

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

38395 - Hadiqa Shakeel - 077

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

Challenges of Maintaining Law and Order in the Modern Age

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

Outline

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

a. Hook Sentence

Provide proper heading

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

b. Supporting Lines

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

extremely challenged by

the rise of cyber crimes

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

Thesis statement is

too lengthy

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

Weaknesses in economic

political instability

Addressing these challenges

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or haven't does not aligned to with the essay statement the topic are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

Must attend the tutorial session.

cooperation, and inclusive development.

II. Historical Background

~~III. Modern Challenges~~

~~a. Proliferation of Cybercrime~~

~~b. Rise of Terrorism and Extremism~~

~~c. Spread of Organized Transnational Crime~~

~~d. Institutional inefficiencies~~

~~e. Political Instability and Protests~~

~~f. Urbanization and Socio-economic Disparities~~

~~g. Misinformation and Media Manipulations~~

~~h. Environmental Crime and Climate-induced Conflicts~~

~~i. Surveillance, Privacy, and Human Rights Conflict~~

~~IV. Consequences of Law and Order breakdown~~

~~a. Erosion of Public Trust~~

~~b. Rise of Parallel Justice~~

~~c. Justice System~~

These are not the challenges to maintain the law and order rather these are the crimes which are breaking the law and order situation.

This is not the asked part

- c. Impact on economy
- d. Social Fragmentation and Unrest

V. Global and Local Responses

- a. Technological Innovations
- b. Legal Reforms
- c. International Cooperation
- d. Pakistan's NAP, Cybewing, Safe City Projects

VI. Way Forward

- a. Strengthening Rule of Law
- b. Educating Public
- c. Using Technology Ethically

VII. Conclusion

You haven't understood the topic at all.

You have addressed the asked part.

Must work on your topic comprehension.

Must work on your outline making
Phrasing and words selection
must be improved.

Must attend the tutorial session
for further suggestions and
mistakes.

Challenges of Maintaining Law and Order in Modern Age

It was a chilly December morning in Karachi when commuters on Shahr-e-Faisal found themselves surrounded by armed men looting vehicles with mechanical precision. In less than twenty minutes, over a dozen citizens had lost their mobile phones, wallets, and valuables, while the police arrived only after the perpetrators had vanished. This single incident, though not isolated, paints a grim picture of the deteriorating law and order situation in many parts of the modern world. **Abrupt shift** law and order

Story isn't aligning with the asked part

remain central to the social contract between the state and its citizens, the forces of globalization, digitization, and political instability have made it increasingly difficult to maintain. From street-level crimes to high-tech threats, modern societies face a spectrum of evolving security risks that defy traditional law enforcement responses.

Governments now grapple with rising public fear, weakened institutions, and emerging non-state actors operating across borders. Law and order is increasingly challenged by the rise of cybercrime, terrorism, institutional weaknesses, socio-economic factors, political instability. Addressing

Illegible

These challenges require coordinated, governance, judicial, legislative, international cooperation, and inclusive development, policies that go beyond mere policy to create an environment of sustainable peace for all citizens.

Looking back, the concept of law and order has historically evolved from internal, community-based conflict resolution mechanism to state's system backed by codified laws and professional policing. Ancient civilizations relied on tribal elders or religious leaders to mediate disputes, but with the rise of the modern nation-state, the monopoly of violence became the exclusive right of the state. Thinkers like Thomas

You are just beating around the bush. You are not addressing the asked part.

However, Max Weber emphasized the necessity of a strong central authority to prevent anarchy and chaos. This central authority maintains order through institutions like Courts, Police forces and legislatures. However, in today's world, the same structures appear overwhelmed by growing threats, especially when those threats operate outside physical territories, such as in cyberspace or through ideological radicalization. While historical mechanisms focused on physical presence and visible deterrence, modern law enforcement must also grapple with abstract, invisible, and cross-border challenges that traditional models were never designed

to handle. These transformations reflect not only the changing nature of crime but also the need of to rethink the frameworks and institutions responsible for order. Simply reinforcing old systems is not enough, adaptive reforms must align law enforcement with the complexities of the 21st century security environment.

