

## Q.No.3

### INTRODUCTION

#### Biological Theories:

Biological theories explain that these are some biological traits that appears physically indicate the criminal intebity within individual. Some individual born with specific charactes who committ the crime.

Cesare Lombrose gave the biological theory for criminality. But to some extant it is ammerable to while on some ground biological theory has been criticized.

#### Explanation

The basic purpose to outlined the biological theory was to indicate the positive approach. It means criminal behaviour is not lie on the offender, it is entiched within offender.

Cesar Lombroso (1835-1909)

To the Lombroso criminal born with some physical appearance which compell them to adopt crime behaviour.

They had

Stison Jauls

big teeth, bulging forehead  
and long arms.

## Biological Theory by W. Sheldon

Another biological theory was proposed by a psychologist name W. Sheldon. He proposed this theory on the basis of physical appearance.

To him these are three categories of human among which mesomorph are born with criminal traits.

- (i) Ectomorph
- (ii) Mesomorph
- (iii) Endomorph

Ectomorph having physical ~~to~~ bodily appearance

- Hard Gainer
- Delicate Built body
- Flat chest.

Mesomorph, intelligent along with aggressive behaviour with middle characteristics in the physical appearance between Ectomorph and Endomorph. They are criminal means have greater chance to commit the crime. Hard body, Horseshoe shaped and Rectangular facial shape.



Endomorph  $\Rightarrow$  Having soft body,  
and less broad face size.

## Genetic Theory

In 1992, a conference related to human Genome project at University of Maryland its federal funding withdrawn for attempting to discuss any link b/w crime and genes.

## Chromosomes

Generally a human contain 23 pair of chromosomes. but during genetic mating these chromosomes are segregated 23 from male sperm and 23 from female egg. Generally first 22 pairs are the same xx in both male and female. But last pair determine the male and female characteristics. Last pair with xy indicate the maleness and xx indicate the female.

In case of extra y chromosome, often, combine and formed xyy Syndrome. A supermale

## Brain Structure

To some biological scholars and scientist, who were searching on the behaviour of criminal associated with skull shaped. They concluded that individual having large size of skull may attempt crime.

## Limitations and criticism

Critics argue that biological and genetical theories are reluctant to explain how these factors can be reduced. Because we it can not be pertinent to make any idea about other by their physical appearance.

This theory is ignoring the influence of environment as well as social behaviours.

Because on the account of some criminologists and sociologist crime is occurred just because of some neighbourhood, to some extent negligency by parenting and social disorganization.

WRITE IT SEPERATELY FOR EACH THOERY

ANS IS NOT COHERENT

7/20

AND THEORY NAMES HAVE NOT BEEN WRITTEN

READ THE SYLLABUS ACAREFULLY AGAIN

Such an individual or an offender is a criminal just because of some qualities or to failed to achieve goal.

So biological theories and genetics theory for criminal can not be justified.

Even there is no method to rectify this type of criminal if these theory is accepted.

Conclusion:

Lombroso and W. Sheldon showed their's positive approach. But, they are reluctant to explain how to rectify



Q No. 4 Impact of poverty and unemployment on crime rate.

Ans

### Introduction

Generally crime is referred to the violation of law or social norms, but there are many reasons behind all acted crime. Some criminals offend any act habitually but some individuals offend on the basis of their coercion and compulsion to achieve their target/goal. Similarly some ~~in~~ scholars and criminologists just also gave theories about such reasons. Social disadvantage and disorganized class also commits crime because lack of opportunity to achieve ~~their~~ respective goal. Some pragmatic steps ~~to~~ which ~~in~~ should be taken by government and state can be feasible to eradicate such crimes from society.

### Explain

Soon after the broken out of pandemic covid-19, Pakistan is lurching from one disaster to another disastrous back to back. Moreover, the bulge is

graduate degrees. are ~~not~~ unable to get proper way of earning. Moreover poverty class has been availed no proper opportunity to earn a lot.

## Strain Theory and poverty + Unemployment

Strain theory proposed by Robert K. Merton also highlight, to some extent, the ~~\*~~ unemployment and poverty is basic reason to commit criminal behaviour.

### General Strain Theory

- Failure to achieve ambitious
- Disjunction of expectation and achievement
- Erosion of positive behaviour
- Inclusion of negative stimuli

Lead to develop

• Anger, Frustration, Disappointment  
Depression, Fear

Abnormalities in behaviour.

further lead to adopt the criminal attitude.



## Reasons

So, the general theory directly supported ~~the~~ the criminality which is being loom larged in line with high rate of poverty and unemployment.

