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Section - I

Q : No : 02

A: Introduction:

Social Disorganization Theory (SDT) is an important theory which explains the causes and deep-seated factors behind the crimes. There are various factors in society which contribute into the rising crimes and catastrophes. In return, it has backfired and weakened the social fabric of urban areas in Pakistan by experiencing a spike in crimes.

B: Social Disorganization Theory:

a: Definition:

Social Disorganization Theory (SDT) has been proposed

by Shaw and McCay. It tells about a society where social fabric and social institutions are fragile, and leads to a crime.

b: Elements in SDT:

i: Weak Family Bonds:

Fragile family bonds lead to create more and criminals. It makes a vacuum between social norms and individual morality.

ii: Poverty, Unemployment & Lack of Education:

A society becomes more fragile which is covered overwhelmingly by such factors such as; low literacy rate, lack of jobs and extreme poverty.

iii: Role of Social Institutions:

Institutions existing

in a society help to engage people and alleviate the ratio of crimes. It builds a strong bond between people and a society.

iv: Peace & Stability:

SDT further emphasizes on the role of tranquility in a society for a stronger and more stable society.

v: Social Cohesion & Uniformity:

A society which lacks unity and cohesion leads to a disorganized social bonds which encourage individuals for crimes.

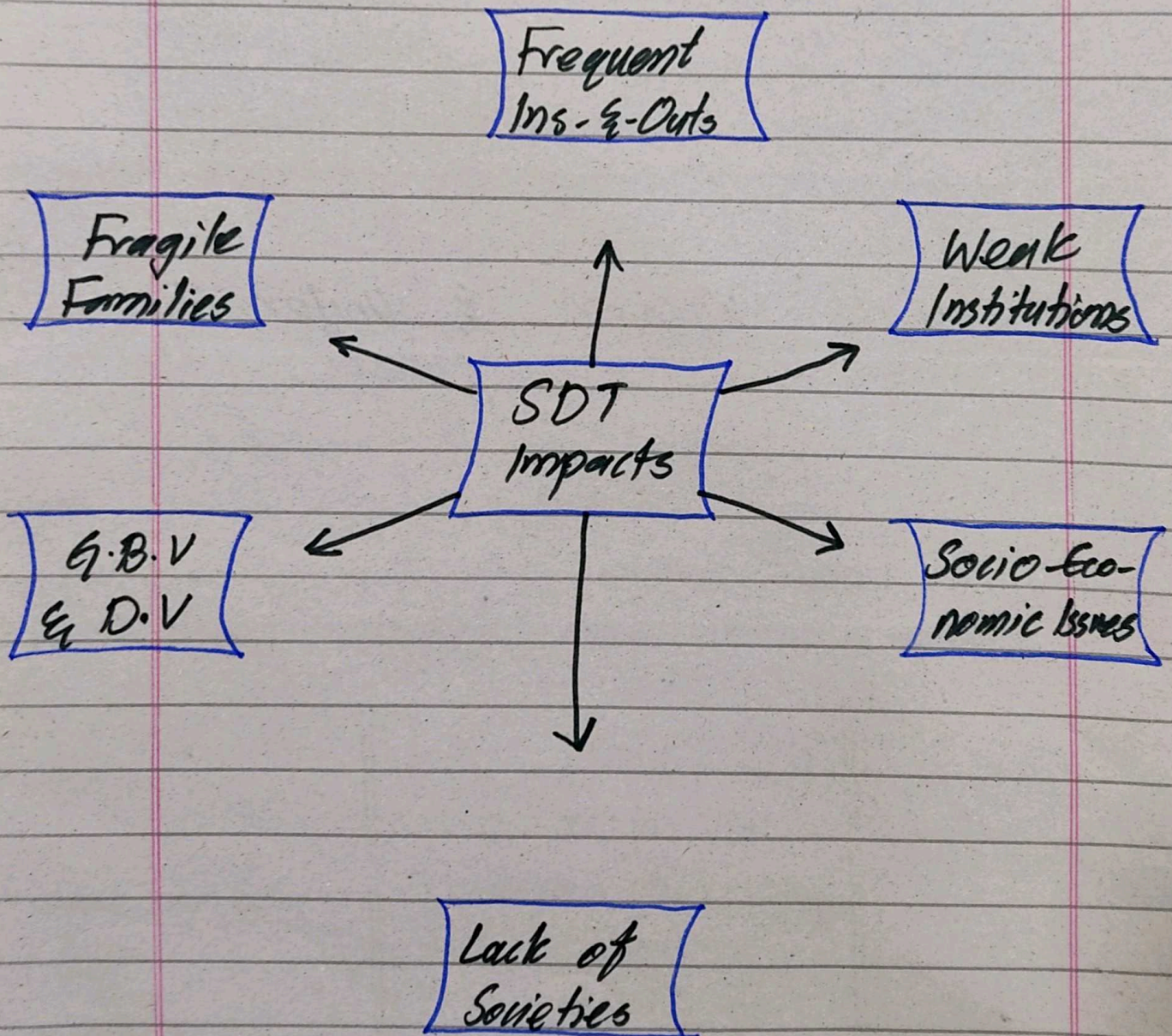
To Revenge A
Crime Is Important,
But To Prevent,
Is More So.
~ Doyle

