



National Officers Academy
Mock-6 for CSS-2025
December 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.

PART-II

SECTION-I

Q. No. 2: How do psychological perspectives explain criminal behavior? Discuss with examples relevant to Pakistan's society. (20 Marks)

Q. No. 3: Critically analyze the biological and genetic theories of criminal behavior. Highlight their limitations and strengths. (20 Marks)

SECTION-II

Q. No. 4: Examine the impact of poverty and unemployment on crime rates in Pakistan. Suggest policy interventions to mitigate these issues. (20 Marks)

Q. No. 5: Discuss the concept of restorative justice. How can it be effectively implemented in Pakistan's criminal justice system? (20 Marks)

SECTION-III

Q. No. 6: Highlight the principles of effective interrogation techniques. Discuss the challenges faced in Pakistan during interrogations. (20 Marks)

Q. No. 7: Discuss the advancements in forensic science and their role in modern criminal investigations in Pakistan. (20 Marks)

SECTION-IV

Q. No. 8: Write a critical note on the effectiveness of anti-money laundering laws in Pakistan. Discuss areas that need improvement. (20 Marks)

Q. No. 9: Write short notes on: (10 Marks Each)

a) Cybercrime legislation in Pakistan.

b) Role of media in shaping public perception of crime.

18th Jan-25

Section - I

Q. No. 2 :-

Psychological Perspective on Criminal Behaviours:-
Criminal behaviour is a complex phenomenon influenced by multiple factors, including individual psychology, societal dynamics and environmental conditions. Psychological perspectives provide valuable insights into why individuals engage in criminal activities. Below is an analysis of these perspectives with relevant examples from Pakistan's society.

Explanations and Relevance to Pakistan's Society:-

1. Psychoanalytic Perspective:

The Psychoanalytic perspective, rooted in Freud's theories, emphasizes unconscious motives, childhood experiences and inner conflicts. According to this view, unresolved childhood trauma or unmet needs during early developmental stages can result in criminal behaviour.

Relevance to Pakistan:

In many underprivileged areas of Pakistan, children grow up in ~~these~~ abusive or neglectful environments. For instance, the rise in ^{cases} ~~incidents~~ of child sexual abuse, as reported in major cities, can lead to long-term psychological disturbances. Some ~~the~~ victims of such abuse later develop tendencies toward criminal acts.

like violence or exploitation, seeking to assert control or vent suppressed anger.

2. Behavioural Perspective:

This perspective argues that criminal behaviour is learned through interactions with the environment. Positive reinforcement for illegal acts or observing role models involved in crime can encourage such behaviour.

Relevance to Pakistan:

Gang culture in urban centers like Karachi often thrives on peer influence. Young individuals, exposed to drug dealers or street criminals who appear successful, may emulate such behaviours. For instance, cases of youth involvement in street crimes like mugging and theft highlight the role of learned behaviour reinforced by immediate material rewards.

3. Cognitive Perspective:

Cognitive psychology focuses on thought patterns and decision-making processes. Criminals often rationalize their actions, minimizing guilt or justifying harmful acts as necessary for survival.

Relevance to Pakistan:

White-collar crimes, such as corruption and embezzlement, are often rationalized by perpetrators in Pakistan. For example, government officials involved in bribery may justify their actions as compensation for low salaries or systematic corruption,

showcasing cognitive distortions in moral reasoning.

4. Biological Perspective:

Although primarily physiological, this perspective also connects biological predispositions to psychological behaviours. Factors like brain damage, hormonal imbalances or genetic traits can predispose individuals to aggression or impulsive behaviours.

Relevance to Pakistan:

Research in Pakistan highlights the link between malnutrition and impaired brain development in impoverished regions. Such impairments may contribute to impulsive behaviours and poor decision-making, increasing the likelihood of violent or irrational crimes.

5. Personality Disorders:

Some psychological perspectives attribute criminal behaviour to personality disorders, such as antisocial personality disorder or psychopathy. Individuals with such conditions often lack empathy or remorse, which makes them prone to criminal acts.

Relevance to Pakistan:

High-profile cases like that of Javed Iqbal, a serial killer who admitted to killing 100 children, highlight how personality disorders can manifest in heinous crimes. Mental health awareness and early intervention are crucial to identifying and treating such tendencies.

Conclusion:—

Psychological perspectives offer critical insights into understanding criminal behaviour by examining internal motives, learned behaviours and environmental influences. In Pakistan's context, factors like socioeconomic disparity, cultural norms and lack of mental health awareness exacerbate criminal tendencies. Addressing these issues through comprehensive mental health policies, education and socioeconomic reforms is essential for curbing crime and promoting societal well-being.

