



National Officers Academy
Mock-8 for CSS-2024
January 2024
CRIMINOLOGY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	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** 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: Explore the multifaceted scope of criminology, including its role in crime prevention, criminal justice policymaking, and the rehabilitation of offenders.

Question 3: How does Albert Bandura's social learning theory explain the process by which individuals acquire and exhibit criminal behaviour?

SECTION-II

Question 4: Discuss the role and effectiveness of crime control institutions in maintaining public order and preventing criminal activities.

Question 5: How does the concept of recidivism contribute to understanding of the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs within the criminal justice system?"

SECTION-III

Question 6: What are the significant societal impacts of gender-based crimes, and how can criminology inform strategies to mitigate and address these consequences?

Question 7: Highlight the role and challenges faced by INTERPOL in facilitating international collaboration for the prevention and investigation of transnational crimes.

SECTION-IV

Question 8: Write short notes on the following: (10 each)

- a) Green Collar Crime – causes, potential, and remedial measures.
- b) Public Private Partnership as modern model to curb crime.

Question 9: Highlight the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in curbing illicit trade and organized crime in Pakistan.

Best of Luck for CSS-2024

Q: 4

Answer 1-

Introduction

"Crime is a social injury
varies from place
to place, and time to
time."

(Donald Traff)

Crime is a social injury.

In response, role and effectiveness of
crime institutions maintains public order
and prevent criminal activities.

It can be said that crime control institutions
are iron hands to crimes for
social protection.

2- A brief overview of 'crime'

"Crime is a social fault,
promotes role of
law."

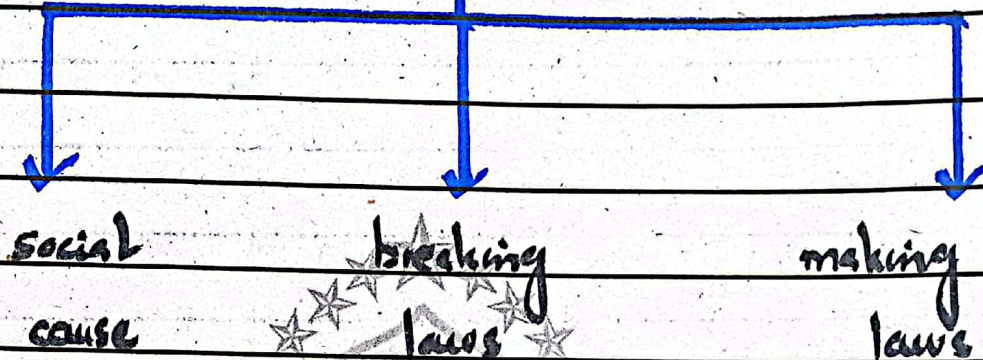
(William Blackstone)

Crime is an illegal act.

It harms society, which leads to

the way for law enforcement. This helps to reduce criminal activities. According to Edwin Sutherland,

Crime - "injury"



This highlights a simple view of crime.

3- Role of crime control institutions to maintain public order

Following is explanation:

a) Role of police

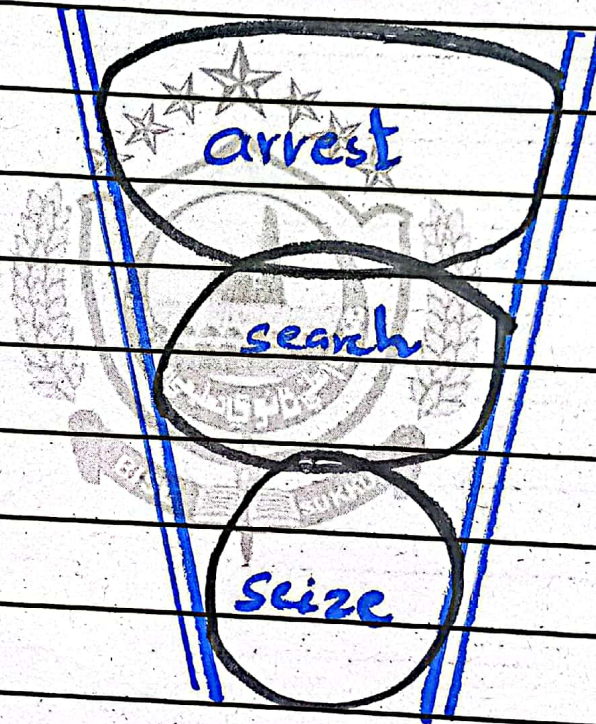
Police plays a crucial role to maintain public order.

Undenigably, police protects society to ensure peaceful order.

According to CrPC 1898,

"Police arrest, search
premise of offenders,
and

seize the stolen property."



