

## PART # II

### SECTION # I

Q. No 3 Answer:

Introduction:

Various theories have been presented to understand why people engage in criminal behaviour. Among them biological and genetic theories, explaining the engagement in crime due to biological forces. According to them, the biological forces enable an individual to engage in delinquent acts. These forces are beyond the control of an individual. Within the biological theories, there are theories of Atavism, Body-type and XYY-theories. Also, the genetic theory, explains the role played by hereditary make-up of an individual in the behaviour. Hence, the biological forces lead an individual to engage in criminal acts.

## A) Biological theories of criminal behaviour:

### i) Theory of Atavism:

This theory was proposed by Cesare Lombroso. According to the theory, an individual who have characteristics of an early human being are prone to engage in crime. He called those individual Atavists, an early human being.

### ii) Origin:

Cesare Lombroso, an Italian Army physician, once performed an autopsy of a criminal. He found a bone in his skull, usually found in rodent. Later, he wrote an essay "The Criminal Man", in which he argued that individual who have characteristics of early humans are prone to engage in criminal acts.

no need to write his detail talk about the point asked in the question

## ii) Characteristics of an Atavist.

- i) Wrinkled Face ✓
- ii) High Cheek bones ✓ ✓
- iii) Extra Finger ✓
- iv) Disordered teeth
- v) Twisted nose
- vi) Unusual long Arms.
- vii) Disordered Face structure.

## iii) Criminality And Atavism:

These Atavists have lower social skills, and social control. Moreover, they also have lower IQ, which leads to engaging in criminal acts.

## Limitations of the theory:

- a) Neglect handsome and good looking criminals. ✓
- b) Encourage stereotyping and prejudices in society. ✓

## somatotype theory

### 2) Body-Type Theory:

This theory was put forward by William Sheldon. According to the theory, the body type of an individual enables him to engage in criminal behaviour. Engaging in certain criminal acts requires energy and athleticism and the body-type an individual enables them to engage in those acts.

### Different Body:

- a) Ectomorph
- b) Mesomorph
- c) Endomorph

#### a) Ectomorph:

This body type is characterised by lean body posture, low fats and skinny outlook. They are less likely to engage in violent crimes. However, they are more prone

to engage in white collar crimes.

### b) Mesomorph:

It is characterised by moderate body mass and athletic outlook. They are more likely to engage in criminal acts.

### c) Endomorph:

Endomorphs are those individuals who have high body fats and have rounded body figure. They are highly social individuals and they are highly unlikely to engage in criminal acts.

## Criticism/Limitation of the theory:

a) It's criticised for inducing stereotypes and biases on base of body outlook.

5) Lack of empirical evidence, it's proven that there is an undeniable link between body type and criminality.

3) XYY-Syndrome:

The genetic makeup plays a vital role in one's behaviour. As Y chromosome is responsible for testosterone production and leading to assertiveness and dominance, therefore, with double Y chromosomes, they will respond excessively to the environment, leading to engagement in crime.

4) Hereditary theory:

Hereditary theory, also known as genetic theory, is presented by Charles Goring. He argued that just like any other behaviour, criminal behaviour also passed down through

genetic makeup. The hereditary transfer of characteristics of parents to offspring, enables them to engage in criminal acts.

### a) Twin Studies:

There are two type of twins dizygotic (fraternal) and mono-zygotic (maternal). The genetic concordance, similar behaviour of individuals having similar genetic makeup, is higher in mono-zygotic twins. This shows that the similar genetic makeup enables them to do so. Hence, the genetic makeup plays a vital role in development of criminal behaviour.

### b) Family Studies:

inheritance theory

The studies of family background of criminals have shown that children of criminals are more likely to engage

in crimes.

### c) Adoptive Criminals:

According to Larry Siegel, various studies have shown that adoptive of a family having criminal record has engaged in criminal acts even though he was ~~not~~ brought up in different environment.

### Criticism:

- a) Didn't give insight into social factors which have effects on behaviour.
- b) Neglect socio-economic conditions which force an individual to engage in crimes.

### Conclusion:

The biological and genetic theories has explained the criminality from biological perspective. They believe that



add flow chart and write all the theories in flow chart presentation is very bland

while content is fine 12/20

biological forces enables an individual to engage in crimes. The atavistic nature of an individual leads to criminal acts. Also, the body type plays a vital role. Likewise, the genetic makeup, which an individual takes from his parents, forces an individual to engage in criminal acts.

## SECTION # II

Q#4 Answer:

Introduction:

Poverty and unemployment are the roots of social evils. This impact society in multiple ways. One of them is high crime rates. Poverty and unemployment leads to marginalization of communities, leading to formation of sub-culture rejecting norms. It creates a sense of deprivation

which justify wrongful ways of achieving their goals.

The community standards also dwindle, leading to downfall of social ecology. They poverty and unemployment can be overcome by introducing economic reforms, social safety nets and ensuring access to education. This will not only overcome poverty but also the crime rate in society.

A) Impacts of poverty and unemployment on crime rate:

a) Marginalization of community leads to criminal behaviour:

~~push~~ a community away from the mainstream society. This leads to marginalization, which translates into formation of sub-cultures. As explained by

social disorganization

Left realism, marginalization of a community leads to formation of sub-cultures. These cultures reject the norms of society and leads to criminal behaviour.

### b) Worsening community conditions:

Poverty leads to dwindling of community conditions. According to social disorganisation theory, the socioeconomic conditions leads to weakening of social institutions, resulting in weak social ecology. This enables an individual to commit criminal acts, as social institutions cannot control him.