## Reasons

Some pragmatic and cornerstone steps can mitigate the further intensification of criminal rate due to unemployment and poverty.

Skilled Education as to improve the employment rate.

Every year, universities are awarding and passing out ~~ten~~ thousands of hundred graduated student. But after getting degree they face a lot of hurdles to get desired job to fulfill their dream. Most of the students follow the way of emigration to leave the homeland. in this way they have to earn with cheap labours ~~on~~. On the other hand those students who can not afford the outside visa get involve in the crime as well as in the drug addiction.

This whole scenario can be improved by

- step to be adopted by state government
- Launch a skilled base learning.
  - Launch internship programme so as to student earn a lot of skill
  - In this way he/she would not face any hurdle in the way to get job ~~in~~ accordingly.

Promote small business and large industry to ~~eradicate~~ uproot the poverty.

Already strain theory has been explained that to fail to achieve goal is leading toward crime.

So to uproot the poverty from society, which is fundamental reason of crime, government, should promote small business. but, if any poor man is unable to start his own small business then government should ~~assist~~ facilitate him with loan on easy installment basis.

If farmer is facing some hurdles to cultivate crop then government should offer some subsidy through scheme.

Rehabilitation Centre and treatment of ~~the~~ offenders.

In case of commission of crime first of all ~~the~~ officers should investigate about reason to commit



crime. Even, if any criminal offend a crime, except heinous crime, he should be sent to rehabilitation after the discretion of judge or magistrate. After proper rehabilitation he should be given an opportunity to attain the job or employment.

### Conclusion:

Due to unemployment a report revealed that about one million of Pakistani graduate ~~to~~ left for to seek employment. It is posing the further existential threat to the sustainable development of Pakistan. Due to unemployment and poverty crime rate is rising. So to thwart this issue of crime rate increasing government should take ~~to~~ eradicate unemployment and poverty. Even intelligence police community can play a role to mitigate the crime rate. Entrance of industry and promotion of business and utility programme to support the poor can be ~~for~~ lucrative to eradicate crime as well as basic reason.

### Interrogation:

A process in by which suspects are questioned in regard to their involvement in the activity that gave rise to the investigation.

↳ Interviewing accusing suspect  
May be scheduled at the conclusion of investigation, after all of the evidence has been considered.

### Objective of Interrogation

- i) Ascertaining facts
- ii) Eliminating the innocents
- iii) Identifying the guilty
- iv) Obtaining confession.

### Interrogation Method.

- i) The traditional Method - we will beat the truth out of you.
- ii) Good Cop, Bad Cop - You can trust me.
- iii) The suspect view point - On the other hand
- iv) Repost creation → Birds of same feathers
- v) Reid technique → The American style
- vi) PEACE Method → The British Method
- vii) Kinesic Interview → Truthfulness of Statement

### Traditional Method

- we will beat the truth out of you
- Torture and third degree
- Mental torture, psychological tactics
- Coercion and bullying
- Humiliation + threats



By traditional method the success rate is very low.

Good cop, bad cop: One cop pretend to be good and friendly with suspect.

Bad cop entailed a few and baleful ~~threat~~ <sup>s</sup> statement on suspect.

### Suspect view point

Investigator try to engage with criminal. This method is very successful in the case of first time, individual, being committed crime.

### ⇒ Report Creation viewpoint

Try to make suspect confession.

# Reid Technique for Interrogation.

Developed by in the U.S by John E. Reid in 1950

Reid was a polygraph expert and former Chicago police officer.

Reid Technique assume that guilty individuals experience greater nervousness than innocent individual when questioned by law enforcement agency.

Three component

(i) Factual Analysis (ii) Interviewing (iii) Interrogation.

## ⇒ Factual Analysis

- Each individual suspect is evaluated with respect ~~pe~~ specific observation relating to the crime.
- Relies not only on crime scene analysis, but also on information learned about each suspect.

Applying factual analysis results in establishing estimated of a particular suspect's probable guilt innocent based on such things

⇒ The suspect's bio-social status  
→ Opportunity and access to commit the crime.



- Their behaviour before and after the crime.
- Their motivations and propensity to commit the crime.
- Evaluation of physical and circumstantial evidence.
- This factual analysis is intended to "identify characteristic about the suspect and crime which will be helpful during an interrogation of the suspect believed to be guilty such as motive or the suspect's personality."

