



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams CSS-2026

CRIMINOLOGY

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

NOTE: Part-I is Compulsory.

PART-I

1. Which among the following is a *victimless crime*?
A. Murder B. Tax evasion ☒ C. Gambling D. Kidnapping
2. Mala in se crimes refer to acts that are:
A. Wrong because they violate law ☒ B. Wrong in themselves
C. Wrong due to religious belief D. Wrong due to societal pressure
3. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) system was developed in:
☒ A. UK B. France C. USA D. Canada
4. Kidnapping is classified under:
A. Property crime B. Personal crime C. Public-order crime ☒ D. Occupational crime
5. The concept of "anomie" was introduced by:
A. Robert Merton ☒ B. Durkheim C. Cohen D. Shaw & McKay
6. Shaw and McKay conducted research in:
A. London B. Paris ☒ C. Chicago D. New York
7. Becker views deviance as:
A. Inborn B. Environmentally forced ☒ C. Socially constructed through labeling D. Politically motivated
8. Arson is classified as a crime against:
A. Human body B. Property C. State ☒ D. Morality
9. FIR stands for:
A. Final Investigation Report B. Forensic Inquiry Record ☒ C. First Information Report D. Federal Incident Register
10. Hostile witness means:
A. Witness supports prosecution in case B. Witness supports defence in case ☒ C. Witness contradicts their original statement D. Witness absconds from the case
11. Dark figure of crime refers to:
A. Crimes solved mysteriously ☒ B. Crimes not reported or recorded
C. Crimes punished by masses D. Crimes by dark web and mafia
12. In terms of white-collar crime, *embezzlement* typically involves:
a. Bribery of officials ☒ b. Misappropriation of funds
c. Tax evasion d. Insider trading
13. Who proposed the concept of *criminogenic zones* in urban criminology?
a. Shaw and McKay b. Robert Merton ☒ c. Edwin Sutherland d. Albert Cohen
14. What is the primary purpose of *incapacitation* in the criminal justice system?
a. Rehabilitation b. Retribution ☒ c. Preventing future crimes by removing offenders d. Promoting social solidarity
15. In labeling theory, *primary deviance* refers to:
a. Chronic offending behavior ☒ b. Initial acts of rule-breaking
c. Deviance as a social construct d. Anomie
16. The Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) of Pakistan replaced which earlier legislation?
a. Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000 b. Juvenile Justice Act, 1985 ☒
☒ c. Child Offenders Act, 1978 d. Probation of Offenders Act, 1960
17. Which type of crime is most likely to be associated with organized crime groups?
a. Petty theft b. Violent assault ☒ c. Drug trafficking d. Cyberbullying
18. The *Strain Theory* is based on the inability of individuals to achieve:
a. Basic survival needs ☒ b. Societal goals through legitimate means
c. Stable family relations d. Proper education
19. The term *blue-collar crime* typically refers to crimes that involve:
a. Corporate fraud ☒ b. Political corruption
c. Physical acts of crime, such as theft or assault d. Environmental violations
20. The *Panopticon* was a prison model designed by:
a. Cesare Beccaria b. Emile Durkheim ☒ c. Jeremy Bentham d. Auguste Comte

Answer to QNO:02

White Collar crime and Corporate crimes

1 Introduction

White collar crime are those crimes committed by high position man. On the other hand corporate crime refers to crime committed by the large enterprises. These crimes often impacts society at large through multiple ways. Tracking these offences are hard because not a single person is involved in these crimes.

2 Defining white collar crimes and corporate crimes

a) White collar crimes

Those offences which are committed by high officials

at upper occupation level. The reason is that there are less chances of tracking these crimes. No one suspects on those high officials.

Examples: Corruption, mismanagement of fund by keeping some money, transferring money into different account, in small amounts.

Involved persons: Bankers, Bureaucrats, high officials.

Tracking: Hard to track because less chances of suspects or crimes.

b) Corporate crimes

These are the crimes of large corporate companies. Large enterprises commit these crimes.

Example: Changing the labels of export goods and products and selling it into market, Fake advertisement of companies of ^{the} false efficiency etc.

Involved person: often involved large companies, groups and enterprises.

Tracking crimes! These crimes are also hard to trace because not a individual involvement, but groups of individuals are involved in it

Punishment

- For white collar crime, includes one to two year punishment in jail, suspension etc.
- In corporate crimes include fines on companies, cancellation of licenses.

