

Subjective Portion

Q No. 03 — Section-I

Critically analyze the biological and genetic theories of criminal behavior. Highlight their limitations and strength.

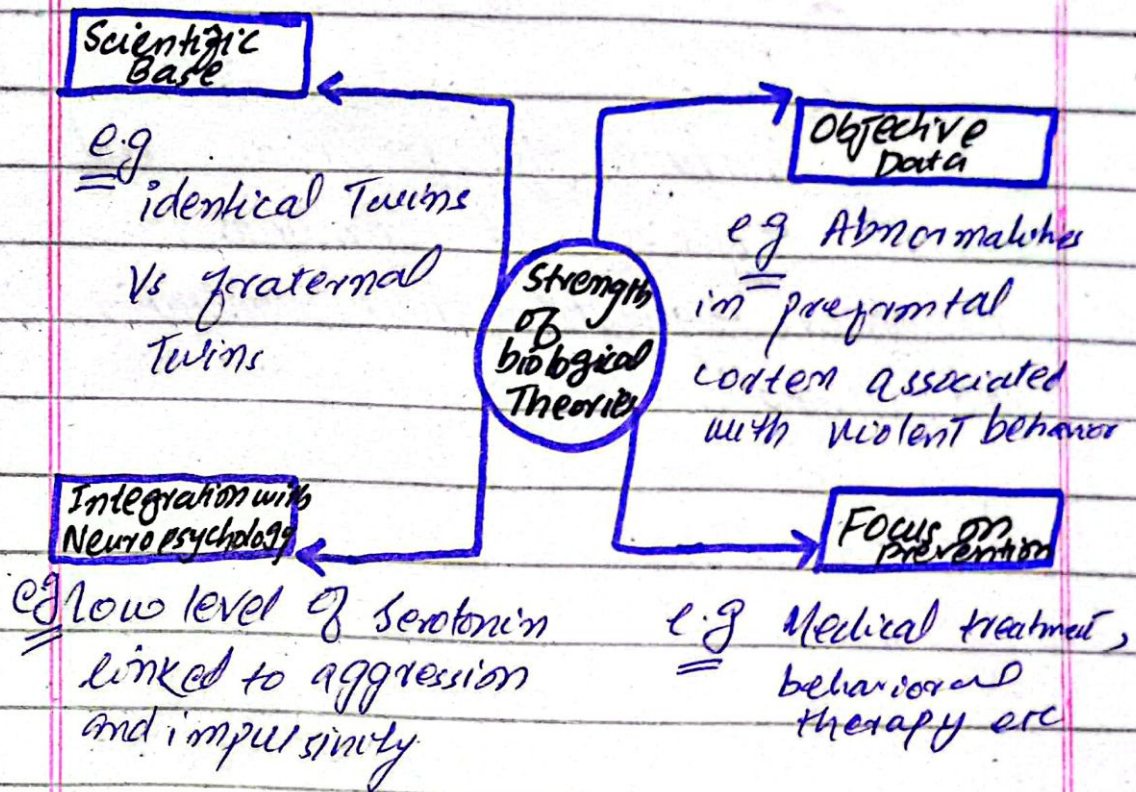
Introduction:-

Biological and genetic theories of criminal behavior suggest that biological and genetic factors influence the likelihood of an individual engaging in criminal activity. These theories often focus on genetic predispositions, neurophysiological differences, and evolutionary factors. Below is a critical analysis of these theories, including their strengths and limitations.

Strengths of Biological and genetic theories.

Below chart indicate the

the strength of biological and genetic theories in including the criminal behavior in individuals.



1. Scientific Basis:-

Biological theories are grounded in scientific research, using methodologies like brain imaging, twin studies, and genetic analyses to identify potential correlations between biology and behavior.

Example: Twin and adoption studies have demonstrated a higher concordance rate of criminal behavior among identical twins

compared to fraternal twins,
suggesting a genetic component.

2. Objective Data:-

These theories rely on measurable biological variables, such as hormone levels, neurotransmitter imbalances, or structural brain abnormalities, which provide empirical evidence.

Example:

Abnormalities in prefrontal cortex have been associated with impulsive and violent behavior.

3. Integrated with Neuropsychology:-

Advances in neuroscience provide a deeper understanding of how brain structure and functions influence behavior, supporting the biological basis of emotionality.

Example:

Low level of

Serotonin have been linked to aggression and impulsivity.

