

CRIMINOLOGY

PART-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)
PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting ONE question 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) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

SECTION-A

Q. No. 2. What is Merton's Strain Theory of Deviance? Discuss in the perspective of Pakistan to promote social harmony. (20)

Q. No. 3. Discuss the Social Disorganization Theory. How rapid population growth causes the formation of disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods? (20)

Q. No. 4. What is juvenile delinquency? What is the role of police in Juvenile Justice System? (20)

Q. No. 5. (a) Discuss importance of the investigation process in the criminal justice system. How can they be made more effective? (10)
(b) Evaluate efficacy of the investigation processes being practiced in Pakistan, adding suggestions for improvement therein. (10) (20)

Q. No. 6. Describe main features of the procedure of criminal investigation. What are modern methods to investigate the criminals directly and crime indirectly? (20)

Q. No. 7. What is community policing? Is community policing effective in the prevention of crimes? Justify your answer with examples. (20)

Q. No. 8. Cyber-crime and cyber-security are emerging concepts in contemporary criminology. Explain them, highlighting the latest trends and the corresponding mitigating strategies.

Q. No. 9. Crime and criminality has changed with the increasing urbanization. Discuss with particular reference to Pakistan.

Q2

Answer

Introduction

"Disorganized relations between the neighbourhood and its environment, called Social Disorganization."

(Shaw and McKay)

The Social Disorganization

Theory explains the broken relations between neighbourhoods and societies. In fact, rapid population growth causes the formation of disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods with respect to growing inequality, unemployment, poverty etc. Therefore, rapid population growth leads to disorganized societies.

2- Explanation of the 'Social Disorganization Theory'

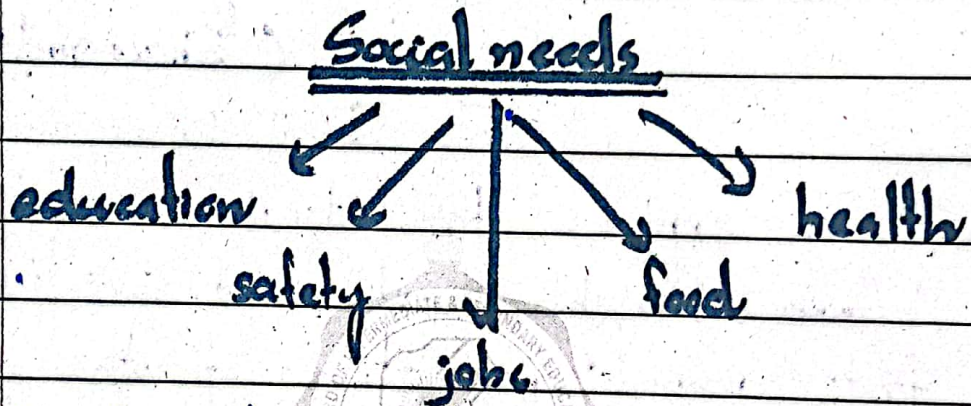
"Unfulfillment of required needs of people causes disorganized"



neighbourhoods.²¹

(Shaw and McKay)

Every society has some needs. Lack of fulfillment of needs creates disturbances.



Lack of social needs causes disorganized neighbourhoods as,

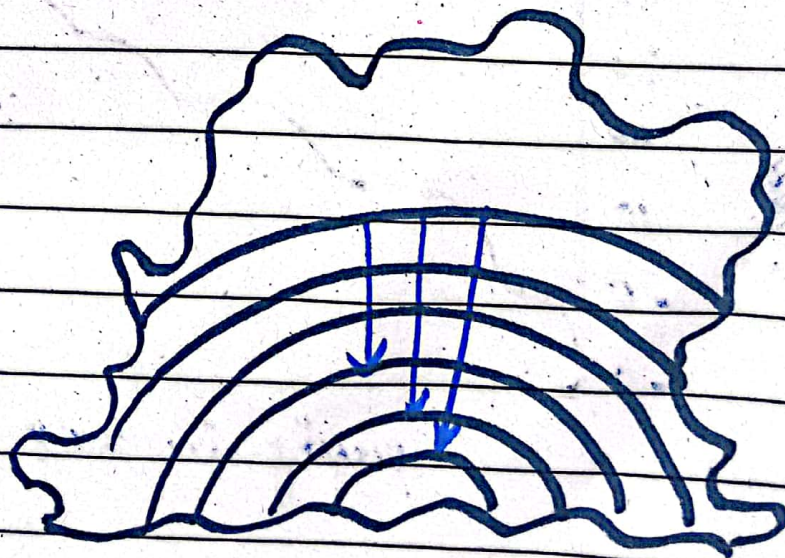


Thus, unfulfillment of needs causes disorganization.

3- Rapid population growth causes the formation of disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods

Following are evidences:

a) Growing inequality among population among population leads to disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods. Unfortunately, rapid population change makes the concentric zones.

