

PART-II

- 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.

SECTION-A

- ✓ Q. No. 2. How would you describe the criminological reasons behind the rise of misinformation and disinformation, especially during political conflicts? (20)
- ~~Q. No. 3. Explain how growing polarization among youth can contribute to hate crimes, using basic concepts from symbolic interactionism. (20)~~

SECTION-B

- ✓ Q. No. 4. According to Conflict Theory, crime is a product of social inequality. In your opinion how relevant is this perspective for understanding the nature and patterns of crime in developing countries such as Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 5. Discuss how emerging technologies such as deepfakes, quantum computing, and AI surveillance may influence the nature of crime in the coming decades. (20)

SECTION-C

- ✓ Q. No. 6. Discuss how declining public trust in institutions can contribute to deviant behaviour, non-cooperation, and social resistance in Pakistani society. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Analyze the contributions of UNODC and UNICEF in promoting criminal justice reforms, capacity-building, and child protection. Propose a strategic plan for Pakistan to leverage their programs for strengthening juvenile justice and anti-trafficking measures. (20)

SECTION-D

- ~~Q. No. 8. Suggest practical crime-prevention strategies suitable for densely populated urban areas in Pakistan. Discuss their feasibility and potential effectiveness. (20)~~
- Q. No. 9. Identify the possible effects of Artificial Intelligence on employment, surveillance, and social inequality in Pakistan from a criminological perspective. (20)
