

Q¹ 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.

15 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRIME, DEVIANCE, SIN and VICE :-

CRIME:-

- 1- Crime is an act of violating the law and is punishable.
- 2- According to oxford dictionary of sociology:

Crime is an act that goes beyond private and into public sphere, made by breaking the law, which is legitimately sanctioned and it requires the presence of governing authority.

EFFECTS ON SOCIETY:-

Crime is also dangerous for the status quo, social cohesion and institutional

integrity.

For Example:-

- ① Prohibition of ~~Kite Flying~~ Ordinance, 2001 codifies kite flying as a crime and which ~~if~~ violated, would be punishable.
- ② Likewise, the constitution of 1973, encompasses ^{prohibition} ~~too~~ punishment for tax evasion and domestic violence as law. In case of violation, it will be a crime.

2- DEVIANCE

• An action which is against the socially accepted norms.

EFFECTS ON SOCIETY:-

Deviance ~~can~~ ^{may} come under the jurisdiction of crime and may not classify as crime.

Likewise, if a deviant behavior does not violate any law, doesn't classify as crime and is not considered

as a threat to the society. However, if this deviant behavior violates the law and becomes dangerous for society, it is then a crime.

For Example

Corruption is a deviant behavior and a violation of constitution. Thus, it is a crime. While lying is a deviant behavior but not a crime.

SIN:-

Sin is the violation of religious or divine law.

EFFECTS ON SOCIETY:-

Sin is a moral corruption of a man and it directly affects the social cohesion of a community.

Although, under the law of a state, sin can be a crime or can not classify as one depending on its violation of constitution.

FOR EXAMPLE:-

Disrespecting elders is a sin but not a crime. Likewise corruption is a sin and a crime.

4- VICE

An act that is considered as a moral fault is known as vice.

EFFECTS OF VICE:-

Vice like sin, deteriorates society even if some vices do not classify as crime.

The moral degradation mirrors in every aspect of the society like bribery, drug abuse, juvenile assault and smoking.

For Example

Drug abuse is a crime and a vice while smoking only comes under the jurisprudence of vice.

2- Crime As a Social Problem of Pakistan

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN:-

The social fabric of Pakistan faces major problems, among which few are enlisted below:-

- 1- Corruption ✓
- 2- Unemployment ✓
- 3- Illiteracy ✓
- 4- Money Laundering ✓
- 5- Tax Evasion ✓

CRIME AS A MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEM:-

Although the above listing is on-going, it is flooded by ~~by~~ Actus Menus. ~~which~~ ~~causing~~ Thus, crime is a major social problem of Pakistan. one of a

Crime in Pakistan is classified as a social problem due to its effects, which are:

1- COLLECTIVE HARM

Crime adversely affects composition

of institution, social cohesion and takes away the trust of masses from governing bodies.

White Collar Crimes are persistent in Pakistan, which such as insider trading, money laundering and copy right infringements. These crimes by the elite then becomes a reason for other individuals of the society to follow. Organized crimes, by organized networks take even a more grave shape and crime is then elevated to weapon smuggling and prostitution. Kasoor case (2019) stands as an evidence.

2- Increasing Inequality:-

Gender-Based Crimes are one of the most major social issue of Pakistan. From individual level to cultural or community and

eventually the state level, a gender discriminatory behavior is recorded.

Example of Mulchtau Mai best explains it; as her family (her brother), the village she belonged to and the judicial system of the country - all three failed her.

With persistent discriminatory decisions by the justice systems of Pakistan -

Be it parallel or state system - gender based crimes has been normalized on communal level.

From an ordinary girl Zainab of Faisalabad to a public figure like Sana Yousaf - all face this social issue. Pakistan is the 4th most-unsafe country for women.

3- Ethical Breakdown of Society:-

With crime, breakdown of ethical cultural norms and values follows.

For instance, cyber crime has

destroyed lives and devalued morals. Online harassment is very common in Pakistan which even compels people to commit suicide. ~~As~~ Online banned trading apps have created a hub of people, who has earned more than a socially attainable socio-economic goals. As Strain Theory defines it, it increases crime in society ~~because~~ when individuals cannot attain the socially accepted goals. Individuals then adapt by rebellion (crime) or reticatism (drug abuse). Mobile snatching is common due to temporary monetary benefits and so has drug abuse elevated in most parts of Punjab as youth can not find easy ways attain wealth.

