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LMS IB 33581

Criminology

MOCK EXAM 6

Part - II

Section - I

Q No 2:

How do psychological perspectives explain criminal behaviours? Discuss with examples relevant to Pakistan's society?

Outline:

I. Introduction

II. Major psychological theories explaining criminal behaviors

1. Psychoanalytic Theory (Freud's Model)

- Explanation

- Relevance to Pakistan

2. Behavioural Theory (Skinner)

- Explanation

- Relevance to Pakistan

3. Cognitive Theory (Bandura, Beck)

- Explanation

- Relevance to Pakistan

4. Personality Traits and Disorders

- Explanation

- Relevance to Pakistan

5. Developmental Theories (Attachment Theory)

- Explanation

- Relevance to Pakistan

6. Strain Theory (Merton, Agnew)

- Explanation

- Relevance to Pakistan

III. Examples specific to Pakistan's Society

IV. Strengths of Psychological Perspectives in explaining crime.

V. Limitation of Psychological Perspectives

VI. Conclusion.

I. Introduction:

Psychological perspective explains criminal behavior by focusing on individual mental processes, personality traits, emotional states and developmental experiences. These perspective examine how cognitive, emotional and social factors influence an individual's tendency towards deviant behavior. In context of Pakistan, various psychological perspective can help to analyze crime by considering unique cultural, social and economic challenges present in country.

II. Major Psychological Theories explaining criminal behavior:

1. Psychoanalytic Theory (Freud's Model):

- Explanation: Crime arises from unresolved conflicts in unconscious mind. It refers from childhood experiences. Imbalance in the Id (instinctual Drive), ego (rational self) and super ego (moral conscience)

may lead to deviant behavior.

• Relevance to Pakistan: Many offenders in Pakistan come from abusive backgrounds where they are not provided with proper emotional development. E.g. domestic violence and child neglect.

2. Behavioral Theory (Skinner)

Explanation: Criminal behavior is learned through reinforcement, punishment or observational learning. If crime is rewarded or goes unpunished. Individuals are more likely to repeat it.

Relevance to Pakistan: In regions with weak law enforcement, individuals might perceive crime as rewarding due to low risk of punishment. Example: In areas with prevalent street crimes, such as Karachi benefitting from theft.

3. Cognitive Theory (Bandura, Beck)

Explanation: Criminals may have distorted thinking patterns or faulty cognitive schemes, leading to justification of illegal acts (e.g. "Victims deserve it" or "It's the only way to survive".)

• Relevance to Pakistan: Youth exposed to extremist ideologies in certain madrassas that may internalize violence. E.g. Cybercrime and scams in Pakistan often originate from individuals who normalise it as responses

to poverty and corruption.

4. Personality Traits and Disorders:

Explanation: Certain personality traits such as high impulsivity and low empathy are linked to criminal tendencies. Anti-social Personality Disorder (ASPD) is particularly related with repetitive criminal behavior.

Relevance to Pakistan: Individuals involved in honor killing have lack of empathy for victims and they view their actions as fulfilling social and family obligation rather than criminal acts.

5. Developmental Theories (Attachment Theory):

Explanation: Poor parental attachment or childhood trauma lead to difficulty in regulating emotions and forming social bonds.

Relevance to Pakistan: Children growing up in overcrowded and on street without stable family figures are more vulnerable to joining gangs of criminals. E.g. Lahore street children often involved in drug trafficking.

6. Strain Theory (Merton, Agnew)

Explanation: Strain arises when individuals cannot achieve societal goals through smooth means leading to frustration and deviance.

Relevance to Pakistan: High unemployment rates among youth that is a sense of strain. Eg. White collar crime such as fraud or bribery as way to achieve financial stability.

III. Examples Society:

Specific to Pak's

There are many examples in Pakistani society that show psychological perspective of criminal behavior as follows

- Extremism and Terrorism
- Honor Killing Crimes
- Domestic Abuse
- Youth Delinquency

IV. Strength of Psychological Perspective in Explaining Crime.

Strengths of psychological perspective in explaining crime are

1. Individual focus

2. Explains learning and limitations

3. Emphasis on Prevention.

Individual focus facilitates in targeted rehabilitation. Explains learning and limitations highlights how cultural and environmental exposure to violence. Lastly, prevention by

Identifying at-risk individuals (e.g. those with childhood traumas).