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vi: Civil & Community-Based Societies:

Civil and communal societies play a pivotal role. Their scarcity weakens social cohesion.

C: Rising Crime Rate In Urban Areas in Palcistorns



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i: Rise in Socio-economic Issues:

Poverty is
The Parent of
Revolution And
Crime.
Plato

SDT has in reality impacted Pakistani urban lifestyle vulnerably. There is a rise which have been observed in socio-economic led Issues.

iii: Increase in Gender-Based Violence & Domestic Violence:

Similarly, social disorganization has fueled into the gender-oriented violence also.

↳ Total Cases in 2024:

5,253

↳ Total Cases in 2025:

6,543

Source: UNEP

iii: Increased Class Gap:

SDT has further led to a huge gap between middle and elite classes. Middle class cannot have access equally to lift-up their life-standard.

iv: Lack of Education Increased Poverty:

Poverty rate has been increasing due to lack of social organisation.

↳ Poverty In 2024:
40.5%

↳ Poverty In 2024:
42.4%

Source: Palestinian Economic Survey.

v: Frequent Ins-and-Out led to Social Alienation:

Weak social bonds

provide a platform to suspicion and trust erosion which further weaken social harmony.

vii: Rise In Cyberattacks & Ransomware Attacks:

SDT doesn't only portray social bonding role in physical but also emphasises its role in cyber and online platforms where increase has been experienced due to social disorganization.

Conclusion:

In short, Social Disorganization Theory (SDT) has a major role telling about the bonds of a society which can be weakened by social disorganization. Similarly, urban areas are hit badly due to SDT-led issues in reality which have to be tackled timely.

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Section - II

Q: NO: 04

A: Introduction:

Crimes are an integral part of every society which cannot be stopped. There are various forums and methods to reduce its conduct. Criminal trials place a key role in it. There are multifaceted challenges also which have to be addressed by taking immediate steps.

B: Problems in Criminal Trials:

a: Compromised Evidences:

Criminal trials solely relies on such elements. If, these are compromised, it will lead to an unjust conduct.

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b: Lack of Trained Staff:

Trained investigation officers and prosecution officers are the backbone in criminal trials to have a fair and just trial.

↳ Total Police Officers in Pakistan (Per-capita):

1:450

↳ Standards of UNODC (Per-capita):

1:250

Source: UNODC

c: Frequent Delays and Adjournments:

Criminal trials are put in abeyance for a long time due court and police delays, and date-culture of courthouses in Pakistan.

d: Witness Contestations:

Witness availability
a great challenge in
criminal trials due to
social, peer and cultural
norms.

e: Abuse of Human Rights:

Criminal trials are
the schools of human
rights violation in
countries like Pakistan.

↳ Article of the Pakistan
Constitution:

14 (1): Person's Protection

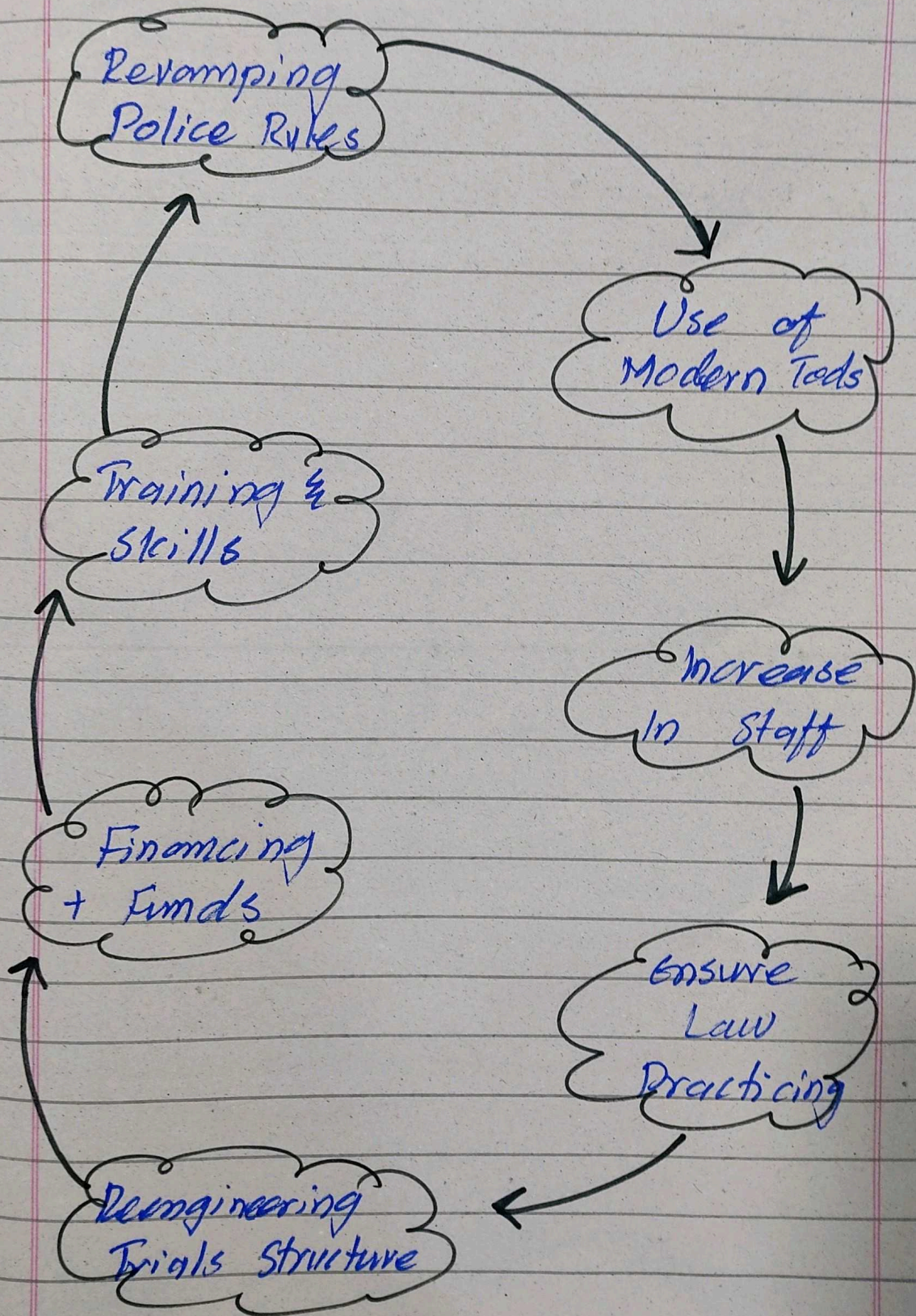
14 (2): No Torture

f: Lack of Modern AI & Technological Tools Integration:

Modern tools integration
eases criminal trials which
in Pakistan is greatly
lacking.

↳ Only One ~~Forensic~~ Forensic
Lab in Pakistan: PFSA

C: Suggestion and Recommendations To Improve Criminal Trials Performance:



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a: Revamping Police Rules:

It is high time to make new policies and replace 1861-IPA rules with modern and more effective ones.

b: Vocational Skills & Trainings:

The police force and all relevant staff need to be trained and shall be given modern skills to improve criminal trials effectively.

c: Budget Allocation:

Forces need more budget to fill gaps of implementation. It is necessary in modern time to eradicate the failures in trials.

↳ Pakistan Budget Allocation:

0.8 of GDP

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan.

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d: Modern Tools Integration:

Integration of modern tools will exacerbate the efficiency and effectiveness of the results for criminal trials.

e: Filling Structural Gaps By Developing Infrastructure:

Structural gaps exist in all over Pakistan. Without enough infrastructure it becomes challenging to conduct smooth trials.

f: Increasing Number of Staff & Trial Officers:

Pakistan criminal trials are in need to be supported by adding more and enough personals for trials' conduct to ensure justice in the region.

Justice Delay Is
Justice Denied- But
In Pakistan, It Is
Also Justice Manipulated.

Asma Jahangir

Conclusion:

Criminal Trials
have various issues
specially in Pakistan
which impact negatively
the conduct of justice
for the citizens. There
must be serious actions
taken to bring reforms
and ensure rule of
law and its distribution
fairly to all the
citizens in Pakistan
by above mentioned
strategies adoption
accordingly.

