



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2022
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

CRIMINOLOGY

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.

PART - II
SECTION-I

Q. No. 1. ✓ What is the difference between crime, deviance, sin and vice? Do you believe that crime is one of the major social problems of Pakistani society? Discuss. (20)

Q. No. 2. ✓ What is the meaning of Anomie? Discuss Robert Merton theory of Anomie in detail. (20)

SECTION-II

Q. No. 4. ✓ Define the term juvenile delinquency. Write a note on the history of juvenile justice system and role of juvenile court in reducing juvenile delinquency. (20)

Q. No. 5. ✓ In Pakistan, the creation of police force is a colonial legacy. In which circumstances independent police force was established in the pre-independence era. What major changes have been occurred in the police department in Pakistan? (20)

SECTION-III

Q. No. 6. ✓ What are the legal and ethical guidelines for investigating gender-based crimes? Explain your answer with the help of suitable examples. (20)

Q. No. 7. ✓ What is meant by forensic criminal investigation? What are the hurdles in streamlining the forensic criminal investigation in Pakistan? (20)

SECTION-IV

Q. No. 8. ✓ What is the role of community policing in curtailing the problem of crime in Pakistan? (20)

Q. No. 9. ✓ Discuss the role of PLA in controlling organized crimes in Pakistan. (20)

Q:2

Answer 1-

Introduction

"Crime is a social

^{injury,}
varies from place to place
and

time to time."

(Donald Traft)

Crime is a social problem. However, it is different from sin. In fact, there is a big difference between crime, deviance, and vice. Moreover, crime is one of major social problems of 'Pakistani society'. This shows that crime is a social cause.

2- Difference between crime, sin, deviance, and vice.

Following is main difference:

Basic Difference	Crime	Sin	Vice	Deviance
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a) Meaning	<p>Crime is a social phenomenon</p> <p>"Crime is a social cause that breaks and makes laws" (Edwin Sutherland)</p> <p>This highlights crime as a social phenomenon</p>	<p>Sin is a religious phenomenon</p> <p>"Sin is a religious loss that breaks Allah's laws and principles" (Dr. Israr Ahmed)</p> <p>This shows sin as a religious injury.</p>	<p>Vice is a social phenomenon</p> <p>"Vice is a social immorality. It is a big-bad habit" (Fakhrulnabi)</p> <p>Thus, vice is a social immorality.</p>	<p>Deviance is also a social phenomenon.</p> <p>"Deviance is a serious, and major social and religious problem" (Donald Traft)</p> <p>Thereby, deviance is a big social and religious cause.</p>
b) Nature	<p>It is against society.</p> <p>It demolishes society.</p>	<p>It is against God.</p> <p>It negates</p>	<p>It is breaking society.</p>	<p>It causes a huge social hurt.</p>

<p>"Crime is a social problem, violating societal dynamics." (William Blackstone)</p> <p>Thereby, crime increases social problems.</p>	<p>Laws of Allah - "Sin goes against Hedood-ul-Allah." (Dr. Israr Ahmed)</p> <p>Thus, sin violates Islamic values.</p>	<p>"Vice is a major social bad habit spreading gradually." (Donald Cressay)</p> <p>Thus, vice enhances social immorality.</p>	<p>"Deviances are devils' symptoms." Hence, deviance put society into huge trouble.</p>
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<p>c) Examples</p>	<p>Crimes include, rape, steal, murder, breaking traffic rules etc.</p>	<p>Sins are as: drinking, stealing, cheating, backbiting, murdering, etc.</p>	<p>Vices are the most common such as: steal, theft, cheat, kill, beat, lie, etc.</p>	<p>Moreover, deviance include, theft, robbery, assault, murder, rape, etc.</p>
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3- Crime as a major social problem of Pakistani Society