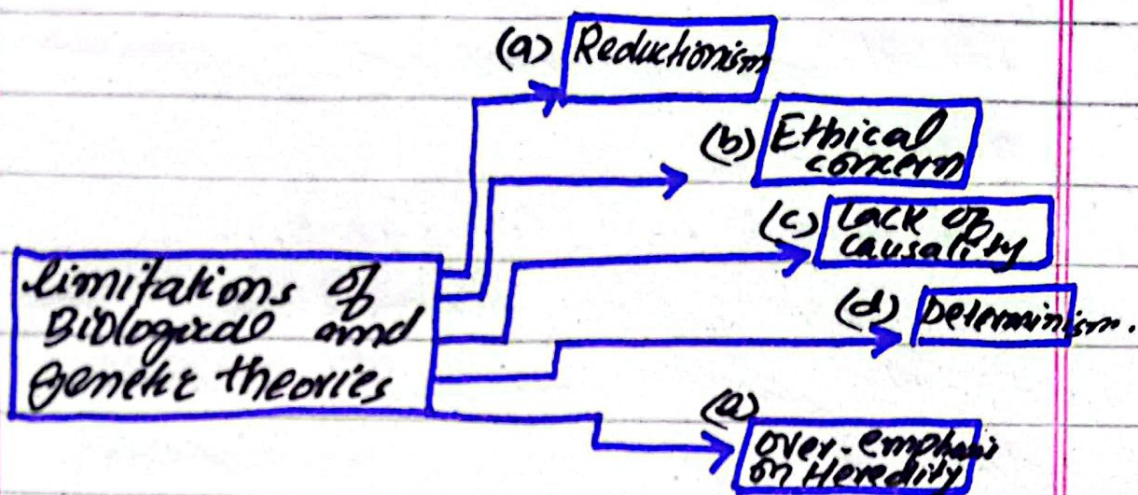
4. Focus on prevention:-

Identifying biological and genetic risk factors could lead to early interventions, such as counselling, medical treatments, or behavioral therapy, to reduce criminal tendencies.

Limitations of Biological and Genetic theories:- (Steven Barken reference)

Barkan emphasizes the importance of integrating sociological perspectives when analyzing criminal behavior. He argues that social structures, cultural norms, and economic conditions play a crucial role in shaping the individual behavior. By focusing on social causes, Barken suggests that more effective strategies can be developed to address and

deduce criminal behavior.



1. Reductionism:-

These theories often deduce complex human behavior to biological or genetic factors, ignoring social, cultural, and environmental influences

Criminal behavior is multifaceted and cannot solely be attributed to biology.

2. Ethical concerns:-

The idea of a "criminal gene" raises ethical concerns regarding labelling, discrimination, and the potential misuse of genetic information.

Example: It could lead

to stigmatization or pre-emptive actions against individuals based on perceived genetic risks.

3. Lack of Causality:-

Correlation between biological traits and criminal behavior does not imply causation. Other factors, such as upbringing or socioeconomic status, might mediate these relationships.

Example: High testosterone level might correlate with the aggression, but social circumstances could amplify or mitigate these effects.

4. Over emphasis on Heredity:-

Genetic theories sometimes, downplay the importance of environmental factors, such as poverty, education, peer pressure, which are critical in shaping the behavior of individual.

Example: Twin studies

may not fully account for shared environmental influences.

5. Determinism:-

By suggest that individuals are predispose to criminal behavior by undermining the concept of "free will" and personal responsibility.

impact

↳ This could lead to legal and moral debates about accountability for actions.