Your own thoughts are missing. You are just providing me the information

Foremost among these challenges is the meteoric rise of cybercrime, which undermines law and order in ways never previously imagined.

According to the FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center, global losses to cybercrime reached

\$12.5 billion in 2023 alone.

Cybercriminals use sophisticated tools like phishing scams,

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ransomware, and digital extortion to target individuals, corporations, and even governments. The 2021 ransomware attack on Colonial Pipeline in the US halted nearly 45% of fuel supply to the East Coast, causing widespread panic and economic disruption. In Pakistan, the FIA's Cyber Crime Wing receives more than 100,000 complaints annually, but limited digital forensic capacity, outdated laws, and jurisdictional ambiguities hinder effective response. Furthermore, cybercrime often transcends borders, making international cooperation necessary. However, differing legal systems and political will across nations make such collaboration inconsistent, allowing many perpetrators

to act with impunity. These digital criminals thrive in anonymity, exploiting the lack of uniform regulation in the online world. Addressing cybercrimes requires harmonized legal frameworks: capacity building for cyberforensics, public awareness campaigns, and a global consensus on protocols for cyber policing to ensure timely and decisive cross-border enforcement actions.

Closely tied to this digital threat is the persistence of terrorism and violent extremism that continues to test the capacity of States worldwide. Despite two decades of the "War on Terror", extremist ideologies still thrive in many regions, often fuelled

big political instability, sectarian divides, and foreign interference. In Pakistan, the resurgence of TTP following the US withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021 had led to renewed waves of violence. According to PICSS, over 850 lives were lost in terrorist attacks in 2023 alone. Militants today use encrypted platforms like Telegram and dark web networks for recruitment and propaganda, disrupting surveillance mechanisms. These groups challenge not only physical security but also ideological spaces. Counterterrorism in the modern age thus demands both kinetic and cognitive strategies, blending military force with education, community engagement.

and digital counter-narratives.

A long-term approach involving regional cooperation, de-radicalization programs, and inclusive political processes is essential to breaking the cycle of extremism.

Moreover, the growth of transnational organized crime has emerged as a formidable barrier to maintaining public order. Groups involved in drug trafficking, human smuggling, and financial crimes now operate with corporate-level sophistication. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, global drug trafficking alone generates over \$320 billion annually.

These criminal organizations often exploit weak border controls, endemic corruption and economic desperation to expand

their influence. Mexico's drug cartels, for instance, have infiltrated police departments, creating zones where state authority is virtually absent.

In Pakistan's border regions, similar dynamics are visible, where smuggling networks weaken the state's work and sustain parallel criminal economies. These networks frequently overlap with terrorist financing, which elides them from local policing concerns to national security threats.

Law enforcement demands, synchronized intelligence sharing, cross-border cooperation, investments in anti-corruption institutions. In this context, organized crime has transformed into a transnational challenge that necessitates collective

global order action alongside
domestic institutional strengthening
to ensure sustainable public
order.

Institutional fragility
within justice systems further
exacerbates the law and
order dilemma, particularly
in developing countries. In
nations like Pakistan, Police
forces are often underfunded,
poorly trained, and vulnerable
to political interference.

The conviction rate in criminal
cases remains alarmingly low –
around 10% in major urban
centers – according to Human
Rights Commission of Pakistan.

A 2022 report by ICG
highlighted lack of legal aid,
systematic issues, and witness
intimidation that contribute

to case failures. Furthermore, the lack of gender sensitivity and child protection frameworks within Policing structures alienate marginalized populations, exacerbating social exclusion. Though legislative initiatives like the Model Police Law and Judicial digitization efforts exist, their inconsistent implementation hampers long-term progress. Reform must go beyond paper promises; otherwise institutional decay will not only perpetuate criminal impunity but also delegitimize the entire system of law and justice, leading to a breakdown in societal trust and increased reliance on parallel justice system mechanisms.

