

SECTION I

Question No 3

Critically analyze the biological and genetic theories of criminal behaviour. Highlight their limitations and strengths.

INTRODUCTION:

The proponents of biological and genetic theories of criminal behaviour consider that the tendency to commit crime is innate and inborn. The criminals are born with the criminal tendencies and later in their lives these innate criminal behaviours dominate and force a person to commit crime. So, if a person is proved guilty of committing crime it is not by his free will or

any societal issue but it is solely due to his/her innate criminal behaviours.

Biological And Genetic Theories of Criminal Behaviours

Following are the major biological and genetic theories explaining criminal behaviours.

- 1- Atavism by Cesare Lombroso
- 2- Somatotypology by William Sheldon
- 3- Chromosomal makeup as XYY

1- Atavism

Cesare Lombroso presented the theory of Atavism. He studied the physiological traits of both

criminals and non-criminals and concluded that criminals have certain different physiological features than non-criminals. He called a criminal as atavistic man. He introduced the techniques to study criminal features as phenology and physigemy, to study the skull size and facial features of criminals.

Characteristics of an Atavistic Man:

- i Having large and deformed skull
- ii Large jaws and deflated chin
- iii- Abnormal arm length
- iv- 3mm gap b/w the toes.

So, in his theory of atavism, he stated that if a person's physiological features matches with these tendencies he will be considered as criminal.

2- Somatotypology By William Sheldon

William Sheldon explained criminal tendencies on the basis of somatotype i.e. body type of individual. He divided the individuals on the basis of three somatypes i.e. Ectomorphs, Mesomorphs and Endomorphs. He stated that those living in mesomorphs have greatest tendencies to commit crime.

Ectomorphs

Ectomorphs are short and thin and intellectuals. They are least likely to commit crime.

Mesomorphs

They are muscular in appearance. They are usually violent and aggressive and most likely to commit crime.

Endomorphs:

They are heavy weight and lethargic. Moreover, they are lazy enough but can have the tendency to commit less heinous crimes.

3- XYY Chromosome

There are 23 pairs of chromosome in any normal individual while the ^{twenty-third} ~~third~~ chromosome specifies the sex of an individual if it's

XX → meaning a female
XY → a male

While the advocate of XYY chromosomal syndrome explains that criminals have an extra Y chromosome so their genetic makeup is XYY.

Such individuals are more likely to be criminals.

Strengths of Biological And Gender Theories of Criminal Behaviour

1- Concrete And Measurable Approach

These theories explaining the criminal tendencies and criminal behaviour are more concrete and measurable than sociological perspectives of finding criminal behaviours.

2- Evidence Based

These theories are more evidence based because they explain anger issues, aggression, mental weakness as the factors behind criminal behaviours and more or less many criminals acquire these traits.

3- Treatment through Medications

The biological and genetic theories of criminal behaviour explain biological factors as responsible to criminal tendencies so, these theorists give treatment of such criminals through medication.

Limitations of Biological And Genetic Theories of Criminal Behaviour

1- Strict Determinism

These theorists while defining the criminal tendencies with the physical features become too deterministic. As it is not always the case that physical tendencies determine criminal behaviour in criminals.

2- Emphasizing Nature Responsible for Criminal Behaviour

In the modern world, it is now proved that social factors are more responsible for criminal behaviours than biological factors but their proponents overemphasise nature as responsible for criminal behaviours.

3- Unethical Basis

It is very unethical to comment on one's physical features to be responsible for ^{being called} criminal because it often does not coincide with the proposition of the theories.

Conclusion:

The biological and genetic theories

of gender studies focuses on the natural factors responsible for criminal behaviours. These theories have certain strengths but in the modern world they have more limitations than strengths because the sociological theories explain criminal behaviours in more logical manner.

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SECTION III

Question No 6

Highlight the principles of effective interrogation techniques. Discussed the challenges faced in Pakistan during interrogation.

Introduction

Criminal interrogation is a process in which data and information of the criminals are being collected and investigated in a proper procedural manner to identify the offender. The principle purpose of criminal interrogation is to identify the person who has actually committed a crime.

The major principles of effective interrogation techniques involves objectivity, professionalism, relevance, obeying the law, preparing a record and drawing a complete investigation report. These principles help in devising a proper and effective interrogation report.

Principles of Effective Interrogation Techniques

Following are the principles of effective interrogation techniques.

1- Objectivity

The first principle is objectivity. The criminal interrogation must be objective and without any biases. It should not favour the victim or the other way round, it should not prove an innocent man, guilty.

2- Relevance

The effectiveness of any interrogation is efficient only when it is relevant to the case. The data collected by the investigators must be inline with the proceeding case.

3- Professionalism

Professionalism on the part of investigating officers plays an important role in the interrogation of any criminal case. The officials must have experience and expertise in their concerned field!

