

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mark II

English Essay

38395 - Hadiqa Shakeel - 077

Challenges of Maintaining Law and Order in the

Modern Age

Outline

I. Introduction

a. Hook Sentence

b. Supporting Lines

c. Thesis Statement: Law

and order maintenance is

extremely challenged by

the rise of cyber crimes,

terrorism, institutional

pressures, and economic

factors, and political instability

Addressing these challenges

requires coordinated governance

at both national and international

levels.

Must attend the tutorial session.

Cooperation, and inclusive development.

II. Historical Background

III. Modern Challenges

a. Proliferation of Cybercrimes

b. Rise of Terrorism and Extremism.

c. Spread of Organized Transnational Crime

d. Institutional ineffectiveness

e. Political Instability and Protests.

f. Urbanization and Socio-economic Disparities

g. Misinformation and Media

h. Manipulation

i. Environmental Crime and

Climate-induced Conflicts

j. Surveillance, Privacy, and

Human Rights Conflict

IV. Consequences of Law and Order breakdown

a. Erosion of Public Trust

b. Rise of Parallel 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

- e. 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, Cyberwing, 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 Shahrah-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 requires coordinated governance, judicial reform, 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 informal, community based ~~conflict~~ ^{centered} resolution mechanisms 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.

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 Complain Center, global losses to cybercrime reached \$12.5 billion in 2023 alone. Cybercriminals use sophisticated tools like phishing, scams,

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
wide spread 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 a necessity. 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 cyber forensics, 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 fueled

by 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 recruitments 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, deradicalization 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 writ and sustain parallel criminal economies. These networks frequently overlap with terrorist financing, which elevates 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 ICGI 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 alienates 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

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 paralyzed major cities. Law enforcement agencies, when politicized or used as tool of suppression against opposition voices,

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
constitution, 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 crimes 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 abductors. In Pakistan, political misinformation also fueled 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 tensions, 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 efforts 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 UNCTOC provide platforms for legal harmonization and intelligence sharing. However, many of these suffer from inconsistent implementation,

lack of political will
or insufficient funding.

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 policy 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.