

# Outline of part paper - 1b

## Nature and importance of criminology?

### 1- Introduction

### 2- Nature of criminology

- (a) Origin of criminology  $\rightarrow$  Crimen/Karma
- (b) History/evolution of criminology  $\rightarrow$  history
- (c) What comes under the umbrella of criminology (Penology, ~~criminology~~ etc.)
- (d) Perspectives of criminology (Interactions, conflict)
- (e) Schools of thoughts in criminology (Classical, Positivist, Chicago)

### 3- Importance of criminology

- (a) Understanding the very nature of crime (bio, psych, socio theories)
- (b) Helps minimize the crime (~~more~~ ~~comes~~ suggestions by criminologists)
- (c) New techniques in the existing system (technological dev)
- (4) Comprehensible justice system (ease of explanation)
- (5) Commensurable punitive methods (Desert theory)

### 4- Conclusion

2- Define crime & criminals?

Explain Types of criminals?

### Introduction

#### Defining crime

- (a) Original definition (Crimen/Kerman)
- (b) Modern definition (Oxford)
- (c) Def. by scholars (James Stephen)
- (d) Crime & law (Sutherland)

#### Defining criminal

- (a) Who is a criminal
- (b) What makes one criminal (Theories)

#### Types of criminals

- (a) Habitual criminals → (PPC, Sec-75)
- (b) Occasional criminals → (most widespread)
- (c) Professional criminals → (Italian mafia)
- (d) White-collar criminals → (Panama)

#### Conclusion

# Criminology - Sec 1 ≡ PP-17

1) Importance of criminology in Pakistan? Historical Development.

1- Introduction

2- Importance of crim. in Pak

(a) Understanding crime & criminals  
(social conditions, education etc. stuff)

(b) Improving the criminal justice system. (Old PPC & CrPc)

(c) Setting the standard of right and wrong.  
(crime is bad & can be punished, so stays away = General deterrence)

(d) Building a safer and crime-free society

(Megan's law of social variations)

(e) Opportunity for criminologists to excel in the field (Population = high, more ppl)

3- Historical Developments in crim.

(a) Ancient era: Punishment > Crime

(b) Code of Hammurabi: An eye for an eye

(c) Biblical criminal law: Moses law

(d) Philosophical laws: Aristotle & Plato

(e) Modern criminology: Theories -

4- Conclusion

## 2- ~~enlist~~ criminal perspective / Describe 3-

### 1- Introduction

### 2- Criminal perspectives

- (def of crime & perspective)
- What is a criminal perspective
  - Popular criminal perspectives  
(classical, positivist, Chicago)

### 3- Classical School of thought

- Rational choice (Choice Theory)
- Pleasure and pain (Bentham)
- Rationality in criminals (James Wilson)
- Status of punishment

### 4- Positivist School of thought

- Crime = disease (Trait Theory)
- Crime = Psychological (Freud) (Psychodynamic)
- Crime = Sociological (Sutherland's Tri)
- Crime = exploitation (Conflict Theory)

### 5- Chicago School of thought

- Emergence (Uni of Chicago)
- Assumption (Combines socio & bio factors)

### 6- Conclusion

~~Crimes by? Scope of crime.~~

2- Islamic perspective? Examples?

1- Introduction

2- Islamic Definition of crime

- (a) Regression against life (murder, Assault)
- (b) - - - - - against property (Theft, robbery)
- (c) - - - - - against lineage (Adultery)
- (d) - - - - - against reason (Drinking)
- (e) - - - - - against religion (Apostasy)

3. Islamic Law

- a) Hadd... (fixed)
- b) Qisas... (Retribution)
- c) Tazir... (Discretionary)

4. Islamic Justice System

- (a) Khalifa (Law-maker)
- (b) Qazi (Judge) (Law-enf)
- (c) Shahadeen (Testification)

5- Uniqueness of Islamic Perspective

- a, Both inner & outer factors (here & hereafter)
- b, Goal is to Reform (Retri in women)
- c, Building a civilization (Justice)

# 1- Social bond

## 1- Introduction

## 2- Social Bond Theory: The definition

(Travis Hirschi)

(a) (a) Origins

(Indiv = Social bond)

(a) (b) Assumption

(c) What makes criminals?

## 3- Types of bonds in Social Bond Theory

(a) Attachment (family, etc.)

