

CRIMINOLOGY

PART-II

SECTION - I

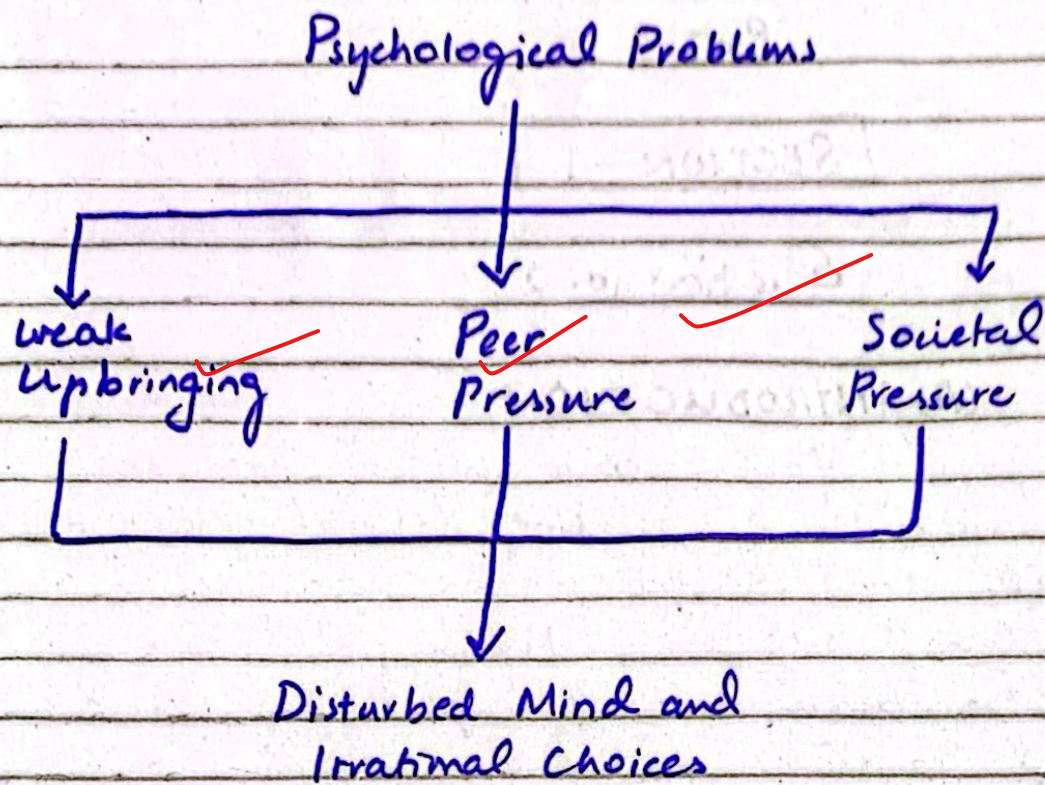
Question no. 2

(A) INTRODUCTION

A person facing psychological pressures is incapable of making rational decisions, which lead to the person engaging in criminal activities. Psychological issues evolve through weak upbringing, peer and societal pressures. In order to curb crime, it is essential to address these underlying issues. In the following section, criminal behavior would be explained through psychological perspectives.

(B) PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

A person suffering from psychological problems is more likely to commit crime than a person with a sound mind. It is due to the fact that the person is unable to make rational decisions. Multiple factors can result into psychological issue. Proper measures should be implemented in order to control crime in a society.



