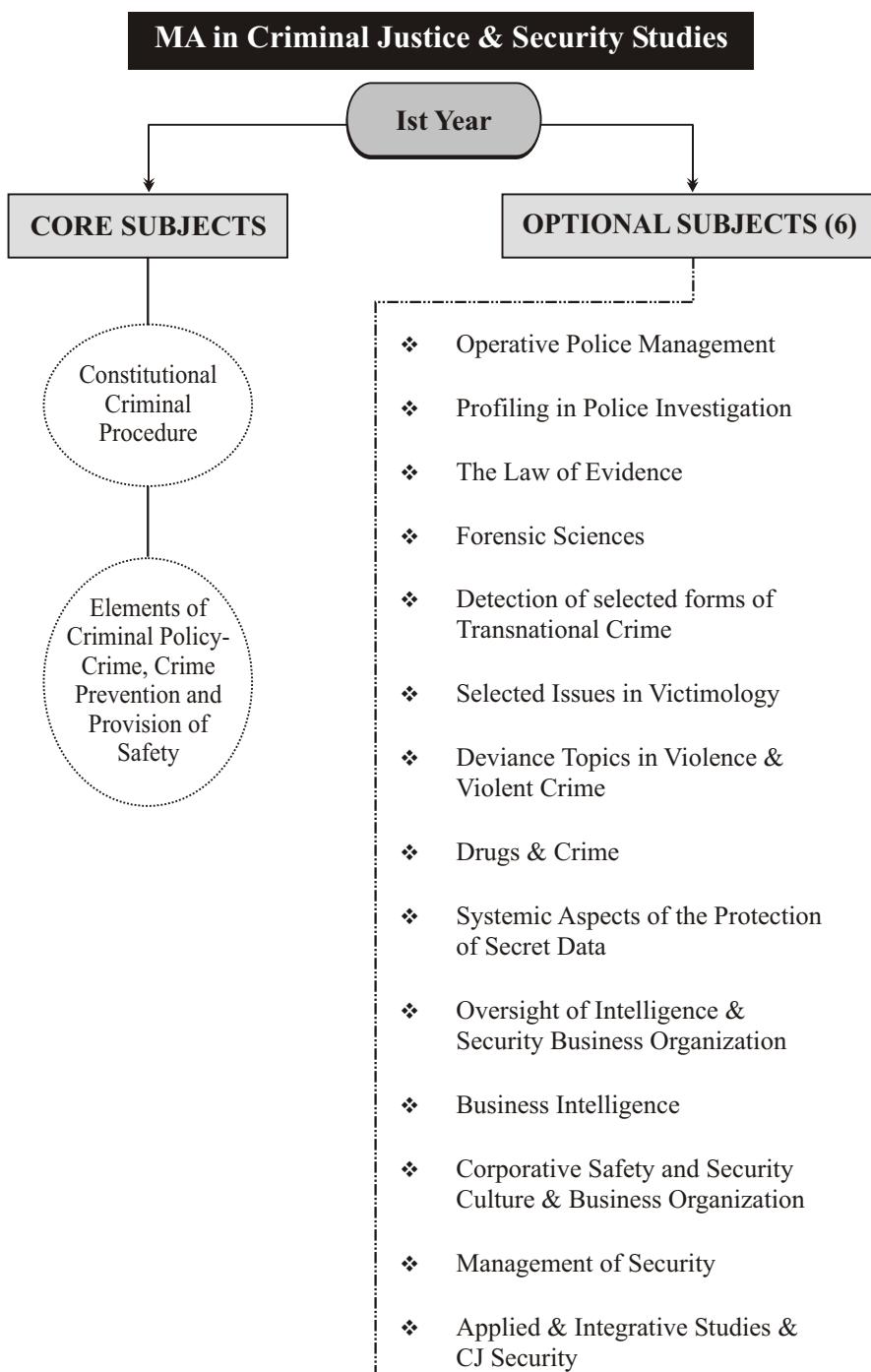
1. By promoting fundamental principles regarding crime, justice, and the rule of law to the body politic, academic departments of criminal justice will contribute to the long-term development of a more stable and economically viable utilitarian culture.
2. As academic departments of criminal justice grow and influence more students, there will be an increased society-wide understanding as to the proper role and function of the justice system and its personnel, and subsequently, justice system personnel will be held to a higher standard by this more attuned populous.
3. Graduates from criminal justice programmes will eventually fill the justice system positions of their respective countries, which will in time help further professionalize justice operations, particularly in the transitional and developing countries.
4. Students and faculty will engage in locally relevant research activities that will assist local justice system personnel to better perform their duties, and will also enrich the local criminal justice academic literature.

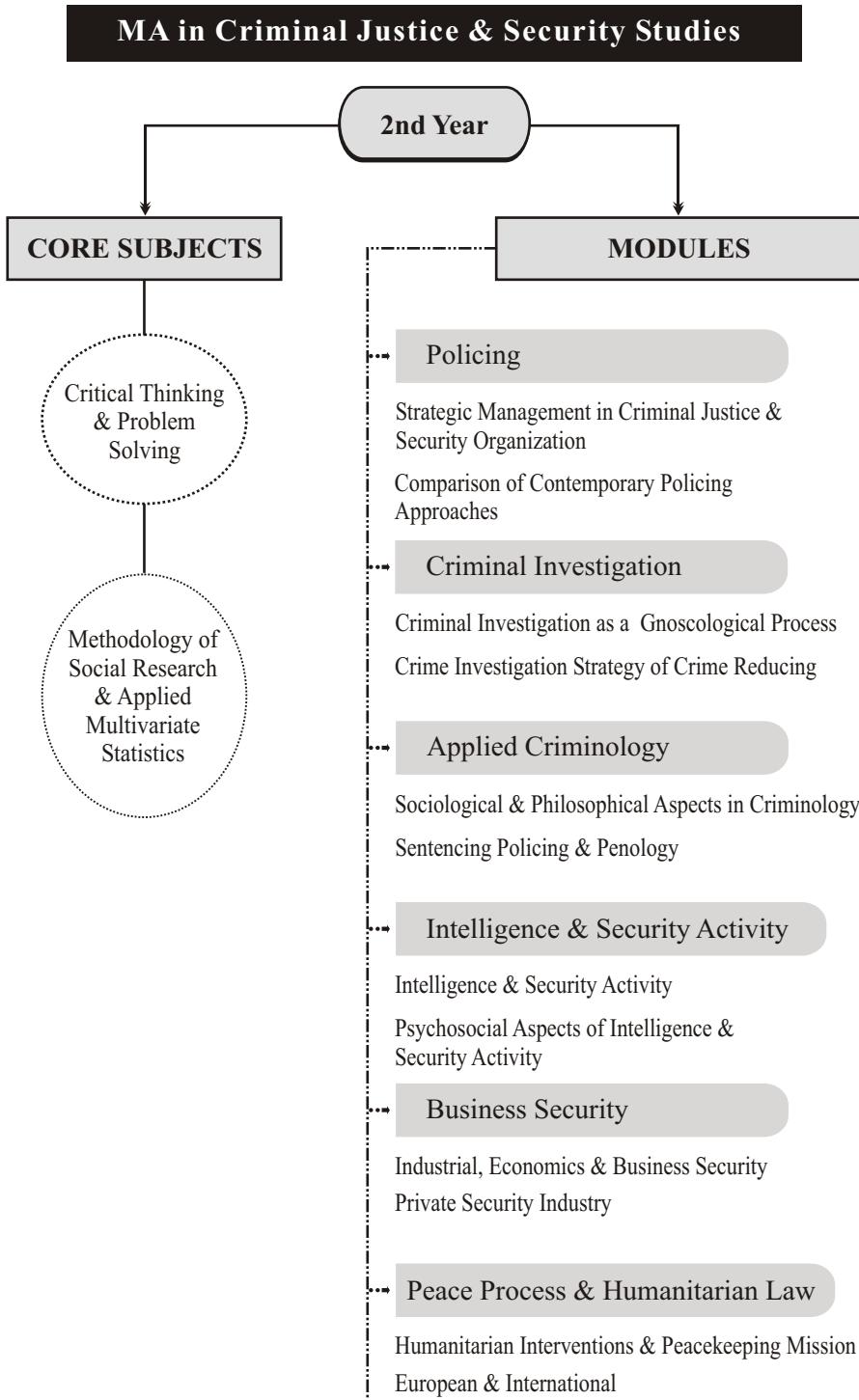
Collateral Needs

Several other items should be put in place to enhance the criminal justice education experience for students and to magnify the impact of criminal justice education on the nation as a whole.

1. A National Institute of Justice needs to be developed to:
 - a). Manage a federally funded justice education programme (students have their tuition waived if they agreed to work in justice system jobs);
 - b). develop a research agenda and disseminate grants to support that agenda;
 - c). disseminate the findings of the research (i.e. conferences, journals, newsletters, websites).
2. A professional society of criminology/criminal justice should be organized in each country to facilitate the exchange of information, to forge professional links in the field, and to maintain professional educational standards for the field.
3. Professional journals and newsletters that focus on justice issues need to be developed so research can be published and shared with a wide audience of researchers, educators, students, professionals and practitioners.

Annex - E





Annex - F

EXPANDING CRIMINOLOGY TO PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN: CRIME SCENE AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

- Pakistan (total population 160 million) is a developing country, a transitional society and on the march towards 'enlightened moderation' in the face of deteriorating law and order situation, incessant waves of terrorism, and low socio-economic indicators.
- Pakistan ranks 134 according to the Human Development Index of UNDP, and 164 according to the Globalization Index of Carnegie Endowment. The International Transparency often places Pakistan in one of the most corrupt countries.
- The total recorded cognizable crimes in 2005 were 453264 with a crime rate of 282.68 per 100,000 population. An average of crime rate for the last ten years is 277.25.
- Pakistan has seen an upsurge in poppy cultivation (narco-plants) in the last few years by many folds (total poppy cultivation in 2005 was 2438 hectares with a total production of 65 tons).
- Pakistan deployed more than 90,000 Army personnel on its western border (near Afghanistan) to put a halt to the militants' attacks on Allied / NATO Forces in Afghanistan. During the 100 military operations Pakistan lost more than 700 Army personnel.
- In the urban cities of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Pakistan lost 70 police officers with 132 police injuries and a civilian death toll of 63 with 239 injuries, in 2006 as a result of creeping talibanization, terrorist activities, missile attacks, suicidal bombing and explosions.
- Five children (according to unofficial estimate) are sexually abused every day in Pakistan.
- The official estimate for child labour is 3.6 million (non official estimate is 10 million).
- A total of four million people are estimated to be drugs-addicts, with 500,000 heroin addicts.
- Street gangs, dacoity, high way robbery and organized crimes like financial fraud, human trafficking and weapons/drugs smuggling are news of the day.
- The police image is very poor and the public distrust and dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system is not a hidden story.

CRIMINOLOGY: THE RIGHT ANSWER TO OUR CRIMES

Criminology, the scientific study of crime its genesis, its processes and the response of the society to it has never been a subject of academic interest in Pakistan. We do not have criminology as an established scholarly discipline or a separate educational and professional subject in any of our university. We are not trained in criminological research methodologies, so neither can we study and analyse our crimes scientifically, nor can critically evaluate the performance of our criminal justice system and our social institutions. Even the law-enforcement people are generally not aware of the importance, need and value of criminology and criminological research. The absence of such a highly sophisticated and scholarly discipline is reflected in our policy options and decision-making processes. Resultantly, we miss the right answers and right alternatives whenever we need a timely response to our crime-management and problem-solving.

In the above backdrop, it is felt by a few students to establish an Institute of Criminology, Research and Criminal Justice in Pakistan. The major function of the institute, at the outset, will be to launch a master level program of MSc-Criminology for a few selected students of enviable commitment and talent. The initial two years of the program will be free of cost for the students. A sketch and proposal for the same has been prepared, and evaluated by renowned scholars and criminologists of international fame. This will be a first step towards a greater movement for introducing criminology to Pakistan and setting an example for other transitional societies of the world. The schools and colleges in the developed nations will start receiving more fresh minds in the discipline of criminology in near future. Today criminology is not generally known in Pakistan, but we are confident that soon it will be an excellent career discipline in our country, if properly introduced and advocated. As this is not a government initiative, and at the moment, no one knows about the real worth of studying our crimes, our deviant behaviour and the delivery of our criminal justice system and people are not fully aware of how will it reward our society in the long run, so we need the help of those who are committed to the study of crimes in other parts of the world, and of course, committed to the cause and mission of criminology. Please feel free to contact us, if you have some interest in promoting criminology in an underdeveloped country.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration please.

Contact: **Fasihuddin**
Police Service of Pakistan

SD / 12
Lane # 01, Army Housing Society
Defence, Khyber Road,
Peshawar, (N.W.F.P.) Pakistan

Tel : +92 - 91 - 9210566 (Off)
: +92 - 91 - 5277706 (Res)
Cell : +92 - 300 - 5954055
Email : fasih68@hotmail.com

Annex - G

**KING'S
College
LONDON**

University of London

MA Criminology & Criminal Justice

The MA in Criminology and Criminal Justice is an increasingly popular programme pulling together theory, policy making and research in this area of ever-growing interest. Taught by nationally and internationally recognised experts from the prestigious School of Law at King's College London, one of the largest law schools in the UK, it offers an exceptionally wide range of courses relevant to a UK and international audience.

Who is it for?

Designed for law/social science graduates or criminal justice professionals considering or pursuing a career in legal practice, in criminal policy development, in statutory and voluntary agencies, or in academic research and/or teaching.

Available over one year full-time or two-years part-time.

- Sentencing and criminal justice
- Transnational and comparative criminology and criminal justice
- Youth justice
- Prison studies
- Terrorism and counter-terrorism
- Prosecution and the pre-trial process
- Racism, ethnicity, crime and criminal justice

The programme

The programme provides a comprehensive and integrated programme of advanced academic study in the fields of criminology and criminal justice. You will develop a critical understanding of the functions and practices of the criminal justice system and how these relate to political concerns about crime and disorder. You will have the opportunity to focus upon specialised areas of criminal justice law, institutional activity and policy development, both in the UK and internationally.

Programme includes courses on the following:

- Criminology & criminal justice (compulsory)
- Research methods for criminology and criminal justice/dissertation (compulsory)
- Drugs, crime and criminal justice
- Policing and the police

Entry requirements

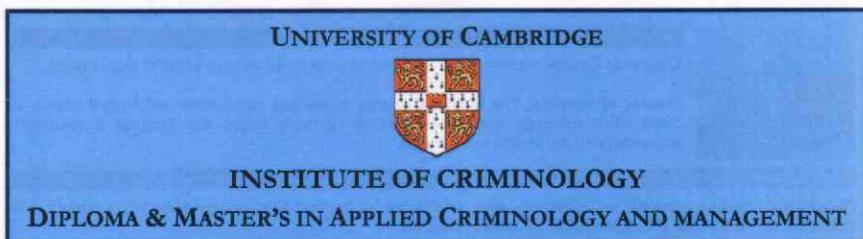
Minimum upper second class (2:1) first degree (or overseas equivalent) in law, sociology, criminology or other relevant social science discipline. If you do not satisfy this requirement but you have relevant professional qualifications or work experience, you may also be admitted.

Further information

For further information and an application pack please contact:

MA CCJ Administrator
School of Law
King's College London
Strand
London WC2R 2LS
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7848 2923

Annex - H



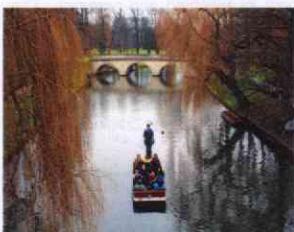
Introduction

The Institute of Criminology provides thought-provoking vocational programmes for existing leaders and rising stars of the future. These programmes are designed specifically to meet the needs of senior members of the Police, Prison and Probation Services as well as related agencies.

Over 400 senior police, prison and probation managers have benefited from the programmes over the last 7 years. Indeed, the majority of chief officers of police and many prison governors and directors in England and Wales are graduates of these courses. Candidates from overseas have achieved similar distinction in their own countries.



Former students have found them an enjoyable, challenging and useful preparation for senior management programmes which offer the perfect blend of collegiate tradition and knowledge at the cutting edge.



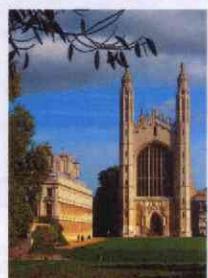
"There are very few programmes anywhere that come close to approaching the worth to the day-to-day practitioner as the programme Cambridge offers."

"I found the Diploma Course very rewarding. It has broadened my academic knowledge of policing issues and has given me a much greater strategic perspective, not only of policing nationally but also globally. In addition, contact with the prison service and probation service managers and attendance at some lectures involving all three agencies has given me insight into the way we can compliment and support each other. Crucially, it has shown me how each agency operates, not in a discreet sense, but very much as part of the same criminal justice machine."

Course Outline

During each of the Diploma and Master's years, there are three two-week blocks of residential study at Cambridge, and written work is set to be completed in between.

Cambridge specialists provide one to one supervision and direct the seminar programme. In addition there are regular talks from leading visiting academics and practitioners. There are regular guest lectures given by distinguished speakers, prior to the weekly formal college dinner. Recent speakers include Lord Stevens, Sir Ronnie Flanagan, Sir Richard Dearlove, Professor Rod Morgan, Martin Narey, Helen Edwards, Phil Wheatley and Steven Shaw.



The Master's course builds on work completed in the Diploma year by developing a research project and thesis, typically on topics of current importance to the service or agencies from which the candidate are drawn, thus closely linking into career development.

Annex - I



The
University
Of
Sheffield.

School of Law

Masters in International Criminology

The MA (International Criminology) degree course has a choice of **3 pathways**.

- **the Taught Course Pathway** is a conventional taught Masters programme for students with university degrees in law, the social sciences and humanities, and criminal justice professionals seeking to develop their understanding of trans-national developments in criminology and criminal justice.
- **the Research Training Pathway** is aimed at suitably qualified and experienced students who are contemplating an extended period of postgraduate study in comparative or international criminology and criminal justice.
- **the Restorative Justice Pathway** combines some taught courses with practical placement experience in a relevant agency and is aimed at practitioners who already have some experience and want to extend their knowledge and experience in this developing field.

This is a full-time one year programme running annually from September to September. Modules will include (depending on availability):

**Social Science Research Skills and Methods Training • Responding to Crime in Europe •
The Cultures of Criminology • Issues in Comparative Penology • Restorative Justice,
Mediation and Victimology • Issues in Restorative Justice • Crime and Late Modernity •
Environmental Criminology • Gender and Violence • Corporate Fraud and Crime •
Aspects of International Criminal Law •**

*If you would like further information please contact Lilian Bloodworth
School of Law, University of Sheffield, Crookesmoor Building,
Conduit Road, Sheffield S10 1FL United Kingdom*

Telephone: +44 (0) 114 222 6770 Fax: +44 (0) 114 222 6832

Email: L.Bloodworth@Sheffield.ac.uk Web-site: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/law/prospectivepp/taught/maic.html>

Comments by International Scholars

From : David Weisburd dweisburd@crim.umd.edu
Sent : Saturday, January 6, 2007 8:05 PM
To : fasih68@hotmail.com
Subject : **MSc Criminology**

Fasihuddin

I have read through your document and I was very impressed. You have combined a sense of mission (bringing Criminology to Pakistan) with a really thoughtful statement of what Criminology is, and what a program in Criminology should teach, you clearly would make a wonderful pioneer and leader for a Criminology program in Pakistan.

I don't have many comments on the document. One global comment is about the title of the program. Wouldn't it lead to wider support if you included "criminal justice" in the title. It is very much consistent with your write up, and I think would attract a larger base for support.

Reading your course list, it seems fairly comprehensive to me. Indeed, I wonder whether you would be able to require such a large number of courses in the program. If there is a weakness here it is in the development of empirical tools. As you know, from reading the Criminologist piece, I believe that quantitative methods are critical for criminology at the moment and must have a central role in teaching programs. I would add a full year at least of statistics. (in that regard, you might look at Weisburd and Britt, the 3rd edition. I am sure that Welmoed Spahr at Springer would be happy to send you a review copy.) I also think that you might want to consider a white collar crime course. I suspect that such crimes are a major new form of crime in Pakistan as in many other developing countries.

