



PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

NOTE: Part-I is Compulsory.

PART-I

- Which among the following is a *victimless crime*?
A. Murder B. Tax evasion C. Gambling D. Kidnapping
- 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
- The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) system was developed in:
A. UK B. France C. USA D. Canada
- Kidnapping is classified under:
A. Property crime B. Personal crime C. Public-order crime D. Occupational crime
- The concept of "anomie" was introduced by:
A. Robert Merton B. Durkheim C. Cohen D. Shaw & McKay
- Shaw and McKay conducted research in:
A. London B. Paris C. Chicago D. New York
- Becker views deviance as:
A. Inborn B. Environmentally forced
 C. Socially constructed through labeling D. Politically motivated
- Arson is classified as a crime against:
A. Human body B. Property C. State D. Morality
- FIR stands for:
A. Final Investigation Report B. Forensic Inquiry Record
 C. First Information Report D. Federal Incident Register
- 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
- 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
- In terms of white-collar crime, *embezzlement* typically involves:
a. Bribery of officials b. Misappropriation of funds
c. Tax evasion d. Insider trading
- Who proposed the concept of *criminogenic zones* in urban criminology?
 a. Shaw and McKay b. Robert Merton c. Edwin Sutherland d. Albert Cohen
- 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
- 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
- The Juvenile Justice System Act (JJS) 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- The *Panopticon* was a prison model designed by:
a. Cesare Beccaria b. Emile Durkheim c. Jeremy Bentham d. Auguste Comte

Section - IQuestion - 31. Introduction

Cybercrime harassment in Pakistan has emerged as a significant concern, with the increasing use of social media and online platforms. This phenomenon can be understood through the lens of Social Learning Theory, which was developed by Albert Bandura, positing that individuals learn deviant behaviour, such as cyber crime harassment through observational learning, reinforcement and differential association. The criminogenic online environment, characterized by anonymity and social distance facilitates the spread of cyber harassment behaviours. In Pakistan, the social and cultural context, marked by patriarchal and misogynistic attitudes, can contribute to the prevalence of cyber crime harassment, which can be understood through Social Learning Theory, focusing on the role of social networks, online communities and cultural factors in shaping this behaviour.

2. Key Ideas Of Social Learning Theory

2a - Learning Through Observation & Imitation

✓ Offenders learn criminal techniques, motives and rationalizations by observing models such as peers, family or media figures. (Bandura, 1977).

2b - Reinforcement & Punishment

Behaviour is reinforced (rewarded) or punished influencing its continuation or cessation (Akers, 1998).

2c - Self-efficacy & Self-regulation

✓ Belief in one's ability to commit crimes effects involvement. Individuals with high self-efficacy more likely engage in crimes.

2d - Differential Association & Social Networks

✓ The people we associate with (peers, family etc.) shape our learning behaviours, values and attitudes, especially in criminal or deviant behaviours (Sutherland, 1947).

2e. ~~Reciprocal Determinism~~

Dynamic interplay between personal factors, behaviors and environment shapes criminality.

2f. ~~Attention & Retention~~

Focus on environment stimuli & cognitive processes store and recall learned behaviours.

3. Specific Trends in Pakistan Explained By Social Learning Theory

3a. Gender Disparity & Differential Reinforcement

Preparators engage in observational learning of misogynistic scripts embedded in patriarchal cultures, norms and differential reinforcement, where aggressive behaviour is positively reinforced (e.g. Sana Yousaf 2025 case).

3b. Youth Involvement & Socio-Economic Factors

Youth, particularly from lower socio-economic backgrounds are more

to engage in cyber harassment due to limited access to education and online resources. 70% of Pakistani University Students engage in cyber bullying (Pakistan Internet Rights Report, 2019).

3c. Role Of Online Communities & Differential Association

Online platforms constitute criminogenic environments where harmful norms are normalized within specific social circles. (e.g. to achieve acceptance or fun or to fit into male dominant cliques).

3d. Influence Of Offline Disputes & Transfer Of Learned Aggression

Many cases in Pakistan escalate from pre-existing offline disputes. The transfer of aggressive behaviours learned and normalized in physical social interactions to online realm.

3e. Low Reporting Rates & Absence Of Formal Punishment

The lack of trust in law enforcement & fear of societal judgement result in low reporting rate among individuals.