Section - II

Q.No.5 :-

Restorative Justice's Concept:—

Restorative justice is a progressive approach to addressing crime and conflict by emphasizing healing, accountability and community engagement over punitive measures. It shifts the focus from retribution to reconciliation, aiming to repair harm caused by criminal behaviour. This process often involves a dialogue between victims, offenders and community members, enabling the restoration of relationships and reintegration of offenders into society.

Key Elements of Restorative Justice:—

1. Victim-Centered Approach:

Prioritizes the needs of victims, allowing them to express their pain, receive apologies and gain closure.

2. Offender Responsibility:

Encourages offenders to acknowledge their wrongdoing, make amends and commit to behavioural change.

3. Community Participation:

Recognizes the community as an active participant in conflict resolution and social reintegration.

Importance of Restorative Justice :-

1. Reduced Recidivism:

Offenders who participate in restorative justice are less likely to re-offend, as the process fosters understanding and accountability.

2. Strengthened Social Bonds:

It rebuilds trust and cohesion within communities.

3. Cost Effectiveness:

Restorative programs are generally less expensive than prolonged incarceration.

Implementation of Restorative Justice in Pakistan :-

Pakistan's criminal justice system faces significant challenges, including overcrowded prisons, delayed trials and limited victims support mechanisms. Integrating restorative justice can address these shortcomings and align with Islamic principles of justice, which emphasize forgiveness, reconciliation and restitution.


Steps for Effective Implementation:-

- 1. Legislative Reforms:**
Amend the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) and Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) to incorporate restorative justice mechanisms, such as mediation, community service and victim-offender dialogues.
- 2. Strengthening the Role of Jirgas and Panchayats:**
Traditional mechanisms like Jirgas and Panchayats, especially in rural areas, can be restructured under legal frameworks to align with restorative justice principles, ensuring fairness and transparency.
- 3. Victim Support Systems:**
Establish victim assistance programs to provide emotional, financial and legal support.
- 4. Judicial Training:**
Equip judges, lawyers and law enforcement officials with knowledge about restorative practices and their benefits.
- 5. Community Involvement:**
Promote awareness campaigns about restorative justice to gain public trust and participation.
- 6. Rehabilitation Programs for Offenders:**
Develop programs for offenders' reintegration into society, such as skill development and ~~and~~ counseling.

Challenges :-

1. Resistance from traditional law enforcement and judicial bodies.
2. Lack of awareness among the public about restorative practices.
3. Societal stigma against offenders, impeding reintegration.

Recommendations :-

1.  Pilot restorative justice projects in urban and rural settings to evaluate effectiveness.
2. Partner with international organizations to gain expertise and funding.
3. Ensure transparency and oversight to prevent misuse of restorative mechanisms.

Conclusion :-

Restorative justice offers a transformative approach to Pakistan's criminal justice system, addressing its ~~ethical~~ inefficiencies while promoting harmony and social cohesion. By adopting this model, Pakistan can balance justice with compassion, reduce the burden on its overstrained legal system, and uphold the values of accountability and reconciliation deeply rooted in its cultural and religious ethos.

Section - III

Q.No.6 :-

Principles of Effective Interrogation Techniques :-
Interrogation is a critical tool in law enforcement and intelligence-gathering, but its effectiveness depends on adherence to principles rooted in psychology, law and ethics. Effective interrogation requires balancing the pursuit of information with respect for human rights and legal standards.

Key Principles Include :-

1. Building Rapport:

Establishing trust and a non-confrontational relationship with the suspect encourages openness and cooperation. Rapport-based techniques have proven to be more effective than coercion.

2. Preparation and Planning:

Interrogators must thoroughly prepare by gathering evidence, understanding the case and formulating a strategic line of questioning tailored to the individual's background and psychological profile.

3. Active Listening:

Effective interrogators attentively listen to verbal and non-verbal cues, enabling them to identify inconsistencies or signs of deception.

4. Use of Open-Ended Questions:

Open-ended questions encourage the subject to provide detailed information, while avoiding leading questions that may bias responses.

5. Cognitive Interview Techniques:

This method involves asking individuals to recall events in detail, often by reconstructing the scene in their mind, which enhances memory retrieval.

6. Avoidance of Coercion:

Torture, intimidation and other forms of coercion are counterproductive and illegal. Ethical methods yield more reliable information and prevent false confessions.

7. Cultural Sensitivity:

Understanding cultural and social norms ensures that the interrogation approach is respectful and effective in different contexts.

