

# Areeha Aiman

## Q2

### INTRODUCTION:

Basically the psychological perspective in criminal behaviour refers to the mental processes, personality traits, and behavioural patterns that might straightly lead an individual to commit crime.

These theories emphasize the role of individual differences, learned behaviour, and situational factors in shaping criminal tendencies. Below is given the detail of psychological theories as defined by relevent Criminologists:

make a chart of all the theories here after the introduction

### Psychoanalytic Perspective:

Psychoanalytical theory was crafted by Sigmund Freud. This theory suggests that unresolved conflicts between the id (primitive desires), ego (rational mind) and super-ego (moral conscience) may lead to criminal behaviour.

## Examples in Pakistan:

Youth involved in violent street crimes in Karachi often comes from broken families and their emotional and psychological health is compromised leading them to frustration and aggression.

## Behavioural Perspective

Under this theory a person's behaviour is observed and tendencies towards crime are watched. B.F Skinner <sup>has</sup> proposed this behavioural perspective of criminal acts. The environment in which an individual thrive play important role in the behavioural perspective.

## Examples in Pakistan:

1) Young individuals of urban slums involving in gangs may imitate their elders.

2) Crime dramas may reinforce criminal behaviour portraying criminals as successful personalities.

# Cognitive Perspective.

This theory was proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg about moral development. He <sup>has</sup> analyzed the criminal behaviour via faulty reasoning or moral disengagement. Individuals with low level of moral disengagement becomes victim and sometime tend to commit crime.

## Examples in Pakistan

1) Corruption among individuals with justification "Everyone does it," or "It's necessary to survive in this system."

Case: Widespread misuse of power in land acquisition scams, land grabbers etc.

## Personality Theories:

This theory was developed by Hans Eysenck that helps learn personality traits and crime. It shows that certain personality traits such as high impulsivity and low conscientiousness, predispose individuals to criminal behaviour. He argued that extroverts are more prone

to commit crime.

## Examples in Pakistan:

- 1) Case of domestic violence, honour killing, cyber harassment, etc.

## Strain and Stress Related

### Theories:

It is proposed by Robert Angew and it says that strain or stress are caused by the inability to achieve accepted goals such as wealth and status. This leads to frustration which may result in criminal behaviour.

## Examples in Pakistan:

- 1) Rising unemployment and poverty may lead to theft and cyber crime surge.

## Developmental Perspective

Travis Hirschi formulated a social bond theory which says that weak social bonds with family, peers and institutions can

lead to criminal behaviour. Lack of strong relationships reduces the deterrent against deviant acts

## Examples In Pakistan:

1) Juvenile offender from marginalized communities of lack proper parental guidance and support are more susceptible to joining criminal gangs.

## Psychopathy and Anti Social Personality Disorders.

Hervey Cleckley and Robert Hare said that individuals with antisocial personality disorder display traits such as lack of empathy, deceitfulness and impulsivity which are strongly associated with criminal behaviour.

## Example in Pakistan:

1) Serial killers like Javed Iqbal who confessed to murdering over 100 children in Lahore, exhibited classic psychopathic traits such as lack of remorse and manipulative behaviour.

# Differential Association Theory

This theory was brought up by Edwin Sutherland, who argued that criminal behaviour occur with close knit groups - The frequency and intensity of exposure to deviant values determine the likelihood of adopting such behaviour.

**Cases in Pakistan**  
Gambling, theft and gang formation in rural communities.

## Conclusion:

Psychological perspective offer crucial insights into the root causes of criminal behaviour. In Pakistan, factors such as poverty, lack of education, weak social bond and exposure to violence significantly contribute the criminality. Addressing these issues contributed by counseling, education reforms and rehabilitation programs can reduce crime rate in Pakistan many folds.

Q No 4

## INTRODUCTION:

Poverty and unemployment both significantly contribute to the surge in crime rates. Not only in Pakistan, but also the world at large has been the victim of such disparities. The social, economic, psychological and family pressures lead many individuals forward, to opt for committing heinous crimes which ultimately leads the society in shatters. Below discourse will highlight the impact of poverty and unemployment on crime rate.