Section - III

Q: No: 07

A: Introduction:

Juvenile crimes is rising issue for most of the countries. It attracted the attention of Pakistani policy makers also as a concerning issue. There has been lack of ethical and legal conduct due to various issues. In Pakistan different incidents have highlighted the failure regarding ethical and legal conduct.

B: Ethical & Legal Guidelines For Investigating Juveniles Crimes In Pakistan:

The Participation
of a Minor in
Behaviour Violating
Penal Code.

Sutherland

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a: Diversion Recommended in minor offences:

If juveniles conduct any violating act, there has to be diversion if the act is minor.

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 04;
Informing the Guardian

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 06:
No Hand-cuffs

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 07:
Age Verification

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 09:
~~No~~ Diversion
for minors

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 10:
No Lock-Up

b: Right to Legal Representation:

Similarly, the law
has given the right of

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legal representation also
Lawyer shall represent them.

c: Smooth & Friendly Conduct:

The authority both
Police and court are
supposed to deal these
cases in a friendly way.

↳ Constitution of Pakistan
Article: 10(A):
Fair Trials

d: Probation & Borstals Instead
of Prisons:

It is legal to
send a juvenile to probation
centers, rehabilitation centers
or borstals instead of
jails.

↳ Probation of Offenders
Act: 1960

e: No Torture or Corporal
Punishment:

Similarly, juveniles have to be avoided from torture or corporal punishments. Law has also protected them from its conduct.

↳ Pakistan Penal Code
337 (1C): No Torture or Harm

f: Separating From Adults:

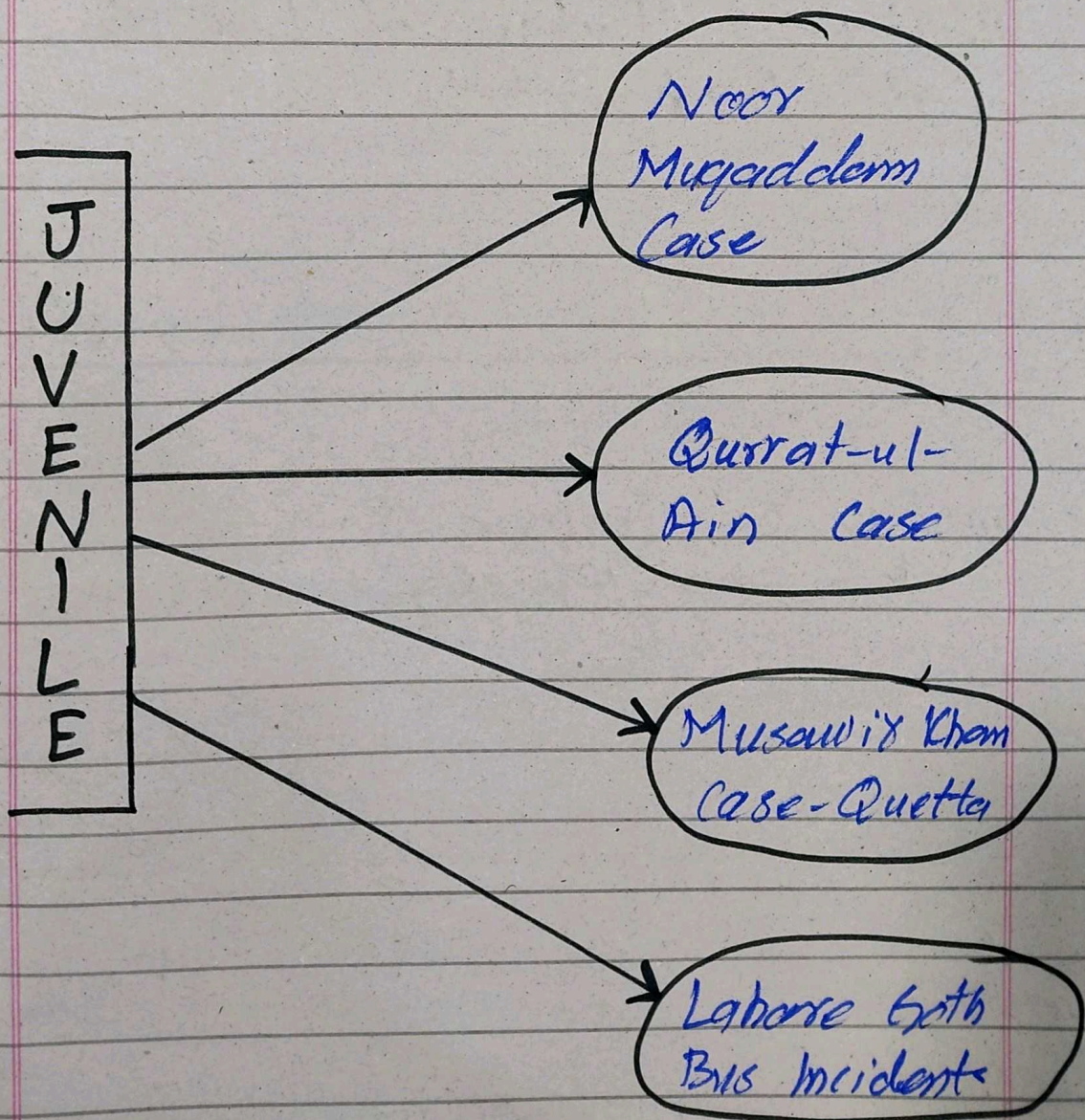
Juvenile courts and prisons are to be separate from adult prisons.