4- Obeying the Law

Another principle of an effective interrogation is obeying the law. The interrogation officer must know the complexity of any case and must act accordingly with the law stated by the constitution of any country to make the interrogation report free from mistakes and help to find the culprit.

5- Drawing And Recording Complete Investigation Report

For an effective interrogation, the report of investigation is very important. So, the interrogation officers must have to draw a report and preserve/record it for the use in future.

Challenges Faced in Pakistan During Interrogation

Following are the major challenges faced by the interrogation agencies in Pakistan while conducting any investigation.

1- Low Budget

Interrogation procedures are usually,

costly and requires a handsome amount of government's allocated budget but in Pakistan the allocation of budget for criminal interrogation is extremely low which hinders the effectiveness of the process.

2- Lack of equipment

The interrogation laboratories in Pakistan are not well equipped as they lack modern technologies to investigate the collected symptoms of crime from the crime spot.

3- Corruption

Corruption is also one of the major challenges of interrogation procedures in Pakistan. As most

of the other areas, the interrogation and investigation agencies also face the problem of corruption internally, in the state funds and externally by the culprits which hinders the effectiveness of interrogation process.

4- Non Availability of field specialists

The field specialists in interrogation procedure in Pakistan are very limited so their non-availability leads to delays in the interrogation process.

5- Lack of infrastructure

Even though, in major cities of Pakistan, the infrastructures of interrogation agencies are better but in most of the areas they do not

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even have proper infrastructure to continue interrogation procedures properly.

Conclusion :

The principles for the effective interrogation techniques include objectivity, relevance, professionalism, obeying the law etc. While, the Interrogation System of Pakistan faces the challenges like low budget, lack of equipment, corruption, non availability of field specialists and lack of infrastructure.

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SECTION II

Question No 4

Examine the impact of poverty and unemployment on crime rates in Pakistan. Suggest policy interventions to mitigate these issues?

Introduction:

Unemployment and poverty are the biggest problems leading to any kind of social evil including crime. The condition of unemployment and poverty is very deplorable in Pakistan which eventually leads toward the higher crime rates. The people living below the poverty line in Pakistan are 2.6 million while 8% of the total population is unemployed.

in Pakistan.

Impacts of Poverty on Crime rates in Pakistan

Poverty impacts the crime rate in any country in the world, same is the case with Pakistan.

In Pakistan almost 2.6 million people are living below the poverty line which means that these people have no excess to basic needs of life and to complete their basic needs of food and shelter these people use any illegal way so, the crime rate increases.

Most of the street crimes, snatchings, robberies on gun point, theft and burglary are committed by the people who are living in poverty.

Impacts of Unemployment in the crime rate of Pakistan

Unemployment is also playing a very significant role in the increased crime rate in Pakistan. Almost 87% of the population is unemployed and those employed have less than what to survive. So, In 2024, the crime rate index shows an increase in the crime rate of Pakistan to 7.9 points which was 6.3 in 2023. Unemployment leads to ~~make many~~ other psychological issues which also affect the lives of the people and induce them to commit crime.

Policy Interventions to Mitigate the Issues

Following policy interventions can be taken to mitigate the issue of increasing crime rate in Pakistan.

1- Creating Employment Opportunities

Government must have to create employment opportunities for the young generation so that the youth bulge must have some legitimate source to earn.

2- Incentivizing Education

Government must incentivize education so that the poor people send their young ones to school where

they get some money package along with education which will be helpful in decreasing crime rate in Pakistan.

3- Community Policing

Community policing can also play as an important step toward mitigating crime rate in Pakistan. Criminals must be guided through counselling and the government incentivize such policy reform through which the areas having high crime rates must be highlighted and community policing in such areas must be initiated.

4- Small packages by Government

The government must devise more

programmes like Benazir Income support programme to meet the short term needs of the people living in poverty.

Conclusion

Poverty and unemployment are one of the major factors contributing in high crime rate in Pakistan. These should be coped by the strategies discussed to mitigate these issues and it will lead Pakistan towards a less crime prone country.

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Section IV

Question No 9

Role of Media in shaping public perceptions on crime.

Role of Media in Shaping Public Perceptions on Crime

Media plays an important role in shaping public perceptions about crime. The role of media can be positive or negative. Sometimes, the highlighting of crimes by media influences the public minds in negative manners. Following are some of the positive and negative impacts of media in shaping public perceptions on crime.

Positive Role of Media in Shaping perceptions of public about Crime

Media plays a positive role in shaping the public perception about crime as through media the public knows the strict penalties faced by those who commit crime. Moreover, Media also highlight and help the investigation agencies in investigating the criminals. The media highlighting makes a crime more serious and the police and law enforcement agencies starting taking a matter more seriously, which is projected on media.

Negative Impacts of Media in Shaping public-perception about crime.

Media also negatively impact the perception of common public about crime. As sometimes it reinforces the crime indirectly by highlighting crime cases which are not answered by the institutions, reinforcing the criminals to commit more such crimes as these are unheard and unanswered.