(1) Weak Upbringing

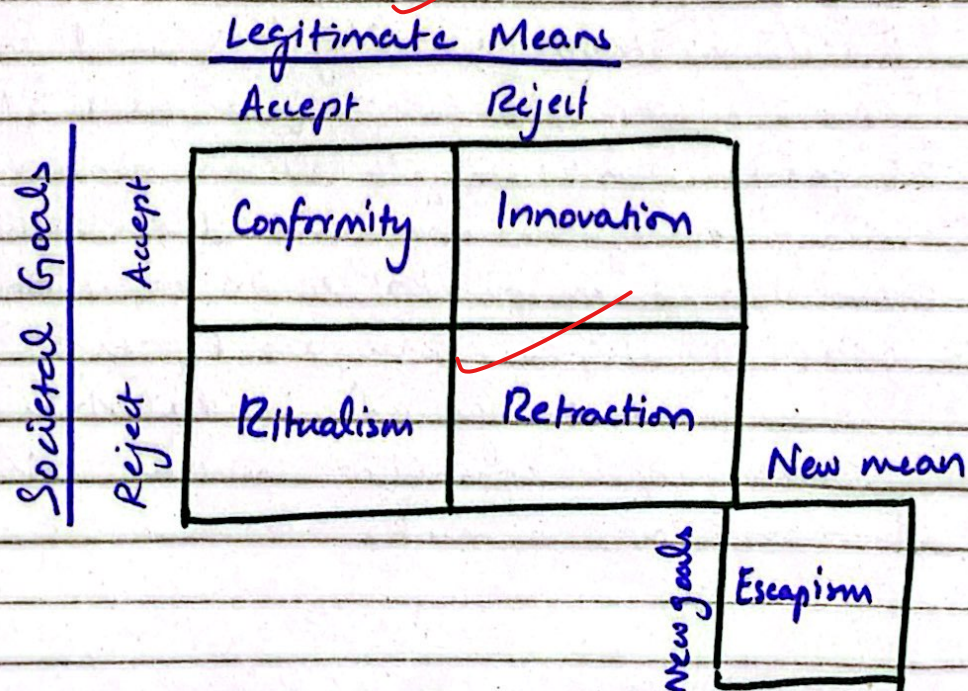
Disturbed environment at home lead to weak upbringing of children which can create psychological issues in them. Moreover, if parents are involved in crime, it can negatively influence minds of their children. According to Inheritance Theory, just like other traits, criminality can be inherited as well. Children adopt the behavior they see at home. Therefore, a healthy environment at home is essential for nurturing the minds of the young.

(2) Peer Pressure

Differential Association Theory proposes that criminal behavior is adopted through interaction with criminals. Friends involved in criminal activities negatively impact the mind. Resultantly, a person may resort to crime simply due to peer pressure.

(3) Societal Pressure

When society sets unrealistic standards, people spend their lives in pursuit of those. When there are insufficient means to achieve them, people fall prey to anxiety, depression and other psychological problems. According to Robert Merton's Social Strain Theory, people resort to crime when there are insufficient legitimate means to fulfill societal expectations.



(4) Disturbed Mind and Irrational Choices

A person having psychological problems has a disturbed mind. Due to which, he is susceptible to making irrational choices. Jeremy Bentham's Hedonistic Calculus suggests that a person commits crime when its pleasure outweighs the risks involved. A person with psychological issues will commit crime at any opportunity he gets.

(C) Examples from Pakistan

(1) Noor Mugaddam Case

Noor Mugaddam was killed viciously. Her killer was certainly not of a sound mind. He had serious psychological issues that led him to commit such heinous crime.

(2) Mob Cases

The term "Mob Mentality" is used to describe the behavior of a mob. It suggests that people in a mob are incapable of making individual decisions and becomes susceptible to committing crime. Multiple examples of mob crimes can be found in Pakistan in which people committed heinous crimes by ~~be~~ as a mob.

ans is fine there is theoretical application as well but ans must be on 7 to 8 side content is less

need more data and examples

add flow chart to add more length

rest is satisfactory and fine

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(D) CONCLUSION

Multiple cases prove the psychological factors resulting into crime. Psychological problems - influenced by social factors - play a crucial role in shaping criminal behavior. Special attention should be paid in addressing these issues in order to curb crime and foster healthy environment.

