

Answer to Q 3

Introduction

Biological and genetic theories of criminal behaviour fall under the paradigm of positivism. Biological determinism is in sharp contrast with the classical theories which claim that crime is the deliberate effort or a rational choice. Although biological theories help in understanding criminal behaviour and underlying causes, it narrows the vision. Biological theorists cling to biological factors alone. Thus, they fail to get the broader picture. Crime can be understood better if one looks at it using different lenses. This can also help in making comprehensive strategy to counter crime in various cases.

Critical analysis of biological and genetic theories of criminal behavior: their limitations and strengths

Physical Trait Theories

① Phrenology

By studying or evaluating the skull of people, criminals are identified. It is also called craniology.

② Dello Porto: Physiognomy

She classified humans on the basis of their resemblance to animals. (pig-looking man will act like a pig.)

- Johann Kasper Lavater

He examined ears, nose, chin and facial expressions of criminals.

- Cesare Lombroso: Criminality is inherited

Criminals and non criminals have

~~Criticism on Physical trait theories~~

biological differences.

- "One is born criminal"
- Atavism
- Biological defects (strong jaw, long teeth, bulging forehead)

Criminal Morn, 1876.

Criticism on Physical trait theories

Limitations

Lombroso

Later in his life, Lombroso also agreed social and environmental factors play part.

Charles Goring

He presented statistical comparison of more than 3,000 criminals and non-criminals and found that there was no physical difference between two.

Strengths

This theory, though weak, is handy to criminologists.

Lecture: transmission of traits

Criminal traits are transmitted from one generation to the next.

Criticism:

This perspective overlooks social learning theory.

Hooten: crime committed by mentally inferior

They are unable to act right, and fail to abide by law. (Psychopaths are criminals)

Criticism:

Not all the criminals are mentally inferior/insane. Many are smart, intelligent and dexterous.

Eugenics/selective breeding:
an antidote to crime

- Madison Grant

In his book propagated selective breeding as he claimed inferior, race, social mixing gives birth to misfits and criminals.

- Herbert Spencer

He claimed that the ones who are socially misfit must be weeded off to cleanse the society.

Criticism

This was used as weapon by many including Hitler who considered Madison his master.

Genetics in modern biological theories

Chromosomes

Person having XYY chromosome is

Supermale \rightarrow Aggressive \rightarrow Criminal tendencies

Genetics: twin studies

Lange carried out Twin Studies on 30 twins, 10 out of 17 monozygotic twins were criminals; while 02 out of 13 dizygotic twins were criminals.

In MZ, 50% chances the other pair will crime

In DZ, 10% chances, other will be criminal if one twin is.

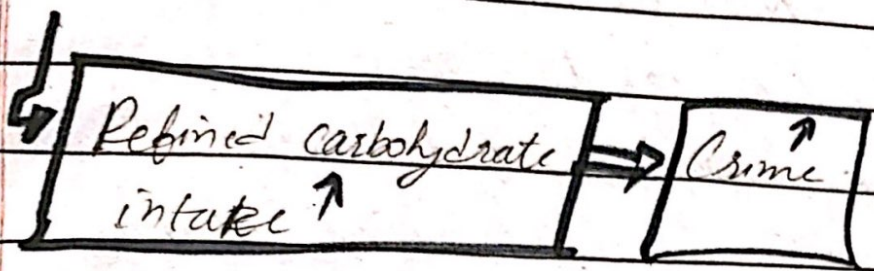
Criticism: weaknesses and strengths

Although twin studies have provided some support to genetic component of behavior, the social side cannot be overlooked.

Genes are not the only factor, there could be many others.

Biochemical theories:

~~chromosomes~~, hormones, neurotransmitters, and diet

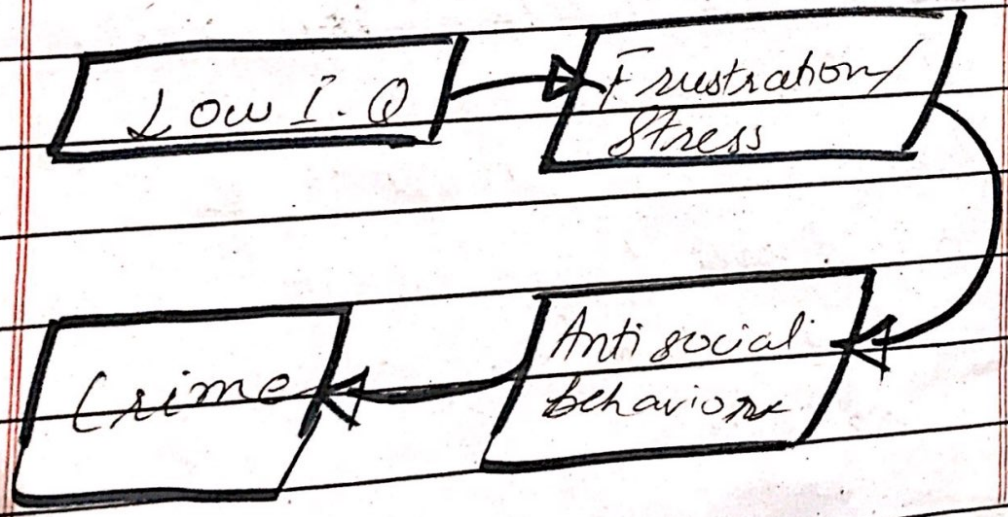


High level of norepinephrine, and lower level of serotonin and dopamine can intensify aggression.

Criticism

Although this lens is unquestionable in certain cases, but applying it in all the scenarios will be unproductive.

Biosocial perspective:



Criticism

Not all the criminals have low IQ or EQ, some criminals are smart, skilful, and commit crime with great planning.

Conclusion

To sum up, the biological and genetic theories of criminal behaviour greatly contribute to understanding crime. It also recommends to treat criminals as patients to be treated in rehabilitation centres not in prison cells. However, the biological determinists overlook other explanations of criminal behavior - like rational choice theory, social bonding, social disorganization, and critical perspectives.

Answer to Q4

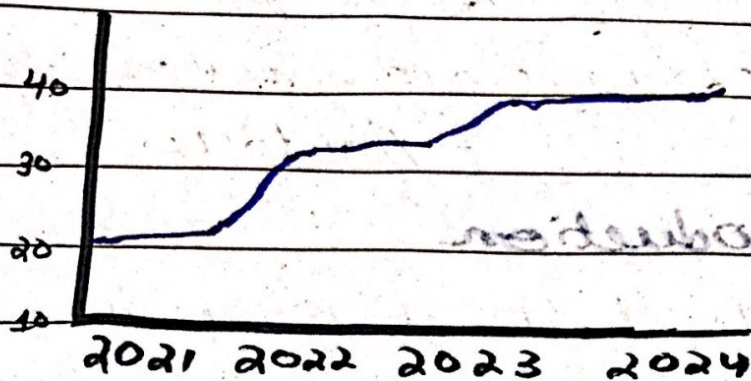
"Poverty is the parent
of crime and revolution."

—Aristotle

Introduction

With the increase in poverty and unemployment rate, the increase in crime rate has been recorded. Around 88 million out of 22.5 million population have fallen below the poverty line. With less opportunities to earn clean money, inability to fulfill basic needs, and increasing frustration and stress, snatching, robbery, kidnapping, human trafficking, drug abuse, and cybercrime have dramatically increased. Certain policy interventions are inevitably important to counter these issues.

Terrible picture of poverty in Pakistan



Rising Poverty Rate (PIDE)

- ↳ Currently 40% live below the poverty line
- ↳ Begging industry: \$42 Billion
- ↳ Inflation: 6.9%
- ↳ Purchasing power: extremely poor.

Impact of Poverty and unemployment ^{on crime} rates in Pakistan.

Poverty, unemployment and crime are interrelated. They are directly proportional.

The more the poverty and unemployment the more the crime rate. (Crime rate: 3.98 per 100,000. (6.48% increase) (PBS))

① Unfulfilled basic needs lead to crime

Food, health, home, dress and other such basic facilities when are not provide, crime finds its way.

② "The bread eats man": foodless choose the path of crime

A person whose belly is empty cannot make rational choice, and act as a law-abiding citizen. Will get food even have to crime

③ Sharp economic inequality in urban areas increase crime rate

According to a research, crime

rate is higher in poor urban areas than in affluent urban and rural areas. For instance, Karachi is the hub of crime whose environment/air is polluted by fear, crime, and insecurity.