V. Limitations of Psychological Perspectives:

1. Neglect of structural factors.

2. Overemphasis on the individual.

3. Practical challenges.

Neglect of structural factors means fails to fully account for societal issues e.g. poverty, inequality and weak governance. Second, focus on mental processes may ignore broader cultural influence. Lastly, practical challenges psychological interventions (therapy) are often inaccessible in rural Pakistan areas.

VI. Conclusion:

Psychological perspective offers valuable tools for understanding criminal behavior in Pakistan especially when analyzing individual motivation, learned behavior and personality traits. However, these perspective must be integrated in social and culture and help to analyze and address root cause of crime effectively. Therefore, community-based counseling or youth rehabilitation programs can be helpful in reducing crime in Pakistan.

Section - II

Q NO 4

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

Outline:

I. Introduction

II. Impacts of poverty on crime rates

1. Economic Desperation and Survival Crimes
2. Lack of Education and Opportunities
3. Growth of Informal and Illicit Economies
4. Frustration and Social Inequality

III. Impacts of Unemployment on Crime rates

1. Youth Vulnerability
2. Mental health Issues
3. Organised crime
4. Increased white-collar crime

IV. Statistics Linking Poverty, Unemployment and crime in Pakistan.

V. Policy Interventions to mitigate Poverty and Unemployment.

1. Economic Reform and Job creation
2. Strengthening education and skill development
3. Expanding Social Safety Nets
4. Community Policing and Crime prevention programs
5. Investment in Agriculture and Rural development.

VI. Conclusion.

I. Introduction:

Poverty and unemployment are two significant socio-economic factors that contribute to the rise of crime in Pakistan. The relationship between poverty and unemployment and crime is often cyclical, as poverty and unemployment creates environments where individuals are more likely to engage in criminal behavior.

II. Impacts of Poverty on Crime Rates:

1. Economic Desperation and Survival Crimes:

Poverty pushes individuals into committing crimes like theft, robbery or petty fraud as survival mechanisms. E.g. Street children and slum dwellers.

2. Lack of Education and Opportunities:

Families living in poverty often cannot afford education leading to limited job prospects and increased involvement in illegal activities. E.g. Balochistan as it has less literacy rates.

3. Growth of Informal and Illicit Economies:

In impoverished regions, individuals may turn to illicit trades such as drugs, trafficking, smuggling and arms dealing for income. E.g. cross border smuggling in tribal areas.

4. Frustration and Social Inequality:

Disparities in wealth create desperation among marginalised populations, increasing crime fueled by the anger or social injustice such as vandalism and violent protests.

III. Impacts of Unemployment on Crime rates:

1. Youth Vulnerability:

Unemployed youth are particularly vulnerable to criminal behavior due to lack of purpose, financial stress and peers pressure. E.g. Youth in Karachi joins criminal gangs and engage in crimes.

2. Mental health issues:

Prolonged unemployment contributes to mental health problems such as depression and frustration which can lead to violent crimes. E.g. Domestic violence often spike in household with unemployed breadwinners.

3. Organised Crime:

Unemployment creates pool for individual to become in trap of extremist groups, drug dealers and criminal networks. E.g. Militants in rural Sindh and KPK.

4. Increased white-collar crime:

Educated but unemployed individuals may engage in cybercrime, embezzlement or fraud. E.g. Online scams targeting international victims are growing.

IV. Statistics Linking Poverty, Unemployment and crime in Pakistan.

Different stats shows crime rate in Pakistan due to poverty and unemployment.

1. **Poverty level** (34% population lives below poverty line)

2. **Youth Unemployment** (Youth unemployment rate is 8% in urban areas)

3. **Crime Data** (High crime rates in Interior Sindh, Southern Punjab high rates of theft, robbery)

V. Policy Interventions to Mitigate Poverty and unemployment:

1. Economic Reforms and Job Creation:

Economic reforms and job creation opportunities help in mitigating poverty and unemployment.

- Targeted public works programs
- Short term employment opportunities
- Infrastructure Development
- Promote small & medium enterprises

2. Strengthening Education and Skills Development:

- Expand vocational training programs
- Subsidize education for children from low income families
- Creation of a skilled workforce

with better employment opportunities.

3. Expanding Social Safety Nets:

- Enhance initiatives like Benazir Income Support Program to provide financial assistance
- Introduce guaranteed minimum income scheme for urban youth.