Furthermore, political instability and civil unrest

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Present significant obstacles to maintaining public order in both developed and developing nations. Prolonged protests, politically charged sit-ins, and violent clashes between rival factions often spiral into lawlessness, damaging public property, and overwhelming security forces. The January 6, 2021, Capitol Hill riot in the US exposed how even established democracies can unravel when political polarization overtakes democratic norms. In Pakistan, politically motivated protests like the 2014 and 2023 sit-ins polarized major cities. Law enforcement agencies, when politicized or used as tool of suppression against opposition voices,

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risk losing public legitimacy.
Selective enforcement of law
fuels perceptions of bias
and undermines rule of law.
Ensuring political neutrality
in policing and public order
management is thus critical
to societal harmony. Building
resilience in law enforcement
requires commitment to the
constitutionalism, transparency
and nonpartisanship to
ensure that civil dissent
is managed justly and
without compromising institutional
integrity.

Alongside political disruptions,
socio-economic disparities and
rapid urbanization have significantly
contributed to the erosion
of law and order, especially
in urban centers of the

Global South - The UN forecasts that by 2050, nearly 70% of global population will reside in cities. In megacities like Karachi, Delhi, and Lagos, poor housing, limited public services, and youth unemployment create environments conducive to criminal behaviour. According

to Karachi's citizen-Police Committee, incidents of street crime rose by 40% in 2022, largely driven by rising inflation and joblessness. Tackling urban lawlessness requires more than policing. It demands investment in inclusion, urban planning, youth engagement, and social welfare. Urban resilience must therefore be built

on the principles of equity, sustainability, and participatory governance.

Adding complexity to these challenges is the widespread dissemination of misinformation through digital and social media platforms. False narratives, conspiracy theories, and inciting content now travel faster than verified news, often triggering violence and eroding public trust.

In India, between 2017 and 2019, over 30 cases of mob lynching were reported based on viral WhatsApp rumors about child abductions. In Pakistan, political misinformation during national crises

has incited riots, misled voters, and damaged institutional credibility. Governments must develop legal frameworks to penalize digital incitement without undermining civil liberties. Simultaneously, digital literacy programs should empower users to critically evaluate online content. Misinformation can delegitimize democratic institutions, inflame sectarian tension, and even sabotage national security. Hence, managing digital spaces responsibly is now a core component of law and order strategies in the 21st century.

In light of these complex challenges, both

global and domestic challenges have emerged to restore and strengthen law and order. Technological advancements like AI-based surveillance, facial recognition and predictive policing have transformed urban security landscapes in cities such as London, Dubai, and Singapore. In Pakistan, measures such as the NAP, Punjab Safe Cities Authority, and the FATF FIA's cybercrime portal represent commendable steps. Internationally, institutions like FATF and UNCITRAL provide platforms for legal harmonization and intelligence sharing. However, many of these suffer from inconsistent implementation,

(b) (c)
lack of political will?
or insufficient bending
Without sustained efforts
to bridge the gap
between laws on paper
and enforcement in practice,
such initiatives risk becoming
symbolic gestures rather than
transformative instruments
of justice and peace.

Ultimately, maintaining
law and order in the
modern age is a multidimensional
task that requires more
than just police presence
or strict laws. It involves
addressing root causes
such as poverty, misinformation,
political instability, weak
institutions, etc. through
comprehensive, coordinated
strategies. Governments

must transition from reactive models of crisis response to proactive. Civil Society, media, and citizens also have a role to play in holding institutions accountable.

In 21st century, traditional law and order tools are no longer sufficient. The state must redefine its approach to security, human rights framework and integrating development in policing and governance. Only through such transformation can the state reclaim its legitimacy and ensure peace and safety for all. The future of law and order lies in its ability to evolve not just to control, but to serve, protect and uplift societies.