I fully agree with your view that Criminology should be separate from Sociology. The question of whether it should be in Social Science, Law or in a separate school is a more complex issue. I did a review of this a few years ago, when we considered moving the Institute of Criminology from the law school to Social Science. I found that very fine criminology programs could be found in law schools (e.g. Cambridge), in schools of social science (Maryland) and as independent schools (Rutgers and Albany). I think the issue is that there has to be freedom to be interdisciplinary. That freedom is not there when

Criminology is a sub-discipline (for example of Sociology).

I also should note that the Institute of Criminology at Hebrew University was one of the first Criminology programs in the world, it was established in the 1960s.

I wish you much luck with this important and interesting venture. You have done an excellent job with your proposal.

Best Wishes

David Weisburd

University of Maryland,
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

From : Chris Eskridge ceskridge2@unl.edu
Sent : Monday, April 23, 2007 8:36 PM
To : "fasihuddin" fasih68@hotmail.com
Subject : **Nice and Valuable Idea**

Fasihuddin - Just read the piece. I have several thoughts. If this piece is going to be given to university administrators, I would eliminate the Pakistan crime section and focus on the definition of criminology and the committed to criminology paragraph. I would also add a one page sample curriculum.

Beyond that, the more I think about this, the more I think you should focus attention on getting an undergraduate degree program underway and save the idea of a master's degree program for later. Many students will be interested in an undergraduate degree and at least in the United States and Europe, lots of students means lots of money. A criminology program is easy to sell to administrators because it will attract so many students. In addition, criminology has some great social values that you can promote, as outlined in the manuscript that I sent you earlier today. Highlight some of those. I have published another piece that also speaks to the value of justice education in developing nations. I will attach it, though it is somewhat similar to the piece I sent earlier today. Like you, the reason we need criminology is for the social value, but university administrators tend to look at program popularity (tuition dollars) as the #1 factor and program value as secondary. So, play to the administrators and push the fact that an undergraduate program in criminology will attract large numbers of students and if convinced, they will surely want to get such programs started.

I too will be going to the Stockholm meetings, so I look forward to seeing you there. In the meantime, here is a paper, which speaks to the value of criminology/justice education. It is a draft of a short chapter I am writing to be published in Poland. If you deem it of value, you may certainly share it with your friends and colleagues in Pakistan.

Chris Eskridge

Department of Criminal Justice
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Email: ceskridge@unl.edu

From : J Ras jras@pan.uzulu.ac.za
Sent : Wednesday, May 9, 2007 9:18 AM
To : fasih68@hotmail.com
Subject : **So beautiful the idea of MSc Criminology**

Dear good friend Fasihuddin,

You have already done a lot of work in compiling the notes. A few remarks:

In South Africa an MSc in Criminology differs from an MA in Criminology in the sense that the first focuses on and develops out of the natural sciences while the latter is offered in the Faculty or School of Arts (that has nothing to do with the natural sciences). MSc is a Masters in a pure natural scientific field like chemistry while the MA in Criminology in Arts is more an applied social science. Your discussion falls in what we offer as a MA (Masters) in Criminology, not an MSc. The idea of a research institute is very good and a necessary starting point. I suggest that you introduce a BA in Criminology (3 year degree programme - exposure is given to different modules /courses related to the field), and then a Honours degree (more specialized focus on certain topics), and then a Masters (MA). Most of the topics that you have mentioned will be seen as part of the social sciences. Your references to journals, periodicals, etc. is good and valuable. I strongly recommend your ideas and the passion that you reveal in order to make a difference. I suggest, however, that you seriously consider in which field, and from what perspective, natural sciences (MSc) or social sciences (MA), you want to offer in this programme.

It is essential to have a center for criminology so that proper research can be done in order to effectively prevent, investigate and to combat crime. Societies are dynamic and constantly changing, especially in a transitional one. In order to stay ahead of criminals you need to do proper research and come up with preventative strategies that later can make part of sound policies and even police modus operandi. The establishment of a center for criminology will assist in bring burning issues to the fore and to critically reflect what is happening at street level. It also will assist in giving an in-depth look at matters that are happening behind the scenes like organized crime, terrorism schemes and other clandestine criminal activities. However, the focus of the research must be of such a nature that it will and have to make a

difference in practice. We do not need arm chair criminologists but action researchers who can positively change things and contribute to a safe and sound society. With your increasing population figures and the unwanted stream of illegal people and goods moving in and out Pakistan, that also affects other countries and vice versa, it is vital that a center be established and international links and cooperation can be forged so that we collaboratively can assist one another. I will assist you whenever I can.

Kind regards.

Prof. Johan Ras

Departmental head Criminology
University of Zululand
Email: jras@pan.uzulu.ac.za

From : Lalic Velibor<lalicv@teol.net>
Sent : Sunday, April 22, 2007 9:17 PM
To : fasih68@hotmail.com
Subject : My Comments "MSc Criminology"

Dear Fasihuddin,

I have read the text for the booklet very carefully. My opinion is that you have been very persuasive in explaining the justification and goals of your proposal.

You have presented brief but in a very systematic way the key demographic, social, security and crime rate indicators. Then you have explained the need for criminology researches that has never been a subject of academic interest in Pakistan. At the end you have explained what exactly you want to do and how to do it.

The booklet should be brief and contain only general framework of your idea; it should be catchy, so that you can attract peoples' attention easily in order to trigger their further actions toward achieving of your goals. I think that you have succeeded in it!

I assume, it is the final text for publishing? If no, maybe you should think about giving very brief summary at the very beginning of the booklet, before the section on crime scene and social indicators, so people could immediately figure out what it is about. You may put two or three sentences which will explain what you want, and why. Something like roughly. "This is initiative for establishment of Institute of Criminology, Criminological Research and Criminal Justice in Pakistan, a country where exists crimes of international concerns, such as drug trafficking, terrorism, etc. where criminology research does not exist at all..."

It is worth mentioning the benefits of criminology science and criminology research applicable to police practice, what is widely recognized by both the researchers and practitioners, particularly in the western hemisphere. The fact is that in contemporary world we share the same or similar problems but we do not share the same resources in order to deal with those problems effectively. It refers particularly to developing and third world countries. Your idea is about filling the gap in lack of resources, particularly knowledge, by creating the Think Tank team on criminal justice issues in a geopolitically important country such as Pakistan. I find your

initiative brave. Sincerely I wish you success; you can be a pioneer of criminal justice and criminology in your country, and you can serve as an example for other transitional societies of the world.

PS: About the name of Institute of Criminology, Criminological Research and Criminal Justice, maybe you can make it simple like Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice in Pakistan.

Best regards,

Lalic Velibor

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Part II



The Need for Comparative Criminology and Policing in the Context of India and Pakistan

Abstract

The Need for Comparative Criminology and Policing in the Context of India Pakistan

Despite their separation in 1947, India and Pakistan have much in common than diversity. History, culture, art, literature, languages, struggle for independence, social and legal institutions inherited from colonial era, are a few common features of their societies — the list is not finite. Both have more or less the same level of socio-economic indicators. The structure, role and organizations of the police are nearly identical, with an amazingly similar spectrum of crime incidents, trends and patterns. They have an unprecedentedly similar police image, public expectations and police problems, and a simultaneous movement of police reforms to repeal the 'notorious' legacy of colonialism — the Police Act of 1861. Both can learn more from each other than to look for a panacea to their perennial ills at a remotest part of the globe, and that too in a completely different system and environment. Pakistan and India are now nuclear powers, but their 'crime bombs' are more dangerous for their own safety and the community at large. This paper, originally written for presentation in the 30th All India Conference on Criminology at Calcutta (India) and the South Asian Conference at Islamabad (Pakistan), emphasizes the need for a comparative study of criminology and policing in the context of India and Pakistan, which offers a vast opportunity for intellectual input by our scholars, criminologists and practitioners. It is not an exhaustive comparison between the two countries. However, it identifies some fundamental issues and responses, common on both sides, from where the future researcher can take on a more vigorous academic exercise. This will definitely and understandably add to the mutual trust and confidence building measures between the two intrinsically similar but commonly known rival countries. This will undoubtedly, pave the way for the redressal of their common problems, enabling them to redress their social evils with the best practices available at next door neighborhood, and of course, a valuable contribution to the present, though relatively scanty literature on comparative criminology and policing.

(A) Comparative Studies of Criminology and Policing: Basic Idea and Approach

Comparative criminology is gaining greater popularity amongst practitioners and researchers for a number of reasons. By means of documenting, analyzing and contextualising criminal justice processes and institutions elsewhere and comparing them to more familiar settings a broader understanding can be gained. The theoretical and practical incentives to such comparative studies are generally academic curiosity; acquiring knowledge of preventing ethnocentrism; securing basic levels of cooperation; harmonization of laws and procedures; learning from experiences of others as to how some similar problems are tackled by others; and carrying out a self-analysis that where do we stand? (Pakes, 2005). Comparative criminological research is essential in order to understand similarities and differences within and between different jurisdictions, and to gain a deeper understanding of social reality in different national contexts. In particular, key current debates within criminology about international convergence and divergence in criminal justice and penal policy highlight the need for more detailed international comparison. (Jones & Newburn, 2006).

The comparison is more or less centred around criminal justice structures or criminal justice processes. An examination of substantive and procedural laws is another focal point. Comparative crime statistics is still another interesting activity. Though the potential benefits of comparative research are numerous, however, a distinction can be made between the aims of *seeking to understand* and of *seeking to change* (Pakes, 2005). Francis Pakes further quotes Smith (2004) that 'although in some fields of study the basic tools of comparative research are relatively advanced (for example in economic analyses of growth, unemployment and labour markets) in criminology these tools remain relatively underdeveloped. This relates to a number of daunting problems that are being faced by the comparative researchers in the field of criminology. (Jones & Newburn, 2006). Though within the social sciences, some argue that *all* sociological research is inherently comparative (Nelken, 2002) but due to the technical, conceptual and linguistic problems in the task, others claim that for these and other reasons comparative work is nearly impossible (Nelken, 2002). inherently comparative (Nelken, 2002) but due to the technical, conceptual and linguistic problems in the task, others claim that for these and other reasons comparative work is nearly impossible (Nelken, 2002).

The difficulties of different interpretation (like that of statistics and its mode of acquisition) are always there in such academic endeavours. An exhaustive and all-embracing study is next to impossible. The limitations of

singular research exercise examining smaller aggregates such as states, cities or single locations and groups have encouraged and compelled social scientists to turn to comparisons among many geographical entities. Comparative research methods allow for a broader vision about social relations than is possible with cross-sectional research to one country or one location (Ronet Bachman and Russel K. Schutt, 2003). The *Sage Dictionary of Criminology* has equated, in a way, 'comparative criminology' with 'comparative method'. It defines comparative method as, 'the selection and analysis of cases which are similar in known ways and which differ in other ways, with a view to formulating or testing hypotheses' (Victor Jupp, 2006).

Zedner (1995), as quoted by Francis Pakes, has noted the risks of 'criminological tourism'², the possibility of misreading or oversimplification, the linguistic difficulties and most often overlooking the problem of 'touching base'³. Cain, who prefers a form of active collaboration with the subjects of her research, insists that comparison faces the allegedly unavoidable dangers of 'occidentalism' __ thinking that other societies are necessarily like ours __ or 'orientalism' __ assuming that they are inherently different from us (Nelken, 2002). Though most comparative work provides summary descriptions of a large variety of national systems, which are often out of date, and are usually less well-informed about the 'law in action' than about the 'law in books'. There is never only one ideal research method, and choice method is inseparably linked to the objectives being pursued. The questions posed in comparative work seem to be more ambitious than the methodologies adopted (Nelken, 2002). One of the largest comparative research projects undertaken in criminology was the development of the Comparative Crime Data File (CCDF), which was undertaken by Dane Archer and Rosemary Gartner (1984). The CCDF continues to be updated, but originally contained crime and violence data from 110 nations and 44 major internationalities covering the period from approximately 1900 to 1970. Archer and Gartner (1984) identified five major problems of comparative criminological research as, generalization⁴, controlled comparison⁵, causal inference⁶, mediation and intervening variables⁷, and methodological uncertainty⁸ (Ronet Bachman and Russel K. Schutt, 2003). Amongst the various approaches of comparative research such as case studies or statistical analysis, the focused comparison approach is the most used and beneficial method involving neighboring countries in which the same language is spoken; so most similar design tend to be easier to achieve in such cases. Hague et al., (1998) defines this approach as,

²Going abroad is a fun and enjoyment and feeling free of the worries and commitment of every day life, behaving positively and friendly and spending money—all bring a positive change in our attitude, which is reflected in our research-orientation also. In such a situation our findings are susceptible to a certain degree of misreading, simplification, superficiality and become uncritical rosy accounts of foreigners' observers. In the field of criminology, a problem like this is generally described as 'Criminological tourism'.

³Most of the discussions, theories and practices in social sciences in general but in criminology in particular are controversial. Not a single theory of crime has become universal and unanimous, so what to speak of a police model or approach like the Community-Oriented-Policing (COP) which has failed to receive a universal applause and acceptance. A multitude of variables are to be taken into account, and both sides of the arguments are to be assessed. 'Touching base' describes such a difficulty of concomitant opposition to a presented view on a certain issue. To overcome the problem of over-identification of participant observers and their intellectual idiosyncrasy, this synthesis approach is called a meaningful access by some criminologists.

⁴It has been impossible to test the generality of a finding based on single-society research by means of replication in a sample of several societies.

⁵The absence of a sufficient number of cases (e.g., nations or cities) has hindered rigorous comparisons between those cases affected by some social change and control cases unaffected by the same change.

⁶With longitudinal data unavailable, researchers have not been able to satisfy one of the classic requirements for making causal inferences—the correct temporal relationship among the variables under study.

⁷Without a reasonably large sample of nations, it is impossible to discover whether certain variables may mediate the effects of a social change. Without a large sample of societies, a general pattern that explains or orders these different outcomes will never be seen.

⁸Without an archive of broadly comparative and longitudinal crime data, some key methodological issues have been largely uninvestigable. For example, it would not be possible to assess the reliability of different crime indicators like the number of offenses known or the number of arrests using data from a number of societies.

"A most similar design takes similar countries for comparison on the assumption that the more similar the units being compared, the more possible it should be to isolate the factors responsible for differences between them. By contrast, the most different design seeks to show the robustness of a relationship by demonstrating its validity in a range of contrasting settings".

(Hague et al., 1998)

In all the components of the criminal justice system, police is the first and foremost component. So, both for practical as well as academic interest, the comparative studies are woven around comparative policing. However, at the outset of any study it is important to distinguish between *police* (which refers to the institution) and *policing* (which implies a set of processes with specific social functions). Police is a modern specialized and organized body of people but policing is a relatively broader concept, which encompasses a wide range of activities and personnel. It is said that policing must fit those 'to-be-policed' Therefore, a comparative analysis of policing requires a great deal of knowledge regarding the context in which it operates, which makes case-studies and focused comparisons appropriate methods of analysis. This academic endeavour requires a certain degree of understanding of not just criminal justice systems and processes but also the actors involved in it, and the society in which the system is set. (Francis Pakes, 2005). Basically, the problems of comparative research, as noted above, can be compounded by a lack of common understanding of central concepts, and differing societal context within which the objects of study are located (Hantrais and Letablier 1996, quoted in Trevor Jones and Tim Newburn, 2006).

In comparative policing, the major areas of research are the evolution of the police, its history, style, structure, administration, duties, services, organizational behaviour, achievements, shortcomings, internal problems, expectations, challenges and its rapidly transforming role and shape in the continuously progressing political systems of the modern world, especially in the new democracies like India and Pakistan. For a better understanding and achieving a better model after sifting out the dissimilarities, we have to look briefly into the societies where these systems are operated, as rightly pointed out by Francis Pakes, Trevor Jones, Tim Newburn, Smith and others.

(B) Societies Come First

James Sheptycki and others have observed that students of criminology are quite often unaware of the broad facts of geography and history that make the task of comparative criminology so interesting. In order to undertake comparative criminology in a global context, it is necessary to devote time to understanding how the cultural and political histories of different countries of the world serve to establish distinctive points of view about criminology and its object. But criminologists are not necessarily aware of Latin American political and economic history, or the anthropology of Muslim customary law, or how the geography of 'Eastern' Europe affects its place in global illicit markets, despite the fact much of the comparative literature is limited to OECD countries (the economically developed countries), and this begs questions about crime in places that are more peripheral to the circuits of transnational global capital (Sheptycki & Wardak, 2005). This paper emphasizes that the researchers and intellectuals of the Southeast Asian countries should look for their own perspectives in the field of criminology and policing, especially when they have more similar models for their study work.

How, then are we to acquire sufficient knowledge of another culture (and of societies) for such purpose. Either we can rely mainly on cooperation with foreign experts, or we can go abroad to interview legal officials and others, or we can draw on our direct experience of living and working in the country concerned. All these strategies have their own academic merits and demerits but are beautifully dubbed by David Nelken as 'virtually there', 'researching there', or 'living there' (David Nelken, 2002).

We all know about the common culture, common histories, common independence struggle, common languages, common art and literature, common organizations, and common historical personalities of both the countries. Today's borderless 'global village' has brought the two nations more closer to each other than they were before. Without going into the details of politico-economic problems and cooperation between the two countries, we would like to quote the socio-economic indicators of the two. Table:1 shows that despite the geographical and economic superiority of India over Pakistan, the basic human sufferings and deprivations are mostly similar across the length and breadth of the two countries. Both the nations are suffering equally from low-socio economic indicators, religious intolerance and law and order problems.

Table: 1

Country Profile & Socio - Economic Indicators

S. No.			
1.	Total Area	796,095 Sq Km	3,166,414 Sq Km
2.	Total Population	160 Million (2006 Estimated)	1.02 Billion (2005 Estimated)
3.	Form of Government	Federalism, (Problems of Federalism & Religious intolerance)	Quasi-federalism (Problems of secular, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural democracy)
4.	Population of Density	187 per sq km	331 per sq km
5.	Annual Population Growth Rate	1.9 %	1.55 %
6.	GDP Growth Rate	6.6 %	9.2 % (current)
7.	Per Capita Income	US \$ 600	US \$ 620
8.	Life Expectancy (years)	M 64 F 63.8	M 60.3 F 64.6
9.	Population under 5 (2004)	20,922,000	120,155,000
10.	Population under 18 (2004)	71,297,000	419,442,000
11.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000)	500	540
12.	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live birth, 2004)	80/1000	62/1000
13.	Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live birth, 2004)	101/1000	85/1000
14.	Estimated Child Labour (al forms)	3.6 Millions (official) (40% Boys, 25% Girls) 10 million (non-official)	12.6 Million (official)
15.	Unemployment Rate (2005)	6.6 %	8.9 %

		Pakistan	India
16.	% of Population Using Improved Drinking Water Source (2002)	90	86
17.	% of Population with Access to Sanitation (2002)	54	30
18.	Adult Literacy Rate Male/Female (2000-04)	62 / 35	73 / 48
19.	Primary School Enrolment Ratio Male/ Female (2000-04)	68 / 50	90 / 85
20.	% of Primary School Entrants reaching grade 5 (2000-04)	55	61
21.	% of Population below National Poverty Line (1990-2002)	32.6	28.6
22.	% of Central Government Expenditure Allocated to: (1993 - 2004)		2 2
	(i) Health (ii) Education (iii) Defence	(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 18	15
23.	Globalization Index (Foreign Policy, Nov Dec. 2006, Carnegie Endowment, USA)	56	61
24.	UNDP-Human Development Index (2006 HDI Ranking)	134	126

Foreign Policy (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), in collaboration with A.T. Kearney, has identified the losers and winners of globalization. Some countries have come on the top and others have gone down. It's a small world, and globalization is making it smaller; even in the face of conflict and chaos. This index is the culmination of various aspects of globalization, namely, Political Engagement (including participation in treaties, organizations, and peacekeeping), Technological Connectivity (including number of internet users, hosts, and secure servers), Personal Contact (including telephone, travel and remittances) and Economic Integration (including international trade and foreign direct investment). Out of the 62 countries in the ranking table, the top ten are shaded red, and the bottom ten are shaded blue. India and Pakistan both are in the blue shaded countries.