This serves as a unit of police to protect social order. (CrPC-1898)

by Criminal Justice System

Secondly, criminal

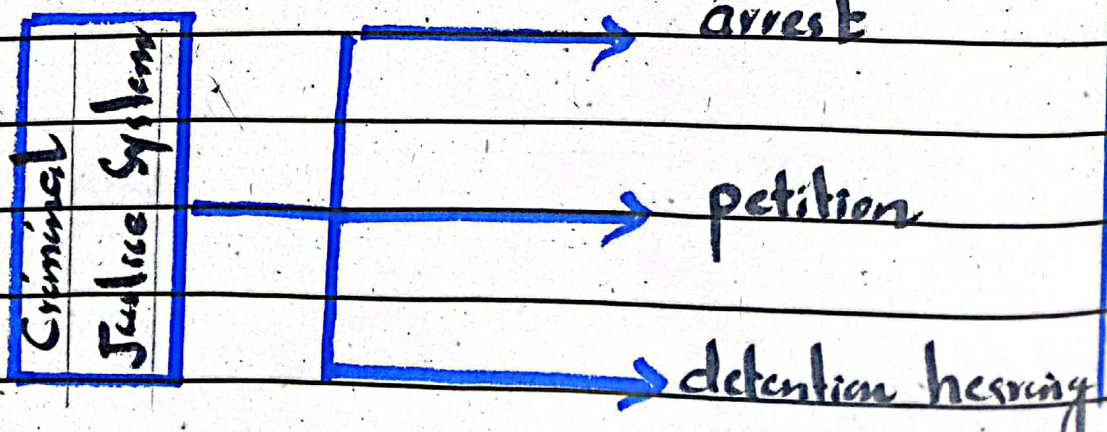
justice system is a root of peace maintenance. Justice system decides future sustainability and order. Similarly, CrP-1898 decides active role of Law Enforcement Agencies,

"LEAs are allowed to arrest offenders to present before law."

Moreover, Criminal Justice System decides whether to punish or reform offenders' status.

"Detention Hearing under justice system verdicts to maintain social peace."

(Understanding Criminology - Sandra Walksle)



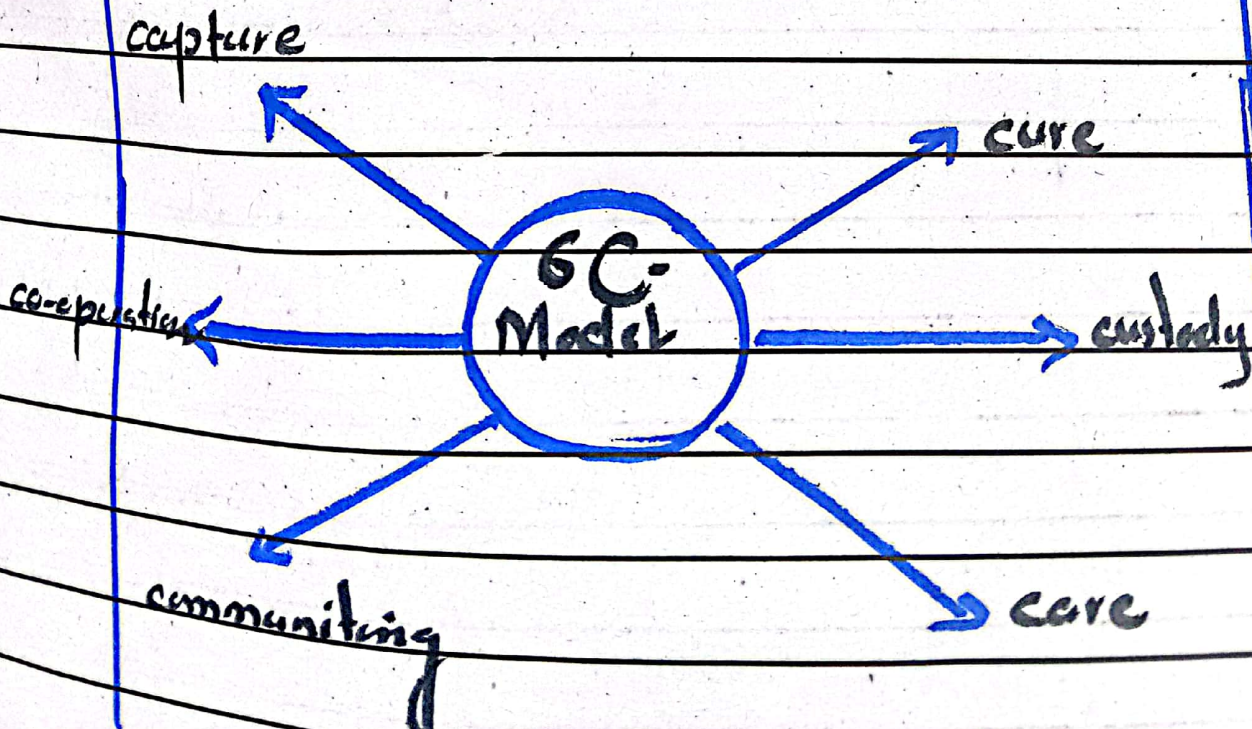
Thus, Criminal Justice System maintains public order in the eye of law.

c) Role of prison

Additionally, prison is a place where an offender keeps under custody. Prison acts on law decided rules to maintain discipline.