(b) Commitment (e.g. Not to fight)

(c) Involvement (e.g. Associations, peer groups)

(d) Beliefs (e.g. Muslim, Christians = fear of hell)

## 4- Working of Social Bonds

(a) Keep control over individual (don't want to break bonds)

(b) Let's individual follow rules

↳ (To keep committed)

(c) Healthy relationships (Fear of losing them)

(d) Stops them from crime

## 5- How criminals are formed? (Breaking bad)

## 6- Conclusion

## 2- Sutherland's Diff. Assc. Theory Postulates

### 1- Introduction

### 2- Defining Diff. Ass. Theory

- (a) Assumption (Socialization of criminality)
- (b) Origin (Sutherland)

### 3- Postulates of theory

- (a) Criminal behavior is learned (Learning Theory)
- (b) Criminals learn thru communication (Interaction)
- (c) Parameters of Associations (Time frequency, primary)
- (d) Proximal mindset (Social Bond Theory)
- (e) Learning involves techniques (Choice Theory)
- (f) Motives vary with legal codes' def. (Rationality)
- (g) Crime happens when def are favorable
- (h) Criminal learning is similar to the law (Some method)
- (i) Not by needs & wants (non-criminals have needs too)

### 4- Conclusion

1- Nature vs- Nurture debate in crime? Your take!

1- Introduction

2- Introducing Nature vs. Nurture debate

(a) The views from Naturalists (Crime is Natural)

(b) The views from Nurturelists (Crime is developed with env.)

3- Nature's perspectives

(a) The born criminals (Trait theory)

(b) Physiognomy & criminality (Lombroso)

(c) Phrenology & criminality (Franz Gal)

(d) The criminal gene (Twin studies)

(e) The war of hormones (Arousal Theory)

(f) Bodies and crimes (Sheldon's Ectomorphy)

4- Nurture's perspectives

(a) Sociological conditions (Social org. Theory)

(b) Social restrictions (Social Control Theory)

(c) Social Associations (Diff. Assoc. Theory)

(d) Social reaction constitutes crime (Labelling)

(e) Social norms & conformity (Strain Th)

5- Argumentation on Nature vs. nurture

(a) Nurture's position is <sup>State</sup> stronger (Thesis)

(b) Why Nature is less <sup>Studies & Stats</sup> relevant (Anti-Thesis)

(c) Why Nurture overtakes nature (Synthesis)

→ Sociological on

6- Conclusion



2.....

1- Introduction

2- Left Realism vs. Right Realism

- (a) Right Realism: Choice theory, Pain & Pleasure
- (b) Left Realism: Conflict theory
- (c) Differences

3- Phrenology vs. Physiognomy

- (a) ~~Phrenology~~ <sup>Physiognomy</sup> (Lombroso Studies)
- (b) Phrenology (Franz Gall)
- (c) Differences

4- Corporal punishment vs. Capital punishment

- (a) Corporal punishment (Physical injury)
- (b) Capital punishment (life)
- (c) Differences

~~4~~

5- Sociology of law, criminal etiology, Penology?

- (a) Sociology of law:
- (b) Criminal etiology → 3 School of thought
- (c) Penology ⇒ Punishment...

6- Conclusion....

## Sec 1 - PP-2021

### 1- Biological Theories, Critic:

#### 1- Introduction

#### 2- Biological Theories

- a) Physiognomy  $\Rightarrow$  Lombroso
- b) Phrenology  $\Rightarrow$  Franz Gal
- c) Body types  $\Rightarrow$  Sheldon & Eleanor
- d) Neuro-physiological theory ADHD, <sup>found</sup>
- e) ~~Heritages~~ Genetics Twin studies, <sup>very</sup>

#### 3. Critic of Biological Theories

~~a) Physiognomy overlooks <sup>hand</sup>~~

b) ~~Phrenology overlooks~~

- a) Focusing too much on <sup>Body types</sup> Physicality
- b) No statistical proof  $\Rightarrow$  Patricia Jacobs
- c) Blaming marginalised people  $\Rightarrow$  <sup>Physical</sup>
- d) Based on  $\Phi$  pre-science era  
 $\rightarrow$  Greek origin

#### 4- Conclusion

2- a, classify criminal behavior?

b) Focus of typology?

~~2- a)~~

1- Introduction

2- Criminal behavior

a) Defining criminal behavior

b) What makes a criminal?

