



**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)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
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 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 to be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART - II
SECTION-I

No. 2. 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.

No. 3. What is the meaning of Anomie? Discuss Robert Merton theory of Anomie in detail.

SECTION-II

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.

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?

SECTION-III

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

No. 7. What is meant by forensic criminal investigation? What are the hurdles in streamlining the forensic criminal investigation in Pakistan?

SECTION-IV

No. 8. What is the role of community policing in curtailing the problem of crime in Pakistan?

No. 9. Discuss the role of FIA in controlling organized crimes in Pakistan.

Q: 2

Answer- Introduction

"Crime is a serious social injury."

(Donald Traft)

Crime is a social problem. It is caused by several social injuries. However, it is different from sin, vice, and deviance. Moreover, crime is one of the major social problems of Pakistani society. Thus, crime is a serious injury.

2- A brief definition of 'crime'

'Crime is a social problem, which breaks laws, and also make strict laws.'

(William Blackstone)

Crime is a dangerous act. It can be an evil, such as rape; however, it can not be an

evil, such as kite flying. In short
crime hurt societal norms.

3- Difference between crime, deviance, sin, and vice

Following are evi-
ces:

a) Crime versus sin

Crime and sin are
not alike. Crime is a social inj-
ury, while

"Sin is a religious
phenomenon."

(Crime and public
policy - Todd R. Clear)

Moreover,

"Theft, adultery, and
murder are

serious sins."

(Donald Traft)

This shows difference between crime

and sin.

b) Crime versus deviance

Further, crime is also different deviance. In fact, deviance is a big phenomenon.

"Deviance is a big evil."

(William Blackstone)

According to Criminology,

theft, robbery, assault,
and murder
are deviance."

This highlights difference between crime and deviance.

c) Crime versus vice

Furthermore, crime also varies from vice. Vice is a social mishandling of norms.

"Money-laundering and corruption are vice."

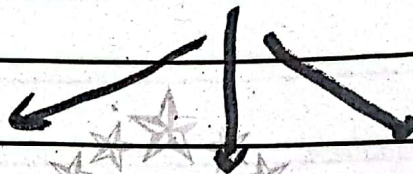
(Donald Traft)

Thus, crime and vice are separate phenomena.

Crime - injury



Sub-forms of crime



Vice

Denance

Sin

4- Crime is a major social problem of Pakistani society

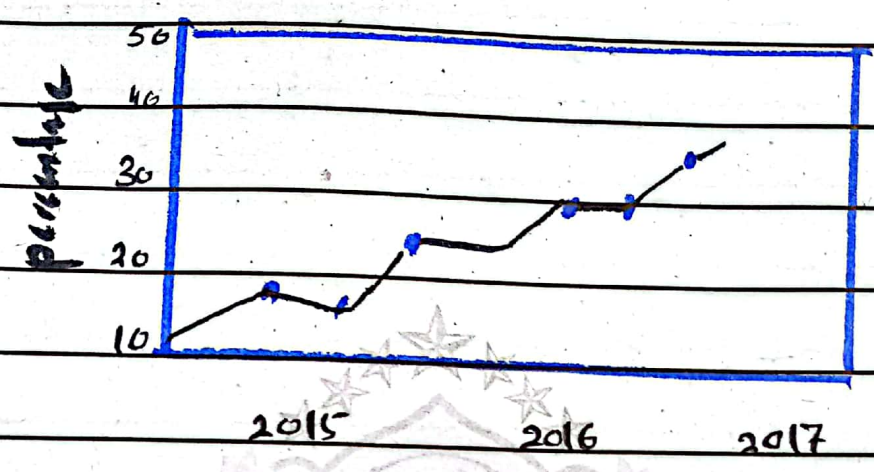
Following are evidences:

a) Unprecedented poverty

Undoubtedly, poverty is a driver of crime. Long-prevailing poverty leads to crimes.

"About 36 pc of people

were under poverty
just in 2017."
(The WFP, 2017)



(The WFP, 2017)

Poverty in Pakistan

Thus, poverty drives crimes in society.