Source: UNICEF (World Children Reports), Foreign Policy, UNDP (Human Development Reports)etc

Both the societies (like many other developing societies) are rapidly changing and modernizing societies in which the individual lives an institutional life in a traditional set-up, transmitted to him by his culture and under various affiliations of blood-ties, family-roles, kinship behaviour, age-old conventions, ethos, tribal tendencies and valued ideals of religious and sectarian nature. The contradictions and frictions at various levels of both the societies have generated more or less the same problems of identity-crisis, anxiety, frustration, confusion, system dysfunction, and anomie (normlessness), etc, though with a different extent and severity. Similarly, the crime pattern and seriousness of criminal activities are also more or less similar. Actually, it is the similarity of our societal set-up, our culture and our common inherited values that are reflected in our day to day life and actions. Police is evolved from within the society as its first line of defence for combating crime. Police work is mostly affected by the underlying problems of the society, its stratification and anomalies. What Sunita Singh Sengupta observes in the context of India is also true in the context of Pakistan: -

“In India the problem [of policing] has been aggravated because of increase in population, scarcity of basic requirements (food stuffs, water, and dwellings), growing unemployment, conflicting claims of society, fluctuation in political order, rampant corruption, inefficient and insufficient resources, etc, etc, etc,”

(Sunita Singh-Sengupta, 1995)

All this above discussion clearly depicts that before carrying out a comparative study of police or policing in any given societies, the researchers have to carefully study the societies themselves, their culture, values, norms, history, ideals and other social institutions. Making sense of such theoretical underpinnings will make the job of the researcher quite easier than in a situation where a blind describes the various parts of an elephant. Police and Policing are the first reflection of a society that how much rule of law and respect for human dignity prevail in that society and how rational a response to an abnormal behaviour is presented and accepted by such a society.

(C) Comparing the Police Image in India and Pakistan

Most citizens form their opinion of the police through personal contact either as a victim, witness, or suspect. These encounters often involve less than pleasant circumstances. Media and news broadcasts, movies, and television add a further impact to it. If a police officer himself is apathetic, engaged in unethical or unprofessional conduct, prejudiced, unwilling to handle public calls, selective in applying different standards of enforcement to different people or uses inappropriate body language, a negative police public image is likely to develop. However, the image of the police, as studies reveal, can be improved through implementation of community policing, by promoting better relationship between the police and minority communities, engaging in greater informal contact with citizens, and through events of greater collaborative and effective efforts. (P.J. Ortmeier, 2006) This image formation is not a single day outcome. It takes a shape in an environment of trust or distrust after a lengthy period of successive interaction and encounters. The vast majority of police officers in the United States are hardworking, conscientious, ethical, and dedicated public servants. (P.J. Ortmeier, 2006). I don't think that such an image is possible without the effective visibility and performance and cooperative attitude of the police in the United States. On the contrary, the police public image in India and Pakistan, though might be exaggerated negatively, is not that much encouraging and pleasant.

Leaving aside other factors, we would like to say a few words about policing in the two countries. Police in both the countries don't enjoy greater public respect or community support. Old and outdated police models with old weapons and techniques are still intact. Its colonial role of fighting crime, subjugating the miscreants and maintaining the order has not been replaced by service-orientation and community satisfaction. Media carries a bad image of the police everywhere in India and Pakistan and the judiciary and public are critical of their performance. The crime patterns and crime scenario is the same on both sides of the dividing line. We can look into a picture of police handling a person who was agitating over missing of some of his relatives in Pakistan. This man was beaten and got unstripped during police highhandedness. Many writers and columnists bitterly criticized the police for this violation of human dignity and outraging an innocent person (Dawn, December 29, 2006)

Not only the public is complaining, and dissatisfied with the police performance, but the higher judiciary is also not happy with the outcome of police efforts. On January 12, 2007, the Punjab (Pakistan) additional advocate-general Arif Bhinder and another advocate Niaz Sindhu were shot by some unknown assailants. The father of the deceased additional advocate-general sought the High Court's intervention on police failure to arrest the killers of his son. A full bench of the Lahore High Court heard the petition on Jan 18, 2007 and called the Chief Secretary and the Inspector General of Police (IGP) of the Punjab Province to submit the progress in police investigation in the said cases. During the proceedings, the Court asked them as:

"to why not billion budget for provincial police be freezed owing to its inability to improve the law and order." The Court observed, "We all are very much concerned about the law and order. The IGP should explain as to why the police had failed to bring the law and order situation under control. The increase in the police budget from Rs. six billion to Rs. 21 billion had made no difference as far as the performance of the force was concerned."

(Dawn, January 20, 2007)

The Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan while directing the ex-IGP Punjab Mr. Ziaul Hassan to appear before the apex court and submit a report in person in another case observed,

"Criminal gangs are playing with people's life and property in Punjab and police have allowed them to ravage the society. In case of any political pressure, the police should let us know and we will direct for facilitating their task without fear and favour. The law and order situation has become a serious concern for all Pakistanis. The President of Pakistan has also expressed his dissatisfaction over this deterioration."

(Dawn, January 13, 2007)

"The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan while giving two-month deadline to eliminate criminal gangs operating in the province, directed the present Inspector General of Police Punjab

Ahmed Nasim to bust criminal gangs and their hide-outs in the province by March 16 without taking into consideration any political or external pressure.”

(Dawn, January 13, 2007)

In Pakistan such remarks by the higher judiciary are seen in the local and national press even on daily/routine basis. Editorials and columns are also very common against police inactions. These are incessantly written against the police performance and the unfulfillment of public expectations of the police, in addition to the criticism by the general public and opposition parties. Almost all of these articles are written in a castigating way and very rarely some positive suggestions are given for bringing improvement to the current situation.

Similar is the case in India. For example, in Noida (Uttar Pradesh) where some families were protesting against the missing bodies of about 17 people, the police action against the demonstrators was severely criticized by the general public. The Time Magazine in its issue of January 22, 2007 gave a detailed coverage to the said unpleasant happening.

“The uncle of Aladi Halder, 25, another victim, says police looked at the missing woman’s photo and told him she was so beautiful that she must have eloped. Why do you keep coming to us with your problems?”

(Time, January 22, 2007)

Swati Mehta, a consultant for the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, an NGO in New Delhi was quoted as remarked,

“The most important aspect of these murders is not why the victims were killed or by whom, but the failure of the police to protect the powerless.” “This case is indicative of how the police function in India, and how the system needs to be changed”.

(Time, January 22, 2007)

These two latest issues about police performance in Pakistan and India are somewhat identical and indicative of the government and public dissatisfaction and uneasiness with the police behaviour and efficiency. In addition, we would like to reproduce the observation of Sharma (1973) and David Bayley (1969) about the image of police in the Indian society of more than thirty years ago, which even holds good for today and which tells that nothing has changed so far despite the public concern and reforms.

"The image of police is not positive in any section of the society. The students consider them power drunk, businessmen as corrupt, intelligentsia as illiterate and unfortunate, political leaders as agents of the ruling cliques, civil servants as lacking in professional ethics and religious leaders as immoral"

(as cited in Singh-Sengupta, 1995)

"The survey results demonstrate forcefully what many close observers of police-public relations in India have long thought, namely, that the Indian public is deeply suspicious of the activities of the police. A considerable proportion expect the police to be rude, brutal, corrupt, sometimes in collusion with criminals, and very frequently dealing unevenly with their clients."

(Quoted in Francine R.Frankel, Zoya Hasan,Rajeev Bhargava & Balveer Arora, 2000)

The remarks of the Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan as quoted above remind us the concluding remarks of a committee, headed by N.N. Vohra and appointed by the central government, to explore the growing politician-criminal nexus in India. The Committee's 1993 report was placed before parliament on 1st August 1995 and it concluded:

"It is apparent that crime syndicates and mafia organizations have established themselves in various parts of the country [and] have developed significant muscle and money power and established linkages with governmental functionaries, political leaders and others to be able to operate with impunity."

(Quoted in Francine R.Frankel, Zoya Hasan,Rajeev Bhargava & Balveer Arora, 2000)

Not only the 'image of police' in a heterogeneous society, like India and Pakistan is indicative of the police itself, but also a true reflection of the society in which it is supposed to deliver. It is this image which seriously helps or hinders the broader goals of national policy. The criminalization of politics and the politicization of crimes are equally agitated in our transitional societies. We can use this police-effectiveness as a yardstick to our social ideals in India and Pakistan. For an academic interest, we would reproduce the following passage from 'The Work Culture in Police Administration':

"It is but natural that the powers and limitations of the parent society will reflect itself in the power and limitations of the police It is the police which enforces the law and combats the breakers of it. The type of society thus protected will also be a measure of police effectiveness. The work of a society will be reckoned not in proportion to the number of criminals it burns, hangs or imprisons, but rather by the degree of liberty experienced by the great body of its citizenry."

(Sunita Singh-Sengupta, 1995)

I think we have a number of commissions in both the countries who in their reports have remarked against the existing police and policing with a very disappointing mode. There is no dearth of such references in both the countries. More quotations from such reports will over burden this small paper, however a frank and thought-provoking conclusion by Dr. Arvind Verma in the chapter of 'The Police in India' is exactly like a honest commentary on the police in Pakistan:

"Institutions are important in the life of a nation. In India, where a nascent democracy is shaping the lives of millions of diverse people, in a land ravaged by centuries of colonialism and exploitation by the ruling classes, the need for a well functioning institution is undisputed. The police institution is obviously one that is important in the democratic system of the country. The security and well being of the citizens is dependent upon the police. Yet, the police institution in India is in a dire state: disorganized, inefficient, corrupt, and partisan in its operations. It is unable to perform in accordance with the expectations of a democratic society. The fault lies in the design and inability to adapt to the changing circumstances that have emerged after Independence. It has failed to deal with social conflicts and prevent growing violence. The force has become heavily politicized and its leadership has been reduced to a rubber stamp."

(as cited in Kapur & Mehta, 2005) Chapter 6, P.249

In view of the above facts and realities about the similar situation in India and Pakistan, a comparison of 'police image' with its causes, extent, intensity and historical prevalence is necessary in the present day of comparative criminological research. It will guide us about the level of human consciousness and development in our thinking and desire for democratic ideals and moral values. The researcher should focus on any individual or institutional efforts in improving this unpleasant police image in both the countries. Both the countries can learn a lot from each other's success or failure stories in this regard.

(D) *Comparing the Crime-Statistics:*

Comparative analysis of crime statistics is fraught with serious difficulties and controversies, e.g; the difference in crime definition, the method of registration of certain crime under different sections of law, the mode of acquisition and compilation of criminal figures, and of course the authenticity and veracity of crime statistics is a major problem all over the world. Mere statistics may not convey the seriousness of a particular crime. The trends and levels are two different things. Moreover, no one can claim with authority that the compiled record of crime/statistics is the complete picture of our national crimes. The official data may be counter checked by alternative statistics like victim surveys, self-report surveys, hospital admissions and cause of death data, etc. We all know that most of the crime is either not reported due to one or other reason or the report is not taken or the games of statistics are played in the compilation process. In relation to the analysis of crime trends, Estrada and Westfelt identify two other problems: *the continuity problem*, that is, the difficulties associated with comparing statistical series over time. Since categories of official crime (and the way they are counted and measured) change from time to time, analysis of statistical series may lack continuity; and *the congruity problem*, that is, the differences in legal, statistical and cultural definition of crime, which result in lack of congruence between different countries' categories of crime and therefore in how crime is counted and measured. (Sheptycki & Wardak, 2005). Such problems can partly be controlled during the process of interpretation and may not be a greater problem in the 'most similar approach' (like India and Pakistan) than we observe in the 'most different approach' of comparative methodologies.

Anyhow, the following comparative figures of crimes, keeping in view the above difficulties of interpretation and compilation, are presented for a brief idea of the prevalence, seriousness and similar nature of crimes in Pakistan and India alike. We can learn from each other why certain crimes are dealt effectively by one country and why the police is facing problem in combating the crime in the other. Pakistani police can consult their Indian counterpart in improving their crime rate and process of investigation. The comparison of our national crime data will be more beneficial for us than comparing our crime rates with the NYPD or Japanese police performance where both of us share little in common vis-à-vis police or policing in that part of the world.

It is pertinent to note that Table:2 and 3 represent very commonly known crimes/offences and which are generally dealt with by the ordinary police in both the countries. As far as some serious or invisible crimes are concerned like drugs/narco business, money-laundering, white-collar crimes, cyber crimes, children abuses, human trafficking, terrorism or anyother organized or global crimes, both the countries have some sort of specialized agencies for these crimes, and perhaps very little data or authentic statistics or studies are available in this respect. It is high time that a comparison and a meaningful research into such heinous crimes should be carried out in both the countries in their particular geopolitical, economic and social situations. If organized and global crimes can be studied in the context of Europe and America, then why not in the context of Southeast Asian countries. It is encouraging that the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) of Pakistan and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) of India, decided on February 8, 2007 to sign an agreement on launching joint efforts for bringing an end to the crimes related to money laundering, illegal immigration and fake currency. The heads of both the agencies are expected to take final decision towards the end of this month. (The News International, February 9, 2007)

Table : 2***Crime Head - Wise Incidence in India and Pakistan (2005)***

S. No.	Offences	India	Pakistan	Difference
1.	Murder	32719	9631	+ 23088
2.	Attempt to Murder	28031	12863	+ 15168
3.	Kidnaping	22832	9212	+ 13620
4.	Dacoity	5141	2395	+ 2746
5.	Robbery	17673	12199	+ 5606
6.	Burglary	90108	12067	+ 78041
7.	Theft	273111	50707	+ 222404
8.	Rape	18359	2148	+ 16211
9.	Riots	56235	3139	+ 53096
10.	Hurt	270861	29874	+ 240987
Total Cognizable Crimes under PPC* / IPC*		1822602	263106	+ 1559496

* IPC - Indian Penal Code

* PPC - Pakistan Penal Code

Source: National Police Record of Bureau of India www.indiastat.comNational Police Bureau of Pakistan www.npb.gov.pk/

Table: 3

***Comparative Recorded Crimes & Crime Rate
in India & Pakistan***

Year	Total Cognizable Crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC)	Crime Rate (Crime per lakh of Population)	Total Recorded Crime under Pakistan Penal Code (PPC)	Crime Rate (Crime per lakh of Population)
1996	1709576	183.4	329305	269.68
1997	1719820	180.0	369161	295.16
1998	1778815	183.2	428549	334.13
1999	1764629	178.9	409167	310.89
2000	1771084	176.7	388414	287.61
2001	1769308	172.3	380659	264.14
2002	1780330	169.5	399006	269.58
2003	1716120	160.7	400680	220.17
2004	1832015	168.8	441907	238.48
2005	1822602	165.3	453264	282.68
Average of Ten Years	1766429.9	173.88	400011.2	277.25

Source: National Police Record of Bureau of India www.indiastat.com
National Police Bureau of Pakistan www.npb.gov.pk/

(E) Some Common Grievances Against The Police in India and Pakistan

The legacy of colonialism in many fields is the same for both the countries of India and Pakistan. Many government organizations and the laws governing them are still the same in both the countries despite many new departments, new laws, amendments and reforms in the last 59 years since their independence in 1947. Police is also one of these old institutions which was established and administered under the Indian Police Act of 1861. The basic structure has not seen any tangible change in these years, though many a reform were advocated, documented and implemented from time to time. The basic characteristics of post-colonial police are summarized by Mike Brogden and Preeti Nijhar and which are equally true in most parts of the two countries. These are:-

- ❖ Centralised or regional policing systems.
- ❖ Policing traditionally bound up with the maintenance of central political rule.
- ❖ Policing concerned with imposing central notions of social order on locality.
- ❖ Strangers policing strangers.
- ❖ Co-existence of informal policing structure based on locality, communal or tribal tradition.
- ❖ State policing often badly paid, corrupt and badly resourced with resort to weaponry as primary feature of control.
- ❖ Confusion over legal powers of police due to colonial inheritance and local tradition.
- ❖ Minimal local accountability.

Despite the above academic discussion we would simply narrate some common grievances against the police which we commonly hear and receive from the general public. The police in both the countries are attacked for inefficiency, poor performance, misconduct, corruption, political interference, racial biases, favouritism, nepotism, violation of human rights, low level of professionalism, poor response in emergencies and crises, low quality of training, bossism, non-registration of reports and complaints, extra judicial killing, poor public contact, illegal detention, poor knowledge of law, tampering with case properties and investigative processes, excesses and

torture in police custody, registration of fake cases, implicating of innocent people in criminal cases, reducing the seriousness of crime, misuse of case properties, and so many other harsh and moderate allegations. Some may be exaggerated but others may be underestimated in some cases. In one country some of these allegations may be over-sensationalized due to greater awareness and media reporting or film-making but the same may be less alarming in the other country. A police encounter is generally highly praised in both the countries especially when a hardened criminal or a 'chief of the underworld', as most movies portray, is killed or arrested in the encounter. This shows that the 'societal mindset' of both the nations is identical in 'coming tough on crime' and which is truly traced back to a common Indian origin.

(F) Western Policing and Transitional Societies of India and Pakistan

The import of technologies and ideas from the west or developed societies is not a new phenomenon. Similar is the case of policing, especially in the former British colonies where the new police concepts are rapidly becoming the alternative to the existing paramilitary and order-maintaining forces. We would like to show what kinds of police practices, police concepts, role and expectations are in current debate in the western literature of criminology and policing. The reader are invited to look at the comprehensive table given by Frank Schmalleger in his book, *Criminal Justice Today: An Introduction Text for the 21st Century* and another by Colin Goff in his book, *Criminal Justice In Canada*. These succinctly summarized accounts provide us an idea of how to evaluate our police, where do we stand and are our expectations from our police really fit to our societies and have we made a rational analysis of our systems? A thorough, meticulous, incisive and profoundly analytical evaluation for our police and policing is strongly recommended on the pattern of these comprehensive analysis. Our policy-makers and policy analysts should work out our performance and expectations in the light of our police organizations and administrative provisions.

Since the time of Sir Robert Peel, where 'the absence of crime and disorder' was the key goal of the London Metropolitan Police (1829), the prevention of crime and disorder is still the major area of concern for any

police in the world. The police effectiveness and performance is generally evaluated in terms of crime control, crime management or declining crime rate, despite the complexity between the relation of crime reduction and policing. The comparative researchers should not ignore the fact that some things work in some places, under some conditions, particularly when social and economic factors are favourable and some may not work at other situations and places. The difficulty is in disentangling the effect of 'good police work' from changes in the economic and social context (Bowling & Foster, 2002). For a detailed outcome of research into this point, one may consult 'The Oxford Handbook of Criminology', 3rd edition, page 997-8.

The choices of the transitional societies are said to be limited. However, the burgeoning problems of socio-economic inequalities and worsening situations of law and order have compelled the developing societies to seek help from other modern systems and where not only ideas are borrowed but the technical and financial assistance is also demanded by these transitional or underdeveloped societies. The voices of change or demand for a new system have been heard since long in India and Pakistan. Pakistani police officers and policy-makers launched an academic-cum-political campaign to get rid of the old magistracy system, repeal the old Police Act 1861 and bring in the Japanese Police Model. The movement for police reforms and support for community policing in India is also not unknown to the academics. For example, the Times of India, January 12, 2001 is quoted as:

"The police system is based upon antiquated systems and ideas of crime control, and has neglected the opportunities of systematic methods and technologies of crime analysis, of scientific investigation and documentation, of information processing, and of law and order mapping, projection and prediction. The sheer gap between contemporary policing practices in the West, and those that prevail in India is astonishing. Primitive policing practices are reflected in poor rates of conviction, in deteriorating efficiency and effectiveness, and consequently in a declining respect for the law."

