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Q. 3

1. Introduction

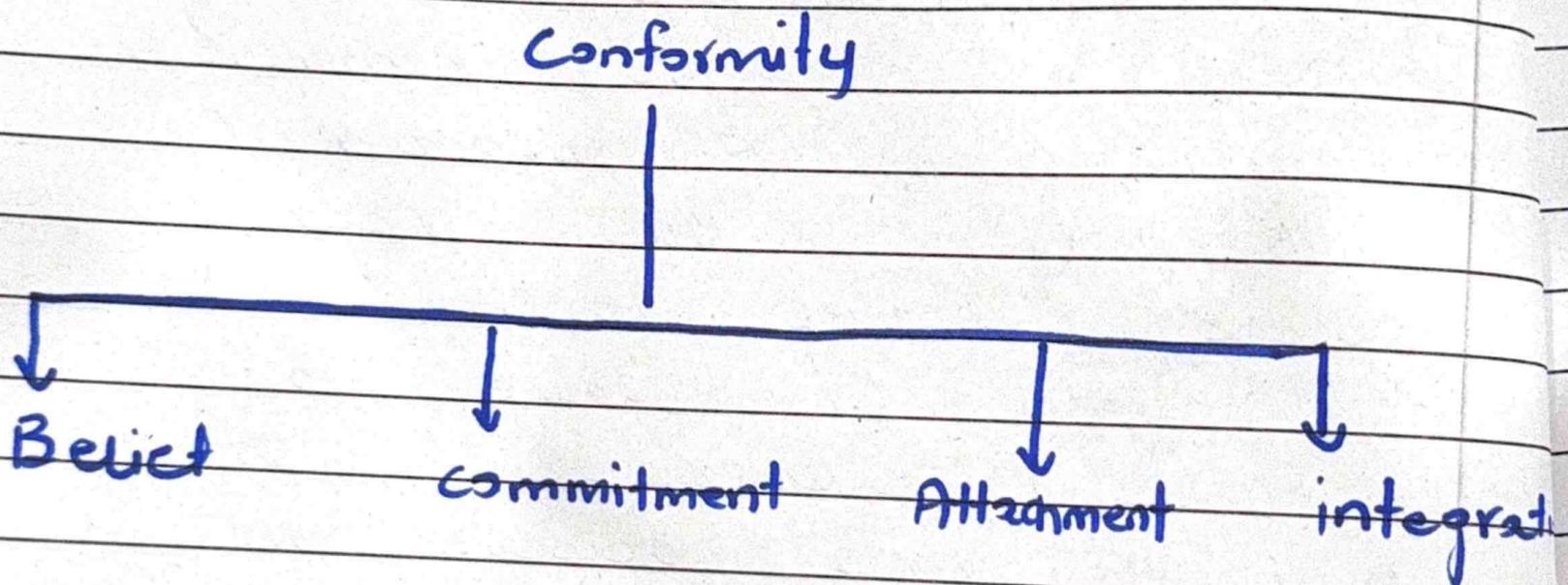
Social Disorganization Theory refers to the social or environmental factors that encourage an individual to commit crime. Most prominent theory in this regard was Travis Hirschi's theory that gave a detailed explanation of how crime occurs in a community. The institutions, such as family, fail to give adequate conformity norms individuals commit crime.

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2. Explain Social Disorganization Theory

Travis Hirschi



1. Belief System

of individuals should encourage such as good values, bad. Otherwise, individuals resort to crime.

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2. Commitment

Individuals need to be socialized to adhere to social norms and

3. Attachment

There should be attachment with the primary institutions, such as family, and secondary institutions such as religion that discourage non-conformity behaviour

4. Integration

Society also has to integrate individuals into the norms

Travis Hirschi Findings:

1. Family Relations

According to Hirschi if individuals have good family bonding it greatly discourages people to get involved in crime.

2. Peer group

This institutions also played a significant role in an individual's life. When deviant friendship bonds were formed children more likely to get involved in crime.

3. Proximity to criminals

The closer the people are to gangs the likelihood is higher to engage in activities that are deviant.

This makes it more susceptible for people to get involved in crime.

4. Economic conditions of neighbourhood

If the neighbourhood is in dire economic conditions that is lacking economic opportunities, such as school and work then people feel strain and become involved in crime.