3- Classification of criminal behavior

a) Utilitarian model

b) Cognitive model

c) Sociological model

d) Biological model

4- Focus of Typology

a) The origin of the criminal behavior

b) The process of criminal mindset

c) The very ~~ess~~ nature of the  
cause cause of crime

~~5- Introduction~~

5- Conclusion

## Criminology Past paper-2022

1- Diff b/w crime, deviance, sin and vice. Is crime a major social problem of Pakistan.

Answer:

Outline:

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Differentiating crime, deviance, sin and vice
  - (a) What is crime?
  - (b) Deviance: The definition
  - (c) What constitutes a sin?
  - (d) What is vice?
- 3- Crime as a social problem in Pakistan:
  - (a) What is assigned the label of a social problem?
  - (b) Crime as a destructive factor of Pakistani Society
  - (c) Pakistan's economy and White collar crimes: Worsening socio-economic cond.
  - (d) Crime: Mother of all social evils.
- 4- conclusion

## { Introduction }

The term "crime" is often confused with the words of sin, vice, and deviance. Although quite close in the outlay, they are inherently different terms, with each conveying a particular meaning. Knowing the difference of crime from all these, crime is arguably the prominent social evil of existing in Pakistan. On one hand, it is a social evil in itself and on the other hand it gives birth to all the other social evils. In addition, these are also responsible for worsening socio-economic conditions of Pakistan, which is the biggest problem in the country these days. However, with the help of some techniques, the impacts can be mitigated.

Differentiating crime, deviance, and vice

What is crime

Looking at the very basic definition of crime, it points towards any offense that goes beyond the norms/laws. The origin of the words date back to the ancient Latin where the term "crimen" was used to "Charge one of guilt". Parallely, the concept of "Karma" in Sanskrit - meaning "social order" - also constitute the word crime. In the modern era, any breach of law is considered a crime.

#### (b) Deviance: The Definition

As the name indicates, the deviance is basically "deviating from something". That "something" is actually very specific. According to Hagan's nations, deviating from societal-set norms is considered a deviance. For example, killing someone deviates from the moral expectations of a society, hence it is considered a deviance.

#### (c) What constitutes a sin?

Sin is considered a very spiritual term, as opposed

to crime. The very idea of sin dates back to the concept of religion. Putting out in Darwin's term, sin is any offense committed against God. Hence, the kind of offense that is prohibited by religion & punishable according to the religious scripture is considered a sin.

1d. What is a vice?

Vice is also considered an offense. It is differentiated from all the defined terms in such a way that it is harmful for the doer only. For example, if someone drinks excessive alcohol, it is bad for him as he will lose his sense wits. Hence, the offense which is a personal flaw rather than the breach of any social, religious, or legal code constitutes a vice.

## Crime as a social - Problem in Pakistan

(a) What is assigned a label of a social problem?

Looking ~~at~~ inside of the nature of a social problem, it basically points towards the nature of any problem that whose scope impacts the whole society. For example, neglecting older parents constitutes a social problem particularly in Pakistan as it is against the society. Although, it is not as criminal-looking in some other societies, but it is a ~~crime on a~~ near-criminal issue in Pakistani society. Hence, social problem is something that varies with the types of society.

(b) Crime as a destructive factor for Pakistan society.

Crime, although is a breach against legal code of Pakistan, is not less-harmful to the social conduct of Pakistan. It impacts the minds of a millions of people. For example, a ~~murder~~



rapist does not only rape one woman but he also gives the confidence to thousands of other rapists, spoils the ~~the~~ mental health of not only one woman but thousands of women. Hence, crime constitutes the social problem in itself.

(c) Crime as mother of all social evils

Crime is not only a problem in itself; it creates great social issues as a result of which gives birth, strengthens, encourages, and grows all the other evils as well. For example, when theft becomes common in a society, the socio-economic conditions of neighborhood also become deteriorated, which, in turn, strengthens the further social unrest, theft, robbery, suicides etc. Hence, crime is the mother of all social evils.

## d) White-Collar Crimes & Socio-economic Conditions of Pakistan

The economic & socio-economic conditions are going through the worst phase these days. All this started happening with the country being put into the FATF Grey-list for Money Laundering & Terror-Financing by the revelation of White-collar criminals in the Pakistani society. This grey-list had taken away all the good opportunities from the country and henceforth, the economic

crisis in the country prevailed, leading to poor socio-economic conditions.