## Impacts of Poverty and unemployment Crime rate increase

1- Economic pressure and criminal motivation:

Individuals living in poverty and facing prolonged unemployment often struggle with basic needs of food, clothes and living thus they get involved in theft, mobile snatching

robbery and car-lifting etc along with gangs operating for the purpose of ransom etc.

## 2 Youth involvement in crime

Unemployment among Pakistani youth especially in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan is a major concern that creates a sense of hopelessness and lead to join criminal gangs. Examples of such gangs include gangs operating in Katcha area of the junction of Punjab and Sindh.

## 3- Social disintegration and violence

Poverty foster social inequalities, resentment, frustration which often lead to violent crimes including domestic violence, honor killings and community clashes. Examples include the rise of violent protests and riots in under-privileged areas.

Source: Al-Jazeera Reports, 2024.

## 4- Urbanization and slum development

The influx of rural migrants into urban areas has resulted in growth of slums, ultimately leading to poverty, unemployment and lack of infrastructure. Asian Development Bank reports says currently Pakistan has 93.8 million people living in

urban centres and it is predicted that by 2050 it would rise to 100 million.

## 5- Psychological impacts of Poverty:

Severe poverty leads to mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and feeling of powerlessness which can trigger deviant behaviour. Examples include the tendency to commit suicide due to financial distress have risen in regions like Tharparker etc where droughts and poverty are persistent challenges.

# POLICY INTERVENTION to Mitigate Poverty, Unemployment and Crime:

## 1- Economic growth and job creation:

Promotion of industrialization and entrepreneurship through incentives like tax holidays and low interest loans for small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

Example: Akhuwat Foundation to enable self-employment.

2. Skill development Programs  
launching of vocational training programs targeting unemployed youth, equipping with marketable skills.

Example: Programs under Kamyab Jawan Program - to be expanded.

3. Strengthening Social Safety Nets  
increasing the funds for alleviation of schemes like Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and introduce food subsidy programs for low income families.

Example: Implement conditional cash transfer linked to education and healthcare.

4. Urban Planning and Development:  
Developing affordable housing and infrastructure in urban slums to reduce the concentration of poverty and crimes.

Example: Initiative like the Naya Pakistan Housing Programme - should prioritize slum areas and built public private partnership

## 5 Education Reforms

Providing free and compulsory education as mandated under Article 25(A) of constitution of Pakistan, 1973 can help in engagement and uplifting.

Example: Success of non-profit schools "The Citizens Foundation"

## 6- Mental health Support:

By building health centres embedded with support cells in person and online can transform the society at large.

Example: Positive role of NGO's

## 7- law enforcement and Community Policing:

Enhanced intervention of police in crime prone areas such as markets and holy places with focus on community policing is beneficial.

Example: Initiate community policing models via digitalized information;

## 8- Agricultural and rural development:

Giving subsidies to farmers and investing in rural industries and ensuring equitable access to water and land resources to reduce rural poverty.

Example: Introducing solar powered pumps for Balochistan, Sindh & Punjab.

theoretical application is missing in this answer  
add some theories wherever applicable

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## Conclusion:

Thus it can be stated that poverty and unemployment directly effect the crime rate in Pakistan and the solution requires multi-faceted approach that combines economic, social, cultural and psychological interventions. Policies strictly focused on job creation, education, citizen engagement, social safety and general well being of the public can help in raising the marginalized communities by reducing tendencies towards criminal motivations.

Q -

## Introduction:

READ  
PEACE  
KINISIC  
CEAR  
DISCUSS  
THESE MODELS  
AND CORRELATE  
THE ANSWER

The technique of effective interrogation aims to gather truthful information while respecting the rights of human beings. The code of Criminal Procedure, 1988 provides a whole way of collecting information from a person charged for any crime.

## Principles of effective Interrogation -

### 1- Building Rapport

A positive connection with the suspect is crucial for eliciting information. Thus harmony and active listening must be incorporated.