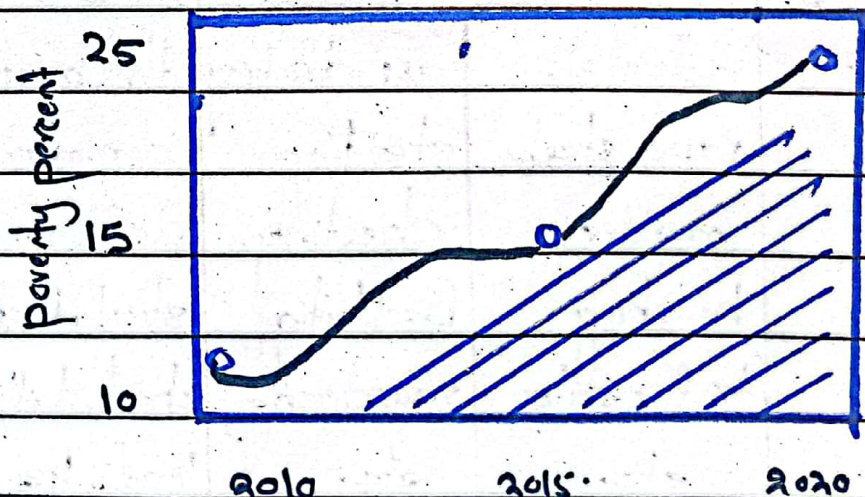
Following are its evidence:

a) Skyrocketing poverty

Skyrocketing poverty is a major factor behind rising crimes. In Pakistan, poverty is at hike.

"In fiscal year 2020, poverty increased from 13 to 25% percent."

(The WHO, 2020)



(The WHO, 2020)

This shows poverty as a driver of crime.

b) Child labour

Likewise, child labour also promotes crimes. In Pakistan, child labour is a growing injury. According to the United Nations Population Report,

"Children of age up to 15 are major players of labour in Pakistan."

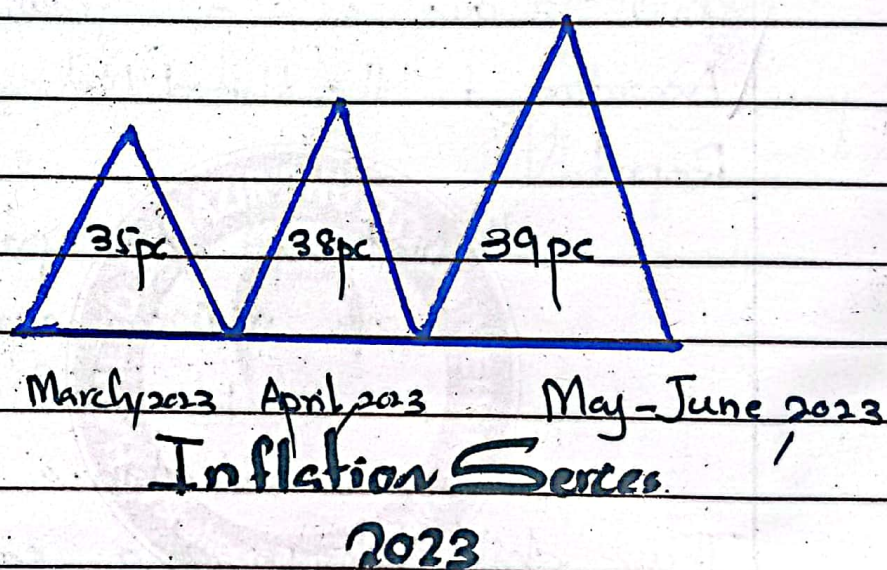
Thus, child labour also contributes to crimes.

c) Unprecedented inflation

Additionally, unprecedented inflation is also a cause of crime. Pakistan is revolving in a vicious cycle of hyper-inflation.

"Inflation in Pakistan
reached at 39 pc
in the end of
2023 year."

(Global Inflation Index,
2023)



This indicates that inflation is also
a cause of crime.

d) Terrorism threats

Further, terrorist
threats also increases crimes in
Pakistan. According to the United Nations,
2024,

"About more than half of population has been caught in terrorist groups."

Hence, increasing terrorism also contributes to crimes.

e) Cyber vulnerability ...

Moreover, cyber vulnerability is also responsible for crimes. Pakistan, unfortunately, is facing several cyber attacks.

"More than 700 bank accounts were hacked in Punjab."

(The News, 2023)

Therefore, cyber vulnerability enhances crimes ratio.