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3. Critical examination of rising crime rates of urban areas in Pakistan in light of SDI.

1. Street-mugging

The Street crime of Stealing from people via guns has experienced a drastic increase in areas, such as Karachi, due to significant poverty levels.

2. Car-hijacking

The Stealing of cars is also rising as people are using it to make profits

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and earn livelihood.

3. Shop-lifting

In rich and poor disparity areas, those from economically backward areas are engaging in crime as cannot achieve these things through legal means.

4. Joy-riding

Youth in urban spaces increasingly involved in stealing of cars

5. Beggary

Another phenomenon in urban sprawls is the beggary on streets done in organized groups that is increasingly becoming common due to the economic incentives of easy money.

6. Drug trafficking

More and more, juveniles and adults getting involved in the abuse of drugs, such as hash and heroin, as increasingly available for youth.

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7. Robbery

Nighttime stealing or generally stealing people of their belongings is becoming common as people who are living in urban areas indulge in ostentatious

Conclusion

Social disorganization theory, succinctly, explains how crime increases in certain areas more areas.

Applying, in Pakistan it gives us valuable insights about the ever-increasing urban crime-rate.

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Question 5

1. Introduction

The role of rehabilitation centres is crucial in reforming of treatment of criminals. This helps in reducing the crime rate and repeated offenders in the society. When criminals are reformed and reintegrated into society they had productively to the society and weigh in the cost and benefits of their decisions.

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2. Discuss the role of rehabilitation centres in reformatory treatment of criminals. How do these

1. Belief System Changed

Rehabilitation centres change the way criminals see the world and encourage them to be more faith in the system.

Prevent anomic from society described by Merton.

2. Positive attitudes developed

The normalisation disadvantage factor is addressed as people who experience

Negative life experience
have a unhealthy way
of dealing with crime.

3. Underlying causes of deviance diagnosed

Rehabilitation centres
do diagnosis of criminals
as well a lot of
criminologist are
present and psychologist
making it easier to
identify root-cause of
crime

4. Other career paths provided

Individuals weigh in
the cost of their
decisions as **Beccaria**
proposed in **Rational**
choice theory this
deters them from
criminal action if

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they can make living
with legal means.

5. Educated to better understand Society

Some individuals are
simply lacking the
understanding of the
law and consequences
of their acts.

Rehabilitation centre

6. Peer Support provided

Individuals form
positive bonds in
rehabilitation centre as
some are remorseful
of their crime. This
helps some avoid
a further criminal
career.

3. How do these centres contribute to the reintegration of offenders into society?

1. Employability in professional career

These reformed individuals are more employable in the professional markets and this helps them get more rooted in the society - social control reinforced

2. Costly drugs reduced/eliminated that lead to crime

As people less likely to indulge in drugs they label themselves positively that helps to reduce deviance amplification and

positive label
 them to practice
 conformity with
 societies rules
 and regulation.

3. Informed citizens seek legal means to redress injustice

The criminals are
 discouraged in
 reformation centres to
 get involved in
 violent acts and
 severely punished if
 they do so. These
 are only legal and
 systemic ways to
 address the challenges
 they face this
 makes them use
 abiding citizens.

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4. Deterrence - fear of law inculcated

In reformation centres there is excessive focus on making individuals understand that further crime will lead to more severe consequences - deterrence theory.

5. Routine counselling available

The individuals once they are in rehabilitation centres receive weekly counselling to help them redress their lifelong issues that helps many reform their way of life.

Many even after sentence are

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involved in counselling

6. Criminal contacts broken

Rehabilitation time makes many individuals lose contact with gangs, deviant friends and their neighborhoods that encouraged crime pattern and less susceptible to re-offend it afterwards.

Social Disorganization theory environment dictates crime.

Conclusion

Rehabilitation centres in the criminal justice system help to provide a second chance to criminals. This helps in reintegration of individuals and a life verdict on crime.

Q.7

1. Introduction

The legal and ethical guideline for investigating juvenile criminal crimes help protect the young juveniles who lack the ability to weigh in the impact of their acts. This ensure these individuals get a fair shot to live a complete life and their early actions do not dictate the rest of their lives.