④ High unemployment rate, stress and crime

According to PIDE, unemployment rate is 6.1%, youth unemployment rate is 21%. The unemployed are burdened by stress and are likely to commit crime, as Strain Theory claims.

⑤ Flawed education system keeps many poor and unemployed leading to crime

Only 1% get quality education and secure leading positions (Miftah Ismail). 22 million children are out of school. This adds to crime.

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⑦ Poverty and unemployment increase domestic violence

This poverty and domestic violence are interlinked.

During the days of COVID-19, domestic violence increased multifold as poverty increased.

⑧ Overpopulation, less resources and crime

Malthus presented the thesis according to which overpopulation increases depletes the resources and indirectly leads to crime.

⑨ Bejring, snatching, robbery, and human trafficking and cybercrime rises in Pakistan

According to FIA, cybercrime wing, Director, cybercrime has increased doubled. Unprecedented number of cases are being registered.

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Policy interventions to mitigate these issues

① Upskilling youth in line with job market

Technical and vocational training programmes must be arranged for youth, making them independent earners.

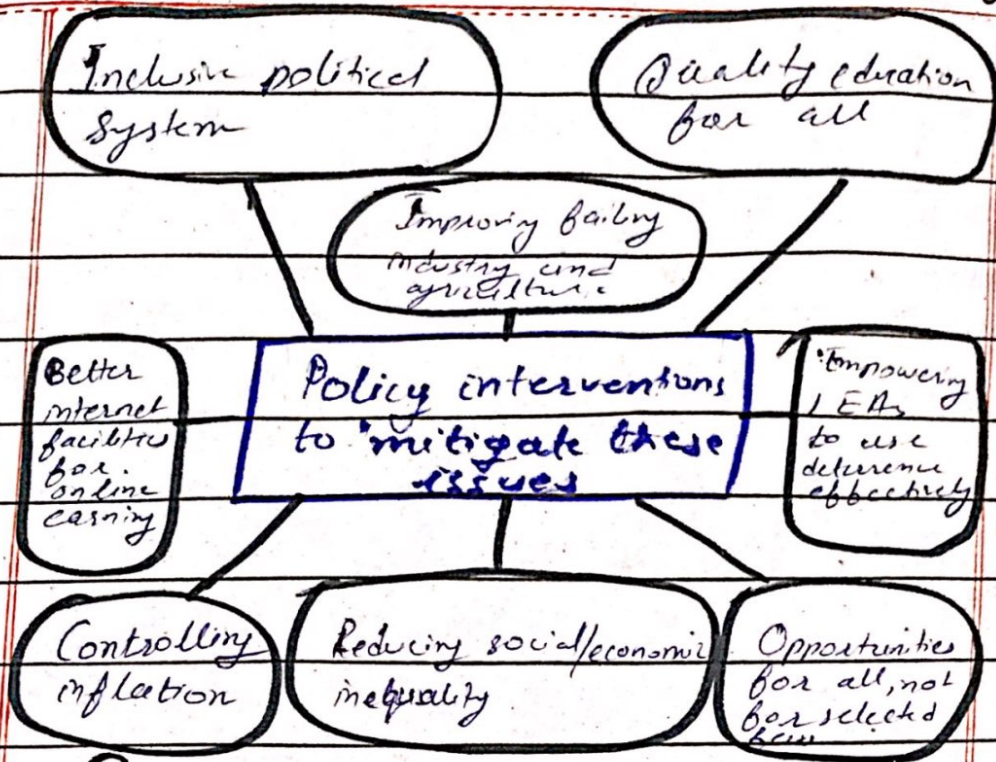
② Creating job opportunities

"Poverty is the worst form of violence" - Gandhi

State must put an end to this violence by creating a job and business-friendly environment.

③ Securing the society and state against terrorism and extremism to attract economic activities

This hampers economic growth and keeps many below the poverty line, and increases crime. Thus, it must be checked.



Conclusion

To sum up, crime cannot be eradicated or eliminated from the society unless, the menace of poverty and unemployment is overcome. The responsibility to tackle this issue mainly lies on the shoulders of political actors, who must focusedly and immediately design and implement policies which are in the interest of poor citizens. BISP is not enough, government needs to do more.