Challenges Faced in Pakistan During Interrogations:-

Despite the importance of effective techniques, interrogation in Pakistan faces numerous challenges, which hinder justice and security. These challenges include:

1. Reliance on Coercive Methods:

In many cases, interrogators resort to physical or psychological torture to extract confessions. This not only violates human rights but often leads to unreliable information and

wrongful convictions.

2. Lack of Training and Resources:

Most law enforcement personnel in Pakistan receive inadequate training in modern interrogation techniques. The lack of specialized tools, such as lie detectors or forensic analysis facilities, further hampers their effectiveness.

3. Corruption and Political Interference:

Corruption within the police force and undue political influence can lead to biased investigations, misuse of power and compromised interrogations.

4. Overburdened Judiciary and Prolonged Detentions:

The slow pace of the judiciary system often results in prolonged detentions, increasing the pressure on interrogators ~~to~~ to obtain confessions, sometimes through unlawful means.

5. Cultural and Linguistic Barriers:

Pakistan's diverse population creates challenges for interrogators in understanding cultural nuances and regional languages, which can lead to misinterpretation or bias.

6. Public Distrust in Law Enforcement:

A history of abuse and inefficiency has eroded public trust in law enforcement, making individuals less likely to cooperate during investigations.

7. Terrorism and Security Pressures:

The constant threat of terrorism in Pakistan puts immense pressure on interrogators to extract information quickly, often at the expense of ethical standards.

Recommendations for Improvement:-

1. To address these challenges, Pakistan needs:

2. Comprehensive training programs for law enforcement in ethical and effective interrogation methods.
3. Investment in modern forensic technologies to reduce reliance on confessions.
4. Strengthening of oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability.
5. Legal reforms to prevent the use of torture and uphold human rights.

Conclusion:-

By prioritizing these measures, Pakistan can improve the quality of its interrogations, ensuring both justice and adherence to ethical standards.

Section - IV

Q. No. 8 :-

Effectiveness of Anti-Money Laundering laws in Pakistan:-
Money Laundering undermines financial stability, facilitates corruption and finances illegal activities, including terrorism. Pakistan has implemented several measures to

Combat money laundering, such as the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA), 2010, amendments to strengthen financial systems, and enhanced collaboration with international organizations like the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). However, the effectiveness of these measures remains mixed, reflecting both progress and significant shortcomings.

Strengths of Pakistan's Anti-Money Laundering Framework:-

1. Legal and Institutional Framework:

Pakistan's AMLA provides a comprehensive legal structure for combating money laundering. It criminalizes the act, defines predicate offenses and prescribes penalties. Institutions like the Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) and the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) play key roles in enforcement.

2. International Cooperation:

Pakistan's collaboration with the FATF and other global bodies has led to significant improvements, including stricter laws, better enforcement mechanisms and compliance with international standards.

3. Strengthened Financial Sector Regulations:

Banks and financial institutions are now required to follow stringent Know Your Customer (KYC) protocols and report suspicious transactions to the FMU. This helps trace illicit money flows.

4. Progress on FATF Action Plan:

Pakistan's removal from the FATF grey list in October 2022

highlighted substantial progress in addressing challenges related to money laundering and terrorism financing.

Challenges in Implementation:-

1. Weak Enforcement:

Implementation of AML laws is inconsistent due to capacity constraints within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Many cases fail to lead to convictions, undermining deterrence.

2. Corruption and Political Interference:

High-level corruption and political influence often protect major offenders, allowing money laundering networks to operate with impunity.

3. Informal Economy:

A large portion of Pakistan's economy operates informally, relying on unregulated cash transactions and hawala/bundi systems, making it difficult to trace illicit financial activities.

4. Terror Financing:

Links between money laundering and terrorism financing remain a pressing issue, especially in conflict-prone areas where illegal financial networks thrive.

Areas Needing Improvement:-

1. Capacity Building:

Invest in training law enforcement personnel and equipping them with modern tools and technologies for financial

case investigation.

2. Enhanced Inter-Agency Coordination:

Establish a centralized body to oversee and streamline efforts among various agencies, ensuring a unified approach to combating money laundering.

3. Judicial Reforms:

Accelerate case processing by setting up dedicated AML courts and ensuring timely resolution of cases.

4. Stricter Oversight of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs):

Implement robust mechanisms to ensure that NPOs are not exploited for money laundering or terrorism financing.

Conclusion:—

While Pakistan has made considerable strides in improving its anti-money laundering framework, challenges in implementation, enforcement and coordination remain significant.