Conclusion:-

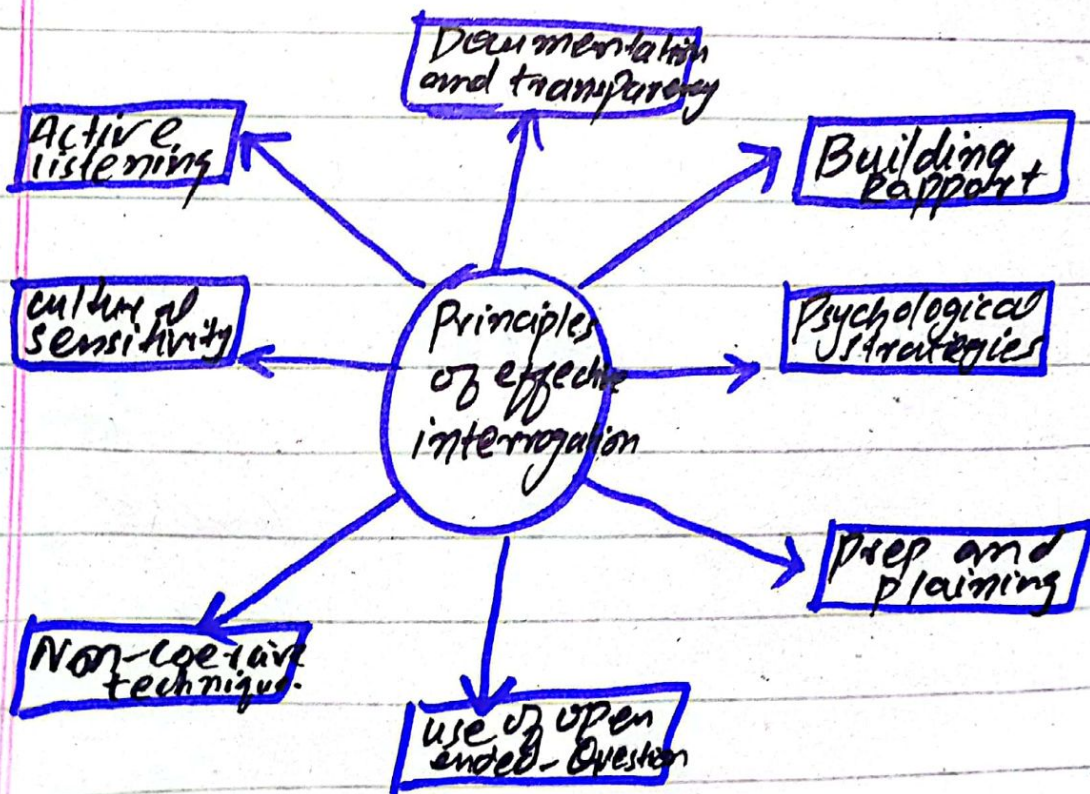
While the biological and genetic theories provides valuable insights into underlying mechanisms their strengths lies in ability to identify the risk factors while limitations highlights the need for a more holistic approach that integrates, biological, sociological and psychological approach.

Q No: 6 _____ Section III

Highlight the principle of effective interrogation techniques. Discuss the challenges faced in Pakistan during interrogations.

Introduction:

Effective interrogation techniques focus on ethical, evidence-based strategies to gather information while respecting the rights of the individuals. Interrogation practice in Pakistan face several challenges stemming from systemic, cultural, and institutional factors.



1. Building Rapport:-

Establishing trust and a non-confrontational relationship with the suspect enhances cooperation. A respectful and empathetic approach eases resistance.

2. Preparation and Planning:-

Interrogations must be well-prepared, with thorough knowledge of the case, background of the suspect, and the specific objectives of the interrogation.

3. Use of open-ended questions:-

Encouraging detailed narratives rather than yes/no response helps gather more comprehensive information.

4. Active Listening:-

Plays close attention to verbal and non-verbal cues aids in understanding the suspect's state of mind and detecting inconsistencies.

5. Non-Coercive Techniques:-

Ethical approaches, such as the cognitive interview technique are designed to enhance memory recall without pressure or threats.

6. Psychological Strategies:-

Techniques like mirroring body language, presenting evidence strategically, and exploiting cognitive dissonance can encourage truthful responses.

7. Cultural Sensitivity:-

Understanding the cultural background of the suspect ensures the effective communication and reduces misunderstandings.

8. Documentations and Transparency;

Recording interrogations maintains accountability and protects against allegations of misconduct.

These above illustrate the effective interrogation principles.

"Respect for human rights is not only a moral obligation but also a practical necessity in the pursuit of justice. Coercion undermines credibility and trust" — Steven Barken

Challenges faced in Pakistan during interrogation

1- Reliance on coercive methods:

Interrogations in Pakistan often use physical coercion and torture to extract evidence which can lead to false admissions and violates human rights.

impact: This undermines the integrity of investigations and lead to miscarriage of justice.

2. Lack of Training:-

Many law enforcement officers lack formal training in modern, evidence based interrogation techniques

consequences: ineffective and unethical practices persists due to outdated methods.

3. Cultural Barriers:-

Cultural norms and societal hierarchies can create communication barriers between interrogators and suspects.

4. Corruption and political influence:-

interrogation are influenced by external pressure, including political interference, which compromise the impartiality of investigations.

5. Resource constraints:-

limited access to advanced technology, hinder the effective interrogations.

Example:- Forensic lab and database are under-developed, reducing the ability to corroborate statement

conclusion:- Effective interrogation

in Pakistan require a shift from
coercive practices to ethical,
evidence-based approaches.

Addressing these challenges is
essential for improving the
quality of investigations.