

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

1. Introduction:

Poverty and unemployment are two major social issues that significantly ~~are~~ affect crime rates in Pakistan. When people struggle to meet basic needs or lack job opportunities, they may turn to illegal activities for survival. In this way, poverty and unemployment ~~is~~ fuel crime, and the crime further destabilizes communities, making it harder to improve living conditions. Addressing these issues requires strong and well-planned policies to reduce economic hardship and provide opportunities for all citizens.

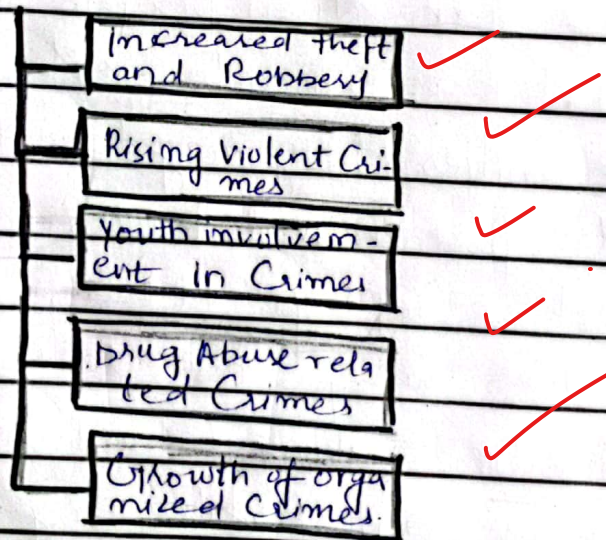
2. Impact of Poverty and Unemployment on Crime Rates in Pakistan:

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- Poverty forces individuals to live in desperate situations where crime becomes a means of survival. Similarly, unemployment leaves individuals without a stable income, leading citizens to criminal behaviours.

Impacts of Poverty and Unemployment:



i. Increased theft and Crime:

Economic hardships push individuals toward illegal means to fulfill basic needs. Higher instances of street crimes, burglaries, and car snatching are linked to poverty-stricken areas.

2. Rising Violent Crimes:

Frustration due to ~~unemployment~~ joblessness can lead to increased aggression and violence, which contributes to domestic violence, assaults etc. Communities with high unemployment rates often report more violent crimes.

3- Youth involvement in Crimes:

Lack of educational and employment opportunities diverts youth toward criminal activities. Juvenile ~~cases~~ delinquency rates rise as young-boys people seek illegal paths to economic survival.

4- Drug Abuse and Related Crimes:

Poverty and unemployment contribute to drug abuse, leading to drug-related crimes. Addiction drives individuals to commit theft, robbery, and even violent crimes to sustain their habits.

5. Growth of Organized Crimes:

Unemployment fosters organized crimes or networks, including drug trafficking and smuggling. Lack of ~~more~~ opportunities make individuals vulnerable to get manipulated by criminal groups.

Policy Interventions to Mitigate Poverty and Unemployment

1. Economic Growth and Job Creation:

The government should focus on promoting industries, small businesses and startups to generate employment. This would boost economic growth and help in reducing poverty and unemployment.

2. Skill Development through education and Curriculum updation:

Investing in education ~~can~~ can equip people with skills that ~~make~~ match market demands. This helps

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unemployment by preparing individuals for jobs in various sectors.

3. Social Welfare Programs:

Launching welfare programs such as food subsidies, housing projects can provide immediate relief to poor families. Programs like Ehsaas initiatives in Pakistan should be strengthened to ensure financial support to the vulnerable ones in society.

4. Infrastructure Development:

Building roads, hospitals, and schools in rural areas can create jobs and improve access to services, reducing poverty in underdeveloped regions. Infrastructure development also attracts investment, boosting economic growth.

5. Community Policing and Crime Prevention:

Strengthening community policing and ~~neig~~ making efforts in this

dear student this is not pakistan affairs answer you havent written even a single point from the syllabus you have to write all the social theories to corelate your answer like social strain social control social disorg etc all relevant theories along with the judicial system reforms etc this is a very generic ans you are supposed to write through the lens of the syllabus not a generic answer 8/20

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regard^{ing} ~~is~~ ^{are} crucial. Engaging leaders and citizens in crime prevention efforts fosters ~~trust~~ trust and reduces criminal activities.

4. Conclusions:

Poverty and unemployment are deeply connected to ~~a~~ rising crime rates in Pakistan. By focusing on job creation, education, and social welfare, the government can reduce poverty and unemployment which cause a number of serious challenges in the society. Long-term strategies are essential for sustainable development and crime reduction in Pakistan.

Q: Write short notes on:

a- Cybercrime legislation in Pakistan

1. Introduction:

With the rise of digital

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technology, cybercrime has become a growing concern in Pakistan. Cybercrime includes hacking, online fraud, identity theft, and harassment through social media. Pakistan introduced legislation such as ~~Pakistan~~ Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016. It aims to safeguard individuals ^{and} institutions ~~to~~ from cyber threats.

Aspects of Cyber Crime Legislation in Pakistan:

1. Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016:

PECA 2016 is the primary legislation that deals with various forms of cybercrime in Pakistan. It deals with offenses, penalties, and procedures for investigation. Some major areas under this law are:

→ Hacking:

Gaining ~~the~~ illegal access to computer systems is punishable by law.