(as cited in Brogden & Nijhar, 2005)

In contrast to the existing system which is accused of being disorganized, ill-equipped, demoralized, highly politicized, coercive, colonial and public-unfriendly, the general population want a new and democratic policing. In India, The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), an international NGO, based in New Delhi, has produced copious literature and has arranged quite a good deal of conferences and seminars in promoting and articulating such demands by the general public and academia. A roundtable conference by the CHRI in December 2005 on the topic of 'The Police That We Want,' reiterates and emphasises the demand for a democratic policing which is based on strong public-police cooperation and trust. The basic arguments come from David H. Bayley, who has enumerated the following characteristics of a democratic police organization, which:

- ❖ is accountable to law, and not a law unto itself
- ❖ is accountable to democratic government structures and the community
- ❖ is transparent in its activities
- ❖ gives top operational priority to protecting the safety and rights of individuals and private groups
- ❖ protects human rights
- ❖ provides society with professional services
- ❖ is representative of the communities

(Mehta, 2005)

Basically these are the concepts and ideals which have been agitating the minds of the pro-reform individuals and groups in India since independence. In addition to the numerous Commissions and Committees to suggest reforms, the National Police Commission (NPC) in 1979-81, set out a road map for the desired reforms (http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/npc_recormndations.pdf). The spirit of the NPC is seen in the later developments of Civil Writ Petition No. 310 of 1996 in the Supreme Court of India, the Central Government Committee on Police Reforms in 1998, headed by Mr.J.F. Ribbeiro, a former IPS officer(http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/recomme ndations _ribeiro.pdf)the Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms in 2000 (http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/programs/aj/police/india/initiatives/summary_padmanabhaiah.pdf), the Committee headed by Mr. Kamal Kumar in December, 2004, the initiatives of the National Conference

of Superintendents of Police with the Prime Minister of India, in September 2005 and the Police Act Drafting Committee of 2005. (<http://mha.nic.in/padc/npolice-act.pdf>). The Supreme Court of India has passed a landmark judgment on police reforms in September 2006, directing all state and union government to implement its directives by the end of 2006, but this deadline is now extended to 31 March 2007. The judgment may be seen on the website http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/programs/aj/police/india/initiatives/writ_petition.htm.

Some of the familiar recommendations of the National Police Commission (NPC) of India, which are also reproduced by the subsequent committees, are given as:

- A State Security Commission should be established statutorily in each State to help the government discharge its responsibility to exercise superintendence over the police in an open manner under the framework of law. The State Security Commission should:
 - i) Lay down broad policy guidelines for the functioning of the police.
 - ii) Function as a forum of appeal for promotions.
 - iii) Review the functioning of the police.
 - iv) Conduct yearly evaluation of the police.
- The Chief of the Police should be assured of a fixed tenure of office. The removal of the Chief of Police from his post before the expiry of the tenure should require approval of the State Security Commission. The Chief of the State Police Force should be selected by an expert panel.
- The Police Act of 1861 should be replaced by a new Police Act, which will not only change the system of administration and control over the police but also promote the rule of law in the country.

The Police Act Drafting Committee of 2005 submitted its draft Police Bill, entitled as, 'The Model Police Act, 2006' to the Ministry of Home in October, 2006. The Act is available on the website Though this Model Police Act, 2006 (Draft) has not been implemented in India, yet many changes are expected after its implementation, both qualitatively and quantitatively. An academic analysis and comparison of the Model Police Act, 2006 of India with the Police Order 2002 will be of immense interest to researchers, practitioners and policy makers. However, it will be too early to look for the extensive results of these reforms.

The case of Pakistan is almost the same in making of various commissions, committees and reports. Leaving the details of the voluminous documents of a number of these reports, the most important is the Report of Mr. Abbas Khan, the ex-Inspector General of Police, Punjab whose report contains the recommendations of the Japanese Police Mission of 1996. The three major fundamental recommendations of Abbas Khan's report were the replacement of Police Act 1861 by a New Police Act formulation of Public Safety Commission and establishment of National Police Agency. Mr. Abbas Khan was the pioneer of the movement of police reforms while he was in office at various positions, both in provincial and federal government and during his tenure as the Commandant National Police Academy. It was he and the officers of his group who influenced the Report of the Focal Group on Police Reforms in 2000. The Group after giving a bleak picture of the existing law and order situation, criticizing the obsolete Police Act of 1861 and outdated Police Rules of 1934, complaining about the absence of any meaningful research in police and criticizing the protection of criminals by influential politicians, underlined the following major concerns, (not dissimilar to the concerns expressed by the CHRI conferences and academics in India): -

- ❖ To restore security, justice and establish rule of law.
- ❖ To safeguard the citizens against abuse of authority by police and other vested power groups.
- ❖ To minimize extraneous interference, mainly political.
- ❖ To enhance operational capabilities alongwith improving the credibility of police through the use of due process.
- ❖ To institutionalise community participation.
- ❖ To strengthen prosecution thereby ensuring speedy justice.

The re-organization of the police system in light of these major concerns was proposed by the focal group as:

- ❖ Democratically controlled and politically neutral.
- ❖ Non-authoritative.
- ❖ People-friendly and responsive to their needs.
- ❖ Honest and having respect for rule of law.
- ❖ Professionally efficient.

After a great deal of debate across every nook and corner of the country, a final draft was promulgated by the government of Gen. Pervaiz Musharaf as Police Order 2002. It has now completely changed the structure of the police in Pakistan though it is subject to day to day changes and amendments due to one or the other reasons. The new Police Order 2002 provides: -

- ❖ Description of Responsibilities and Duties of the Police.
- ❖ Reconstitution and Re-organization of the Existing Police Force.
- ❖ Formation of Public Safety Commission at District, Provincial and National
- ❖ levels.
- ❖ Establishment of Police Complaints Authorities at District, Provincial and
- ❖ Federal levels.
- ❖ Establishment of Criminal Justice Coordination Committee at District Level.
- ❖ Establishment of National Police Management Board.
- ❖ Establishment of National Police Bureau.
- ❖ So many others qualitative and quantitative changes.

Whether it was a step forward or a jump backward is not yet clear and only time will tell whether such reforms were truly needed or were mere a wastage of time and resources due to a clumsy grafting of the Japanese Police Model into a semi-democratic, semi-tribal, semi-religious and transitional society of a country which is already suffering from extremely poor socio-economic development. The new Police Order, 2002 is highly comprehensive in rhetoric and details. It is a part of the Access to Justice Programme (www.ajp.gov.pk), mainly funded by the Asian Development Bank. In reality, the provision of the required human and material resources for its proper implementation is yet to be made honestly and correctly. The former highly senior police officers who once advocated the new system with full vehemence and commitment while they were in office, are now desperately expressing their disappointment over the lacking of true spirit of reforms in their articles in the print media after they have left their offices. I will quote one example of another pioneer advocate of police reforms in Pakistan, who is also an ex-commandant of National Academy, and an ex-Inspector-General of Police. He worked closely with the National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB) of Pakistan and remained deeply involved in the reforms agenda and its implementation processes. But soon after the reforms were introduced in the country, he started writing columns and

critical essays in national dailies, especially Daily The News, Islamabad. Commenting on the successive amendments to the original draft, in one of his article under the topic of “*Dismantling the Police Command Structure*”, Mr. Afzal Shigri writes:

“The Police Order 2002 was a genuine attempt to address inter alia the problem of strengthening the internal organization of police so that it could grow into a cohesive and effective force..... Unfortunately this law was never implemented... The Government, instead of moving towards a progressive and modern law, has embarked on revising the provisions that depoliticize police. Its amendments are even worse than 1861 Police Act, harking back to the Subadari System by Sher Shah Suri in the sixteenth century that was meant to protect and enhance the power of the ruler. The destruction of command structure of a modern police force and its total subservience to the political bosses will have dreadful results for the country.”

(Daily The News, December 3, 2005)

In another article on the topic “*Aimless Amendments to Criminal Laws*” he says that:

“In the rare cases where a government was able to bring about any meaningful change in the basic structure, vested interests have ganged up to sabotage such laws, like the Local Government Ordinance and the Police Order 2002. These laws, even being fully implemented, are being subjected to fundamental changes that negate their very purpose..... We need to address the fundamental issue instead of these cosmetic changes that will only distract the courts from their judicial functions and provide no relief to the common man..... Legislation is serious business and needs consultations with all stakeholders and experts. Enacting lots of legislation is meaningless if it does not improve governance or provide relief to the public”.

(Daily The News, July 14, 2005)

The above comments of Mr. Afzal Ali Shigri are no more than the fact that the students of comparative criminal justice are not only concerned with the growth of transnational crimes, but also with the implications of transnational policing. (Nelken, 2002) But this is also a very tricky issue. The most important issue for policy (and of course for policing in my view) in many societies involves deciding when and how to borrow foreign ideas and practices in criminal justice, and which ones are likely to be most appropriate. It is tempting to judge the likely success of such legal 'transplants' or transfers in terms of their 'fit' to existing features of society and culture. (Nelken, 2002) This question of being 'fit' and 'appropriate' seems to be ignored in the transplantation process of developed police models into the given societal context and legal framework of Pakistan.

The political parties keep on criticizing these reforms due to their own political reasons. Moreover, no attention was paid to the fact that what consequences will it bring if a highly modernized police system is grafted to a poor third world country. The points of comparison were overlooked and the societies were not fully analysed on sharing values and concepts. The level of development in both the countries, i.e; Japan and Pakistan were ignored outrightly. Even the Japanese Police Mission who visited Pakistan in mid 1990s and who advised and recommended certain changes in Pakistan Police on the pattern of Japanese system were misled and misguided by their Pakistani counterparts in order to look for some plausible reasons for their failure in crime control and bringing order to the society. A Japanese police officer told me confidentially that "the way our system is implemented in Pakistan has annoyed our senior brass in Japan as it has put questions to our system's credibility and to your incompetence of incorporating our basic themes of politically-neutral, professionally-competent and democratically-controlled police system".

In fact none of the above themes is truly realized. The non-formation of Public Safety Commission and the increasing influence of local politicians in police departmental issues in most parts of the country are severely agitated by the donors and the anti-reform elements. As far as the benefits of the police reforms are concerned, it is sufficient to say that the image of the police has not improved as we saw in the remarks of the higher judiciary in the above passages. Moreover, the recorded crimes have increased from 3,88414 (2000), 3,80659(2001) to 4,41907 (2004) and 4,53264 (2005). Even the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan have expressed their concern

and disappointment over the deteriorating law and order situation in the country and have asked the concerned departments, policy-analysts and intelligence agencies to look for the causes of this situation, despite the much trumpeted police reforms and provision of extra funds and allocations to the law-enforcement agencies. This is a classic example of introducing reforms to a developing society. Both India and Pakistan can learn a lot from this scenario.

As far as a few individual efforts and new experiments by our police are concerned, we have noted that initially such efforts are supported by general public and admired by civil organizations like NGOs but with the passage of time, due to lack of proper legal framework or increased public distrust or donor fatigue, they are rendered ineffective in many cases.

In Delhi, the senior police officer once welcomed the development of COP to replace the old para-military style and said, “*it is time to police by consent rather than police by coercion*” (The Times of India, February 14, 2002 as quoted in Mike Brogden and Preeti Nijhar, 2005). The UNDP supported such programmes. In some parts of India the scheme proved successful and in others failed badly and received serious criticism. In fact, all such Neighborhood Watch Schemes, Friends of the Police, Village Defence Parties and Community Liaison Groups (CLGs), etc may not be made a success story without community support and public participation (e.g. in Kerala and Chennai) which in turn are possible due to the high rate of literacy, greater social mobility, greater respect for law, urbanization, effective transportation and communication, and a generalized social consciousness for the rule of law. It is pertinent to note that despite the vociferous demands of police reforms in India, certain quarters have expressed their resentment over the blind imitation, mere copying or unwise transplantation of foreign models into the transitional society of India. In some areas the community policing didn't generate enough public support for its continuity. Many analysts have regarded these programmes as alien and incompatible.

"A retired senior officer dryly noted that there was little purpose in the international contact, given the disparities in literacy levels and disciplinary structures. Other schemes launched by the Delhi police in the past years have failed miserably.....Delhiites have never been benefited (from these community schemes). Hardly unique to India, many such senior police officers have been skeptical about the importation of community policing. In Uttar Pradesh, senior officers regarded COP as irrelevant to the Indian context. The criticisms of COP proposals in Pakistan were identical to those by informed observers and police officers in India, although often for more conservative reasons"

(Mike Brogden & Preeti Nijhar, 2005)

The failure and non-establishment of Citizen Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) in the cities of Pakistan, except in the mega city of Karachi, is basically due to the same reasons as we noted in the case of India. Despite the fact that establishing the CPLC is a legal requirement under the new Police Order 2002 but still we don't see any visible, functional and viable body in any big city. The CPLC in Karachi has rendered many services in terms of recoveries of stolen vehicles and investigation of cases of kidnapping but generally the police officials and other analysts in other parts of the country criticize the CPLC in Karachi on the score of its being funded by the big businessmen for their own security in the metropolitan city of Karachi. They think why the same CPLC doesn't extend its branches to any other city as the crimes in other cities are also rampant and deserve to be addressed with the same level of sophistication and facilities of CPLC. But to my mind, the example of CPLC in Karachi shall be followed by the rest of the cities for themselves.

(G) Comparing Police Organization And Police Perspective

The total State Police Forces (by January 2001) was 1,449,761 with a total expenditure of Rs.15,538.47 crores coming from the taxpayers of India. Pakistan has a total of 317019 police with Rs. 48047.65 million of budget. The ratio worked out to be 14.12 policemen per 10,000 population and 45.79 per 100 sq. km in India as compared to 18.75 per 10,000 population and 39.82 per 100 sq. km in Pakistan. One police person serves 746 people in India and 505.78 people in Pakistan. Though we don't have a detailed and authentic comparative data for the existing police departments in the two countries, however, it is of interest that most of the police problems in one country are the chronic issues of the police force in the other.

Police complain against their early and immature posting/transfer, absence of fixed tenure, political interference, media blackmailing, undue propaganda of police excesses by NGOs, distrust by the judiciary and especially during the current judicial activism, unwarranted allegations from opposition parties, low public respect and recognition of police services, work overload, lack of proper training facilities, absence of provisions in remote areas, considerations in recruitment process, unfriendly attitude by the senior officers, unachievable, fixed and time bound targets, lack of legal power or authority (e.g. under the law of the two countries the police recorded statement under Section 161 of Criminal Procedure Code is not admissible in the court), meagre support for family such as health, education or insurance, mental stress, strain and poor working conditions, and duality of command, etc, etc. Police in both the countries are said to be under-staffed, under-paid, mostly raw handed, under-trained, ill-trained and even don't enjoy the required legal authority. In India, each investigating officer handles more than 45 Indian Penal Code (IPS) cases at a time whereas only 37% of the forces are provided with family accommodation and the majority have to live either in slum like conditions or are away from their families for most part of their careers. The story for Pakistan police may be even more pitiable and deplorable in this context.

The police think that the society as a whole is corrupt and involved in malpractices. Their experience with the 'outwardly nice' but 'inwardly corrupt' big politicians, businessmen, religious leaders, high government officials, or mediamen make them skeptical and confused as how to uphold

the integrity of a disciplined force and what to do in such a state of affairs. This mental ambivalence causes severe confusion, stress, and paradoxes in them, particularly in a young police officer. Most of the 'effective police officers' who yield to the dictates of the ruling parties or high offices, strangles and lives in a state of 'captive of conscience' afterwards in their life. Even in ordinary conditions, most of the active policemen lead a life of excessive stress, family maladjustment or even face the consequences of broken families. In case of non-compliance or unyielding attitude, they face departmental enquiries, stoppage of promotion, bad annual reports of 'unbecoming behaviour' and often transfer to an unsuitable station. This is a common phenomenon in India and Pakistan. Moreover, the police is mostly critical of the society for not recognizing their services in shape of their life sacrifice. During a nine year period i.e. 1991-92 to 1999-2000, as many as 9389 police personnel died in the line of duty, which is an average of more than 1043 lives per year. This is a very high toll. No police force anywhere else in the world has paid such a heavy price. Though figures for Pakistan for the same period are not available at the time of writing, however, the situation is not very different from India. From 2001 to 2005, a total of 369 police officers were killed and a total of 929 received injuries during police encounters with outlaws, dacoits and proclaimed offenders.

Both the police derive their authority from and work in the context of similar legal apparatus. The Penal Codes, the Evidence Act, the Local and Special Laws, and the Codes of Criminal Procedure are more or less the same with minor changes and amendment. The Indian Police Act of 1861 has recently been repealed by the Police Order 2002 in Pakistan. It is the similarity of this criminal justice system and legal provisions that the process of criminal justice has greater resemblance in its achievements and shortcomings, and of course, the two greatly resemble in police malpractices and fault-lines within the system. It is this similarity that is reflected in the establishment, structure and organization of the police forces in the two countries. The researchers will definitely look for similar organizational behaviours in the two countries.

About the research in police and policing, as a last note of this paper, I would like to emphasise, as Arvind Verma observes, that despite 59 years of independence (democracy), our public institutions are still beyond the scrutiny of social scientists and other external reviewers. Dissociation of the social scientists has prevented the development of an appropriate *research*

methodology and reliable data sources. There is no tradition for the police and other criminal justice organizations to open their records, activities, and deliberations for public scrutiny. The police world is thus insulated whereas 'the police need research about the community problems to determine its tasks' (Reiss, 1985:65), and further that 'research should be the core of policing (Goldstein, 1979), as 'focusing upon quality of life issues also helps combat crime and disorder (Wilson & Kelling, 1982) [as cited in Kapur & Mehta, 2005]. There is greater inspection of police organization in Britain, US and other developed countries which creates an environment of openness, responsibility and accountability. Arvind Verma hopes such an openness and broad based research agenda for India and I hope the same for India as well as Pakistan.

Conclusion

The debate on convergence and divergence is a lengthy but fruitful academic exercise. Common enemies (like cyber-crime and terrorism), constitute a factor that binds criminal justice systems and hence a driving force for convergence. Common threats will invite common responses and promote similarities. Foreign invasion, process of imitation, simultaneous development and international regulations are the other mechanisms for convergence. On the contrary, the opposing force of diversification or divergence arise from 'cultural persistence and indigenisation i.e; to resist the import of foreign programmes or structures and to change structures and processes so that they more closely resemble the original arrangement of the past. Though increased requirements for communication and harmonization provide rewards for convergence and the globalization of crime and criminal justice is likely to increase the pressure on becoming similar, yet the criminal justice system will in each country, after all, be judged on their individual effectiveness. (Francis Pakes, 2005).

The opportunities of increasing convergence and reducing divergence are numerous in case of India and Pakistan. Instead of becoming each other common enemies, both the countries should rather address the common enemies of transnational and international crimes of money laundering, drug-trafficking, human smuggling, terrorism, religious sectarianism, cyber-crimes, organized crimes, white collar crimes, and many more. The responses to such common threats in one country should be a guiding lesson for the other. We hope that greater accommodation and absorption capabilities are hidden in our systems. A comparative study of criminology and policing will definitely lead us to a broader scope of harmonization, stability, understanding and convergence.

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Part III



Challenges

**in Police Investigation
Management in Criminal Cases
Related to Drugs Offences
in Pakistan**

Challenges in Police Investigation Management in Criminal Cases Related to Drugs Offences in Pakistan

A Case for the City of Peshawar

(A) Drug Problem and a Proper Response

The Drug problem existed for centuries, but had never been so serious, so complex, so widespread, and so transactional in nature as we have it today. It has a linear dimension and a horizontal proliferation. It has its roots and its branches. It is a local police issue and a matter of international concern. It starts from cultivation and laboratory processing and ends up in money laundering and hospital admissions, with a dozen of criminal activities between the two ends. (Figure: I). It is a crime, an associated crime and also a source of a number of other crimes though the relation cannot be so easily established on sound empirical basis.

Drug problem is one of the serious crimes and all serious crimes need a response, based on team concept and a multidimensional approach. Our response should be like a positive and progressive concerted effort, directed towards the multifaceted aspects of drug problem. We need a response, which is now-a-days required for all serious crimes.

"We believe that serious crime investigation requires the collaborating of highly able personnel from a range of investigative backgrounds, who are both police and non-police specialists. We also believe that the scientific paradigm, developed by a number of key individuals in the last ten years, incorporating principles and methodologies derived from a number of different disciplines, including decision-making, leadership and management studies, forensic psychiatry, forensic psychology and environmental psychology, has a pivotal role in this combined investigative endeavour."