4. Implications for Criminological Intervention

4a. Normative Shaping & Differential Association Management

Redesign cultural scripts and gender norms through awareness campaigns.

4b. Community Moderation & Guardianship

Strengthen online platform moderation & enforce community guidelines to punish such behaviours.

4c. Conflict Mediation & Deterrence

Address offline disputes through restorative justice to prevent

transference of aggression.

4d- Reporting Mechanisms & Negative Reinforcement

Improve trust in legal systems,
provide safe reporting channels
& impose formal sanctions.

5. Conclusion

Ultimately, Social Learning Theory provides comprehensive understanding of the trends of cyber harassment in Pakistan. The theory suggests that cyber harassment is a learned behaviour, influenced by social norms, peer pressure and online interactions. In Pakistan, the rising trend of cyber harassment, particularly among youth is explained by Social Learning Theory as a result of exposure to online hate speech, cyberbullying and harassment. Furthermore the theory also highlights the importance of social and environmental factors in shaping individuals behaviour and attitudes towards cyber harassment. Therefore, effective prevention and intervention strategies should focus on modifying the factors

that contribute to cyber harassment and promoting positive online behaviours and social norms, to reduce the incidence and foster a safer online environment.

Question - 4

1. Introduction

The Criminal Justice System (CJS) of Pakistan is a multi-layered system that aims to protect the rights of citizens, maintain law and order and ensure justice is served through rehabilitative and punitive framework.

The ~~components~~ of Criminal Justice System collectively facilitate crime control, investigative process and adjudication. However, the system faces several challenges in achieving crime prevention and justice delivery.

Furthermore, the Juvenile Justice System (JJS) of Pakistan is a part of CJS, designed to handle cases involving minors (individuals under the age of 18) through a specialized approach focused on rehabilitation, diversion and reintegration but it certainly requires improvement.

to work in line with International standards such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child.

2. Core Components Of Pakistani's Criminal Justice System

POLICE

Primary law enforcement agency responsible for crime detection, reactive policing & investigative practices. 'Section 23 - CRPC' outline powers.

JUDICIARY

Operates within an adversarial judicial system applying criminal jurisprudence to ensure procedural justice & sentencing. 'Article 175' - Constitution of Pak

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PROSECUTION

Manage prosecutorial discretion and case presentation strategies, influencing crime accountability & legal legitimacy. 'Prosecution Act, 1973'

PRISONS / CORRECTIONAL

INSTITUTIONS

Implement penological practices focused on rehabilitation, incarceration effects & recidivism reduction. 'Prison Act, 1894' - 'JISA, 2018 - Section 6'

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

comprises substantive laws 'Pakistan Penal Code, 1860' and procedural law 'Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC, 1898)' shaping justice process.

3. Key Processes In Pakistani's Criminal Justice System

FIR REGISTRATION

Initiates the criminal justice pipeline and triggers reactive policing actions, ensuring victim access to legal redress. 'Code of Criminal Procedure, CrPC' - 'Section 154'

INVESTIGATION

Involves crime scene analysis, forensic evidence collection & interrogation techniques guided by investigative criminology principles. 'CrPC - Section 161' outlines police duties.

CHALLAN SUBMISSION

The charge sheet is a pivotal procedural document that determines prosecutorial strategy and trial readiness. 'CrPC - Section 173' discusses challan sufficiency for trial.

TRIAL

Trial assesses evidentiary weight & applies sentencing theory (retributive or rehabilitative). 'Section 265-367, CrPC' (trial procedures).