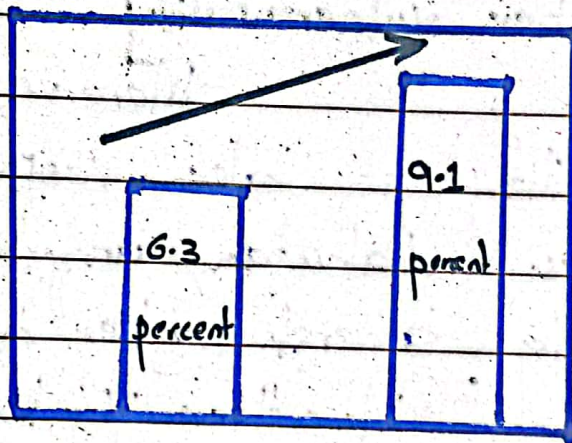
f) Unprecedented unemployment

Similarly, unprecedented unemployment is also pushing

crimes. People facing economic meltdown move towards criminal activities.

"Approximately two million people lost their jobs in 2022."

(The Economist, 2023)

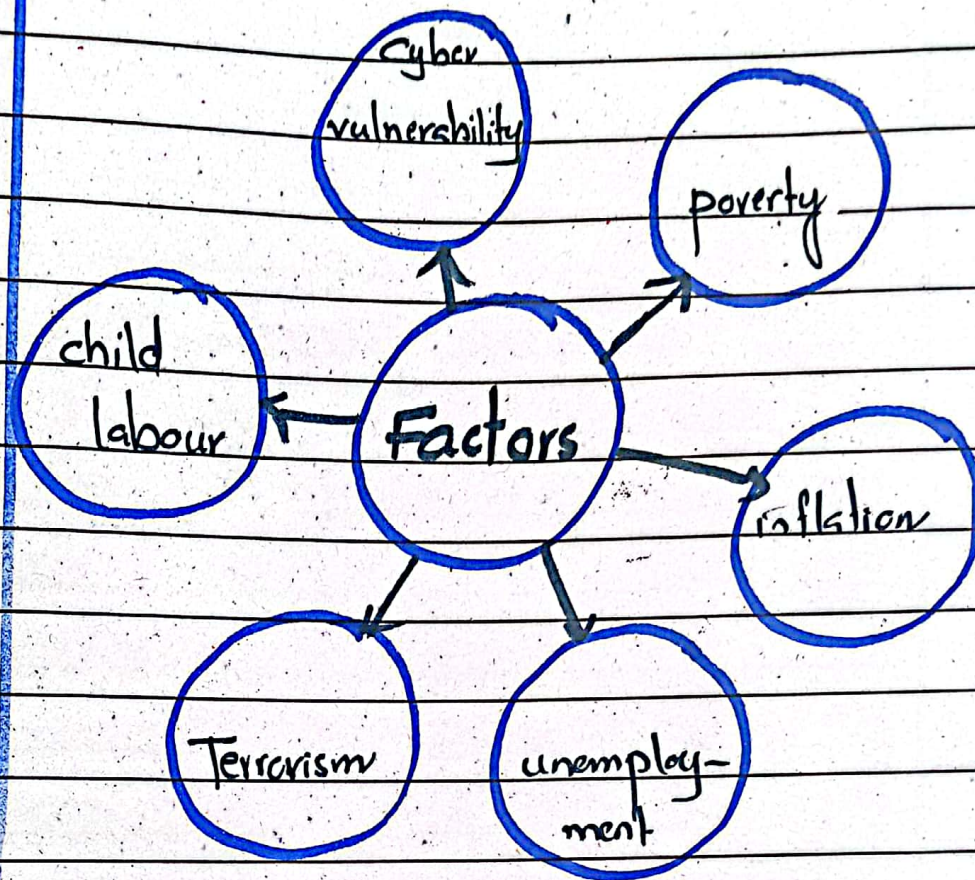


2021

2022

(-Unemployment-
FAC, 2023)

Thereby, rising unemployment is also increasing crimes.



Crime as a social problem

4- Conclusion

"Crime is a social problem, against law, and reform by courts."

(Donald Traff)

Crime is a social injury. It is different from sin, vice, deriance, Moreover, there are several social factors, causing crimes in Pakistani society. Therefore, crime is a social problem.