(Adrian West and Laurence Alison, 2006)

Linear & Horizontal Proliferation of Drug Problems

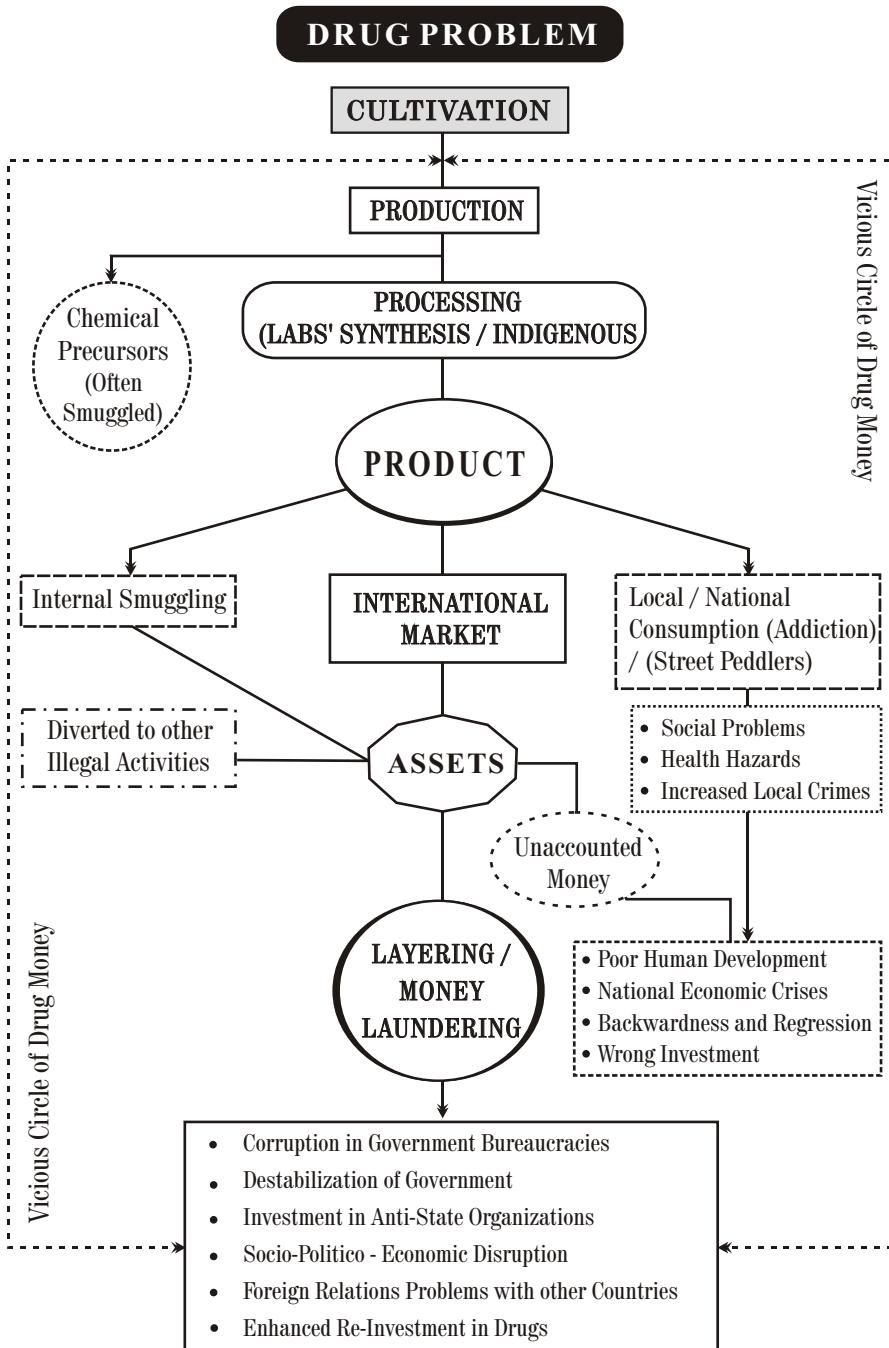


Figure 1

To arrive at a more clear conceptual discourse of broader academic and international interest, I visited the offices of our local drug law-enforcement agencies and discussed with their investigators the various constraints (legal, financial, departmental, procedural, administrative, etc) they face during investigation of drugs issues. As we are an underdeveloped and transitional society, so most of our investigation problems may not be similar to those being faced by the investigators of the developed countries. However, a list of common investigation problems will be of some help to make sense of the failure of our efforts in dealing with the drugs issue. Before the challenges, constraints, difficulties and other gray-areas of dealing with drugs offences, we have to discuss briefly the administrative structure, role and performance of the law enforcement agencies in terms of their actions against narcotic substances. After a brief account of the efforts at national and international levels, a case for the city of Peshawar is presented as an example for our comparative analysis. Also, the debate of relative importance of prevention versus investigation is touched upon as an academic exercise. The overall bizarre shape of our response to drug problem may be of immense interest to the researchers in social sciences. It can be a good deal of research material for them.

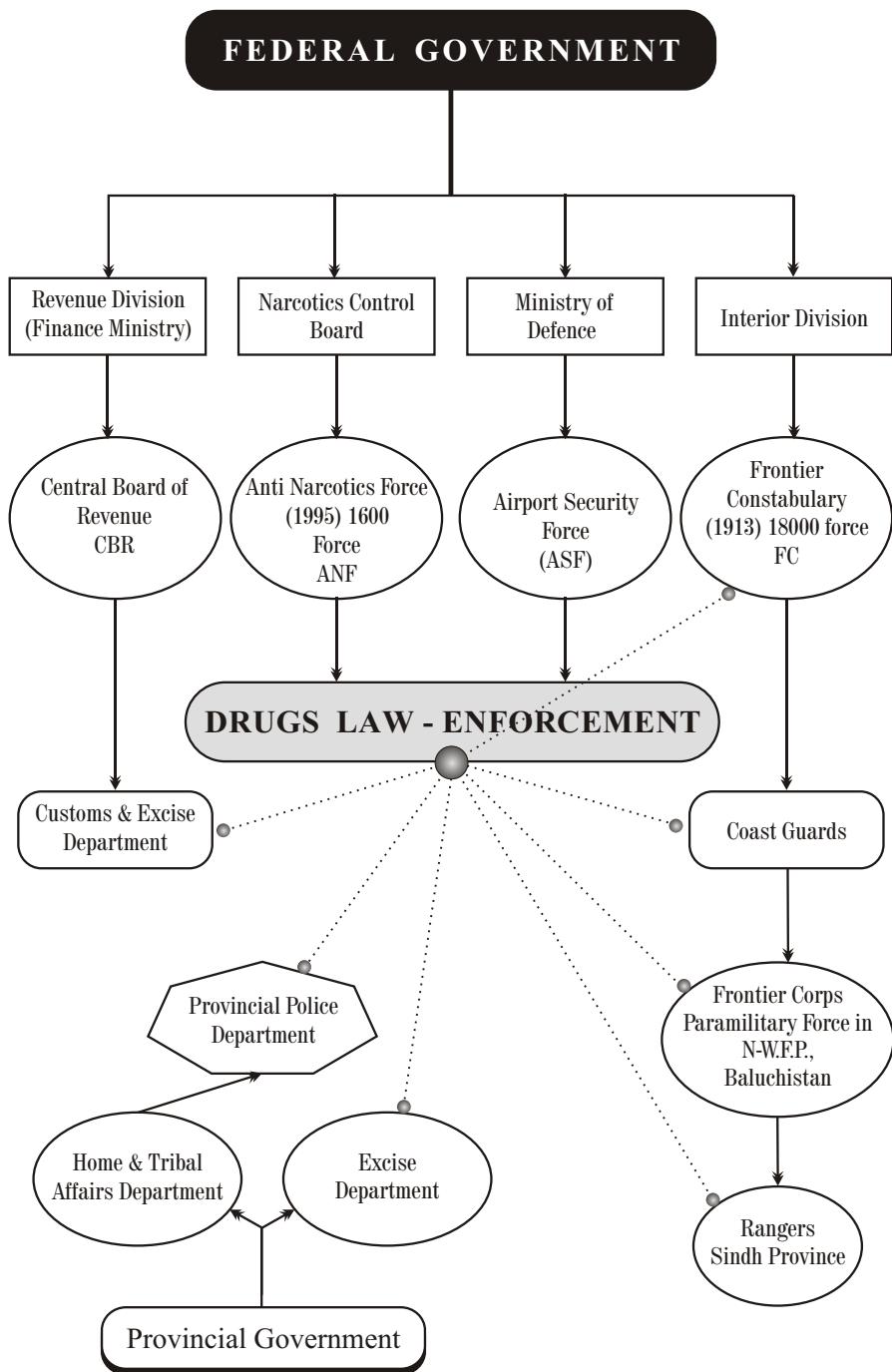
(B) Primary or Partial Responsibility of Drug Law - Enforcement Agencies

The 'division' of labour' or 'span of responsibility' for drug offences almost everywhere is indicative of 'multidisciplinary' and 'multijurisdictional' approach. The example of the USA could be more relevant. The US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has been working at the federal level since 1973 as a primary investigative unit, with the FBI having concurrent jurisdiction over drug offences under the Controlled Substances Act, 1970. Domestically, the DEA works with other federal agencies, such as Customs, Border Patrol, Treasury, the International Revenue Service and the military and with the state and local agencies to enforce the laws that cover controlled substances. Part of the DEA's mission is to work with foreign governments to detect and eradicate the cultivation of crops, the processing labs, and the shipping systems. There are currently over 4,000 investigators employed by the DEA. However, at the state and local levels, narcotics enforcement is a primary responsibility mostly of state, city, and county police departments and sheriff's offices. In addition, many district

attorney or prosecutor's offices will have specialized narcotic units. The vast majority of these law enforcement agencies participate in multijurisdictional task forces that foster cooperation and coordination across jurisdictional boundaries and governmental levels (Warren J. Sonne, 2006).

Conversely, despite a similar vast majority of forces in Pakistan, the team spirit for a joint mission against drugs is still an embryonic thought. Instead of sharing their knowledge and skills in drugs law-enforcement, these forces and departments rarely consult one another on the various dimensions of either 'demand reduction' or 'supply reduction' objectives. I could hardly see any formal or informal inter-agencies cooperation in my country despite the fact that they work in an interconnected networking of administration. (Figure: II)

Various Government Departments having primary or partial responsibility for drugs-law enforcement



This inter-agencies in-coordination is not limited to our country. The strain goes through the whole family, the family of law enforcement people everywhere.

"By way of illustration, Levi and Osofsky (1995), speaking of the British police, say that their relationships with HM Customs are far from smooth for, among other things, they have different priorities. Customs are concerned with seizures, the police with developing informants. Herein lies the seat of the difficulty for, if co-operation cannot easily take place within national borders, it is even less likely to take place across national borders."

(Quoted in Philip Bean, 2004)

They have different set of priorities and need various mechanisms for their enhanced performance and efficiency.

"There is still the problem of motivating the police to be more enthusiastic, It seems the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) loses interest once they pass the information over to the police, and the police see asset collection as another burden placed upon them. There would be an even greater incentive if the police were allowed to use the money collected for law enforcement and research purposes, as happens in America."

(Philip Bean, 2004)

(C) Drug Problem and Prevention Vs investigation

The Police Act 1861 and the Police Rules 1934 describe three basic police functions: prevention of crimes, investigation¹ of crimes and prosecution of the criminals. Today, the modern police have a wide range of activities, but in reality all the plethora of roles and duties ultimately converge in the above three basic functions, like the three basic colours we learn in our play-group schools. It is an old saying that prevention is better than cure but in criminological studies it is very difficult, rather next to impossible, to determine whether crime is controlled/reduced through preventive strategies or through successful investigation processes. As modern crimes have become complex and difficult to detect, so some academics advise greater involvement in preventive measures whereas other may disagree with the

costlier investment in preventive strategies. Sometimes, it seems to me 'an egg and hen problem'. Should we go for extensive prevention policies or should we restrict ourselves to the criminals (the target of our investigation)? Interestingly, the 'crime prevention' itself is not easy to define. It is often used interchangeably with crime reduction, which means 'any activity that seeks to lower the numerically measured instances of actions legally proscribed as criminal'. 'Given that crimes are events proscribed only by legal statute, it is not surprising that there is a greater plethora of activities and initiatives associated with the term 'crime prevention' (Gordon Hughes, 2006). At times, the term 'crime prevention' is so widely and pervasively used by the academics that it even encompasses the whole of criminology and the complete criminal justice system including investigation, which by no means is an easy task to be achieved and accomplished without a compromise on 'definitions'. Paul Ekblom observes,

*"Prevention - intervening in the courses of crime and disorder events to reduce the risk of their occurrence and the potential seriousness of their consequences. Prevention (or reduction) can be done in two broad contexts. **Enforcement/judicial prevention acts**, as implied, through police detection and investigation and the criminal justice and penal systems.....**Civil Prevention acts** through changes in everyday life. Enforcement /judicial prevention focuses on individual and occasionally corporate offenders; civil prevention covers both offender-oriented and situational interventions, acting at a range of ecological levels from individual victim, offender or place to family peer groups, institutions and communities."*

(Paul Ekblom, 2005)

Investigate:

Function: verb

Inflected Form(s):-gat-ed;-gat-ing

Etymology: Latin *investigatus*, past participle of *investigare* to track, *in-vestigate*, from in-+ *vestigium* footprint, track

transitive senses: to observe or study by close examination and systematic inquiry

Intransitive senses: to make a systematic examination; especially: to conduct an official inquiry

Synonyms: bug, buzz, candle, case, check out, check over, check up, consider, delve, dig, double O, examine, explore, eyeball, feel out, frisk, go into, inquire, inquisitive, inspect, interrogate, listen in, look into, look over, look-see, make inquiry, muckrake, nose around, poke, probe, prospect, pry, question, read, reconnoiter, research, review, run down, scout, scrutinize, search, sift, slurp, spy, stake out, study, tap, wiretap.

(Warren J. Sonne, 2006)

If we look into the ingredients of prevention and investigation, we would rather tilt in favour of effective investigation which is selective, targeted and limited than prevention strategies which are mostly widespread, expensive and, at times, counter productive with a greater possibility of generating 'fear of crime' and even 'displacement of crime'. Criminalistics may be costly but investment in situational crime prevention strategies at a large scale may be even costlier than the scientific laboratory techniques. Investigation can be a failure but to identify and remove the causes of crime are more difficult to think about. However, this depends on the situation and the structure of the society and the delivery system of the criminal justice system, which will tell us what measures, could be more effective in any given circumstances. (Figure: III) This figure can be described as a 'Crime System Model' on the analogy of political system models of Gabriel Almond and David Easton², the input and output models we study in our basic books on Political Science.

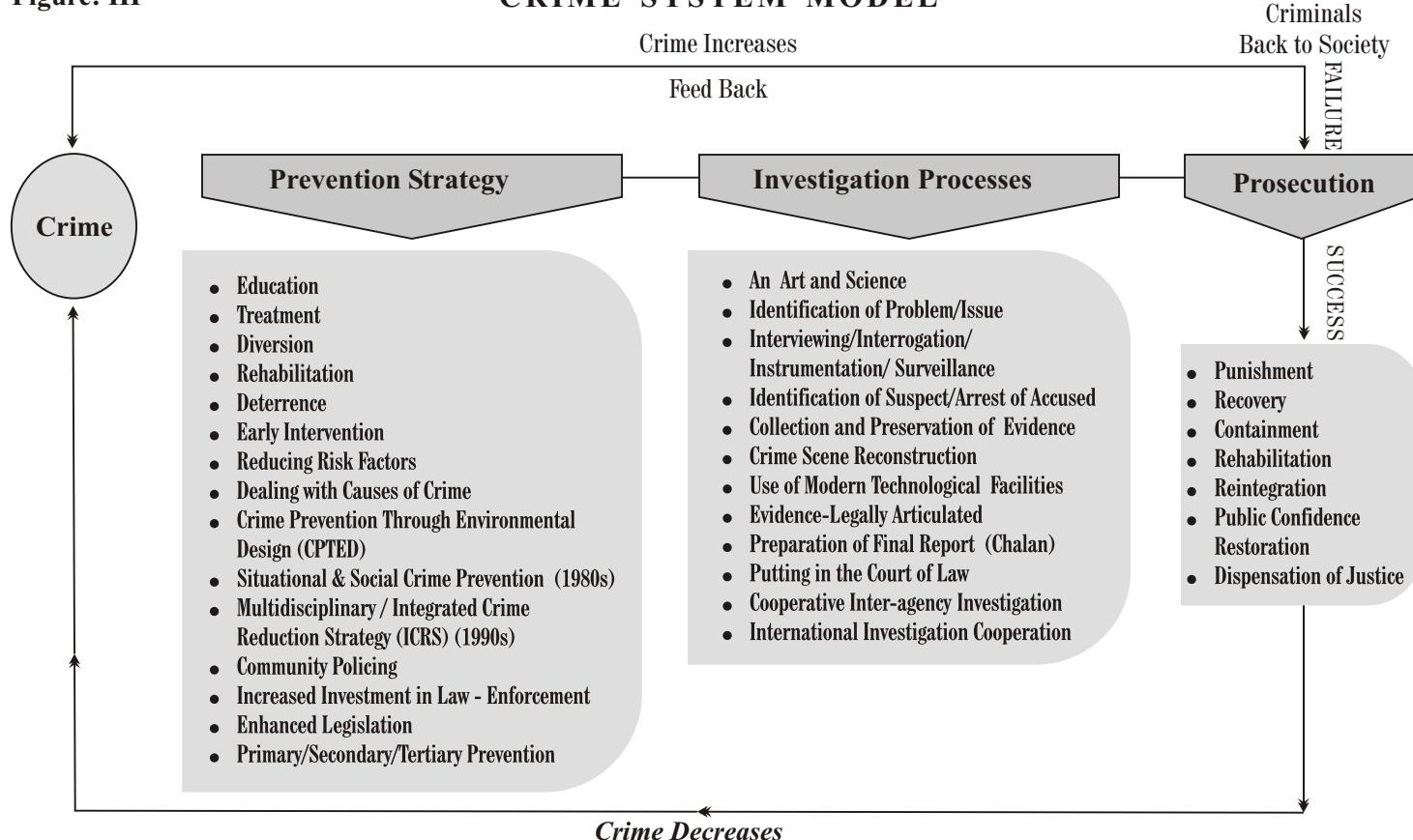
² The Penguin Dictionary of Politics describes,

"System Theory is a version of functionalism, popular in the 1950s and 1960s and especially associated in political studies with the works of the American academic David Easton. The basic idea, that political systems could be seen as analogous to operating mechanical systems, with feedback loops and clear goals, has continued to be useful in some areas of political science. It is sometimes seen unduly conservative because of its stress on stability rather than change". (David Robertson, 1993). Functionalism, in sociology, is associated mainly with the American Talcott Parsons (1902-1979). It says that all forms of behaviour and social action are said to be either functional or dysfunctional, depending on whether they serve or disrupt the needs of the system (David Macey 2000). David Easton was the first American political scientist to apply systems analysis to politics in his book, *The Political System*, which he wrote in 1953. He continued to discuss the systems approach in his later books: *A Framework for Political Analysis* and *A System Analysis of Political Life*, both written in 1965. Gabriel Almond adopted the method of systems analysis in Comparative Politics. He presented his idea in a series of articles, first of which was written in 1956, and later in a number of books, viz; *The Politics of the Developing Areas*, written in 1960 and *Comparative Politics: A Development Approach*, written in 1966. Both the exponents of system analysis remained the presidents of the American Political Science Association.

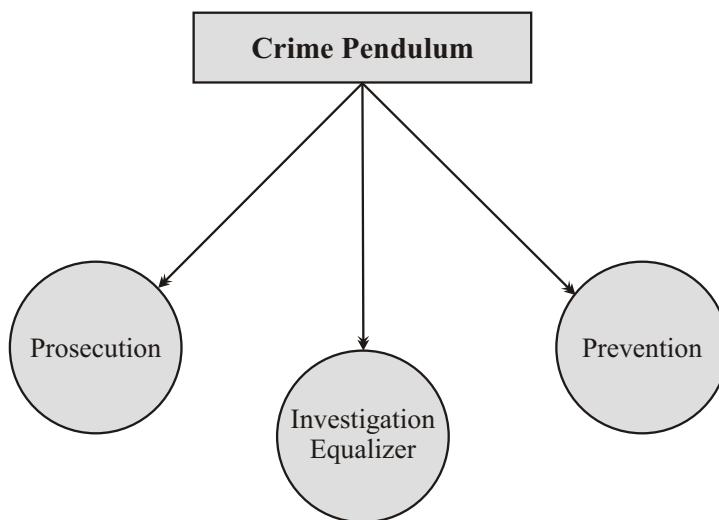
(Mazharul-Haque, 1990)

Figure: III

CRIME SYSTEM MODEL



This 'input-output system' seems to me an intellectual grafting or imitation of the 'demands and supply' paradigm of Economics. My aim in making this 'Crime System Model' is to look for the best available strategy in dealing with the crime problem³. A system needs stability and equilibrium, which is necessary for its smooth functioning and for continuity of its desired production. Crime dealing, to my mind, is like a pendulum, which oscillates between the two peaks of prevention and prosecution with a middle equalizing force of investigation. (Figure: IV) If we intend to keep the pendulum away from disproportionate jerks or undesirable altitudes at both ends, our endeavours will certainly be focused on the accelerating or retarding push at the middle. The stabilizing force of investigation will automatically keep the system intact and protected from dysfunctional jolts⁴.