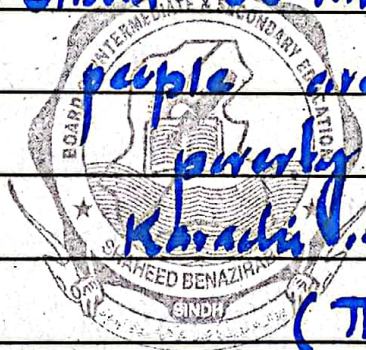




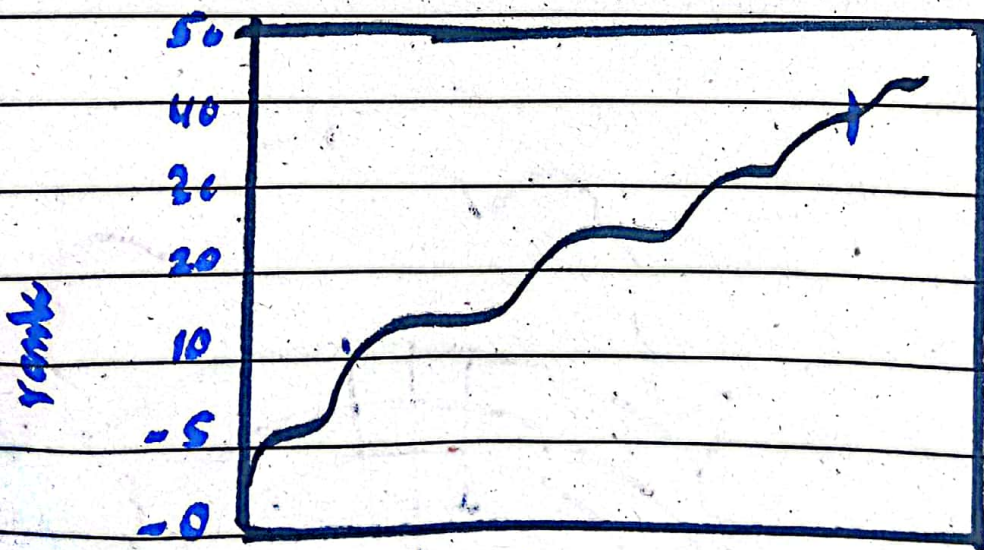
Hence, growing population causes inequality.

b) Unprecedented poverty in urban areas. Moreover, unprecedented poverty also leads to disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods. Growing urbanization causes food insecurity.

"About 26 millions of people are under poverty in Karachi."



(The UNDP Report, 2018)

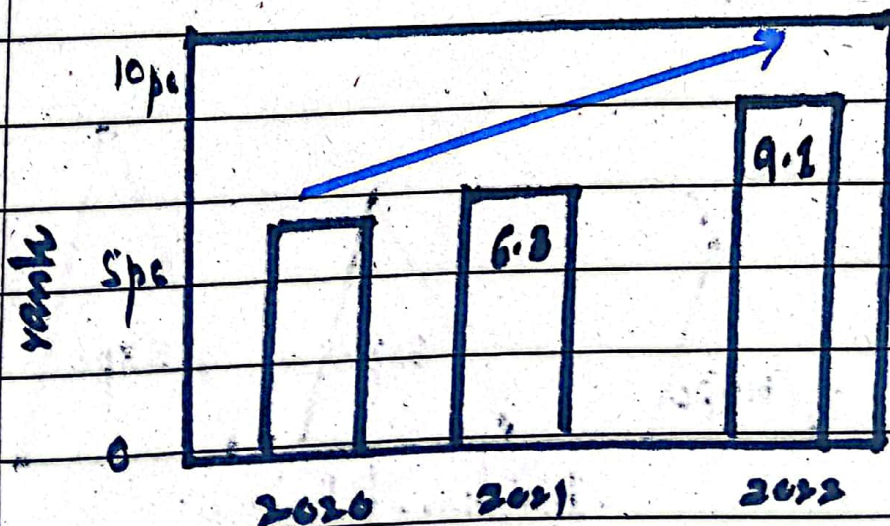


poverty in 2018

Therefore, unprecedented poverty in urban areas causes disadvantaged neighborhoods.

c) Surges in unemployment in urban areas. Further, surge in unemployment leads to disorganized urban areas. Unfortunately, growing population becomes unable to meet necessary jobs.

“About two millions of people lost their jobs in 2022.”
(The SPI, 2023)



• Unemployment
(The SPI, 2022)

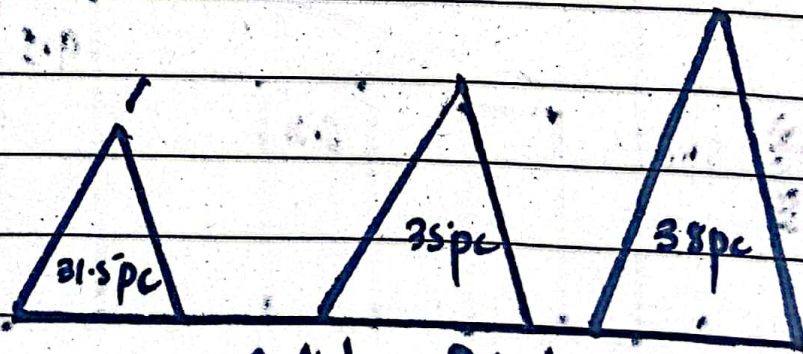


Hence, rapid population causes surge in unemployment in neighbourhoods.

d) Skyrocketing inflation in society. Furthermore, skyrocketing inflation causes disadvantaged urbanization. Unfortunately, people becomes oppressed due to unprecedented inflation.

"Pakistan is become the 17th most expensive country."

(The World Bank, 2023)



• Inflation - Pakistan

(The SBP, 2023)

Hence, skyrocketing inflation also causes disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

4- The disadvantaged urbanization:
The concentric zone in the view of Shaw and Mckay

"In every disadvantaged neighbourhood, people have potential to commit crimes."

(Cause of juvenile delinquency and urban, 1938)

According to Shaw and Mckay, every disorganized society causes criminal behaviors. In fact, above discussed factors lead to disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Therefore, growing population is responsible for disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods.



5- Conclusion

"Failure of needs
leads to social
disorganization"

(Shaw and McKay)

The Social Disorganization Theory explains the disorganized neighbourhoods. Moreover, rapid population growth causes the formation of disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods by prevailing social failure. Therefore, the Social Disorganization Theory explains disadvantaged neighbourhoods.