National Officers Academy
Mock-7 for CSS-2024
November 2023
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: Define and discuss the concept of crime in criminology. How does crime differ from deviance, and why is the study of crime and its causes essential for understanding societal dynamics?

Question 3: Explore the principles of the Social Learning theory in criminology, focusing on differential association and social learning. Discuss how these theories explain the acquisition of criminal behavior through interactions with others and exposure to criminal values.

SECTION-II

Question 4: Discuss the major components of the juvenile justice process, from arrest to adjudication and disposition. What factors are considered in determining the appropriate interventions for juvenile offenders? Also enlist the major shortcomings in Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System.

Question 5: Compare the punitive and reformative approaches in the treatment of offenders within the criminal justice system. Additionally, explore the ethical considerations and societal implications of emphasizing punishment versus rehabilitation in the context of offender management.

SECTION-III

Question 6: Examine the process of criminal investigation in Pakistan, considering both traditional and modern methods. Discuss the role of forensic technologies, and legal procedures in ensuring a thorough and fair investigation.

Question 7: What is the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and how does it contribute to addressing crimes in South-Asia? Provide a brief overview of UNODC's initiatives in the region and their impact on promoting security and rule of law.

SECTION-IV

Question 8: Community policing puts new emphasis on tackling the underlying causes of crime by addressing problems at the grassroots level. Comment.

Question 9: Assess the landscape of cybercrime in Pakistan, considering recent trends and incidents. Highlight the efforts undertaken by LEAs to curb cybercrimes.

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Best of Luck for CSS-2024

☐ ## Section 1
☐ ## Question 9

☐ ## Intro: Cybercrime Landscape in Pakistan

In Pakistan, with the advent of computer technologies and the internet, cybercrime rapidly on the line. Initially with a lack of laws against such crimes and even agencies that lacked the capabilities or sensitivities to deal with such crimes, in the last 20 years, cybercrime went largely unchecked and unhindered.

☐ ## Trends & Incidents

Its was only in the 2nd half of the last decade that strict laws were put into place to address cyber issues with big fines and large jail sentences. Cybercrimes are usually of the following nature

1) Monetary crimes
2) Data leaks including personal data and

most importantly private videos that may be used to blackmail people especially females

3) Hacking by state-backed or non-state actors

4) Online scams

With several hundreds of million mobile phone as well 3G/4G users, it would obviously mean an increase in cybercrime, especially a naive populace like ours who is adjusting to the change. Major incidents include hacking of government websites, groups dealing in leaked videos or cyberattacks on private firms that would mean loss of clientale.

☐ **Efforts by Law Enforcement Agencies**

Agencies such as the FIA's Cybercell was finally formed which had expertise and the training regarding how to deal with such

issues.

1. **Awareness Efforts**

First of all, LEAs in Pakistan have been dling awareness campaigns across the country on all forums regarding reporting of cybercrimes. It has been effective to the point that people are aware that there is a Cybercrime Unit that deals with such issues.

2. Enforcement Efforts

Enforcement efforts point to efforts to keep the peace. It means that any crime committed is addressed by the Cybercell Unit and the issue is resolved.