

- i. **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- ii. Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**, by selecting **ONE** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv. No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

SUBJECTIVE PART — PART-II

SECTION-I

Question 2: Define and discuss the concept of crime in criminology. How does crime differ from deviance, and why is the study of crime and its causes essential for understanding societal dynamics?

Question 3: Explore the principles of the Social Learning theory in criminology, focusing on differential association and social learning. Discuss how these theories explain the acquisition of criminal behavior through interactions with others and exposure to criminal values.

SECTION-II

Question 4: Discuss the major components of the juvenile justice process, from arrest to adjudication and disposition. What factors are considered in determining the appropriate interventions for juvenile offenders? Also enlist the major shortcomings in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System

Question 5: Compare the punitive and reformatory approaches in the treatment of offenders within the criminal justice system. Additionally, explore the ethical considerations and societal implications of emphasizing punishment versus rehabilitation in the context of offender management.

SECTION-III

Question 6: Examine the process of criminal investigation in Pakistan, considering both traditional and modern methods. Discuss the role of forensic technologies, and legal procedures in ensuring a thorough and fair investigation.

Question 7: What is the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and how does it contribute to addressing crimes in South-Asia? Provide a brief overview of UNODC's initiatives in the region and their impact on promoting security and rule of law.

SECTION-IV

Question 8: Community policing puts new emphasis on tackling the underlying causes of crime by addressing problems at the grassroots level. Comment.

Question 9: Assess the landscape of cybercrime in Pakistan, considering recent trends and incidents. Highlight the efforts undertaken by LEAs to curb cybercrimes.

Q 2

Answer-

Introduction

"Crime is a social
injury."

(Donald Traft)

Crime is a social injury, which has a great connection with society. Criminology has discussed the concept of crime with a great detail, from its causes to its control. Moreover, it also differs from deviance by several meanings. In Criminology, study of causes and control of crimes is essential for understanding societal dynamics.

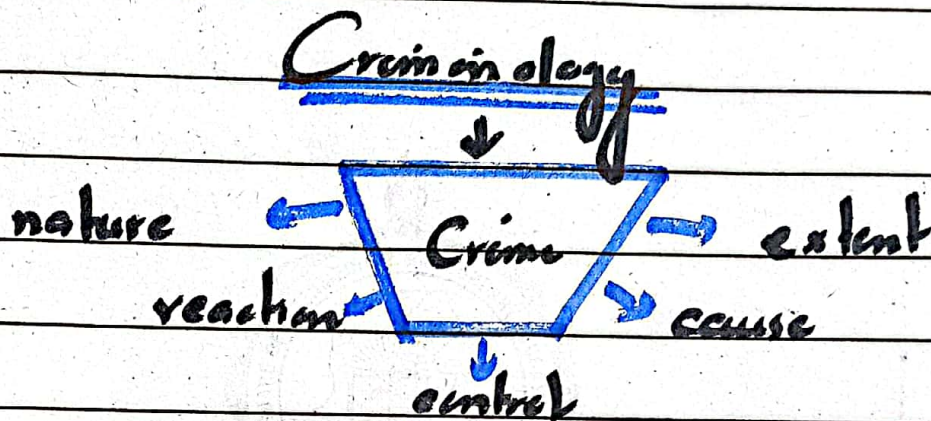
2- Concept of crime in Criminology: An overview

"Crime is a social
ill, which is asso-
ciated with law-broken
and formation of

laws.

(Edwin Sutherland)

Criminology is a study of crime and its factors. It studies about nature, extent, cause, reaction, and control of crimes.



This shows relationship between crimes and Criminology.

3- Difference between crime and deviance

Crime and deviance are not alike. They both have different meanings.

"Crime is a social problem, associated

with violation of laws."

