

## Editors' Introduction

This is a general issue of the Pakistan Journal of Criminology. It consists of 17 original research papers that examine such diverse topics as policing, terrorism, research orientations, concepts of crime, juvenile justice, and child protection.

The first article was written by Terri Tobin. She has researched the mandate for police officers in the United States to be armed while not on official duty. Policing is one of the few professions where one can legally take a life. Therefore police officers use their weapons, whether on or off duty has far reaching effects. Her focus is on female police officers possessing of firearms on and off duty. Tobin came up with the findings that males are statistically significantly more likely to “always” carry their weapons while off-duty whereas women were statistically significantly more likely to carry “sometimes” when they are off-duty. Likewise, both men and women are overwhelming unlikely to take police action off-duty displaying their weapons. However, males are twice as likely to take police action off-duty displaying their weapon as females. In conclusion, Tobin still stresses for further research on areas such as the time in which males and females discharge their weapons.

In her paper, Professor Julie Abril explores the concept of community collective efficacy and its meaning for rural and urban populations. The concept of community collective efficacy suggests that people who share the same values will come together to solve community-level problems. This is an important area to examine because residents of rural areas may not share the same value structure as urban dwellers and may not, therefore, respond to policies and practices based upon theoretical constructs derived from research in urban areas. She adds that the principle of community collective efficacy infers that if collective efficacy is low then reports of violent victimization would be high, thus suggesting that low levels of collective efficacy coincide with more community violence. Her study found that there were significant differences between the urban and rural groups. If one were to draw a final conclusion from her study, it would be that the measures that are used in the URBAN area may not be appropriate for use in a RURAL area where there might be significant populations of cultural and ethnic groups who may or may not share a value structure that is characterized by the measures developed for those residing in an URBAN area.

Basharat Hussain traces the “History and Development of Probation System in Pakistan” with a particular focus on probation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). He concludes that although about 1,000 to 2,000 convicts are placed on probation every year in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, probation in its true sense is yet to be recognized as a fundamental institution for crime control and reformation of offenders in Pakistan and in the KP.

Barakat Ullah and Imran Ahmad Sajid researched the legal and constitutional status of *Jirga* system in the light of case laws in Pakistan. The paper finds out that the *Jirga* system is in contradiction with some of the constitutional provisions in Pakistan. However, as it is one of the effective systems of justice provision, therefore it cannot be discarded immediately. There is a room for improvement in the *Jirga* systems.

In his paper, Abdul Shakoor provides insight on an interesting interaction between cultural, historical and academic information. He adds that “although violence may be a part of the Pakhtun culture but it is not causally related to terrorism. In fact the socially controlled and limited-in-scope violence in the Pakhtun society has no causal relationship with the Taliban-form of terrorism whose ideology transcends national boundaries. Recruitment to and activities of the Taliban clearly indicate that neither is culturally driven.” The foundation of this paper is significant. Taken out of the regional content, or out of the larger scale of terrorism, this paper outlines a better understanding of cultural interpretation, avoidance or involvement in criminal activity. This awareness can be used to better understand criminal activity in culturally dominant cities, regions and neighborhoods as well as criminal organizations. The topic is logical and interesting and would be of great interest to individuals both in and out of the criminal justice community.

The authors, Raza Rahman Khan Qazi, Shahid Ali Khattak and Shakeel Ahmad explore the religious motivation of extremism in their paper. Their work traces the origin of motivation for the militant/defunct groups such as Tehreek-e-Nifaze-Shariat-e-Muhammadi (TNSM), the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), the Al Qaeda, the Lashkar-e-Jhanghvi (LeJ), the Punjabi Taliban and the Lashkar-e-Islam (LI). The paper concludes that the terrorism in the name of Islam has simply been the culmination of long-drawn religious extremism in Pakistani society. It further provides reader with conclusion that the failure of Islamist religious parties in gaining political power through elections and influencing the public opinion, have been other key causal factor for many of these parties to support terrorism in the name of Islam and its perpetrators and to allow certain of their ranks to get militant training.

In the wave of terrorism in Swat and Dir valleys of Pakistan, various initiatives were introduced to counter terrorism and maintain peace in the region. Local Peace Committees (LPCs) was one of the many initiatives for counter terrorism and peace building. In their paper, the authors Nizar Ahmad, Farhat Ullah and Shagufta Shah evaluate the key contributing factors of Local Peace Committees in peace-building efforts at conflict-affected areas of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Pakistan. The paper concludes that the LPCs are acting as a link between state actors and the community as well as support the law enforcement agencies in the identification of miscreants.

Rohan Gunaratna explores the emerging trends in terrorism in South Asia. He maintains that governments of South Asia must understand that a cleric that preaches moderate views is as important as a law enforcement or intelligence counter-terrorism officer in combating religious terrorism. Unless governments in Asia build platforms to counter ideological extremism — the precursor to terrorism — the region is likely to face a long-term threat. He provides four emerging trends in terrorism and suggests that the governments throughout Asia should develop a multi-dimensional, multi-national and multi-jurisdictional approach. They should work together to build common data-bases, exchange personnel and conduct joint training and joint operations to defeat the common threat of terrorism.

While interdisciplinary research has emerged as the methodology of choice, Gabriele Bammer explores two particular problems with this orientation. First, that it is treated as a single entity, even though it comes in many different forms, and secondly, that there are no standard procedures for reporting such research. Bammer developed a new approach to research termed Integration and Implementation Sciences (I2S). Bammer claims that I2S could overcome these problems by developing an agreed systematic way to both conduct and report on one type of interdisciplinary research, namely team based investigations on complex real world problems, such as many of those which bedevil policing and security. The paper argues that there are many different kinds of inter-disciplinary research that could be undertaken in the field of policing and security, as well as for clearly describing the type of interdisciplinary research which is being conducted.

In his paper, Kamran Adil evaluates the amendments made to the present anti-terrorism legislation in Pakistan. He concludes that in the legislative domain in the anti-terrorism regime, the law of Pakistan is based on ad-hocism and temporal basis.

The concept of crime is usually explained in a culture-specific perspective, yet authors Syed Raza Shah Gilani, Hidayat-Ur-Rehman and Arshad Iqbal seek to provide an international view. Are all crimes local epistemologically, or do have some international manifestations? After giving arguments in favor and against the international concept of crime, the paper concludes that the concept of “crime” in an international context is a most robust perspective.

Child Protection has gained much attention since 1990s after the introduction of CRC (**spell CRC out**). Tahira Jabeen identifies the state response to child protection in Pakistan in the form of legislation, policy and intervention. The paper argues that the state response to child protection is sketchy. The paper identifies at least three of the gaps in existing laws and policies, and points out the negative impacts that these gaps have on children's safety and well being. After providing an extensive discussion on various international and national tools and legislations for child protection, the author identifies efforts underway to develop a legal and institutional base for child protection, and notes that they seem to be issue-based and lack direction and consistency.

The Editors of the Pakistan Journal of Criminology are thankful to the Australian National Police for supporting the printing of this issue through AUS-AID.

***Imran Ahmad Sajid***  
Assistant Editor