### { Conclusion }

Crime, deviance, sin, and vice; although quite similar-looking terms, are actually very different with each having its own interpretation and meaning. No matter the nature, crime has always been proved harmful for Pakistani society by not only

being a social issue but also  
reproducing or strengthening the  
associated social evils. It also  
influenced the economic and  
socio-economic conditions of the  
country.

## Question #2

Meaning of Anomie? Merton's theory of Anomie.

1- Introduction

2- ~~A~~ Defining Anomie

3- Merton's theory of Anomie

(A) Criteria or means of this

(a) Conformity: the acceptor

(b) Innovation: the inventor

(c) Ritualism: the follower

(d) Retreatism: the corrector

(e) Rebellion: the revolutionary

4- Conclusion

{ Introduction }

Anomie, according to Robert Merton is the ability of any person to react to the societal expectations in a particular way. Keeping this in mind, Merton has extended the notion of Anomie by classifying people's behavior in five categories. All of these categories have their own type of behavior associated with it and present a certain class of individuals. Their nature defines

how a particular individual will react in a certain situation:

{ Defining Anomie }

Anomie, by the very roots of the word, is considered a certain type of behavior by individual as a reaction to the socially set standards of right and wrong; good and bad, or etc. In the context of the Social Strain theory by Robert Merton, the reaction lies anywhere in the five defined hypothetical "boxes" set by Merton. Hence we can define Anomie <sup>simply</sup> by the reaction of any individual to societal standards.

Robert Merton's theory of Anomie:

(a) Criteria of the theory

Merton has created two criteria for the society. First one is the reaction of the individual to the socially-set

goal and the second one is the reaction to the "institutionalized means" to achieve that goal. Now, he can either accept or reject one or both of the variables and upon his rejection or acceptance, the theory stands.

		Set Goals →	
		Acceptance	Rejection
↑ Institutionalized Means	Acceptance	Conformity	Innovation
	Rejection	Ritualism	Retreatism

Rejection

(b) Conformity: The acceptor

Conformity comes to the discussion when individuals conform accept both the goals set by society and the institutionalized means set by the society. For example, Sachin Tendulkar wanted to be a cricket star. So he

accepted the goal of a personal  
~~status~~ standard set by ICC  
to be the best man of cricket and  
also the terms and conditions of  
the game. In this way, he  
accepts the goal as well the  
institutionalized means of the  
goal.

### (c) Innovation: The Inventor:

This situation arises when  
one does not accept the  
method but shows approval for  
the goal set by society. For  
example, Cristiano Ronaldo's family  
wanted to be rich. Cristiano  
accepted the goal of being  
rich but rejected the notion  
that he has to go to school and  
study and then get a job to  
be rich. Instead, he came up  
with his own idea of playing  
football and getting rich. So, the  
innovation happens when ~~you~~ one  
accepts the goal but rejects  
the institutionalized ~~goals~~ means.

#### d) Ritualism: the follower

This is the situation where one rejects the goals set by the society but follows the means to achieve these goals. This constitutes a majority of population where because of the bond to the society, the individual has to follow a code of conduct, as per social control theory. Hence, this type constitutes people rejecting the goal and accepting the ~~etc~~ means.

#### e) Retreatism: the corrector

This is the stage where the individuals does not like the goal as well as the means. Karl Marx, for example, rejects the goal of being a capitalist or bourgeoisie and also rejects the ~~ration~~ means of getting these goals, which is, in his words, exploitation. Hence this is the hypothetical box where one rejects both the variables.



## (f) Rebellion : The revolutionary

Another very interesting "out-of-the-box" stage of Merton's theory is Rebellion. This happens when one ~~refused~~ does not only reject both the goals and means but also come up with his own goals and means.

Jinnah for example dislikes being ruled by the British and also dislikes the Powers being handed over to Congress. So, he does not reject the Simon Commission and Nehru Report, but he also comes up with his own points, ~~the~~ setting his own goal and describing the institutionalized means.

Hence, this is what a revolutionary thinks like.

{ Conclusion }

Anomie, of Robert Merton is a state reaction of an individual to the societally set ~~reaction~~ goals & institutionalized means set to achieve them. This

Gives rise to the Strain Theory of Merton.

This theory classifies individuals' reactions to two variables - goals & means - in ~~four~~ <sup>five</sup> different types; Conformity, Innovation, Ritualism, Retardism, and of course, the Rebels.