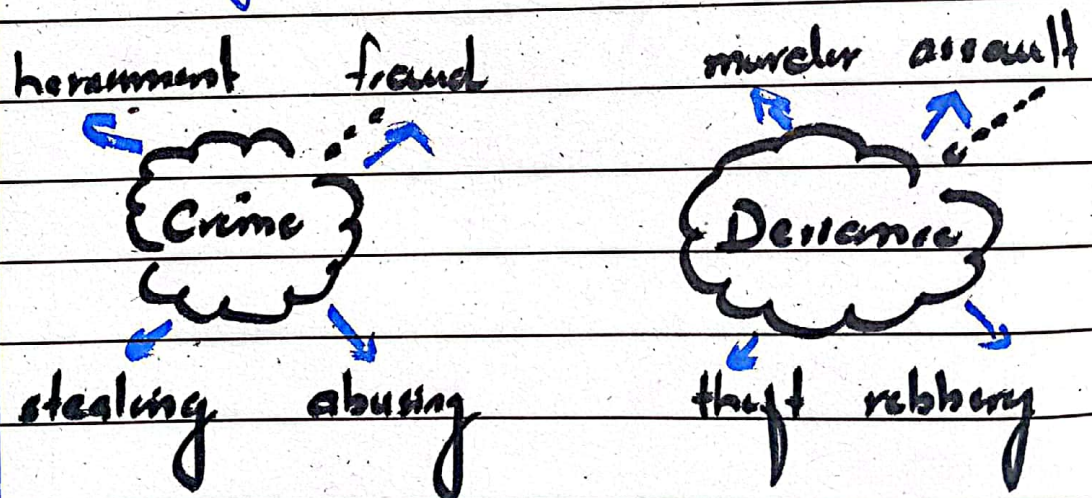
(Edwin Sutherland)

On the other hand,

"Deviance is a widened phenomenon, mostly related to religious norms; overstepping religious bounds."

(Donald Tappan)

Following are examples of both,



Hence, crime and deviance are not alike.

3- Importance of study of crime and its causes regarding societal dynamics

Following are evidences:

a) Security imperatives of society

Criminology helps in maintaining security imperatives in society. Identification of causes of crime paves a way for social needs of people.

"People need social necessities, including food, water, job, in a particular society."

(- Social Disorganization Theory)

Thus, Criminology maintains security imperatives by providing social needs.

b) Socio-economic prosperity and progress

Further, socio-economic prosperity and progress is also dependent on effective role of Criminology. In fact, study of crimes serves as solution of social needs.

"Poverty and unemployment are main drivers of crimes."

(Social Strain Theory)

This shows that Criminology helps in providing social needs in order to maintain socio-economic prosperity.

c) Peace-maintenance in society

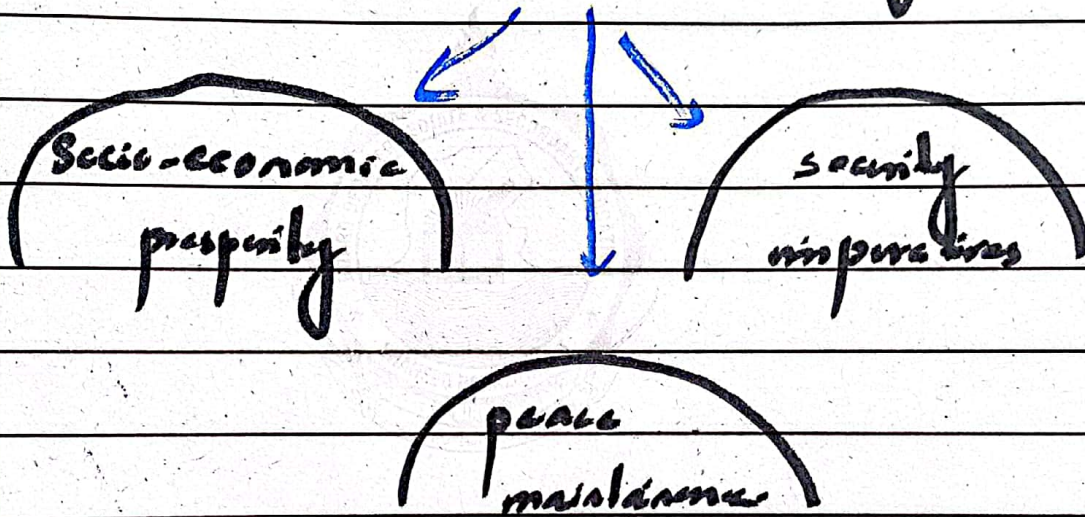
Moreover, Criminology also maintains peace in society. No doubt, a strong society is a gate of peace.

"Social bond strength
is a factor of
peace in society."

(Social Bond Theory)

Thus, Criminology is also essential
to maintain peace in society.

Importance of Criminology



5- Conclusion

"Criminology deals
with all phenomena
of crimes."

(Edwin Sutherland)

Crime is a social injury, which is associated with Criminology. In fact, Criminology is a study of all factors related to crime. However, crime is not studied as a science. Moreover, Criminology is essential to maintain societal dynamics by studying crime and its causes.

I want to improve. I'll follow now. But, as per time management it almost gets 40 minutes. @ references and sources I still feel difficulty to find and collect properly - plz recommend good websites as well.

About detail if I add more detail, I think how can I manage the answer within 40-35 minutes.