Economic Cost:-

Due to corruption, money laundering and tax evasion, foreign investments have been affected. Corruption has cost Pakistan its major international project - CPEC. Chinese government is sceptical of further investment as the project shows no signs of progress for past 3 years and corruption has widely been reported.

CONCLUSION:-

Crime is a root cause of many social issues, along with being a social issue itself. Crime perpetuates lack of trust in society, it generates morally contaminated values and eventually translates in dysfunction of all governing institutions and bodies. If Pakistan has to be set free on the path.

ANSWER IS SATISFACTORY
OVER ALL CONTENT IS FINE
ADD THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE TOO
NEED ADD CHARTS IN PRESENTATION
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of progress, crime has to be hindered as and so do its causes.



Q² Critically Analyze the biological theories of criminality

Ans. BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY:

According to biological theories of criminality, "A biological makes drives the criminal behavior of a person." Cesare Lombroso and William Sheldon proposed their specific theories on this idea.

According to Cesare Lombroso's Atavistic theory, "Criminals have peculiar physical stigmata." He describes crimes as an evolutionary trait. In his theory he suggests that humans with large lips, monkey like ears, large chin and jaw, pointed nose,

large forehead and cheekbones are prone to crimes.

While William Sheldon took the studies of embryology and physiology to define corresponding physical and criminal traits of different bodies. He classified individuals

into Endomorphic : Fat and Soft

Ectomorph : Thin and Fragile

Mesomorphic : Muscular and hard.

It is stated in his theory that endomorphs are fat, lively, fun loving individuals due to predominantly development of viscera. Ectomorphs are thin, skinny with pointed nose and fine hair. They don't enjoy crowded places and are introverts.

While Mesomorphs are muscular with large trunk and chest. They are aggressive and impulsive - thus prone to criminal behavior.

MAKE CHARTS

★ STRENGTHS OF BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY:-

1- FIRST SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF CRIME:-

Biological theories introduced the scope of studying crime through the lense of science, determination and causation.

2- UNDERSTANDING OF CRIME THROUGH BIOLOGY:-

This field of study introduced biology and Physiology in understanding criminal behavior. It introduced a new idea of crime void of free will but rather genetic combination.

3- GAVE BIRTH TO NEW FIELD OF STUDY:-

Due to biological explanation of crime by Cesare Lombroso and William Sheldon, eventually

scholars came up with the field of forensic psychology and neuroscience to understand crime and criminal behaviours.

4- INNOVATION IN METHADODOLOGY:-

Biological explanation of crime lead to the addition of various investigation tools in criminal law; such as criminal profiling, risk assesment and penal policy.

5- IMPROVEMENT IN RISK ASSESMENT:-

Due to criminal profiling, it was easy for governing officer or police trainer to aware officers before the crime and recognize risk. This made crime identification swift and assesment easy.

WEAKNESSES OF BIOLOGICAL THEORIES:-

1- DETERMINISM:-

Although, biological theories take the credit of introducing determinism in the field of criminology but it is equally criticized for it too. Biological theories completely omits the role of free will, psychology and social environment in crime. It only blames the genetic combination of a human.

METHODOLOGICAL DRAWBACKS:-

Both the studies of Cesare Lombroso and William Sheldon are based upon small group examination. A study on the prisoners in Italy can't explain the criminal

psychology of the whole man-kind.
This is where the biological theories go short.

* ~~REGARD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL~~

3- ZERO SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACCOUNTABILITY:-

Biological theories take away the attention from the social causes of crime such as unemployment, negative literacy rate, inadequate socialization and adverse childhood experiences.

Biological theories let the shortcomings of the society linger around like elephant in the room.

* ~~ETHICAL &~~

4- ETHNICAL DISCRIMINATION AT THE BRINK:-

Due to determination, a group of individuals with similar bodily construction can face discrimination. Ethnicities and communities may face communal alienation due to wrongly calculated risk. The objectification of Ghettos ~~are~~ is the best example for this.

CONCLUSION:-

Biological theories introduced scientific way of study in criminology and assessing criminal behavior. It even led to the formation of new fields of study such as forensic psychology however, it only confined the explanation of crime to biological make and physiology. This developed another risk in society of discriminatory behavior.

against a specific community
culture which contradicts the
concept of criminology that aims
to build a non-discriminatory,
free of crime society for all.

x ————— x ————— x

SATISFACTORY

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