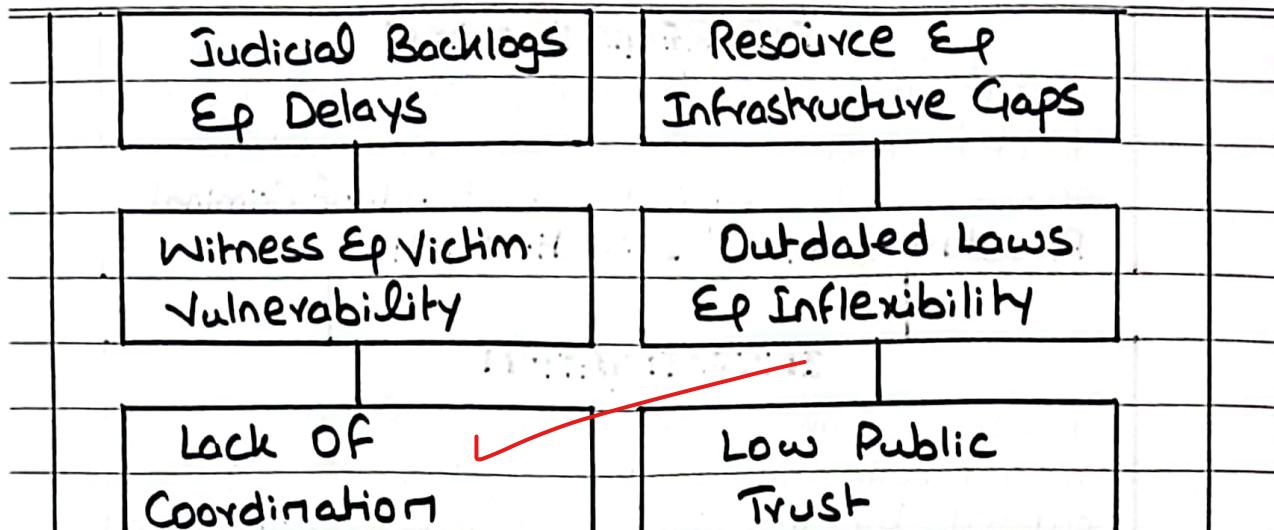
APPEALS

Provides post-conviction review mechanisms to correct procedural errors or miscarriages of justice. 'Section 410-431, CrPC' on appellate jurisdiction.

4. Key Challenges Of Criminal Justice System In Pakistan

Corruption &
Political Interference

Police Inefficiency
& Misconduct



5. Recommended Measures For The Improvement Of Juvenile Justice System

5a. Strict Implementation Of The Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018

Ensuring compliance with rehabilitative jurisprudence & restorative justice principle (JJSA- Section 3, 12)

5b. Enhanced Training For Personnel (Police, Judiciary, Staff)

Improving procedural justice and therapeutic jurisprudence by equipping child-sensitive officials.

5c. Dedicated Juvenile Courts & Child-friendly Rehabilitation Centers



Establishing specialized jurisdictional forums that apply developmental criminology.

~~5d. Increasing Diversion Programs (Counseling, Vocational Training)~~

Utilizing diversionary mechanisms to reduce labelling & stigmatization.

~~5e. Age Appropriate Detention & Strengthening Probation Services~~

Applying age-graded theory to ensure custodial environments, reflecting developmental needs.

~~5f. Public Awareness To Support Child Rights & Rehabilitation~~

Enhancing community engagement and social norm transformation.

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4. Conclusion

EXCELLENT

Ultimately, Pakistan's criminal justice system is a complex framework designed to uphold law and safeguard citizens

rights, faces significant challenges in upholding the rule of law and fostering justice. Moreover, the Juvenile Justice System, a critical component, requires particular attention to ensure the rights of young offenders are protected and justice is served. It requires significant reforms like the adoption of rehabilitative and reintegrative approaches to ensure a just system; where the rights of all citizens, including juvenile offenders are respected and protected.

Question- 6

1. Introduction

In the realm of criminology the processes of interviewing and interrogation are crucial tools employed by law enforcement agencies to gather information and evidence in criminal investigation.

While often used interchangeably, these two concepts are distinct and serve different purposes in the investigative process. However, the interrogation process is more fraught with risks of coercion, manipulation and potential miscarriages of justice; underscoring the imperative of safeguarding the

rights of suspects.

2. Definition Of Interviewing & Interrogation

2a. Interviewing

"A non-accusatory, information-gathering process wherein a law enforcement officer engages with a witness, victim or suspect to collect data, clarify details and understand individuals perspective, often employing open-ended questions and a conversational tone".

2b. Interrogation

"A confrontational, accusatory process wherein law enforcement officer questions a suspect believed to be involved in a crime, aiming to elicit a confession, uncover deception or obtain incriminating, often employing persuasive tactics and psychological strategies."

3. Difference Between Interviewing & Interrogation

Interviewing

Information gathering,
exploratory inquiry &
rapport-building.