→ Cyber Harassment and Stalking:

cyber crimes and theoretical perspective of innovators and white collar criminals and habitual criminals

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Online harassment, bullying etc are addressed with strict penalties.

Spreading False Information:

Publishing fake news or misleading information can lead to fines or imprisonment.

Hate Speech and Terrorism:

Promoting hate speech or extremist content through digital platforms is strictly prohibited.

2- Role of Federal Investigation Agency (FIA):

The FIA Cybercrime Wing is responsible for investigating and prosecuting cybercriminal cases under PECA. Citizens can report cybercrimes directly to FIA through online portals or helplines.

3- Penalties and Fines:

Depending on the nature of crime, penalties and fines also increase or decrease.

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For example: Cyber harassment can lead up to 3 years in prison and online fraud may result up to 7 years in prison.

4. Protection of Citizens' Rights:

PECA also protects the privacy of citizens by preventing the unauthorized collection and misuse of personal data.

4. Conclusion :

Cybercrime legislation in Pakistan is an essential step toward ensuring online safety and protecting citizens from digital threats. PECA 2016 addresses the aspects of cybercrimes.

By enhancing cyber laws and investing in digital security, Pakistan can create a safer digital environment.

b. Role of media in shaping public perception of crime

1. Introduction:

Media plays a powerful role in shaping how the public views crime. People can learn about criminal activities through news reports, television shows and social media platforms. This crime projection through media can instigate fear, trust in law enforcement, and public opinion on justice. While media can raise awareness about crime, it can also exaggerate or misinform the facts, creating biases.

2. How Media Shapes Public Perception of Crime:

1. Raising Awareness and Informing the Public:

Media provides information about crimes, suspects, and legal decisions. This helps citizens stay aware of threats. It can highlight crime prevention measures also.

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2. Creating Fear in Public:

Sometimes, media reports heavily on violent crimes which creates a fear among people. It is oftenly done to increase ratings by giving exaggerated facts.

3. Influencing Policy and Public Opinion:

When media repeatedly highlights certain types of crime, it can push governments to make strict laws or change policies.

4. Stereotyping and Biases:

Media sometimes reinforce negative stereotypes by being biased to certain groups. This can lead to discrimination and unfair treatment of certain groups in society.

5. Promoting Justice and Accountability:

Investigative journalism and media campaigns can expose corrup

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there is no theoretical application and ref of theoretical concepts in these answers

tion/police misconduct. This can lead to public demand from fairness and accountability in the legal system.

3- Conclusion:

The media plays a dual role in shaping public perception of crime. It raises awareness, while on the other hand, distorts reality. A balanced reporting is essential to ensure public trust, safety and security.

Q7. Discuss the advancements in forensic science and their role in modern criminal investigations in Pakistan.

1- Introduction:

Forensic Science is the use of scientific methods to solve crimes by analyzing evidence found at crime scenes. Forensic science has advanced over the years. Now it has

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made it easier to catch criminals and solve complex cases. In Pakistan, modern forensic techniques are becoming essential tools for law enforcement agencies to ~~impr~~ improve the accuracy of investigations.

2. Advancements in Forensic Science:

1. DNA Analysis:

DNA analysis is the most important ~~an~~ invention. By analyzing traces of ~~ff~~ blood, hair or skin left at crime scenes, investigators can identify suspects or confirm the identity of victims. DNA evidence is reliable and is used in Pakistan to solve ^{multiple} cases.

2. Fingerprint Analysis:

Fingerprint matching has improved ~~ff~~ with the use of computerized databases, allowing quick identification of criminals.

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3. Digital Forensics:

With the rise of cybercrime, digital forensics has become crucial. It can help the investigators to recover data from computers, phones, and other devices to detect evidence of fraud, hacking etc.

4. Autopsy and Toxicology:

Advancements in autopsy and toxicology allow forensic experts to determine the cause of death by examining the ~~to~~ poisons, drugs or injuries.

3. Role of Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation in Pakistan:

1. Strengthening Evidence in Court:

Forensic evidence provides objective and scientific proof that can strengthen legal cases. Pakistani courts can rely on forensic reports

to convict criminals, ensuring fair trials.

2. Fighting Terrorism and Organized Crime:

In Pakistan, forensic science plays a vital role in investigating terrorism, bomb blasts, and organized crime. DNA and fingerprint analysis often help in identify attackers and their links.

3. Reducing Wrongful Convictions:

By providing accurate and reliable evidence, forensic science helps prevent wrongful convictions. This ensures that innocent people ~~are~~ are not punished for crimes they did not commit.

4. Solving Old Cases:

Forensic Science helps law enforcement revisit old, unsolved cases. New techniques such as advanced DNA analysis can provide evidence that

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was previously ~~was~~ overlooked.

4. Conclusion:

Advancements in forensic science have transformed criminal investigations, making them more efficient and accurate. The growing use of forensic techniques is improving the justice system in Pakistan by providing clear and scientific evidence to solve the criminal cases.

ans is a bit short 20 marks ans must be on 8 sides
there seems to be issue of time management
there is alot of room for improvement
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