³ "Any collection of elements that interact in some way with one another can be considered system. A system perspective or framework has several key characteristics, e.g; elements, parts or components, which are identifiable and having certain boundaries, and which interact with one another regularly and effectively in discernable ways. A system is a perspective on reality that is abstracted from that reality for purposes of analysis. A system is a framework with which an observer or analyst approaches, or a lens or perspective through which an observer or analyst chooses to view, some reality as politics."

(Robert A Dahl and Bruce Stinebrickner, 2003)

I am confident that 'Crime System Model' beautifully fits into the system analysis theory, provided our criminologists give it enough consideration to look for a new approach to crime management which is based on system analysis and with the purpose of finding the best available alternatives to address the issue in question.

⁴For an academic interest I reproduce the basic idea of stability factor in this systems theory, which may be given a fresh thought by the criminologists of our time. "In later work, Parsons provided a general theory of social systems as problem-solving entities, which sought to integrate sociological theory with developments in geology, psychology, economics and political theory. Every social system has four sub-systems corresponding to four functional imperatives, namely adaptation (A), goal attainment (G), integration (I) and pattern-maintenance or latency (L). These four sub-systems can be conceptualized at various levels so that, for example, the basic AGIL pattern also corresponds to the economy, polity, societal community and institutions of socialization. In adapting to their internal and external environments, social systems have to solve these four problems in order to continue in existence, and they evolve by greater differentiation of their structures and by achieving higher levels of integration of their parts. Parsons attempted to show the validity of the systems approach through a diversity of studies - of the university, politics, religion and profession. Although widely influential in the study of political processes, industrialization, development, religion, modernization, complex organizations, international system and sociological theory, the theory has been extensively criticized..... After the death of Parsons in 1979, there was revival of interest in Parsonian sociology, especially in Germany. In turn, this development produced a re-evaluation of systems theory in the work of Niklas Luhmann (1927-98)

(Nicholas Abercrombie, Stephen Hill and Bryan S. Turner, 2000)

(D) Drugs Production and Transit

Pakistan (total population 160 million and total area 796,095 sq. km) shares around 1500 miles of its western border with Afghanistan - the largest producer of opiates in the world. In 2003, Afghanistan produced about 77% of the world's total opium production but due to good weather condition, the production from 32 kilograms per hectare in 2004 increased to 39 kilograms per hectare in 2005, thus Afghanistan accounted for 87% of the global opium production in 2005. The major portion of this production and its subsequent drugs are routed through Pakistan, Iran and other Central Asian countries to Europe and America. The UNODC has provided the statistics for regional seizures of these opiates, generated from Afghanistan whereby the largest seizure is made by Iran (40.35%) followed by Pakistan (28.77 %). (Table:I) An interesting remark by David Macdonald, author of the book, '*Drugs in Afghanistan*' is relevant while studying these figures:

"Seizure figures of opium and heroin from Afghanistan and neighbouring countries such as Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan are less than reliable and may reflect the activities and methods of law enforcement officials or hidden political agendas more than any real increase in the amount of drugs being trafficked or a true reflection of trafficking routes. But such figures can still provide some evidence of broad trends in trafficking and cross-border smuggling."

(David Macdonald, 2007)

Table: 1***Regional Seizures of Opiates during 2005: drugs Seized Shown in Kilograms***

	Opium equivalent to opiates	Morphine	Heroin	Total	%age	Hashish
Iran	22509.50	6973.00	5553.00	35035.50	40.35%	67277.00
Pakistan	643.75	22196.80	2144.38	24984.93	28.77%	93539.07
Afghanistan	8659.20	8659.20	7771.00	16631.20	19.15%	67277.00
Turkey	9.00	9.00	5588.00	6007.00	06.92%	7953.00
Tajikistan	110.44	110.44	2344.60	2455.04	02.83%	1164.40
Kazakhstan	66.89	66.89	625.70	692.59	00.80%	284.10
Uzbekistan	10.77	10.77	466.80	477.57	00.55%	454.00
Turkmenistan	74.86	74.86	180.80	255.66	00.29%	154.00
Kyrgyzstan	11.65	11.65	202.60	214.25	00.24%	2114.80
Russian Federation	10.3	10.30	73.00	83.30	00.10%	652.00
Total	32106.36	29780.80	24949.88	86837.04	100%	240870.00

Source: UNODC, Vienna, Austria. Estimates pertaining to Turkey and Russian Federation are provisional
+Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF)

As evidenced by the UNODC report entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006*, the area under illicit opium poppy cultivation reached a record level in 2006, with potential opium production estimated at about 6,100 tons, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the figures for 2005. The alarming scale of that illicit activity, in which 2.9 million persons (12.6 percent of the population) are engaged, constitutes a major obstacle to achieving peace, security and development in Afghanistan and poses a continuous threat to countries in the neighbouring area and beyond. (International Narcotics Control Board: Report 2006). The INCB Report 2006 further identifies a wide range of problems for these countries related to large-scale drug trafficking, such as organized crime, corruption and relatively high demand for illicit opiates. For example, the Islamic Republic of Iran has the highest rate of opiate abuse in the world (2.8 percent) (INC Report 2006).

Pakistan's total production also saw an upsurge during 2002-03 to 2004-05 due to a number of reasons, including the unrest in tribal, semi-tribal and border areas of Pakistan and due to the over occupation of law-enforcement agencies in the anti-terrorist operations. Some observers may not agree with this statement and may object to the professional commitment of the law-enforcement agencies. However, it is pertinent to compare the three years poppy production of Afghanistan and Pakistan, which is given as:

Table:2

Total Production of Poppy in Afghanistan & Pakistan

Year	Total Cultivation (Hectares)*		Total Estimated Yields (in tons)*	
	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Pakistan
2003	80,000	6703.00	3600.00	60.000
2004	131,000	1495.00	4200.00	40.356
2005	104,000	2438.69	4100.00	65.844
2006	165,000	1545.00	6100.00	39.000

Source: Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF)

*Per hectare yield in Afghanistan is 32-39 kilograms whereas the estimated yield for Pakistan is 27 kilograms per hectare.

(E) Actions Against Drugs at National Level

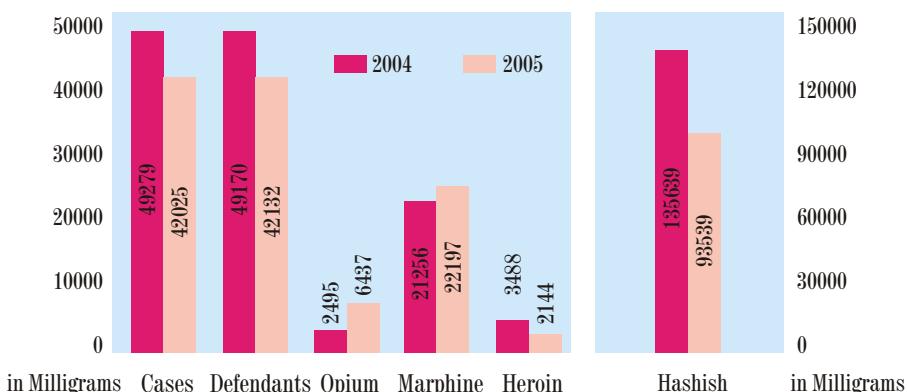
Not mentioning the national and international efforts for poppy destruction, we restrict ourselves to the results of actions of various law-enforcement agencies against such a large production in or transit through Pakistan.

"It should not be the role of law enforcement to focus on eradication of poppy fields. Rather, its main role should be to focus on trafficking and drug processing and the successful arrest, prosecution and punishment of those engaged in such activities, no matter their official rank or social status."

(David Macdonald, 2007)

The statistics provided to us by the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) show that the number of seizures made in Pakistan during 2005 has been dropped from 49,279 in 2004 to 42,025 in 2005, indicating a decline of 14.72 percent. Likewise, the number of persons arrested has also fallen from 49,170 in 2004 to 42,132 in 2005, indicating a decline of 14.31 percent. Looking at the smuggling/trafficking trends, the seizures of opium and morphine base have increased by 157.99 and 4.43 percent respectively in 2005 as against levels reported in 2004, whereas those of heroin and hashish have decreased by 38.53 and 31.04 percent respectively in 2005. The overall results of all law-enforcement agencies in the country are shown in the following graph.

Seizures of Drugs by all Law-Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)



Source: Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), 2005-06

(F) Performance of Various Agencies at Provincial Levels

If we have to believe the findings, statistics, the yearly reports and publications of the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), which is the only specialized agency for the purpose of controlling drugs production and smuggling and has greater powers, jurisdiction and resources than any other agencies, then we are compelled to appreciate the role and services of other law-enforcement agencies in this respect, who have meagre resources but having larger responsibilities and wider professional duties of some other kind. Police and Customs are the two other major agencies, which, besides their routine tasks, have rendered valuable services in taking meaningful actions against illicit drugs/drugs-pushing.

Pakistan has four provinces (Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh and North-West-Frontier Province). If we omit the relatively small number of cases in the Northern Areas and in the Capital City of Islamabad, we observe that police have a greater share of seizures in all the provinces except the province of Balochistan where the police jurisdiction is very limited due to larger tribal areas. It shows that police have greater success in seizures of opium or hashish as compared to heroin or other sophisticated products, which are generally costlier, and their interdiction requires greater information/intelligence, for which the police have no special budget. I would like to reproduce the statistics given by the ANF for all the law-enforcement agencies in all the four provinces of the country (Table: III to Table: VI). These statistics for the year 2005 provide us an opportunity to compare and contrast the performance of various agencies with their sister agencies within the same province or with other provinces. Some patterns and trends can be deducted from such comparison.

We are compelled to admit that certain law-enforcement agencies like the Frontier Constabulary and the Frontier Corps which are traditionally posted in the semi-tribal areas or deployed at international/tribal borders, are generally underutilized for this purpose. In the good old days, these forces used to carry out very effective operations against such anti-social elements involved in drugs activities. Today they have very little contribution in this respect.

Table: III

Action Against Drugs:
Performance of Various Law-Enforcement Agencies (L.E.As) in N-W.F.P.

Agency	Cases	Defendants	Opium		Heroin		Hashish	
			Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved	Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved	Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved
Anti Narcotics Force (ANF)	89	138	120.640	17.99%	115.375	50.94%	4653.600	20.78%
Airports Security Force (ASF)	02	02	0.000	0.000%	2.630	1.16%	0.000	0.00%
Customs	05	04	0.000	0.000%	31.400	13.86%	623.300	2.78%
Frontier Constabulary (FC)	01	01	0.000	0.000%	0.000	0.000%	0.080	0.00%
Frontier Corps NWFP	16	16	5.280	0.79%	0.000	0.000%	1598.972	7.14%
N.W.F.P. Police	22065	22005	544.353	81.22%	77.114	34.04%	15519.840	69.30%
Total	22178	22166	670.273	100%	226.519	100%	22395.792	100%

Source: Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), 2005-06

Table: IV

Action Against Drugs:
Performance of Various Law-Enforcement Agencies (LE.As) in Punjab

Agency	Cases	Defendants	Opium		Heroin		Hashish	
			Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved	Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved	Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved
Anti Narcotics Force (ANF)	215	373	251.270	29.39%	211.174	41.09%	7932.075	29.93%
Airports Security Force (ASF)	06	06	0.000	0.00%	8.270	1.61%	0.000	0.00%
Customs	42	26	1.260	0.15%	33.570	6.53%	5775.675	0.15%
Excise	657	621	198.844	23.26%	63.400	12.34%	2649.113	23.26%
Punjab Police	17085	17165	403.451	47.20%	197.472	38.43%	10112.320	47.20%
Total	18005	18191	854.825	100%	513.886	100%	26469.183	100%

Source: Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), 2005-06

Table: V

Action Against Drugs:
Performance of Various Law-Enforcement Agencies (LE.As) in Baluchistan

Agency	Cases	Defendants	Opium		Morphine Base		Heroin		Hashish	
			Qty Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved						
Anti Narcotics Force (ANF)	62	36	3261.30	68.16%	6649.00	29.95%	343.90	36.58%	6748.39	27.64%
Frontier Corps Baluchistan	88	34	1200.61	25.9%	15547.80	70.05%	510.50	54.30%	6002.36	24.59%
Coast Guards	37	41	75.10	1.57%	0.00	0.00%	5.000	0.53%	7323.95	30.00%
Customs	08	08	5.00	0.10%	0.00	0.00%	2.900	0.30%	2904.00	11.90%
Excise	55	55	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.40	0.4%	58.75	0.24%
Baloch Police	165	164	244.97	5.08%	0.00	0.00%	70.54	8.25%	1381.29	5.63%
Total	415	338	4786.98	100%	22196.80	100%	933.24	100%	24418.74	100%

Source: Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), 2005-06

Table: VI

Action Against Drugs:
Performance of Various Law-Enforcement Agencies (LE.As) in Sindh

Agency	Cases	Defendants	Opium		Heroin		Hashish	
			Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved	Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved	Quantity Seized (in Kg)	%age Achieved
Anti Narcotics Force (ANF)	136	141	20.900	22.09%	222.305	48.98%	7850.635	39.81%
Customs	134	75	14.000	14.80%	161.004	35.47%	6066.000	30.76%
Excise	148	175	26.245	27.73%	48.606	10.71%	5562.085	28.21%
Sind Police	782	850	31.435	33.23%	19.232	4.24%	116.667	0.59%
Sind Rangers	19	33	1.530	1.62%	2.002	0.45%	21.619	0.11%
Railway Police	25	25	0.500	0.53%	0.730	0.16%	103.140	0.52%
Total	1244	1299	94.610	100%	453.899	100%	19720.146	100%

Source: Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), 2005-06

A special feature of all these efforts is that almost all law-enforcement agencies achieved significant triumphs over foreigners involved in narcotics trafficking from Pakistan during 2005. A total number of 225 foreigners from 31 different countries were arrested at various locations, carrying drugs in various covers. They were carrying a total of 288 kg of heroin, 249 kg of hashish and 12 kg of opium. Crystal heroin happens to be their drug of choice for trafficking. Nigerians were the most conspicuous on the list of heroin traffickers. As many as 114 Nigerians (50.66% of the total foreigners) were arrested with 140.832 kilograms of heroin and 10.000 kilograms of hashish. Nigerians were followed by South African (total arrest 19), Ghanians (total arrest 15), Tanzanians (total arrest 12) and Afghans (total arrest 11). An important and new trend is the smuggling of heroin from Pakistan into China, both by air and by land. There is information, according to INCB, indicating that, in addition to being used for the increasing domestic market, heroin entering China is smuggled further to markets in Europe through the Hong Kong SAR of China. In 2005, 23 seizures were made from departing passengers at international airports in Pakistan, compared with only 3 seizures in 2004. The traffickers were bound for several different airports in China. (INCB, Report 2006). Interestingly , over 37% of the total heroin seizure by the ANF was made at the various airports in Pakistan. (ANF,2006).

As far as the foreigners-cum-drug pushers are concerned, Pakistan has signed 26 MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding) and 28 Extradition Treaties with foreign countries. Pakistan is trying to fulfill her obligations and commitment honestly as a signatory to the 'UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and its 1972 Protocol', the 'UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971' and the 'UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances 1988'.

(G) Five - Years Performance of Police, Customs and ANF in the City of Peshawar

The North-West Frontier Province (total population 14 million and total area 74521 sq.km) is surrounded by the eight Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), almost all of which are near Afghanistan and known for the major production of opiates in Pakistan. (total population 4 million and total area 27220 sq.km). Peshawar is the capital city of NWFP, with a total population of 2 million and total area of 1257 sq.km. I have personally visited

the offices of the three major law-enforcement agencies in the city of Peshawar and the Central Jail of Peshawar for looking into their working, targets, achievements and the difficulties they face in their normal activities or during their actions against drugs barons/drugs pushers

If we look at the total strength of these agencies, very little reinforcement has taken place in these forces for the last five-years (Table:VII). They only fill the vacancies every year due to retirement, dismissal, death or promotion, etc. Surprisingly, in the Customs and Excise Department in the District of Peshawar, no new recruitment/enrollment has taken place since 1994, and now the average age group of their lower ranks/footconstable is 45, which is relatively an advanced age to fight the armed drug pushers in a real encounter or ambush. The number of police has also not been increased considerably. However, the performance of the police vis-à-vis registration of cases or arrest and recovery, is really encouraging despite the fact that police are overburdened with other serious crimes in the city like robbery, theft, murder, dacoity, and now bomb blasts, target killings, suicide attacks, explosions and terrorism. A comparative statement of relative performance of these agencies can be seen in Table: VIII to Table: XI.

Some agencies, especially the ANF, concentrate more on the refined form of drugs like heroin, which makes greater sensation and coverage in the media whereas the police feel more happy in the recovery of hashish and alcohol (the later not included in this present comparison). The ANF also generates greater ripples in the media by their actions against foreigner-pushers at airports or in discovering some strange way of trafficking like parcels, letters or swallowed pills, filled with narco substances. Some private TV-channels telecast special anti-smuggling programmes related to the performance of ANF. Impartial observers may regard it a 'media campaign' for 'improving ones' image'. However, its educative role demands our appreciation. The Customs and Excise is generally more concerned with the Non-Customs Paid (NCP) vehicles, smuggled from other countries via Afghanistan, contraband items, smuggled goods, and of course, narcotics. The police generally disperse the large crowd of drugs addicts, mostly hashish and heroin addicts, who are known homeless, unemployed, socially marginalized but sit together at some relatively invisible places like under city bridge/over flying, or around a tunnel, along a railway track or in the corners of a general bus stand.

However, as far as the performance of the police, customs and ANF in the city of Peshawar is concerned, we observe that police have a greater role and achievements in terms of recovery of opium and hashish and the ANF has greater delivery in terms of heroin. The arrest and registration of criminal cases is also more by the police. However, it is pertinent to note that the prosecution and forfeiture of assets as required under the law is higher for ANF and Customs (Table: XI). The reason for this successful conviction rate in cases registered by Customs and ANF is the availability of greater national and international financial resources to these agencies for proper prosecution and investigation. Police is rather overwhelmed with other security duties, and after the separation of prosecution, investigation and preventive branches in the new Police Order 2002, the police feel relaxed or rather unable to achieve the desired results in terms of conviction. It may be due to shifting responsibilities, incoordination amongst its various branches or lack of specialized units. The police need extra financial support and professional /technological assistance for prompt investigation and prosecution.

The most important thing is that despite the highest number of arrest and registration of cases by the police, the actual conviction in terms of protracted imprisonment is extremely low. The reasons for this sharp contrast are to be looked into the faulty investigation, poor prosecution and other influencing factors. Moreover, civil witnesses never come against drugs pushers/users to the court of law due to fear and wastage of time. Many are given bail during trial/custody. Another strange phenomenon is the nature of imprisonment and fine. For the last five years (2001-05), the police claim that 21818 people were convicted and imprisoned for drugs related offences in the city of Peshawar but we find only 399 people convicted and imprisoned in the Central Jail of Peshawar. (Table: XI) Actually, the police rarely arrest big drug pushers/ smugglers and normally the police clearance rate/arrest is for the small street users/addicts. The recovery is in minor quantities and, therefore, the accused are awarded a few days or a month or so imprisonment with or without a negligible fine. This practice adds to police conviction rate but the crime itself is not addressed positively. These and other problems are discussed in detailed in the section on challenges and constraints of investigation.

The cases registered by the police are sent to the courts of District and Session Judge of the concerned district/area; the cases registered by the Customs are sent to the court of a Special Judge Customs

(equivalent to Session Judge) and the cases registered by the ANF are heard and decided by their own Special Judge ANF (again equivalent to Session Judge). All have the High Court of the province as their appellate court. This multiplicity is fraught with risks of uneven punishments for a similar nature of offences and therefore needs revision and replacement by a uniform legal process.

