

Dated:

National Officers Academy

Mock-6 for CSS-2025

December 2024

CRIMINOLOGY

Part - II

Section - I

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

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Explanation of Biological Theories

- Lombroso's Theory of the Born Criminal
- Concept of physical characteristics (e.g., atavistic traits)
- Neurobiological Factors
- Role of brain structure and function (e.g., prefrontal cortex, amygdala)
- Hormonal and chemical imbalances (e.g., testosterone, serotonin)
- Impact of Environment on Biology
- Interaction of biological predispositions with environmental triggers

3. Explanation of Genetic Theories

- Twin and Adoption Studies
- Higher concordance rates for criminal behavior

Dated:

- in monozygotic twins.
- Influence of biological vs. adoptive parents
- Chromosomal Abnormalities
- XYY syndrome and its association with aggressive behavior
- Gene-Environment Interaction
- MAOA gene ("warrior gene") and its link to aggression in certain contexts

4. Strengths of Biological and Genetic Theories

- Provide empirical evidence for hereditary influences on behavior
- Advance understanding of neurobiological underpinnings of criminality
- Inform development of targeted prevention and treatment strategies
- Highlight the interaction of biological and environmental factors

5. Limitations of Biological and Genetic Theories

- Reductionism
- Oversimplify complex human behavior by focusing solely on biology
- Determinism
- Risk of labeling individuals as criminals based on genetic predispositions

Dated:

- Ethical Concerns
- Misuse of theories for discrimination or eugenics
- Neglect of Social and Psychological Factors
- Overlooks the role of upbringing, culture, and socioeconomic status

6. Critical Analysis

7. Conclusion

Dated:

Introduction

Criminal behavior has long been a subject of inquiry across various disciplines, including sociology, psychology, and biology. Among the numerous perspectives, biological and genetic theories seek to explain criminality as a result of inherent physiological or hereditary factors. These theories suggest that genetic predispositions, neurobiological abnormalities, and hormonal imbalances can significantly influence an individual's likelihood to engage in criminal acts. While these theories offer valuable insights into the biological underpinnings of human behavior and provide empirical evidence for the role of heredity, they are often criticized for their reductionist and deterministic tendencies. This question critically examines the biological and genetic theories of criminal behavior, highlighting their strengths in advancing our understanding of crime and their limitations in neglecting the complexity of human behavior shaped by social, psychological, and environmental factors.

Dated:

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)

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Relationship Between Poverty, Unemployment, and Crime

- Economic Strain Theory
 - How economic deprivation leads to criminal behavior
- Unemployment and Idle Youth
 - Correlation between joblessness and increased criminal activities
- Poverty-Induced Crimes
 - Rise in theft, robbery, and other survival crimes
- Social Disparities and Crime
 - Role of inequality in fostering frustration and violence

3. Empirical Evidence from Pakistan

- Crime statistics and regional variations in poverty and unemployment

Dated:

- Case studies highlighting poverty-driven crimes
- Impact of urbanization and lack of opportunities in rural areas

4. Consequences of Poverty and Unemployment on Crime Rates

- Increase in violent crimes (e.g., street violence, gang activities)
- Destabilization of social order
- Strain on law enforcement and judicial systems

5. Policy Interventions to Mitigate Issues

- Economic Empowerment Programs
- Skill development and vocational training
- Microfinance initiatives to support entrepreneurship
- Employment Generation
- Public works programs to create jobs
- Promotion of industrial and agricultural growth

Dated:

- Social Welfare Reforms
 - Expansion of social safety nets (e.g., Benazir Income Support Program)
 - Access to affordable healthcare and education
 - Crime Prevention Strategies
 - Community policing and improved law enforcement
 - Rehabilitation and reintegration programs for offenders
6. Challenges in implementation
- Corruption and mismanagement in policy execution
 - Lack of coordination among government agencies
 - Resistance to reform due to political and economic constraints

7. Conclusion

Dated:

Introduction

Poverty and unemployment are among the most pressing socio-economic challenges in Pakistan, contributing significantly to the country's crime rates. When individuals lack basic resources or employment opportunities, they often face desperation, leading to an increase in survival crimes such as theft, robbery, and even violent offenses. The interplay between poverty, unemployment, and crime is particularly evident in Pakistan, where economic disparities, rapid urbanization, and inadequate social safety nets have exacerbated the situation. This question examines the impact of poverty and unemployment on crime rates in Pakistan and suggests policy interventions aimed at addressing these issues to promote social stability and economic prosperity.