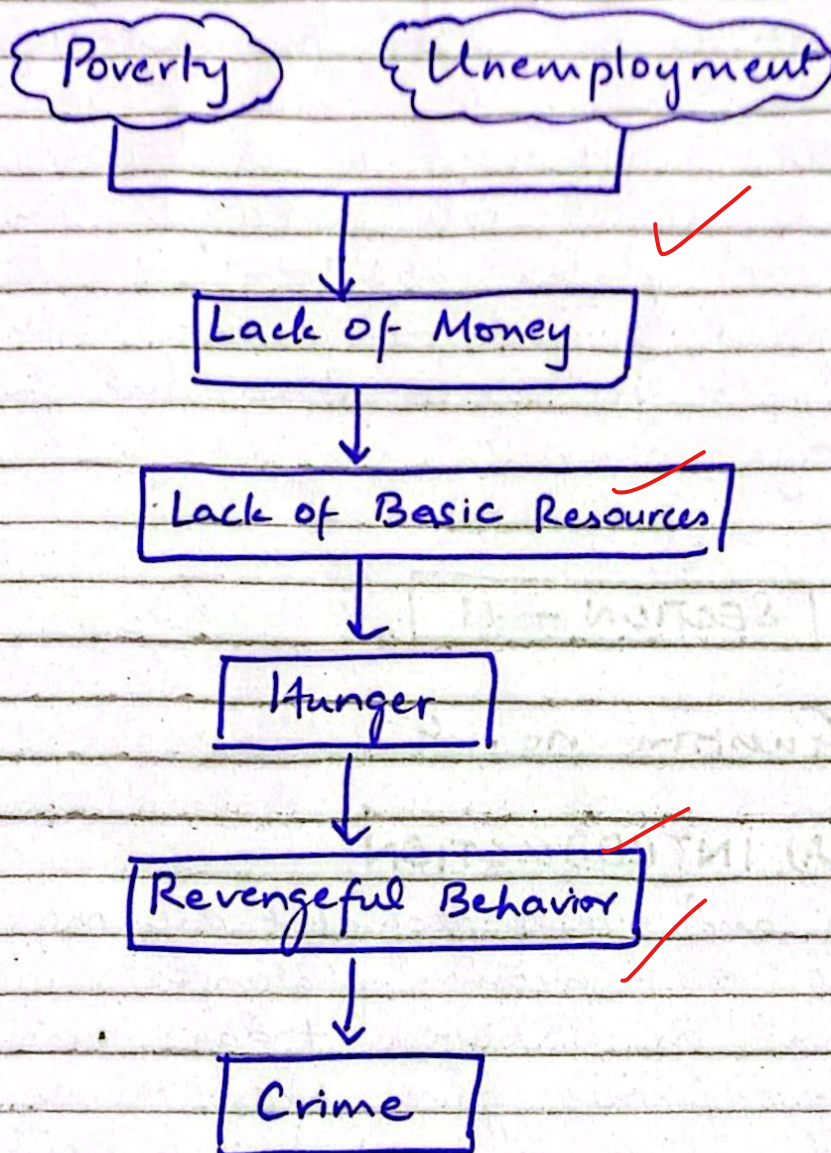
SECTION - 11

Question no. 4

(A) INTRODUCTION

Poverty and unemployment are one of the most pressing challenges prevalent in Pakistan today. These problems further give birth to a cascade of issues including increase in crime rate. These play a huge role in spreading unrest and causing economic losses. In order to ensure a secure and sustainable future for the country, proper measures need to be implemented to address these problems.

(B) IMPACT OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT



(1) Lack of Money

Unemployment and poverty lead to insufficient financial means to address needs. On top of that, inflation further deteriorates the situation, giving rise to massive stagflation in the country.

(2) Lack of Basic Resources

People become unable to sustain themselves and their families.

Financial constraints deprive people of basic necessities.

(3) Hunger

Poverty and unemployment aggravate financial situations, resulting into hunger.

(4) Revengeful Behavior

Such bleak situations give rise to the revengeful nature of human being, making him/her susceptible to criminal behavior.

(5) Crime

In such circumstances, people become compelled to resort to petty crimes such as theft to sustain themselves and their families.

(C) POLICY INTERVENTION

(1) Addressing Grievances

It is essential that the government take adequate measures to address the grievances of already vulnerable communities of the country.