### c) Justify wrongful ways of achieving Fortune:

As individual who is well educated cannot achieve his fortune through social accepted means, he adopt new most likely delinquent

ways of achieving his fortune.  
As explained by Strain Theory, the conflict of social accepted goals and accepted means leads to criminal acts.

d) Sense of deprivation:

Poverty and unemployment creates a sense of deprivation this leads to engagement in criminal behaviour. As argued by Madheha Afzal in her book "Pakistan under siege" the deprivation of youth in former FATA opens gates to engagement of youth in terror activities.

e) Cycle of crime:

The poverty and unemployment push an individual to commit crime. However, once he commits crime he cannot come out of it.

The names of individual one enter criminal records close doors to earn a good job in public and private sector. Moreover, the social labelling also fuel the cycle of criminal acts.

B) Way forward to overcome these issues:

a) Economic reforms to create economic opportunities:

Economic reforms are imperative to overcome poverty in Pakistan. The state must ensure a robust economy, which will create job opportunities leading to overcome not only these social evils but also the crime rates.

b) Social Safety Nets:

The government

✓ must strengthen the social safety nets. This will provide some cover to highly risked community, helping to overcome hunger.

### c) Education Access to All:

Education is essential to open doors for social and economic change. The state must ensure access to education. This will create opportunities helping to break the cycle of poverty. Furthermore, the youth should be given due required skills essential for achieving employment in changing world.

### d) Community reforming Measures:

As community play a vital role in engaging in criminal acts, the government must take initiatives to reform the community

condition in crime hotspot.  
This will strengthen the social  
~~evolve~~ and social relation,  
creating deterrence to criminal  
behaviour.

## Conclusion:

The poverty and unemployment is a measure factor responsible for high ~~crime~~ rates in Pakistan. It can be overcome through a holistic policy measure, which includes education, community and economic reforms. Through social safety nets, the impact of these evils can be minimize. Hence, there is need of solid reforms to overcome poverty and unemployment and eventually crime rates.

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you are writing long intros and conclusions  
reduce the length to half  
apply theories in this question and add some flow charts  
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## SECTION # III

### Q No 7 Introduction:

with rise of technological world, the new sciences has ~~to~~ taken world by storm. It not only lead to ~~increase~~ increase in complexity of crimes but also new technology to investigate them. The forensic science has advanced in many, which includes DNA profiling, Finger Print analysis, Ballistic analysis and Blood stain analysis. The new AI enabled software has ~~enabled~~ analysis of huge data bases and algorithm based preemptive policing. It play a vital role in investigation in ~~law~~ law system. It enables solving complex crimes, increase conviction charges and increase reliability.

### A) Advancement in Forensic Science:

#### a) DNA profiling:

The most frequently



used and reliable forensic technique is DNA profiling.

It involves collection of DNA samples from crime scene and matching it with the criminal database or suspects. This helps create reliability and also easy to perform.

### b) Fingerprint Analysis:

Another most prevalent method of investigating crime scene. It involves matching of ridges of fingers with the suspect.

### c) Ballistic Analysis:

It involves the analysis of ~~case~~ of firearms, and ~~cartridges~~. This helps rebuild the ~~crime scene~~ and recover the arms essential to prove the guilt of an individual, suspect of committing crime.

## d) Toxicology:

It is analysis of toxins used in crime. It involves autopsy and collection of samples of the toxins these samples are then analyzed to find the cause of murder.

## e) Blood stain Analysis:

It is also essential to recreate the crime scene, which helps in apprehending the criminal.

## f) AI in Forensic:

With the rise of AI, the new forensic tech is also evolving. AI enables forensic experts to analyze huge amount of data in efficient manner. These algorithm based programs can easily process huge databases and produce accurate results.

## g) Financial Forensics:

It involves the uncovering of financial transactions, to uncover financial crimes as well as the involvement of finances in traditional crimes.

## B) Role of Forensic science in modern criminal investigation in Pakistan:

### a) Crime Scene Analysis:

Forensic science has enabled Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to reconstruct the crime scene, analyze and use it to ~~comp~~ apprehend the suspect.

### b) Evidence to prove guilt of an offender:

It enables law enforcement agencies to collect

credible and accurate evidence. These evidence then prove the guilt of an offender in court of law.

c) Uncovering complex money laundering crimes.

The FIA lead Joint investigation team employed financial forensic to uncover the money laundering scandal involving Benami transactions.

d) Apprehend terrorist involving in terror attacks:

The terror attacks has increased over time, involving advance tech. The LEAs of Pakistan also employed various modern tech to not only apprehend the perpetrator but also to preemptively counter the threats. NACTA

is employing cyber-tech to uncover terror threats pre-emptively

e) Brings efficiency and accuracy in investigations.

Forensic sciences has enabled LEA to efficiently uncover the crime and accurately collect the data to arrest the criminal. The motorway rape case is evident of this. Police employed geo-tagging and DNA, fingerprint analysis to efficiently apprehend the perpetrator.

### Conclusion:

The advancement in forensic science in form of DNA and fingerprint analysis, followed by toxicology and Ballistic analysis has increased the accuracy and

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reliability of criminal investigation. It has helped CEA of Pakistan to easily apprehend criminals, produce evidence and uncover complex crimes. It has also helped in uncovering terror attacks perpetrators.

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there seems to be the issue of time management  
need improvement in presentation  
and theoretical application