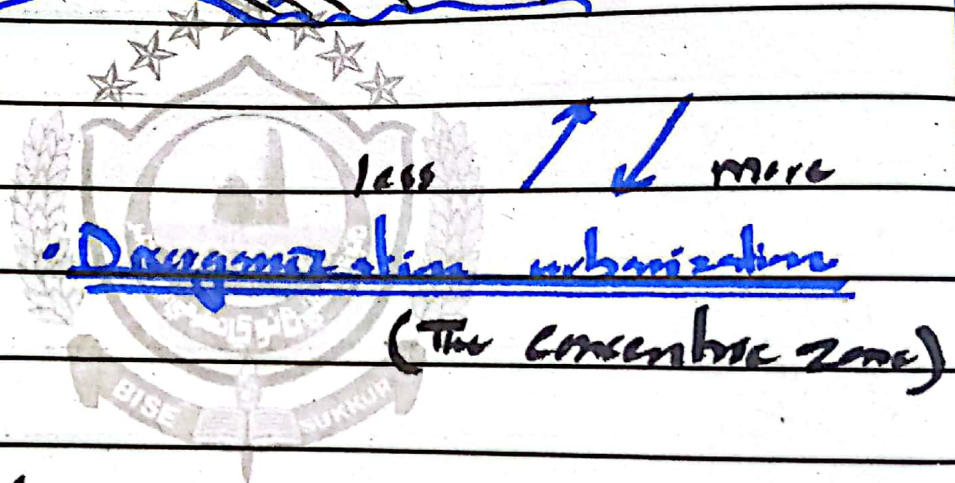
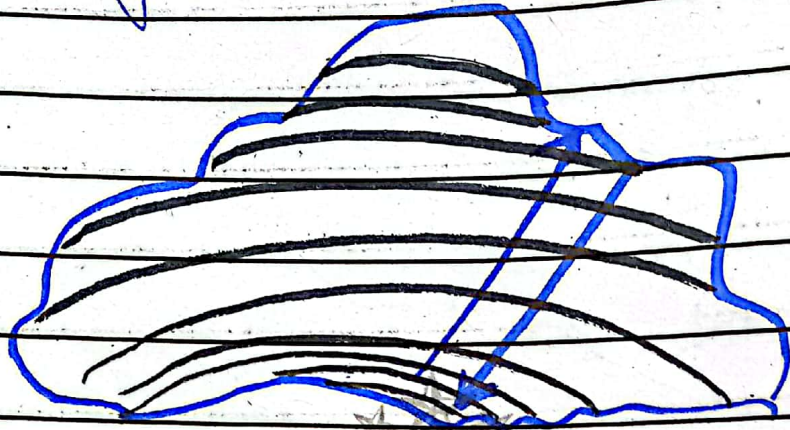
b) Social disorganization

Moreover, social disorganization is also a driver of crimes.

A disorganized society mostly remains under crimes. According to Shaw and McKay,

"Disorganization in society due to rapid urbanization

prevents crimes
 This case also exist in unsustainable
 disorganized urbanization in Pakistan



c) Social learning

Along with above, social learning is also a main driver of crimes. Societal learning really influences society with good or bad.

Approximately 19% of children commit crimes from learning behavior

of parents."

(The SVI, 2020)

This shows crimes are social problems in Pakistan.

d) Social etiology

Additionally, social etiology also causes crimes. Class difference in society generates crimes.

"Role of income in division of labour increases crimes."

(Edwin Sutherland)

In case of Pakistan,

'Along with white collar, blue collars are

also responsible due to their low income."

(Taqeer Hussain,

Understanding Criminology 2022).

This indicates that social etiology

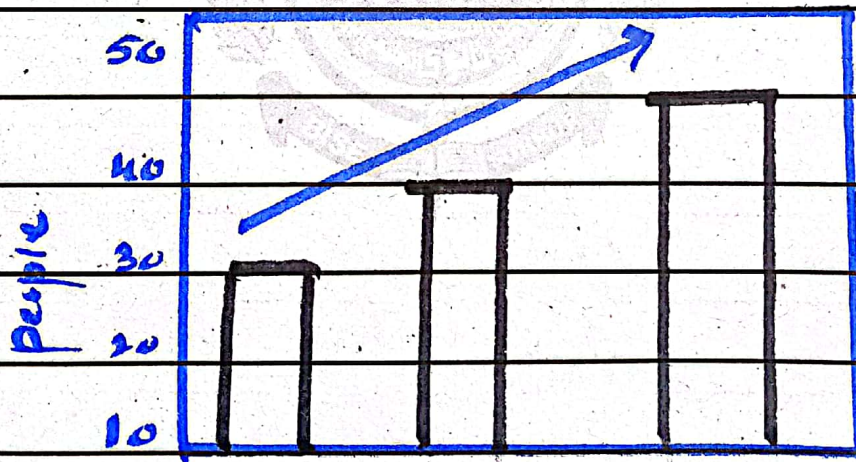
shapes crimes in Pakistani society.

e) Population explosion

Population explosion has also increased crimes. Increased population has put Pakistan at stake.