Neutral, non-accusatory
& conversational

Open-ended questions,
active listening &
empathy

Collect data, clarify
details & understand
perspectives

Facilitates investigation
fosters crime analysis

Suspect is not
primary focus, rights
not emphasized

Code of Criminal
Procedure (CrPC);
1898, Section
160 - 164

Interrogation

Evidence gathering,
suspect confrontation &
incrimination.

Confrontational,
accusatory & persuasive

Direct questioning,
persuasion and
psychological strategies

Elicit confession,
detect deception &
obtain incriminating
evidence

Specialized
investigative technique,
assesses suspect
credibility &
resolves crime through
targeted questions

Suspects rights
are emphasized.

Code of
Criminal Procedure
(CrPC), 1898

Section 169 - 167,
QSO, 1984 Article,
41

4. Protection Of Suspect's Rights During Interrogation

4a. Right To Counsel (Article 10, Constitution of Pakistan)

The suspect has the right to consult with a lawyer before and during interrogation.

4b. Miranda Warning (*Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 1966)

Miranda warning is procedural safeguard to inform suspect of their rights.

4c. Voluntary Waiver (QSO, 1984 - Article 41)

A suspect's waiver of their rights must be voluntary, informed & intelligent.

4d. No Coercion (CrPC, 1898 - Section 163)

Police is prohibited from using threats, coercion or promise to extract confession.

4e. Recording Interrogations (CrPC 1898, Section 164)

Police are required to record

interrogation of suspects (confession or any statements).

4. Presence Of A Third Party (CrPC Section - 161)

Suspect has right to have third party such as Lawyer or family member present during interrogation.

5. Conclusion

Ultimately, the distinction between interviewing and interrogation is crucial in ensuring that investigative processes are conducted fairly and effectively.

By understanding the difference between both and implementing safeguards to protect rights of suspects, law enforcement agencies can gather reliable evidences, preventing miscarriages of justice, upholding the integrity of criminal justice system.

Question - 8

1. Introduction

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB),

Pakistan's apex anti-corruption agency, combats corruption, a pervasive criminogenic factor that undermines the country's socio-economic fabric and erodes public trust in institutions. Established in 1999, NAB's mandate is to investigate and prosecute corruption cases, prevent corruption practices and recover illicitly acquired assets, thereby contributing to the broader goal of promoting good governance. However, NAB's efficacy is often hampered by several shortcomings which compromise its ability to effectively combat corruption and ensure accountability in the country.

2. Core Principles OF NAB

VISION

A corruption free Pakistan with strong institutions & transparent governance reducing criminal environments.

MISSION

Eliminate corruption via comprehensive approach involving enforcement, prosecution, awareness & prevention, aligned with UNCAC standards.

MOTTO

"Accountability For All" & "Corruption Free Pakistan"

3. Objectives Of NAB

3a. Investigation & Prosecution Of Corruption

Investigates and prosecutes corruption cases under **National Accountability Ordinance, 1999 (Section 3)**,

including offences such as graft (Section 9a), embezzlement (Section 9b) and money laundering (Section 9c).

Moreover, conducting inquiries and investigations into corruption allegations against individuals, including public officials, politicians and private individuals, utilizing forensic auditing and criminal intelligence techniques. Furthermore, employ, 'plea bargaining' (Section 14 of NAB Ordinance) to expedite adjudication and secure convictions for white-collar crimes.

3b. Prevention Of Corruption & Malpractices

Prevents corruption by promoting transparency and accountability in government and public institutions as stipulate in 'Section 5 of NAB Ordinance' which mandates preventive measures and institutional

integrity programs. Moreover, develops and implements anti-corruption policies, public training and awareness programs for public officials and citizens to reduce criminogenic opportunities. Furthermore, advocates for systemic reforms to strengthen compliance with ethical governance standards.

3c. Recovery Of Illicit Assets Abroad

Recoveries illicitly acquired assets under 'Section 15 of NAB Ordinance' and 'Anti-money Laundering Act, 2010 (Section 4)', enabling asset forfeiture and restitution. Additionally, collaborates with international organizations for cross-border asset tracing and repatriation of proceeds of crime and utilizes confiscation mechanisms to disrupt criminal finances.