Table: VII

Total Strength of Force (all ranks) in District Peshawar

Year	Police	Custom & Excise	Anti Narcotics Force ANF
2001	4727	137	48
2002	4727	125	52
2003	4732	110	55
2004	4815	80	59
2005	4905	80	63

Source: Local Offices of Law - Enforcement Agencies

Table: VIII *Recoveries of Narcotics in the Jurisdiction of District Peshawar*

OPIUM (Kilograms)			Heroin (Kilograms)			Hashish (Kilograms)		
Police	Custom	ANF	Police	Custom	ANF	Police	Custom	ANF
517	62	110	154	27	181	7013	744	6778
340	189	234	152	10	65	12908	4540	3428
514	69	128	77	52	73	10798	1161	8276
798	40	57	118	77	68	16492	8131	14858
557	---	120	66	31	115	16366	1943	4653
2726	360	649	567	197	502	63577	16519	37993

Source: Local Offices of Law - Enforcement Agencies

Table: IX***Total Cases Registered Against Drug - Pushers/Abusers***

Agency Year \	Police	Customs & Excise	Anti Narcotics Force (ANF)	Total
2001	4703	17	146	4866
2002	5967	19	80	6066
2003	5060	14	64	5138
2004	5758	19	66	5843
2005	4704	21	88	4813
Total	26192	90	444	26726

Source: Local Offices of Law - Enforcement Agencies

*Table: X**Total Arrest of Drug - Pushers/ Abusers*

Year	Pakistan			Afghanistan			Total
	Police	Customs	ANF	Police	Customs	ANF	
2001	4713	27	115	20	01	69	4945
2002	5974	31	106	08	--	10	6129
2003	7075	20	83	04	--	08	7190
2004	5735	18	97	02	--	03	5855
2005	4703	10	121	16	02	19	4871
Total	28200	106	522	50	03	109	28990

Source: Local Offices of Law - Enforcement Agencies

Table: XI

Punishments Claimed by Various Agencies

Year	Imprisonment			Fine (Rupees in Million / Billion)			Forfeiture of Assets (Rupees in Million / Billion)		
	Police	Custom	ANF	Police	Custom	ANF	Police	Custom	ANF
2001	75*	18	130	3.5m	1.20m	8.00m	--	--	11.00m
	3906								
2003	91	25	88	7.1m	5.11m	2.00b	--	--	4.00m
	5221								
2004	80	22	50	6.0m	4.30m	1.00b	5.00m	--	9.00m
	4429								
2005	65	10	55	3.2m	0.30m	5.00m	--	--	17.00m
	4767								
2006	88	20	77	4.0m	1.50m	7.00m	12.00m	--	18.00m
	3495								
Total	399	95	400	23.8m	12.41m	3.02b	17.00m	--	221.00m
	21818								

Source: Central Jail, Peshawar (N-W.F.P.) Pakistan + Office of the Police Chief.

* Persons imprisoned in Central Jail at the moment

* Total No. of imprisoned / punshid culprits claimed by local police but now released from custody / jail

As we all know that we do not have readily available data or inter-agencies exchange of information, so I had to use my personal contact for getting the requisite information and statistics from the local offices of law enforcement organizations. I was told by an officer of the Customs department that, 'due to public resentment against excessive checking on main roads at the customs checkpoints and by mobile squads, the provincial and local governments have ordered to avoid unnecessary stoppage to the public, hence very little checking by our agency in 2006'. There is no doubt about it that checking at so many places and simultaneously by so many agencies on one main Grand Trunk (GT) road, cause unbearable inconvenience to the general public. But this is also not appealing that only this one instruction or ban by the government on these excessive and successive checking/patrolling could be a plausible reason for the poor performance of the law enforcement agencies in 2006, especially, in terms of their actions against illicit drugs and narcotic substances. (Table: XII) The police, as usual, claim greater arrest and greater conviction with successfully completing the Final Report (what we call Chalan) against the accused. The conviction rate is also very high for the arrests made by the police, however, we should not ignore the fact that the accused in the police cases are generally small street peddlers, drugs users and 'unaware drug pushers', who do not know in reality what items they are carrying from one place to another. Due to many legal lacunae and investigative problems as explained later, these initially punished/convicted people are either released at the appeal stage or their sentence is reduced by the appellate courts. Examples in this respect are numerous and appear in the newspapers every day.

Table: XII

Drugs - Offences in the city of Peshawar, 2006
(Comparative statement under CNSA +3/4 PO, etc)

Name of Agency	Total Registered Cases	Total Accused / Criminals / Abusers Arrested	Investigation Completed / Final Reports (Chalan) Submitted	Under Investigation Completed / Final Reports (Chalan) not Submitted	Pending Trial (Put in Court)	Conviction (if any)
ANF	91	140	89	02	75	14
Customs	02	03	02	0	01	01
Police	4867	4795	4775	92	1473	3302
Total	4960	4938	4866	94	1549	3317

(H) Some Intrinsic Problems of Law-Enforcement Agencies

In addition to many intrinsic difficulties, being faced by all the departments, many complain of the discriminatory treatment by the foreign/donor agencies in terms of resource allocation or specialized/technical assistance. For example, police, despite their valuable services against drugs menace, as we observed in the preceding tables, have never been regarded as a focus of attention or an agency for better utilization against drugs problem. An official of the Customs Department told me that 'the Narcotics Affair Section (NAS) of the US-Embassy has provided us only two vehicles for anti-smuggling activities in the last ten years whereas the ANF has been given fifteen vehicles only last year'. He further complained that 'the secret service fund for informers is about three lac rupees (US\$ 5000) for the entire province whereas an average informer for heroin seizure is never satisfied with less than one lac rupees (US\$ 1666) for a single interception/identification'. Such disparities in resource allocation for the major organizations are expected to reflect in their desired efficiency and performance.

Another problem is that of the absence of clear-cut role description for these agencies. The police is drawing its legal powers from the Control of Narcotics Substance Act (CNSA) 1997 and the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order of 1979. The Customs department depends on the Customs and Excise Act, 1969 whereas the ANF works under the Anti Narcotics Force Act 1997. Though all of them derive most of their anti-drugs authority from the CNSA, 1997, yet the overlapping of powers and intermingling roles result in many fault lines in their usual working. For example, some cases are referred to the ANF by the Customs, provided they feel necessary the intervention of another agency, which may also result in some legal lacunae. For a brief introduction, I have made a comparison of these laws and their various provisions, which shows this overlapping and multiplicity phenomenon. (Table: XIII)

Identification of responsibilities is another big issue at certain places. At the international airports, the passengers are checked both by the ANF and Customs which not only results in inconvenience for the passengers but also invoke a rebuke for the staff of one agency if some drug-pusher is caught by another subsequent sister agency. A need for positive collaboration and joint effort is suggested in this respect.

Table: XII

Some Basic Anti Narcotics Laws in Pakistan

S. No.	Law	Crime (Kinds)	Penalty (Various)	
1.	Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979 (P.O. of 4, 1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacture of intoxicants • Import / Export of Intoxicants • Possession of Intoxicants • Drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment upto 5 years/life imprisonment • Upto 30 stripes (whipping) • Fine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Customs
2.	Control of Narcotic Substance Act (CNSA) 1997 (XXV of 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of cultivation of narcotic plants (Section 4) • Prohibition of possession of narcotic drugs, etc (Section 6) • Prohibition of import/export of narcotic drugs, etc (Section 7) • Prohibition on trafficking or financing the trafficking of narcotic drugs (section 8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upto 7 years imprisonment + Fine or both • From 2 years to 7 years to life imprisonment depending on quantity of drugs • Death sentence • Upto 25 years imprisonment + Fine not less than one million rupees for Section 10 violation • Imprisonment upto 14 years + Fine equivalent to the value of assets + Forfeiture of those assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Customs • ANF

S. No.	Law	Crime (Kinds)	Penalty (Various)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibition on owning, operating premises or machinery for manufacture of narcotic drugs, etc (Section 10) Prohibition of acquisition and possession of assets derived from narcotic offences (Section 11) Prohibition on aiding, abetment or association in narcotic offences (Section 14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment upto 14 years + Fine equivalent to the value of assets + Forfeiture of those assets 	
3.	Anti Narcotics Force Act, 1997 (Act No. III of 1997)	All crimes given in CNSA, 1997 + Prohibition Order 1979 + Special Powers for the Director General of the ANF	All penalties given in CNSA 1997 + Prohibition Order 1979 + Freezing the Assets gained from narco-business after enquiry/investigation/tracing	ANF
4.	Customs Act, 1969 (Act IV of 1969)	Prohibition and restriction of importation/exportation of certain goods/smuggled goods/narcotic/psychotropic/controlled substances (Section 2,15,16, etc)	Detention + Seizure + Confiscation + Imprisonment upto 25 years + Life imprisonment + Death sentence + Fine not exceeding two times the value of the goods (Section 156 8(i) (ii) and section9(i) (ii) (iii) (v) (vi))	Customs

(I) Constraints in Investigation of Drugs-Offences

Criminal investigation is generally defined as, 'the collection of information and evidence for identifying, apprehending, and convicting suspected offenders'. Professor Ralph E. Turner of Michigan State University prefers: 'A criminal investigation is the reconstruction of a past event'. Either definition may be classified further by examining the specific responsibilities of the investigator. (James W.Osterburg and Richard H.Ward, 2004). Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 in its section 4 (1) defines investigation as, 'Investigation includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police-officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf. Nearly all law books and literature on police working and police rules have given somewhat a similar definition of investigation, which sometimes is overstretched from arrival at the scene of crime to the conviction of the criminal. However, some serious crimes may require a different approach of investigative methodology and a different set of investigation processes. For example Warren J. Sonne while lamenting 'the dim prospects for a total victory in the war on drugs' and while admitting the fact that 'the investigation of this crime requires different tools and methods at various stages and geographical location' enumerates that, '*investigations (of drugs offences) can be initiated through intelligence, complaints from concerned citizens, surveillance, use of informants, infiltration, buy operation (under cover), and wiretaps or even by a routine traffic stop that results in the seizure of drugs or currency*'. All these can be summarized into five specific areas, namely *traditional investigation, surveillance, undercover and informant operations, cooperative inter-agency investigations and international investigations* involving two or more countries____all have their own merits and difficulties. The investigative techniques, tools and laws have also evolved over time and now include the conversion of illegally gained currency or other assets, commonly known as 'assets forfeiture'. The tracking of ill-gotten money is a challenging aspect in such investigative activity as most transactions occur in cash and the 'laundering' techniques are extremely complicated. From our local perspective, we observe the following problems/challenges to our investigation processes:

- (1) ***Difficulty in Registration of Criminal Cases against Poppy-Growers:*** The first and foremost difficulty in registering a criminal case against the growers of illicit narco-plants is that most of the growers belong to the tribal or de-facto tribal areas where a different set of administration exists and where most of the lands are illegally occupied. If the cases are registered in the settled/urban police stations, then it becomes very difficult to establish the ownership for these growers in the court of law. The revenue record does not show them as owners. Moreover, the authority of the local police administration is always challenged and not established in these de-facto tribal areas of the districts of Peshawar, Charsadda, Haripur, etc. After the 'war on terror' in 2001 against Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and the military operations against religious militants in the tribal agencies/areas by Pakistan Army, it has become almost impossible for the administration of tribal areas to engage in punitive action against illegal growers. There seems an anarchical situation in our tribal territories. The local tribal population has cleverly exploited this situation and thus an increase in poppy growing.
- (2) ***Multiplicity of Laws:*** A lot of confusion exists amongst the law-enforcement agencies due to three major separate laws, which are simultaneously applicable. These laws are Control of Narcotic Substance Act, (CNSA), 1997, Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979 and Customs Act 1969, as shown earlier in Table-XIII. The law enforcement people may, at times, apply less severe sections of law or play a 'legal mastermind' in order to evade, compound or misrepresent a case. These laws need a thorough study and a single comprehensive drug law is recommended.
- (3) ***Capacity-Difficulties/Malpractices by Law-enforcement Agencies:*** There are some anomalies in the existing multiple laws. For example, officers below the rank of Sub-inspector have no jurisdiction/authority to search and detain under the CNSA, 1979. If the recoveries are made by another officer during a random checking or on some information where the competent officer could not possibly be available at the time of operation, then most of the cases registered by the police end up in failure under the CNSA, 1979 due to the seize and search made by the police officers below the rank of sub-inspector. The local police may 'play with the law' on this pretext due to certain reasons (e.g; corruption or pressure from higher offices or political elites or threats from drugs

barons, etc). As a police practitioner, I can say without hesitation that such malpractices are not unexpected in our police system. Recoveries are not properly made as per law and rules. The recovery memo should be made on the spot and signed by the witnesses thereof. In practice the recovery memos are generally prepared in the police stations/offices. During court proceedings, the civil/police witnesses give contradictory statements about the recovery memos, leading to the failure of the cases. Civil witnesses do not come forward to witness the recoveries or resile from their statements or deny their signatures during examination in the court. People are afraid of wasting their time and money in litigation, which takes a lengthy period in the courts. Resultantly, the police have to depend solely on their police witnesses whereas the courts insist that the recoveries should be made in the presence of respectable witnesses from the public. Due to haste at the scene of crime or illiteracy in the lower ranks, the recovery memos are sometimes not signed by the witnesses or concerned officers, leading to another difficulty during trial in the court. In view of such anomalies or malpractices done advertently or inadvertently, provide a leverage to the accused for 'benefit of doubt' and thus acquittal by the courts.

- (4) **Problems in Laboratory Testing:** As said, the recoveries, most often, are not only made according to the laid down procedures, but more importantly, the sample for the laboratory testing is not separated in time and with proper legal documentation. The law enforcement agency, due to one or the other reason, may send it to the Forensic Sciences Laboratory (FSL) at the provincial headquarters after a lapse of sufficient time. This 'delaying tactics' or 'ignorance of law' creates doubt in the mind of the judicial officers. Sometimes, the corrupt officials in the law-enforcement agencies, play a 'foul game' by sending a low quality narcotic substance or some other apparently similar substance or an adulterated/mixed substance (e.g; powder mixed with heroin or low quality heroin or cannabis, all available in the drug-markets). If a seizure consists of 30 boxes of similar substances, sample from each box is required legally but police think that a single sample is sufficient, which creates problem later on during trial proceedings. The laboratory officials may also not be trusted completely in this context. Sometimes, their biased opinion is of tremendous help to the accused. The minimum punishment for

tampering the 'case property' or making changes in 'case registration record' is dismissal from the service, as given in the Police Rules, 1934 but I have seen only one case of such dismissal in my eleven years of service where the heroin (case property) was replaced by 'flour' by a lower police official and he got dismissed after departmental enquiry. Even the recoveries and their samples are neither preserved, properly sealed, properly weighed and counted, nor properly made parcels with unbreakable packing. The law enforcement agencies, to be fair enough, do not have the facilities and resources for this technical preparation at the scene of crime. The basic idea is that the amount or quantity recovered is directly proportional to the prescribed punishment. A little quantity will ultimately mitigate the severity and gravity of the offence.

The financial, technological and administrative constraints of the provincial FSL are another story of its kind. Obviously, the functions of FSL are affected. The FSL in this province was established in 1976 and the total sanctioned strength for the FSL, including the Finger Print Bureau, was 78 officials in 1978 which has not been increased by a single new vacancy or post since then. I had an interview with the Director of FSL Mr. Nafeesul Islam, who is also a senior police officer. According to him, 'the FSL examined a total of 2500 cases in 1978 with the available/sanctioned strength whereas the same number of examiners analysed 54700 cases only in 2006; this means that 701.28 cases are being examined by each examiner in 2006'. The total cases include all kinds of offences like narcotics, arms, explosives, rape specimen, vehicle tampering, etc. The total budget for chemicals was increased from Rs. 300,000 (US \$ 5000) to Rs. 500,000 (US \$ 8333.33) in 2006. This is an extremely meagre amount for the purchase of costly chemicals, the prices of which are always on the increase. It shows that the FSL was given an allocation of Rs. 9.140 (US \$ 0.152) for every single examination in 2006. This can be unbelievably surprising to the people in the west.

- (5) ***The Problem of Witnesses:*** The general public is not bothered to engage in the activities of law enforcement personnel. They are neither properly dealt and educated by the concerned agency on the points of legal importance nor apprised of their legal duties in a court of law. It is the prosecutor's duty to refresh his/her memory of being a witness at the time of seizure or during investigation, but this duty is rarely fulfilled.

rarely fulfilled. After a certain period of time, the prosecution witness may not be in a position to recall all minute details of the case. Here comes a 'role failure' on part of the prosecution. Very often the witnesses do not bother to attend the court despite the repeated summons and warrants being issued by the courts and, due to this unwarranted nonappearance of the witnesses, the courts acquit the accused under section 265 (K)⁵ Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) 1898.

This power has been exercised by Trial Courts as frequently as possible in order to avoid undue delay in disposal of cases and hardship to parties. In all drugs offences, the aggrieved party is the state as it is not a crime against person or property. So the police feel relaxed after handing over the case to the prosecution whereas the police/civil witnesses are left at the mercy of the defence counsel, as the prosecution has been recently separated from the police and is still in its developmental stages with a low level of accountability. Prosecution is not a 'disciplined' or 'uniform' force and is vulnerable to all kinds of influences or vices prevalent in any underdeveloped society. In case of petty recovery of narcotics, the accused when bailed out, does not take it serious to attend the court and the police think his production a mere 'botheration'. The police in such cases often inform the court that the accused is 'not available' or of some 'unknown whereabouts'. The court in such cases returns the case file and stops the courts' proceedings under section 249⁶ CrPC.

This practice adds up to the stockpiles of pending cases and no one is moved to take serious interest once the court bails out the accused.

- 6) **Malpractices in Seized Narcotic Substances:** The law enforcement agencies, most often, have to depend on proper intelligence for interdiction or busting a gang of drugs pushers/smugglers. It is very rare to have successful seizure without a 'valid informer'. But it is also more rare to find one without an offer of handsome money or reward to such informer. The law enforcement agencies, as far as I know, do not have

⁵ [256-K. Power of Court to acquit accused at stage: Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to prevent a Court from acquitting an accused at any stage of the case, if, after hearing the prosecutor and the accused and for reasons to be recorded, it considers that there is no probability of the accused being convicted of any offence] (Criminal Procedure Code, 1898)

enough allocation for that. What happens that, at times, the law enforcement people promise a reasonable share of narcotic substances to the informer. This 'scratching back policy' works well as it gives a 'performance show' to the law enforcement agency and a 'lion share' to the informer. The law enforcement people have a bad record for keeping the 'case properties' in proper shape and kind. This is entirely in the hands of the law enforcement people to 'deflate or inflate' the quantity of the seized items. If not at the initial stages, they may do whatever they like to do after exhibiting the case property in the court of law and after sending the same to the official storehouse (malkhana). During an informal discussions the law implementing officials may tell you that the actual amount or quantity of seized items would never be destroyed by fire under section 516 (A)⁷ CrPC.

It is in connivance with the prosecution department that a little quantity may be destroyed in presence of the general public, media reporters, and even foreign dignitaries, for showing 'efforts' in the 'war against drugs'. This 'over display' often accelerates the drug problem at the backdoor. However, no empirical research could be found in this regard.

(7) **Inadequate Investigative Facilities:** The 'drug-mafia' is extremely shrewd, well connected and invisibly operating in our day to day life with rapidly changing patterns, techniques and with not so easily suspected ways of drugs trafficking. A few examples will show the concealment methods of drugs pushers:

- i) 2.5 kilograms of heroin were concealed in hard cardboard sheets, generally placed in readymade shirts. Small packets of the drug were sandwiched between the two layers of cardboard glued together. (Recovery from a Ghanian lady named Bridget Sedofia, at Quetta International Airport on October 11, 2005. The larger number of shirts created suspicion of drug concealment).
- ii) 232 kilograms of cannabis recovered from the hidden cavities of a motorcycle at Peshawar on February 21, 2005. Culprit Syed Haider Shah (motorcyclist) arrested on spot.
- iii) 12 kilograms of heroin and 1210 grams of chemical precursors recovered were tactfully concealed in the wooden rods of a bed in Kohat on September 11, 2005.