"Approximately 46 million of the youth in Pakistan are involved in illegal acts."

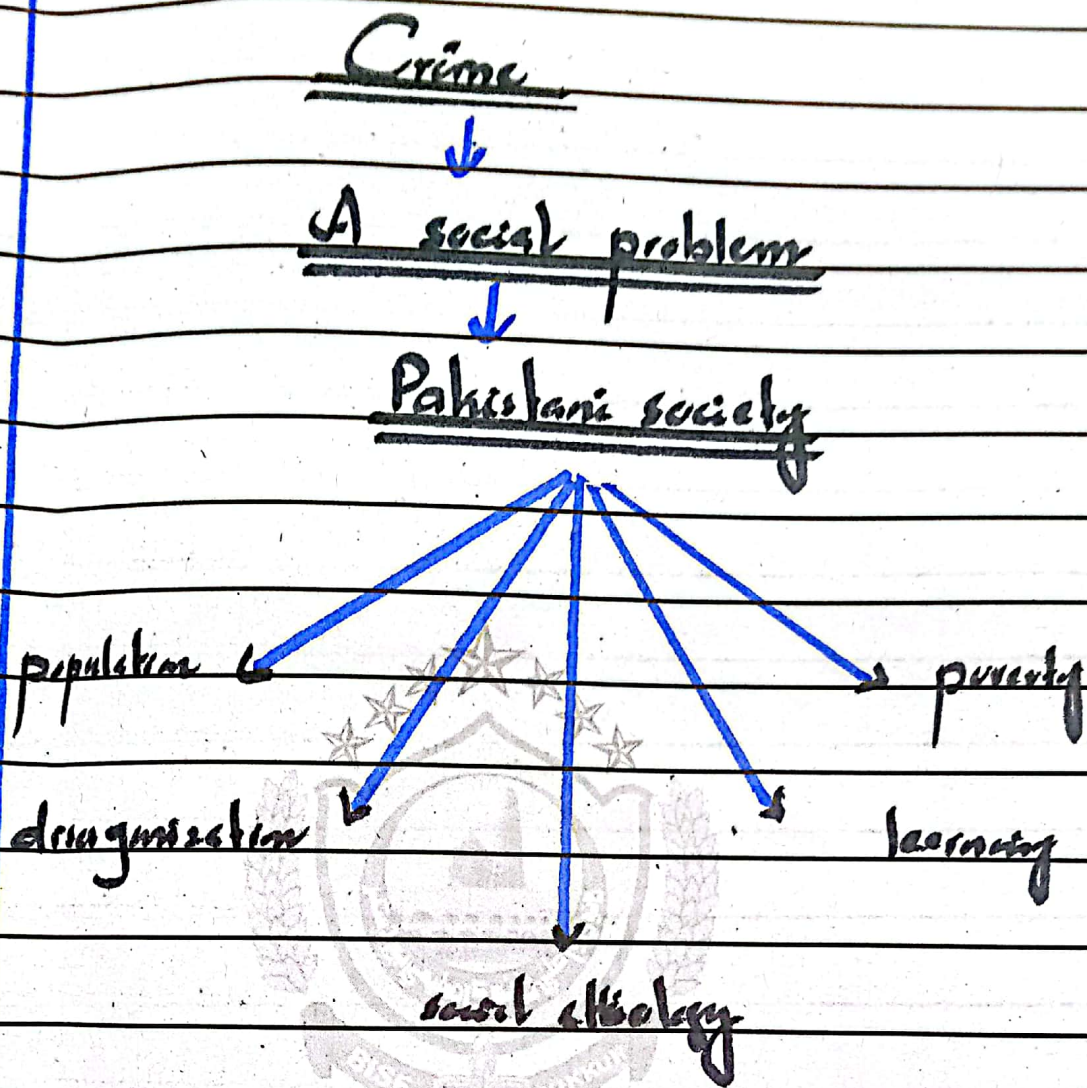
(The UNHR, 2020)



the youth - population

(The UNHR, 2020)

Hence, growing population is a root cause of crimes in Pakistani society.



6- Conclusion

"Crime is a threat to
law, causing
social unrest."

(William Blackstone)

Crime is a social problem. It is caused by several societal factors. However, crime, vice, deviance, and sin are different perspectives. More-

over, in Pakistani society crime is due to major social problems. This shows crime is a serious danger.