**Behaviour Analysis Interview. (BAI)**  
 Non-accusatory question and answer session. involving both structured investigation investigative question and structured "behaviour provoking" question to elicit behaviour symptoms of truth or deception from the person being interviewed

- The investigator first asks background question, establish personal information about the suspect and to evaluate the suspect's "normal" verbal and non-verbal behaviour.
- Suspect then is asked "behaviour provoking" question intended "to elicit different verbal and non-verbal response from truthful and deceptive suspect"

- BAI: Provide objective criteria to render an "opinion about the suspect's ~~&~~ truthfulness. through behavioural ~~proving~~ <sup>questioned</sup> and ~~investigative~~ <sup>questioned</sup> questions.

"Should only occur when the investigator is reasonably certain of the suspect involvement in the issue under investigation."

### Nine Steps of Reid Investigation technique

#### 1. The positive Confrontation

Tells the suspect that the evidence demonstrates the person's guilt.

- If the person's guilt seems clear to the investigator, the statement should be unequivocal.

#### 2. Theme development

Investigator then present a moral justification (theme) for the offense such as placing the moral blame on someone else or outside circumstances.

- Present ~~sympathetic~~ theme in sympathetic manner.

3. Handling denials. When permission to speak at this stage (likely to deny the accusation) The investigator should discourage allowing the suspect to do so.

- Innocent suspect are less likely



to ask for permission and more likely to "promptly and unequivocally" deny the accusation.

### Overcoming Objection:

When attempt at denial do not succeed, a guilty suspect often makes objections to support a claim of innocence e.g. (I would never do that because I love my family.)

- Investigator should generally accept these objection if they were truth full rather than arguing with the suspect, and use further objections to further develop the theme.

### 5. Procurement and Retention of Suspect's attention.

The investigator must procure the suspect's attention that the suspect focuses on the investigator's theme rather than on punishment

- One way investigator can do this is to close the physical distance b/w himself and the suspect.

## 6. Handling the suspect's passive mood.

Investigators should intensify the theme presentation and concentration on the central reasons he is offering a psychological justification. and continue to display an understanding and sympathetic demeanour in urging the suspect to tell the truth.

## 7. Presenting an alternative question.

Investigators should present two choices, assuming the suspect's guilt and developed as a "logical extension from theme": with one alternative offering a better justification for crime.

## 8. Having the suspect orally relate various details of the offense.

After the suspect accepts one side of the alternative, the investigator should immediately respond with a statement of reinforcement acknowledging that admission.

- The investigator then seeks to obtain a brief oral review on the basic event.



(9) Converting an oral confession to a written confession.  
The investigators must convert the oral confession into a written or recorded confession.

### Criticism

• False confession - to  
may lead innocent suspect to confess

Discerning truth or deception

- i) Misclassification.
- ii) Coercion
- iii) Contamination.

DEAR STUDENT THERE IS NO COHERENC OF THIS ANSWER  
THOU ANS IS RELEVANT BUT THERE IS NO NEED OT WRITE IN THIS MUCH MINOR DETAIL  
10/20  
ADD FLOW CHARTS IN YOUR ANS AND STREAMLINE IT

Ans

Q.No. 8

### Introduction:

Money Laundering is generally refers to the white collar crime. According to the United States Treasury Department Money-laundering is the process of illegally-gained (dirty money) appears legal (i.e clean) by three step, placement, layering and integration. To prevent from this type of commission of crime every country has its anti-money laundering scheme. P

### Explanation

In Pakistan many laundering is being carried out by many secret to follow the way of tax evasion, Fraud, smuggling, informal way, undocumented property and so on. To thwart this money laundering Pakistan's parliament have been passed some laws against money laundering.

- Anti-money Laundering Act 2010
- Antimoney Laundering Rules 2010
- ✓ • Ammendment in Antimoney Laundering 2010.



= Anti-money Laundering Ordinance  
2007

## Effects

Money laundering is being practiced in Pakistan throughout its history. Even every year report by economy survey of Pakistan reveals tax to G.D.P ratio between 7-10 percent which is an alarming situation.

In the past these money launderings ~~was~~ thwarted laws and act could not be applicable as these should have been.

### FATF and Pakistan.

Pakistan have been more than two time in the grey list of Financial Action task force which presented a bad image of Pakistan. Due to

enumerated in ~~the~~ grey list many a time Foreign direct investment and exports of Pakistan has been declined which further lead to dwindling of dwindling of Pakistan's foreign reserve.

Case of Pakistan and pull out from the grey list of FATF after attempting a great and landmarking steps against money laundering Pakistan was pulled out from grey list. Due to this actions now Foreign direct investment is into surging and some international firms also showing some intensity of trust.

YOU WROTE USELESS DETAIL IN PREVIOUS ANS AND DIDNT HAVE ANY TIME LEFT FOR LAST ANSWER  
AML AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMINALS  
AML AND SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY  
AML AND INNOVATORS

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NEED IMPROVEMENT