3 Impacts of white collar and corporate crimes

a) Health risks on public

corporates companies sell expire and old tablets, and pharmaceutical goods that impacts the health of large sum of society. These companies do often for profits, neglecting the health risk of others.

b) Embezzlement, of Funds

~~by~~ White-collar crimes involve mismanagement of funds of public. These funds benefit, the public, however, ^{mis}management leads to damages of large population. Lahore bank fund mismanagement contributes to loss of investment of people

c) Money Laundering

White collar crimes involve money laundering by a bank manager. These money affects the state revenue, which can be used for public goods. Thus, it affects large population

d) Fraud and loss of Money

These crime commit include fraud. This fraud consumes large sum of money invested by people. Thus, fraud affects the population, thereby losing their money.

e) Corruption: consumption of funds of public

~~Corruption~~ and high occupational people consume the fund of people and use those money for their own benefit. Thus, the public development is at risk due to corruption

F) Fake advertisement: fraud against public

High corporations and enterprises often exaggerate the advertisement of product. In reality, there is no such thing in those products. Thus, public buy those things and goods and lose their money.

e.g.: Car companies → fuel efficiency

4 Conclusion

In short, crime commits by ~~prestige~~ people at high position is called white collar crimes. While - crimes commit by large enterprises called

Day: _____

Date: _____

Corporate crimes. These crimes affect public such as fraud, corruption, loss of funds and investment etc.

ANSWER IS VERY BASIC AND
GENERIC
THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE IS
MISSING
8/20

X=====X

Answer to
QNO: 06

Interviewing and Interrogation

1 Introduction

Interviewing and interrogation both are process of collecting information about the crimes. There is a difference between both processes, interviewing is often soft while interrogation is hard. These processes are used by police to collect information from offenders, parties who are involved, and individuals such as family, relatives and friends. There are multiple measures to protect the rights of criminals during interrogation.

2

Defining the interviewing and interrogation

Interviewing:

It is a process of ~~collecting~~ information related to crime ~~from~~ by asking questions without any enforcement.

Interrogation

It refers to method of collecting, ~~analysing~~, confirming the information of crimes from a convicted person through different methods.

3

Differentiating between ~~interviewing~~ and interrogation

a) Hard vs soft

Interrogation is ~~hard~~ because of using multiple methods even physical assaults whereas, interview is very soft because it involves asking question without any force.

b) Psychological pressure and harassment

~~In~~ interrogation, Psychological pressure and harassment are ~~imposed~~ enforced upon convict for asking question, while in interview, there is no such things happen.

c) Physical assault and abusive words

~~Physical~~ assault and abusive language are often used to convict for interrogation. While, interview is just simple involved with any such means.

d) Bad cop and Good cop

Interrogation includes both good cop and ~~bad~~ cop which means either in good manner or abusive manner. While interview only includes good manner.

e) Proper and controlled environment

In interrogation, process there

proper and controlled environment for asking questions and information.

In interviews, ~~there~~ is ~~not~~ any proper and controlled environment.

f) Effect of both

Interrogation often ~~contains~~ contributes to false conviction because innocent due to pressure accept the offence. While interviewing as such not affects the individuals.

4 Protection of rights of criminals during interrogation

a) using PEACE technique

This technique involves planning of ~~interrogation~~ before interrogation.

This technique protects the right of criminal. England has adopted this technique to protect the rights of criminals. This technique is effective and better than other.

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b) Implementation of effective law

Effective implementation of law can protect the rights of criminals. ~~strict regulation is~~ ^{needless} ~~from court~~ for protection of rights of criminal.

c) CCTV camera interrogation

When interrogation is done on mainstream of CCTV, then interrogation officer avoids to use forbidden methods and ^{tries} protect the rights of criminals.

d) Using modern science methods

Modern method of interrogation is used to confirm the offences. These ~~methods~~ effectively convict the offences without violation of rights of criminals. Ex. Forensic science, lie detector etc.

5 Conclusion

To conclude, interviewing and interrogation both are methods of collecting information through asking questions. Interview is non-violent and soft method while interrogation is violent and hard method of collecting information. Through modern techniques CCTV interrogation and PEACE techniques, rights of criminals are to be protected.

X ===== X

Answer to

Q NO: 64:

Criminal Justice System
of Pakistan

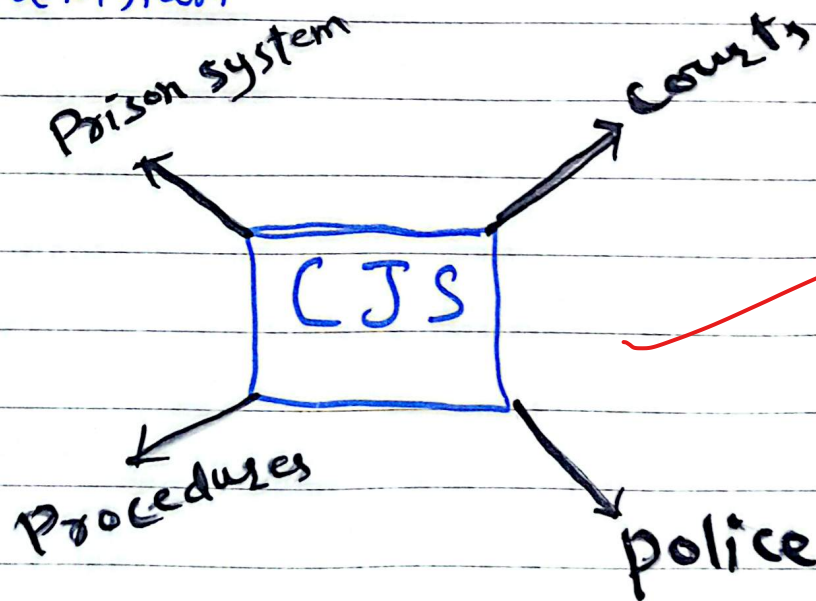
1 Introduction

The criminal justice system of Pakistan including courts, police, and prisoner system of Pakistan. It is a system of

protecting, conveying, rehabilitating,
~~punishment of~~ and implementing law
 of criminals, ^{and its} procedures in the country.

The juvenile justice system of
 Pakistan can be improved through
 effective and adopting different
 methods from foreign countries for
 "Juvenile delinquency".

2 Criminal justice system of Pakistan



a) Courts of Pakistan

- Supreme court → Highest court of Pakistan — criminal appeal of high court can be done in

supreme court of Pakistan

- High court of Pakistan

second highest court in Pakistan -
criminal appeal of ~~criminal~~ courts
or session courts, can be done in
high courts. There are five
high courts in Pakistan, one in
capital and other four in each
provinces.

- Lower courts: There

court, are primary court, which
~~are~~ firstly convict the criminals.

- conviction of death can be done
only asking from high courts.

Current status:

- High backlog of cases - more than 3m
- Judiciary is third most corrupt institution in Pakistan
- Delay in conviction rate
- Politicization of judiciary
- Lack of implementation.

Source: corruption diagnostic report
by IMF 2025

b) Procedures deal with criminal Justice system

- Qanoon-e-shahadat
- Hudood ordinance
- CRPC
- CPC
- PPC
- Many other for specific crimes

crimes

c) Police:

It is a institution which responsible for protecting and safeguarding property and life, apprehending the criminals, law and ordering in the state, and maintaining prisons

- It is deal with police order 2002

- There are other specific for provincial government.

current situation

- Lack of reforms and training
- Lack of personnel - 1 for 500 required world wide 1 - 200

- politicization of police

d) Prisons

It is a place where criminals are placed before and after conviction for rehabilitation and punishment.

current scenario

- unhygienic environment and
- lack of sanitation
- Over crowded 167% in the occupancy of 100%
- violence in prisons.

3 Measures to improve Juvenile Justice system in Pakistan

a) Adoption of rehabilitation and retribution

like foreign countries have adopted rehabilitation and retribution centers, Pakistan should spend on these to improve its juvenile justice system.

b) Dealing Juvenile separately

Pakistan deals juvenile delinquency separately from other criminals to improve its juvenile justice system. There are only 4 courts for juvenile justice.

c) Formation of Juvenile justice committee

Pakistan has yet not formed juvenile justice committee in the country. To improve juvenile justice system, Pakistan must ~~improve it~~ form juvenile justice committee.

d) Formation of Juvenile courts

Pakistan should form different juvenile courts in the country. There are only four courts, large other areas are largely deprived of these juvenile justice courts.

e) Separate Juvenile delinquency from ordinary criminals

The juvenile delinquents are kept with ordinary criminals in prison. Separate center for juvenile delinquents improves the juvenile justice system of Pakistan.

4 Conclusion

The criminal justice system of Pakistan deals with criminals and crimes. The part of criminal justice system — police maintains the order and law and protect the life and property of people.

To improve Juvenile delinquency in Pakistan, separate dealing with juvenile delinquents, rehabilitation centers, formation of juvenile justice are required.

—————X

Answer to
QNO: 08

Nation accountability Bureau (NAB)

1 Introduction

NAB deals with corruption, accountability, and transparency in Pakistan. It ~~tries~~ to ~~accountable~~ and makes transparent institution by removing corrupt practices in the country. These objectives i) to curb corruption, recovery of money, deal with funds and accountability. There are shortcomings in the institution of NAB but these can be address through effective measures.

2 Procedures, and Hierarchy of NAB

- The institution of NAB is formulated by General

Pervaze Mushkarf in 2002.

- The procedure which deals with NAB is National Accountability Bureau Ordinance 2002.

~~Hierarchy of NAB~~

- The highest position of in NAB is Chairman.

It is appointed by ~~legis~~ ^{legis} ~~parli~~ ^{parli} a committee.

3 Objectives of NAB

- curb on corruption
- Accountability of institutions and individuals
- Transparency in dealing
- Deal with fraud
- Recovering of funds
- Deal with money laundering
- Research on corruption cases

VERY BASIC PAPER

ARGUMENTS ARE NOT FROM THE SYLLABUS

NOT SATISFACTORY