4. Community Policing and Crime Prevention Programs:

- Strengthen community policing initiative
- Address root cause of local crimes
- Introduce awareness campaigns
- Reduction in minor crime
- Build trust between public and law enforcement agencies.

5. Investment in Agriculture and Rural developments:

- Boost agriculture productivity
- Subsidizing seeds and fertilizers
- Develop rural industries to prevent migration to urban areas.
- Reduce rural unemployment.

VI. Conclusion:

To pen off, Poverty and unemployment are critical drivers of crime in Pakistan particularly in youth and marginalized populations. Addressing these issues require multi approaches that combine economic developments, education and crime prevention.

Therefore, by implementing different strategies government can reduce crime rates in Pakistan.

Section - III

Q no 6
Highlight the principles of effective interrogation techniques. Discuss the challenges faced in Pakistan during interrogation?

Outline:

I- Introduction

II- Principles of effective Interrogation Techniques

III- Techniques of Interrogation

IV- Challenges faced by Pakistan during interrogation. M Strategies

V- Conclusion:

I. Introduction:

Interrogation techniques played vital role in criminal investigation process.

Interrogation is a type of criminal investigation process. It is the process of collecting facts and evidences to identify the crime. There are some principles that makes interrogation techniques effective. However, Pakistan faced many challenges during interrogation.

II. Principles of Effective Interrogation

Techniques.

There are certain principles for the effective Interrogation. those are

1. Objectivity

3. Neutrality

2. Independence

4. Relevance

5. Professionalism

6. Competency

7. Compliance with law and procedures

8. Record and preservation of Evidence

9. Investigation Report

1. Objectivity:

Condition of being free from bias which means investigation/interrogation process should not be influenced by the personal interest.

2. Independence:

The interrogation officer should

be officially independent in conducting interrogation. It is the most important principle that ensures transparency in the interrogation.

3. Neutrality:

The interrogation officers should be neutral in the interrogation process. He should avoid any leaning towards any of the party.

4. Relevance:

The collection of facts and figures evidences should be relevant. This is the important principle that help in speed up the investigation and interrogation process.

5. Professionalism:

When it comes to achieving most efficient results of criminal investigation, responsible and reasonable degree of professionalism should be observed by the interrogation officers.

6. Competency:

The interrogation officers must acquire skills or with best technique of interrogation. Not only skills modern and advanced techniques of interrogation are also necessary for interrogation officers.

7. Compliance with law and Procedures,
The criminal interrogation process must comply with the law and legal procedures. Non-compliance with law and procedure may fast prosecution in the court of law.

8. Record and Preservation of evidence:

The back bone of interrogation is the preservation of record and the evidence in an effective manner. Evidence should be preserved to establish case in the court.

9. Investigation Report:

Investigation report is the final document of an interrogation process. The interrogation report should be clear, relevant, concise and understandable.

III. Technique of Interrogation.

There are different techniques of interrogation in the criminal investigation process. Those are

1. • Non-coercive Technique
2. • Coercive Technique
3. • Advanced Technique

1. Non-coercive Technique These techniques based on building rapport,

psychological Tactics etc. It is further divided into

- Building Rapport
- Cognitive Interview
- The Reid Technique
- The Peace Model
- Good Cop Bad Cop.

2. **Coercive Technique:** It includes

- Stress positioning
- Sleep deprivation
- Isolation
- Deception
- Threats and fears

3. **Advanced Technique:** It includes

- The Mutt and Jeff Technique
- Emotional Appeals
- False Evidence Play
- Maximisation & Minimization
- Repetition of key question.

IV. Challenges Faced by Pakistan during interrogations:

During interrogation many challenges are faced in Pakistan. It involves

- Lack of Education
- Corruption
- Political Involvement
- Violent behavior by interrogation officers

- Irrelevant question asking
- Physical torture
- Un-professional interrogation officers
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of skilled officers.

V. Strategies to improve interrogation process in Pakistan:

Different strategies can be used to improve the interrogation process in Pakistan. It involves

- Government level policy making
- Community led policing
- Public Awareness
- Provision of Education
- Well trained Officers
- Law and legal Procedures

VI. Conclusion:

To pen off, Interrogation techniques play an important and significant role in the criminal investigation process.

In Pakistan due to lack of facilities and reforms it faces many challenges.

Therefore, it requires advanced and well skilled techniques of interrogation to provide speedy and fair prosecution to the public for the sustainable and well developed country.