"Prison is a place, where an offender is kept under custody by law."

(Oxford Dictionary)



Thus, prison has a great role of peace and order.

4- Effectiveness of crime control institutions to prevent criminal activities

Following are evidences:

a) Detect and deter crimes

Crimes are detected and deterred by crime control institutions. In Criminology, crimes can be reduced effectively.

"Crimes are 'right realism' and

need effective measures to curb crimes."

(Cesare Beccaria)
Classical School of Thought

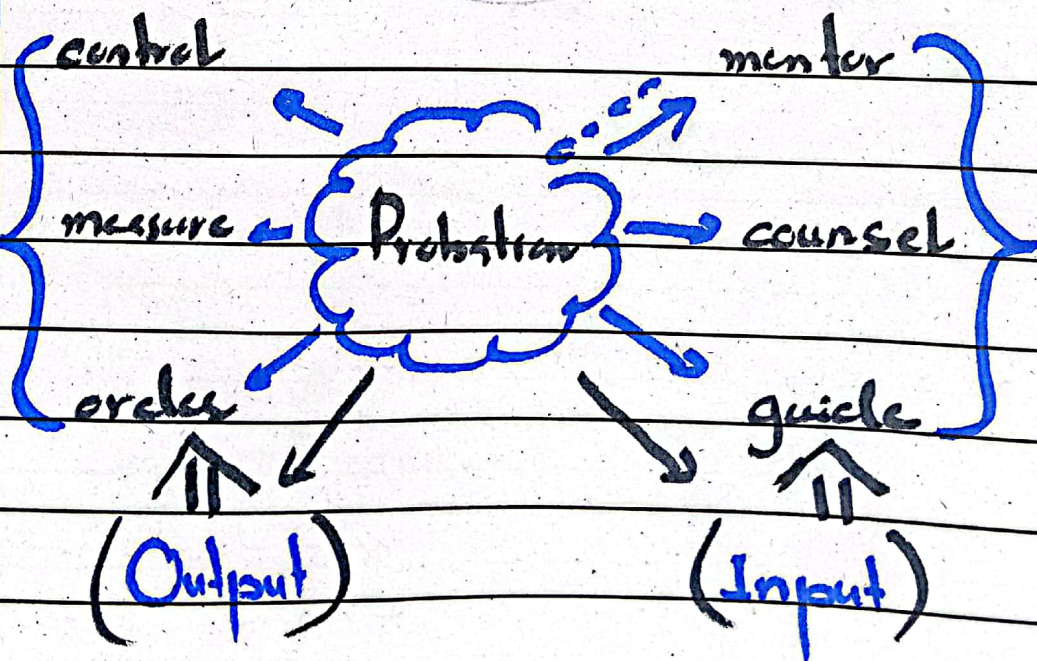
This shows efficiency of institutions to prevent criminal activities.

b) Social Control and Measurement

Further, social control and measurement also reduce criminality. This approach is prevailing through positive role of institutions as:

"Probation as a 'suspended punishment' is a reward to the first time offender to measure and to control social organization."

(The Probation Act, 1960)

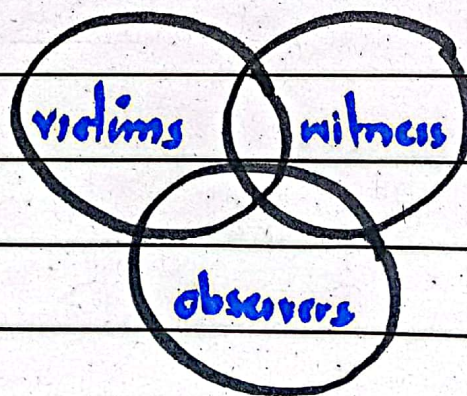


Thus, social control and measurement is ensured by institutions.

- c) **Civic engagement to respect peace**
 In addition, civic engagement respects peace and order to society. Active civic engagement facilitate law to process effectively.

"Role of victims, witness, and observers lead to civic engagement in law."

(www.cpdj.org)



(Strong HEAs and Civic Participation)

Hence, institutions promote active civic engagement.

5- Conclusion

"Scientific control of crimes lead to reformation in society."

(Donald Cressy)

Crime is a social injury. In response, role of crime control institutions control growing crimes, which maintain public order, and peace in society. Thereby, criminal activities reduce by crime control agencies and institutions.