(2) Aid Programs

The government should launch aid programs to assist the poor communities in the country. Moreover, government should facilitate the NGOs, NPOs and people dedicated towards humanitarian aid.

(3) Skill Development

The government should launch vocational programs to incorporate skills among citizens.

(4) Job Creation

Government of Pakistan should take adequate steps towards job creation in the country. This will assist the citizens to utilize their skills by working to the best of their abilities.

(5) Controlling Inflation

Adequate steps should be taken to control inflation in the country, assisting the poor communities to meet their needs.

(D) CONCLUSION

Poverty and Unemployment are massive challenges prevailing in Pakistan today that need to be addressed through adequate policy reforms focused on

deat student theoretical application is must in every answer
you have to write all the social theories in this answer
social strain labelling learning etc all

this is very generic and bland answer and there is nothing related to the syllabus ans is short too 6/20

aid programs, skill development, job creation and controlling inflation. Through these policy reforms, a sustainable future can be ensured.

SECTION -IV

Question no. 9

(a) Cybercrime Legislation in Pakistan

peca 2016, ppc section 500 read with section 198 199 ????

(1) Non-bailable Offense

Cybercrime is a non-bailable offense which means a person who is accused of a crime cannot escape prison sentence by acquiring bail. It is considered a serious crime and strict action is taken against it.

(2) Prison Sentence

A person committing cyber crime is susceptible to 5 to 15 years of prison sentence.

O | F

(3) Evidence

The gadget on which cybercrime was carried out, needs to be produced as evidence without any damage.

irrelevant answer

(b) Role of Media in Shaping Public Perception of Crime.

(1) Desensitization towards Crime

Excessive prevalence of criminal activities on media desensitize the public towards crime. They eventually start accepting the crime.

(2) Acceptance of Crime

Excessive dose of crime through media, evoke the criminal nature of humans. As a result, acceptance of crime increases in a society.

(3) Awareness towards Crime

Media also makes people aware of the crimes and ways to protect themselves.

(4) Knowledge of Crimes

Media exposes people toward different types of crimes possible and prevalent in a society.

(5) Increasing Crime Rate

As a result of desensitization and increased knowledge of different crimes, people become susceptible towards committing

constructivism and social learning theory
Propaganda theory

criminal activities. Resultantly, crime rate increases.

SECTION III

Question no. 6

(A) INTRODUCTION

In order to control crime in a society, catching offenders is essential to maintain deterrence. Effective interrogation techniques play a crucial role in bringing justice and convicting criminals. In the following passage, principles for effective interrogation techniques would be discussed along with challenges being faced in Pakistan during interrogation.

(B) PRINCIPLES OF Effective INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

(1) Interview Phase

During this phase, the interrogator adopts the role of an interviewer and asks questions without any insinuations. This is a mild phase of interrogation. This occurs before the interrogator has any evidence against the accused.

(2) Interrogation Phase

This is an aggressive phase in which the interrogator insinuates the person of committing the crime by bringing forth the evidence. In this phase, the interrogator tries to prove the guilt of the accused.

(C) CHALLENGES faced in PAKISTAN during INTERROGATIONS

(1) Overburdened Staff

The ratio between the staff and accused is quite low. Due to which, the staff is often overburdened, making them incapable of utilizing their true potential.

(2) Insufficient Time

Due to lack of staff, the interrogators are unable to dedicate adequate time to individual cases, resulting into hasty decisions.

(3) Lack of Interview Phase

Due to insufficient time, the interrogators skip the interview phase, jumping directly to the interrogation mode.

(4) Adoption of Violent Techniques

In order to expedite the interrogation, violent techniques are adopted.

(D) CONCLUSION

Interrogation plays a crucial role in convicting criminals and bringing peace in a society. This underscores the imperative of overcoming the challenges faced in Pakistan during interrogations to ensure peace and stability in the country.



too short and incomplete answer there is a clear issue of time management and content theoretical application is missing too
4/20