Dated:

Section - III

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

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Key Advancements in Forensic Science:

- DNA Analysis
- Role in identifying suspects and exonerating the innocent
- Use in paternity testing and mass disaster investigations
- Digital Forensics
- Recovery of electronic evidence (e.g., emails, social media, phone data)
- Tackling cybercrimes
- Ballistics and Firearm Analysis
- Matching bullets and firearms to crime scenes
- Fingerprint Analysis
- Automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS)

Dated:

- Toxicology and Drug Testing
 - Detection of drugs, poisons, and alcohol in criminal cases
 - Crime Scene Reconstruction Tools
 - 3D imaging and advanced photographic techniques
 - Forensic Psychiatry
 - Assessing criminal intent and mental health.
3. Role of Forensic Science in Modern Criminal Investigations in Pakistan
- Improved Evidence Collection
 - Use of scientific methods to enhance accuracy
 - Enhancing Conviction Rates
 - Strengthening cases with forensic evidence in courts
 - Combating Organized Crime
 - Tracking and prosecuting drug cartels, terrorist groups, and human traffickers
 - Exonerating Innocent Individuals
 - Avoiding wrongful convictions with precise evidence.
4. Challenges in Pakistan's Forensic Landscape
- Limited Infrastructure
 - Few state-of-the-art forensic laboratories (e.g., Punjab Forensic Science Agency)

Dated:

- Lack of Skilled Professionals
- Shortage of trained forensic experts and technicians
- Corruption and Misuse
- Potential for evidence tampering or biased reports
- Legal and Procedural Gaps
- Delayed case processing and insufficient incorporation of forensic findings
- Public Awareness and Trust
- Limited understanding of forensic science among law enforcement and the judiciary
- 5. Policy Recommendations
 - Capacity Building
 - Establishing more forensic labs across provinces
 - Training law enforcement and judiciary on forensic techniques
 - Technological Upgrades
 - Investing in modern forensic tools and techniques
 - Strengthening Legal Frameworks
 - Developing laws to ensure admissibility and reliability of forensic evidence
 - Public-Private Partnerships
 - Collaborations to improve research and resource availability

Dated:

- Raising Public Awareness
- Campaigns to build trust in forensic science as a tool for justice

6. Conclusion

Dated:

Introduction

Forensic science has emerged as a cornerstone of modern criminal investigations, offering scientific methods to uncover the truth and ensure justice.

Globally, advancements such as DNA analysis, digital forensics, and ballistics have transformed traditional policing into evidence-based practices.

In Pakistan, the integration of forensic science into criminal investigations is steadily growing, highlighted by institutions like the Punjab Forensic Science Agency. Despite these developments, challenges such as limited infrastructure, lack of skilled professionals, and procedural inefficiencies hinder its full potential. This question explores the advancements in forensic science and evaluates their role in enhancing criminal investigations in Pakistan while addressing existing gaps and opportunities for improvement.

Dated:

Section - IV

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

(a) Cybercrime legislation in Pakistan.

Cybercrime legislation in Pakistan primarily revolves around the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016, which addresses various online offenses, including hacking, identity theft, cyberstalking, online harassment, and dissemination of illegal content. The act aims to safeguard individuals' privacy and ensure the secure use of digital platforms. It also penalizes hate speech, cyber terrorism, and financial fraud committed through electronic means.

The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) is responsible for implementing (PECA) and investigating cybercrimes. Despite its significance in combating digital offenses, PECA has faced criticism for vague definitions, lack of accountability, and potential misuse to stifle free speech.

The rapid evolution of technology necessitates regular updates to the law and enhanced training for law enforcement to effectively counter cyber threats.

Dated:

(b) Role of Media in Shaping Public Perception of Crime

The media plays a pivotal role in shaping public perception of crime by influencing how incidents are reported and interpreted. Through news outlets, social media, and entertainment, it highlights certain types of crimes, often sensationalizing events to attract attention. This can lead to a distorted perception of crime rates, creating fear and moral panic among the public.

Positive impacts of media include raising awareness about criminal activities, promoting vigilance, and pressuring authorities to take action. However, irresponsible reporting can stigmatize communities, propagate stereotypes, and hinder fair trials by prejudicing public opinion. In Pakistan, the growing reach of digital platforms has amplified media influence, making it essential for journalists to adhere to ethical standards to ensure accurate and balanced reporting.