2. What are the legal and ethical guidelines for investigating juvenile crimes?

Juvenile Justice System Act
 - 2018
 - legal guidelines
 ethical

1. The identity of the juvenile confidential

The identity of the juveniles has to remain sealed throughout the investigation process to prevent any labels on the juvenile that can lead to chronicity.

2. Juvenile cannot be coerced into Confession

The juvenile cannot be coerced into admission of guilt he or she cannot be lead to self-incrimination to crime.

3. Juvenile cannot be kept in confinement

The juvenile even in custody cannot be put in confinement there has to be a separate area for them. - Juvenile Justice System Act 2018.

4. The juvenile has to be informed by a guardian

There has to be a guardian - mother or father - to tell the child that he or she will be investigated

5. A guardian ever-present with juvenile

A guardian to be present with juvenile throughout the investigation process to make out number felt sale

6// Juvenile given and

under the

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6.// Juvenile to be given full dignity and respect

Under no circumstances the juvenile's dignity is to be put in harm's way and he or she is to be treated with full respect.

7.// A Senior officer has to conduct investigation

A Senior officer no less than grade-16 has to conduct investigation from the juvenile

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8. Any person believed to be a threat to juvenile's well-being to removed

Anybody who is believed to be harming the welfare of juvenile has to be removed from the proximity of juvenile

9. Juvenile has to be provided legal counsel

Juvenile at all times has to be aware that he or she has right to legal counsel

10. Special place to
conduct investigation
from juvenile

Juveniles cannot
be called in a
regular police
station and
Special place to
conduct investigation.

11. Juvenile has to be
given protection if
believed to be in
danger

If it is suspected
that juvenile can
be harmed
in anyway then
he/she has
to be given
protection.

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12. Juvenile cannot
be lead into
Self-incrimination

The juvenile has
to be put in
harm's way by
leading him to
Self-incriminate
themselves to
crime through
false pretext.

Conclusion

The juvenile
legal and ethical
guidelines are
an important aspect
of modern policing
as there is
recognition that
juvenile have
diminished capacity.

Q. 8

1. Introduction

Public-private partnership are increasingly becoming important in areas of Pakistan. These initiatives develop a cohesive framework that brings all stakeholders on board to reduce crime-rate. It ensures that a more proactive approach is developed within the community to address crime rather than making them passive victims.

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2. How public private partnership ventures become success stories in curbing street crimes and traffic violations in Pakistan.

1. Community fear

The fear among the community of crime is significantly reduced and they reliably deter crime, such as reporting suspicious activities.

→ Lant and Thompson age graded theory reveals that in neighbourhood where social institutions strong crime rate low.

2. Scaling - up

By public and private sector working together, it becomes easier to make more personnel on the road available that endures people discouraged to commit crime.

→ address social disorganization factor as community collectively - institutions decrease crime.

3. Data-base broader

The public-private partnership ensure that the database can be broadened to deal with crime and this discourages criminals.
→ deterrence

4. Crime mapping easier

Public-private partnership also helps in better mapping of community crimes other areas that are not well known to the police make it extremely difficult to identify when? how? why? a crime occurring in neighbourhood

Social Control is reinforced, as a result, of the numbers of community who reside about a better informed police working in the area.

5. Deterrence

Public-Private partnership acts as a catalyst for change where community is assisting in investigations of crime. Criminals within the community and outside know that they will not be provided safe haven.

6. Repented offender identifiable

The people within the society are aware about those who have tendency to engage in dishonest or deviant behaviour and public private partnership makes it easier to

identity.

7. Modern equipment

If modern equipment is used the rate of solvability of the crime increases within the community. This eventually help the society in reaching \rightarrow Tipping point where the overall crime rate declines.

8. Greater funds availability for policing

Public-private ensures that the police is not resource strained and can function at optimal levels to incarcerate criminals and hold law violators accountable.

9. Preventive Policing

People are more likely to report suspicious activities that helps the police in preventing crime in its early stages

eg strangers vandalizing public property reported

10. Trust-deficit between police and people redressed.

The lack of trust between the people and police is a huge factor for committing crime, racial profiling and attaching negative labels to certain minorities increases crime and public-private partnership redresses this

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by making better understanding
between both stakeholders -
H. Police and Public.

~~H.~~

Conclusion

Public-private partnership
is gaining increased
traction in the
modern policing system.
This approach rather
than treating citizens
as subject encourages
to see them as
active participants
in solving crime.