- iv) 05 kilograms of heroin were concealed in hairclips in the luggages of a foreign lady on September 8, 2005 at Peshawar International Airport.
- v) 11 kilograms of heroin were recovered from a Ghanian national on September 29, 2005 at Peshawar International Airport. The heroin was skillfully concealed in a dry oven (sterilizer).
- vi) Two ladies from Azerbaijan, destined for New Delhi, India were searched at Lahore International Airport in February 2005 and 1.2 kilograms of heroin were recovered from ladies' earrings, necklaces and other jewellery.
- vii) Leather jacket is often used as a method of safe concealment.
- viii) A courier parcels carrying ladies' shoes were dissected and found heroin packs in cavities made in the soles of these shoes.
- ix) On April 4, 2005, a Nigerian lady's private parts were examined by a lady constable and found an extraordinary huge capsule from her vagina, carrying 0.29 kilograms of heroin.
- x) Trafficking in auto parts, wooden shields, swollen capsules, large baggages, fastening belts, shirts, buttons, hidden surfaces of suitcases and briefcases, footmats, stationery items, electric appliances, shampoo bottles, glue sticks, medicines, ornamental souvenirs, shoes, powder cartons, cosmetics and many other innovative methods are generally seen in transnational trafficking. Within the country, the hidden parts of vehicles are used as the safest concealment areas. Sometimes, these vehicles bear fake official registration number with their drivers in official dress with fake identity. By this they expect an easy escape or overlook at the check posts of law enforcement agencies.

Owing to the above trends and techniques of national and international drug pushers, the drug law enforcement has become a challenge for all the concerned agencies. None of them can claim to have the skills, techniques, knowledge or equipments for identification of these 'ever-changing deceptive' and 'smart' modus operandi of drugs traffickers. The law enforcement agencies have no facilities of telephone call analysis, audio-visual accessories, scanners or X-Ray machines for suspected items or people. And the technical and professional know-how of DNA testing, finger prints or foot print collection. Basically, all these facilities and provisions are to be made and supplied to every law enforcement agency at some strategic station or at least at their most sensitive areas of operation or at their headquarters.

Even our laboratories are not fully equipped with these modern facilities. Interestingly, after the separation of Watch and Ward, Investigation and Prosecution branches in the newly enacted law, the Police Order 2002, the police force is in a 'conceptual and administrative ambivalence' as who is responsible and how far? The 'multiplicity of laws' and the 'conflicting than complementary situation' of law enforcement agencies is further aggravated by intra-departmental 'role problem'. For example, the narcotics cases punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years are investigated by Watch and Ward staff (prevention), which is not supposed to be specialized in investigation. Moreover, departmental jealousies can never be overcome with enhanced legislation or strict rules and regulations.

- (8) ***Difficulties in Investigating Drugs Assets:*** The money gained and assets made as a result of drugs production, possession or trafficking are enormous, and the bigger these assets are, the difficult is their identification and confiscation. The police have never done an investigation in this regard. Dealing with 'money laundering' is extremely difficult for an untrained, understaffed, and nominally educated police forces in Pakistan. The police are not fully competent to deal with ordinary drugs offences, so what to speak of a highly sophisticated investigative process of money laundering. Police have never been trained for this either. Same is the case with customs. However, the ANF has made some achievements in chasing the assets of some people who could not be able to give a proper legal account for such a large amount of money. Depriving criminals of their ill-gotten assets through forfeiture or freezing, has a long-lasting effect on narcotic control efforts, as accumulation of wealth and maximization of assets are the ultimate goals of nearly all drug barons. The ANF has worked out a total of 179 cases so far, which has led to an asset forfeiture of Rs. 472.28 million (US \$ 7.871 million) and an asset freezing of Rs. 4257.917 million (US \$ 70.965 million). The scenario at this front would have been more promising, had the police and customs been fully authorized and trained in investigating the assets of unknown sources.

A person's assets can be doubted/presumed as drugs assets if he is convicted for three years imprisonment on drugs offences, but no tracing is seen in this respect by any of the agency, despite the legal provision for doing so. Also, a separate application for freezing of assets of a person can be moved by the law enforcement people, if the accused is convicted

for a rigorous imprisonment of 5 to 14 years. Lack of professionalism in full utilization of these legal provisions is surprisingly evident.

- (9) **Doubted/Fake Recoveries:** The law enforcement agencies, sometimes, recover very huge quantity of narcotic substances from disbanded houses, far-flung huts, mountainous caves, with no arrest or nomination of a suspected drug pusher. A queer situation is that of recoveries from big cartons of narcotic substances, placed on a 'donkey' or a 'bicycle' where the owner of the donkey or bicycle makes his escape good. Most of the huge recoveries made by the police belong to this category. Even the ANF recovers huge quantity from such unclaimed places or deserts or forests. For example,
- i) 1001 kilograms of morphine and 64 kilograms of hashish were recovered by the ANF in Dalbandin, Baluchistan on February 1, 2005 which were '*dumped in an unnoticed area*'. No arrest was made in this case.
 - ii) 1,024 kilograms of opium were dumped in a '*mountainous area*' near Bostan, Pishin (Baluchistan). The ANF recovered the same on February 11, 2005 with no arrest.
 - iii) 1110 kilograms of opium were recovered from a '*deserted hut*' in Kharotabad, Quetta (Baluchistan) by the ANF on August 21, 2005. No arrest could be made for such a large recovery.

These recoveries often create doubts in the minds of free analysts and impartial observers that how such quantities were dumped in an unfrequented area and what reasons for? Public and media people generally cast aspersions on the 'authenticity' of the information for such a big quantity of narcotics, left unattended in an open mountainous area. As these recoveries are mostly without any arrest, so the investigations of all these cases are usually 'untraced'. A senior officer who once served in the ANF for three long years narrated to me some 'amazing stories' about such 'unclaimed recoveries' which will understandably be of 'unbelievable imagination' to the readers that how such low quality but huge quantity narcotic substances are recovered and how these 'implanted cases' are dealt with. Only fiction stories can be put as rival to the stories of these 'recoveries'. All recoveries, whether fake or genuine carry good cash reward also. Anyhow, the recoveries are spectacular, if the investigation is a failure.

- (10) **No Special Investigative Units:** Rarely, we notice a special investigative unit or cell for drug offences in the law enforcement agencies. Police, the Frontier Constabulary (a force of 18000 personnel) and the Frontier Corps (a big paramilitary force) have no such units or skills for dealing with drug offences. The ANF has its own cell but even the Customs have no separate unit of specialized officials for the purpose of such investigation. Actually, most of the law enforcement agencies tend to concentrate more on 'preventive actions', 'commando actions' and 'raids and ambush' for recoveries and arrest than utilization of their investigative faculties on the whole criminal processes or conviction of the accused. This 'adhocism' in our attitude towards drugs offences leave us with ever-exacerbating drug problem. It is also true that these other agencies have no legal authority for registering and investigating a criminal case against the drugs-pushers, except their 'preventive actions' and handing over the accused and case properties to the concerned investigative agency.

- (11) **Inadequate Funds and staff for Investigation:** The cost of investigation has never been an idea with our police before the newly enacted police law, the Police Order 2002. It is only after the police reforms that the prevention and investigation branches are being separated. The investigation branch is gradually evolving into an established wing of the police force. We have extreme shortage of resources for all this new development and establishment. As a development, this cost of investigation concept is now included in our daily policing. The total registered crimes in the city of Peshawar were 17840 in 2006 and the total budget for the cost of investigation was Rs. 32,90,000 (\$ 54833.33). So, the cost of any crime, including drug offences, was Rs. 184.41 (\$ 3.07). The total drugs offences occurred in the city of Peshawar in 2006 were 4867, and the total investigative staff is 306, so we have 58.30 cases (including 15.90 drugs cases) for one police investigator.

(J) ***Local Consumption of Drugs***

"On the streets, parks and other public places of Peshawar, the dusty capital of NWFP in Pakistan situated about 50 km from the Afghan border, it is quite common to walk over the comatose bodies of drug users, both Pakistanis and Afghans. There is no way of calculating how many of these men have died over the years. There are no records kept, no official morbidity or mortality rates. It is estimated that over 65 percent are homeless, often without family contact, and that many are buried or disposed off after they die with few records kept of their passing."

(David Macdonald, 2007)

The data on drug offenders appearing before the courts in the United Kingdom are described by John Corkery (1999) from the Home Office as 'very complicated, old fashioned and time consuming'. Clearly, the situation is worrying. How can it be that the data are so poor, and why has so little attention been given to them? (Philip Bean, 2004). The writers in the developed world may be looking for the causes into their particular problems, but same is the situation in Pakistan, may be with similar causes and problems. Unfortunately, we also do not have a verified and authentic study for drug offenders/addicts in the streets, villages and cities of our country. The

Drug Assessment Surveys of 1980s, 1993 and 2000 are also not comprehensive, rather based on small scale samples and generally portray a trend or pattern and a sort of rough estimation.

Ignoring these difficulties, we observe that the total official estimated number of addicts in Pakistan is reported to be four millions, out of the world's total estimated 200 million addicts (ANF, 2006). We have the world's highest rate of drug addiction, and most of the country's 500,00 heroin addicts are aged between 25-35 year with 60,000 among them use injectable heroin. (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan: State of Human Rights in 2006). Pakistan could face an AIDS epidemic as many of the heroin addicts are injecting the drug. (The total reported adult HIV positive cases in Pakistan, according to WHO/UNAIDS estimates are 24,000—140,000). For instance, according to one surveillance report of the National AIDS Control Programme, in the total reported cases of 2741 HIV positive cases in a selected area (third quarter 2005) there were 596 Injectable Drug Users (IDUs). Most drug abusers in Pakistan are between 15 to 30 years of age and 99 percent are male (ANF, 2006). The AIDS-Drugs nexus has a serious concern in the cities than in the rural areas. Similarly, heroin addiction is also regarded as an 'urban phenomenon'. According to a survey conducted by the Federal Ministry of Health in 2005, nearly 60 percent of Pakistan's urban population is 'nervously afraid' of having public contact with a person who is HIV positive. (ANF, 2006).

I would like to reproduce some facts from this survey, which is often quoted by the ANF, and which clearly depicts that how rampant and prevalent is the menace of drug abuse at our national level, besides the production and transit of narco substances. Many NGOs and media essays also frequently quote these facts and figures. This is generally known as National Drug Abuse Assessment Study 2000:

- (i) Cannabis, in one form or the other (marijuana, hashish, etc) is the most commonly used drug in Pakistan in terms of lifetime use and prevalence, followed by heroin, alcohol and psychotropic substances.
- (ii) Eighty one percent (81%) of respondents (283 key informants in total) reported that heroin caused "major problems" in their locale. In Punjab province, 88% of respondents reported "major problems" in their communities resulting from heroin abuse.

- (iii) Contrary to the findings of survey (1993) which suggested that heroin was the most commonly used drug, the present survey (2000) reveals that cannabis type drugs are reported to “be commonly used” in the locales (i.e; in 36 sampling sites)
- (iv) Among males in the age bracket of 15-45 years, there are 500,000 regular heroin drug users. Forty percent of the heroin abusers fall in the age bracket of 25-35 years.
- (v) Hashish (charas) is equally popular in urban and rural areas. Heroin abuse, however, is conspicuous as more of an 'urban drug'.
- (vi) On average, respondents had been using heroin for nearly five years before entering treatment. (Sample of survey in four major cities, i.e; Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar was 1049, only twelve amongst them were female).
- (vii) The average age for first heroin use was 22. This figure was found lower for hashish/ charas (18) and alcohol (19)
- (viii) Heroin abusers, on the average, have six years of education.
- (ix) Of the total number of heroin users, 43% are unemployed and 26% are engaged in full-time employment.
- (x) The frequency of drug abuse is the highest among the skilled and unskilled labour categories (47%) followed by business persons (16%), agricultural workers (5%) and students (3%).
- (xi) Insofar as women are concerned, psychotropic substances are the most common drugs of abuse. It has also been found that women comprise only 3% of the total number of patients being reported, making it an important area for intensive research.
- (xii) Among heroin users, 77% are reported to be using the drug on a daily basis, as for hashish, 41% use it on a daily basis and 34% occasionally. Alcohol consumption remains more varied. However, most of the respondents (76%) are reported to be consuming alcohol twice or thrice a week or less, with only 10% consuming five or more days a week.
- (xiii) Other significant drugs include opium and tranquilizers, which are currently being used by a quarter of all respondents. A majority of the hardcore drug abusers consists of multiple drugs.

We are told about a rough estimate of four million or according to some reports, there are three to five million addicts in the country but, to be fair enough, the exact distribution and identification is still a task ahead. However, it is beyond doubt that the greater prevalence is seen in the mega/urban cities of Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar. According to an estimate of an NGO, Drugs-Free Society, there are more than 100,000 drugs addicts in the city of Peshawar. Some may find it difficult to agree with the estimate of 100,000 as it is hard to locate such a large number of addicts either in the streets or being registered with the few rehabilitation centers in the city. The NGO found that in many cases, the addicts have shown an internal social mobility trend and due to easy and cheap availability/supply of narco substances in the city of Peshawar, these addicts keep coming from other provinces and cities. They are then lost in these existing crowds and no one knows where they are destined to and how they earn their livelihood except menial jobs, begging, theft and other crimes, etc.

Another important issue is that of the 'authenticity' and 'validity' of this National Drug Abuse Assessment Survey. According to an official of the ANF, 'this study was carried out as a Rapid Assessment Survey but later on after compilation, it was presented and published as a 'National Survey/Assessment' which seems inappropriate on part of the authorities who, wittingly or unwittingly, had overstretched a 'selective study' to a broader national spectrum, No doubt, it gives a wrong impression and creates a sort of intellectual misrepresentation. The study admits that it cannot report comprehensively on the abuse of drugs by women in Pakistan (page-x). It also admits that the prevalence of cannabis abuse in Pakistan has not been a primary focus of the study, and though the prevalence of cannabis abuse is considerably greater, yet it is not possible to give a credible estimate of the magnitude of the abuse at this time (page-xiii). The study does not aim 'collecting data on drug abuse' as 'an end in itself', rather emphasizes the fact that 'the information is required for informing the debate on how best to develop target interventions designed to reduce drug abuse problems'. (Page-2).

It is obligatory under the Control of Narcotics Substance Act 1997 that the provincial governments shall register all drug addicts and establish as many treatment centres as necessary for detoxification, de-addiction and rehabilitation of such addicts but no concrete efforts have been made so far in light of the following provisions:

Section 52. Registration of addicts.---

- (1) Each Provincial Government shall register all addicts within their respective jurisdiction for the purpose of treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.
- (2) The Federal Government shall bear all expenses for first time compulsory detoxification or de-addiction of an addict.
- (3) The addict shall carry a registration card in such form as may be prescribed and produce it to any public authority on demand.

Section 53. Powers of the Government to establish centres for treatment of addicts.---

The Provincial Government shall establish as many centres as may be deemed necessary for detoxification, de-addiction, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social integration of addicts and for supply of such medicines as are considered necessary for the detoxification of the addicts.

The country has a total of 76 Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres in which 21 are government-run, 42 are NGO-run and 12 are owned by private persons, all having a total of bed capacity of 1806. A few NGOs/Rehabilitation Centres in the city of Peshawar have lofty claims and publish their colorful reports more than their actual services. Some critics observe that the NGOs normally concentrate on 'attractive presentations' for 'donors' interest' and inflate their figures of registered patients, obviously for gaining a good place in the record of funding agencies. However, it will be a little unfair to the efforts of community people in a society where the governments have failed to fulfill their duties which are legally binding on them vis-à-vis the registration and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

(K) Recommendations

My recommendations are very simple, and I have already hinted most of them in my account in the whole paper. Briefly, I would like to recommend:

- i) A general mass awareness campaign about the 'demand reduction' and 'supply reduction' policies, through all possible ways and means of communications;
- ii) A uniform drug law, which should be simple, single and in accordance with the international treaties and conventions;

- iii) All law enforcement agencies should be given equal role and proper allocation of resources from the national and international funds for 'war on drugs';
- iv) A joint forum of all law enforcement agencies where they should share information, the outcome of their efforts and their constraints in dealing with drugs offences;
- v) Specialized units in all departments of law enforcement for proper investigation, collection of evidence and compilation of accurate data; and
- vi) Registration of identified addicts and efforts for their early treatment and rehabilitation.

(L) ***Conclusion***

Drug problem is neither a local issue nor can it be taken easily by a single agency. It is a transnational problem with greater implications and challenges for national security and international peace and cooperation. The law enforcement agencies in Pakistan have done a lot for the eradication, controlling and interdiction of narcotics, despite their meagre resources and routine overwork. Pakistan is intending to revise its Master Plan of 1998-2003 for Drug Abuse Control, and is committed to the international treaties and bilateral agreements. The society as a whole is expected to work for 'freedom from narcotics', which not only enslave bodies but also souls. The support of international community and established organizations is also expected to be meaningful and productive. Drugs and associated crimes should not be overlooked by all the law-enforcement agencies on the pretext of work burden, resource constraints or role imperfection. We all stand committed.

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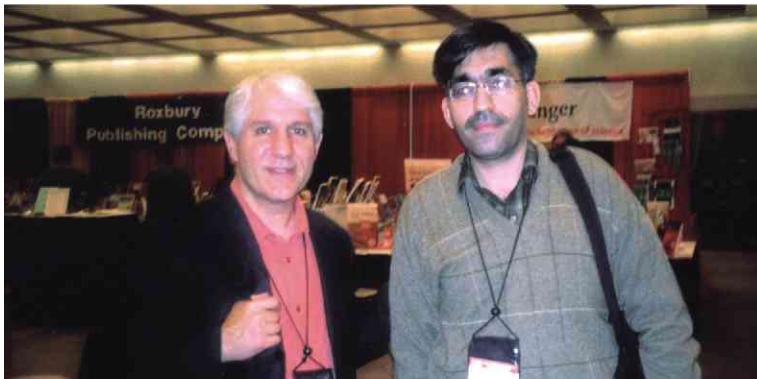
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*Receiving 'Cup' after a presentation to the Edmonton Police, Alberta, Canada
(Nov.2006)*



Prof. David Weisburd and Fasihuddin at the 6th Annual Meeting of American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles, USA (Nov. 2006)



*Mr. Nasser Abdullah Al-Riyami (Oman), Ms. Judith del S. Gómez S. (Panama), Prof. Sir Anthony Bottoms (Cambridge), Fasihuddin, Prof. Hans - Juergen Kerner (Germany) at the 129th International Senior Seminar, UNAFEI, Japan.
(Feb. 2005)*



14th Annual Meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium at Dubai Police Headquarters, Dubai (April 2007)



Opening Session of the 2nd Istanbul Conference on Democracy and Global Security, Turkey (June 2007)



Group Photo With Participants of International Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course in Thailand (September 2007)

I read your proposal with interest. I wish you every success in building criminology in Pakistan.

Prof. Peter Grabosky

The Australian National University, Australia

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Criminology is the science of solving crime problems. It is a policy and a police science. Bringing this science to Pakistan is long overdue, so these proposals give new hope for less crime and better justice.

Prof. Dr. Irvin Waller

Ottawa University, Canada

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Reading your course list, it seems fairly comprehensive to me. I wish you much luck with this important and interesting venture. You have done an excellent job with your proposal.

Prof. David Weisburd

University of Maryland

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I had a chance to go over your proposed curriculum and found it to be very thorough. You are certainly expecting the students to jump with both feet into the vast pool of Criminology. I like your blend of applied and theoretical subject areas. It is important to have students take the theoretical aspects of the topic and apply them to the hard reality of policing. This will enable students to fine tune their problem solving skills as well as effectively adopt concepts to the changing environment they find themselves working in.

Dr. Curtis Clarke

Athabasca University, Canada

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I just downloaded and printed your masterful document. This is tremendous. You have clearly caught the vision of criminology education and I am thrilled with the prospect of working with you to see this through to fruition. I cannot even comprehend what it must be like. Your proposal is very thorough and complete.

Prof. Chris W. Eskridge

Columbus, Ohio

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It looks like a great idea and it is impressive that you are the one to promote this. I see that you have been hard at work at it. It is extremely comprehensive and well written. I wish you luck with your endeavors. I think it is important to have a respected Criminology program in Pakistan and it is clear to me that you have taken considerable time to outline an exemplary graduate program that would rival those in most countries.

James F. Albrecht

NYPD Captain (ret.) St. John's University, USA

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We talked about criminology studies yesterday with a group of German experts. I also presented your outline. All experts got a copy of your Programme. There was no negative comment. It was received very well. You should try to get this study working in Pakistan.

Marc Coester

University of Tuebingen, Germany