### 2- Preparation and planning

Interrogators must thoroughly research the facts of the case they are investigating and interrogate in the language that is easily comprehensible to the suspect.

### 3- Cognitive interviewing:

Encouraging the suspect to recall the event in detail by asking him open-ended

question rather than leading questions can result in effective interviewing: -

4- Non coercive method.

Using ethical and psychological strategies to encourage honesty without resorting to intimidation or physical harm.

5 Observation of Behaviour

Analyzing the body language, facial expression, and speech patterns to identify signs of stress, deception and hesitation. The traditional gesture or behaviours like specific communities -

6- Use of evidence Strategically

Presenting evidence at appropriate times to confront inconsistencies in the suspects account. Showing CCTV footage, witness testimonies to challenge a false alibi.

7- Maintaining ethical standards

Adhering to legal framework and respecting human rights to ensure the integrity of the process.

Interrogators must comply with the article 14 of the Constitution

## Challenges faced in Pakistan during investigation

Following are the challenges faced by Pakistani agencies during investigation:

### 1- Reliance on coercion -

Many interrogators rely on physical or psychological coercion to extract confessions violating ethical and legal standards. High profile cases like those involving judicial killings etc.

### 2. Lack of Training -

Many law enforcement agencies lack formal training and modern, evidence based interrogation techniques etc.

### 3. Corruption:

Corruption within law enforcement can lead to manipulated interrogations with suspected coerced into confession to crimes they

did not commit.

4 Cultural and linguistic barriers  
In a diverse country like Pakistan, interrogators often struggle to navigate linguistic differences and cultural nuances, leading to misinterpretations.

5- Overburdened law enforcement  
Overburdened cases in law enforcement agencies such as lack of effective justice underpaid and overworked system. Use of coercion and expedite confessions.

6- lack of resource and technology  
Unfortunately, the police officers are often overworked and underpaid, leading to burnout and reduced effectiveness in handling interrogation.

7- Weak legal protection  
As written in the UN Convention Against torture the torture and ill practices are still prevalent in Pakistan which should be removed.

# Conclusion:

Effective interrogation in Pakistan requires a shift from coercive practices to ethical, evidence based methods. Addressing systematic challenges through training, legal reforms and resource allocation can help ensure that interrogations are both fair and effective.

ANSWER IS VERY GENERIC

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THE MODELS 10/20

### 3. Protection of Personal data:

Provisions to safeguard the privacy of the individuals and protection of their data against unauthorized access or misuse

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#### Criticism:

While PECA, 2016 has strengthened cybersecurity, it has faced criticism for vague definitions, potential misuse for suppressing free speech and lack of technical expertise in enforcement.

#### Relevance in Pakistan.

The rise of online fraud, harassment and digital transformation has made a cyber legislation a critical tool for maintaining digital order and protecting citizen's right. However, stricter enforcement and reforms to address loopholes are needed.

# Role of Media in Shaping Public Perception in Pakistan:

The media plays a pivotal role in shaping how the public perceives crime and criminal justice system.

## Positive Contributions -

DISCUSS  
CONSTRUCTIVISM  
AND POST  
MODERNISM

### 1. Awareness and Reporting:

Media highlights criminal activities, creating public awareness.

### 2. Crime Prevention campaigns

Educates the public on safety measures and the consequences of criminal behaviour.

### 3. Exposing corruption.

Investigative journalism often uncovers corruption and inefficiencies within law enforcement.

## Negative Impacts:

### ✓ 1- Sensation:

Over emphasis on violent or shocking crimes may create fear and exaggeration in crime rates

### ✓ 2- Stereotyping:

Reinforces biases by portraying certain groups or areas as crime prone

### ✓ 3- Glorification of criminals:

Crime dramas and reports <sup>tend</sup> certain human beings to adopt such scenes -

## Examples in Pakistan

✓ Extensive coverage of high profile case: Zainab Ansari's murder and rape case -