3d. International Cooperation & Collaboration

Collaborates with international bodies to combat transnational corruption, as provided for in 'Section 18 of NAB Ordinance, 1999' and the 'United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)', ratified by Pakistan in '2007'. Moreover, sharing criminal intelligence and best practices with foreign anti-corruption agencies to enhance investigative capabilities by participating in mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) for extradition and evidence sharing.

3e - Awareness & Education Programs Launch

Raising public awareness about the criminal effects of corruption and promoting a culture of accountability and transparency through campaigns and educational programs. Moreover, educating citizens on their rights and responsibilities in preventing corruption and reporting to authorities regarding any suspicious activities.

3f - Research & Analysis Of Trends

Conducts criminological research and analysis on corruption trends, patterns and risk factors in Pakistan.

Additionally, develops evidence-based strategies and policies to address emerging corruption challenges and improves anti-corruption enforcement.

Moreover, publishes reports to guide policy makers on effective anti-corruption measures.

3g. Systemic Reform & Institutional Changes

Proposes legislative and procedural changes to enhance transparency, efficiency and deterrence in government institutions & advocates for institutional restructuring to prevent bureaucratic corruption and improves servitude with anti-corruption statutes.

4. Shortcomings OF NAB

4a. Autonomy & Political Interference

NAB's effectiveness is compromised due to its dependence on the executive branch, influencing its operations and politicized appointments, as evident in 'NAB'.

✓

Amendments Case (2024)', where Supreme Court of Pakistan ruled on the amendments made to 'NAO, 2002', declaring unconstitutional.

4b. Unchecked Authority Of NAB Chairman

NAB chairman holds significant unchecked powers, risking arbitrary arrests and abuse of authority, undermining separation of powers and procedural fairness. For instance, the Chairman's authority to initiate investigations & freeze assets has raised concerns about potential misuse.

4c. Investigative & Prosecutorial Inefficiency

Investigation and prosecution processes are slow, inefficient and lead to delays, acquittals and low conviction rates. Moreover, NAB faces evidence-gathering challenges, hampering case strength, asset recovery and international cooperation as seen in 'offshore asset hiding' cases.

4d. Procedural Issues & Outdated Laws

NAB relies on outdated laws such as (NAO, 1999) and faces procedural

issues as highlighted by the 'IMF 2025'.

The lack of updates to these laws has hindered NABs ability to combat corruption.

4e. Transparency & Accountability Deficit

Operations are opaque, fostering perceptions of favouritism, abuse and raising concerns about fairness and accountability as noted by **Transparency International Pakistan (2020)**. It further fuels public distrust and undermines agencies mandate.

4f. Whistleblower Protection Failure

Mechanisms for protecting whistleblowers are inadequate, discouraging disclosure and whistleblowers face retaliation and intimidation, weakening NABs intelligence and corruption fighting efforts.

4g. Jurisdictional & Scope Limitations

Jurisdiction is restricted to specific offences, limiting comprehensive anti-corruption coverage and focuses only on prosecution, neglecting root-

• Galtung analysis and systemic corruption issues.

4h. Sentencing & Deterrence Weakness

Sentencing for corruption is inconsistent and inadequate, failing to act as a deterrent, with average sentences of only **(2-3 years)**. Weak penalties undermine NAB's effectiveness in combating corruption.

4i. International Cooperation Challenges

Faces obstacles in collaborating with foreign agencies and international organizations for transnational corruption and asset recovery, as seen in the challenges faced in recovering stolen assets from abroad (**Courtling The Law, 2022**).

4j. Resource & Capacity Constraints

NAB faces inadequate funding, staffing, infrastructure and expertise

limiting its ability to handle complex corruption cases.

4k. Institutional Reform Deficiency

NAB has not undergone significant institutional reforms, restricting its adaptability and effectiveness. Moreover, lack of reforms hinders addressing emerging corruption challenges and improving governance.

5. Conclusion

Ultimately, as a key player in Pakistan's law enforcement architecture, NAB's effectiveness is crucial in addressing the scourge of corruption, which is a predicate offence for various forms of organized crimes.

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However, its effectiveness is hindered by various shortcomings and limitations, including autonomy and political interference, unchecked authority, investigative and prosecutorial inefficiency and institutional reform deficiency, among others. To achieve its mandate, NAB must address these limitations and undergo comprehensive institutional reforms.