c: Main Statutes & Legal Structures Protecting Juveniles Rights:

- ↳ Pakistan Penal Code
- ↳ Constitution of Pakistan.
- ↳ Qanun-e-Shahadat
- ↳ Cr PC
- ↳ Special Laws; Juvenile Act

The above mentioned statutes and laws guarantee juveniles' rights and direct the authority to ensure ethical and legal based investigation of juveniles.

D: Examples of Juvenile Investigation in Pakistan:



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Q: Noor Mugaddam Case:

i: Background:

A young girl is raped and killed inhumanely later which raised concern about the legal and ethical rules and regulations.

ii: Showing Failure of Law & its Implementation:

The case exposed narrow sphere of legal rights and its implementation gap.

iii: Family Trauma & Police Recurring Investigations:

The repeated investigations regarding the case from her family let them in trauma making them more vulnerable and insecure.

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b: Qurrat-ul Ain Case:

i/ Background:

Another case exposing the gap of law and practice of rules to ensure juveniles protection who were brutally killed. The incident raised concerns about juveniles' protection and law.

ii/ Delay in Police Action & Absence of Juvenile Protection Forums:

The case showed glaringly incapacity of police forces to protect her and make speedy progress in case.

iii/ Incidents Led to Juvenile Act:

Both Noor Mohammad and Qurratulain cases led to juveniles rights act to ensure their protection.

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c: Musawir Incident:

Background: A 5-6 years old boy ^{being} detained and kidnapped and later killed in Quetta exposed incapability and weak policing system.

iii) Catalyst to Juvenile Protection Tension:

The incident increased insecurity among the people and marking their trust erosion on protecting institutions.

iii) Weak Governance & Institutional Capacity:

The incident marked and exposed inefficiency of governance and bureaucratic institutions.

Conclusion:

Juvenile Investigation is an important phase to deal them. It has to be

followed by proper way and, all ethical and legal guidelines shall be followed. It's negligence leads to their insecurity of rights and crimes challenging their safety.

Section - IV

Q: No: 08

A: Introduction:

Crimes in a society cannot be tackled solely by a state. Partnership with private partners makes the impact bigger and broadens the sphere of efficiency to curb crimes. Coalition makes a difference. Private partnership with public ventures can play a pivotal role in curbing street crimes and traffic violations.

B: Decoding the term 'Private Public Partnership'

It refers to a coalition between governmental and private institutes to tackle a specific issue or to be benefited equally from a deal. It occurs when one isn't able to do without other. It makes the impact bigger and provides success to both sides.

C: Private Ventures in Pakistan:

a: Sabarwan Rehabilitation Center in Pakistan:

It is a rehabilitation center in Swat KP where it provide psychological, mental and physical treatment to people to reduce crimes.

b: Muslim Hands Rehabilitation Center:

This platform also contribute in curbing crimes by providing primary services of psychological, mental and biological treatment in Islamabad.

c: Friends of Police:

It provides intelligence sharing based on community services to reduce crimes assisting police.

d: Other Forums; Barstals, Dar-ul-Amans and Shirkah:

Several forums function around Pakistan both public and private to achieve their goals. They contribute in reducing crimes, criminals and incidents that challenge the overall safety of people.

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D: Success Stories of Public-Private Partnership Ventures in Curbing Crimes:

Friends of
Police



Reduced
Drug Addicts &
Crimes

Sabaoon
Swat



Radicalization
Reduction

Muslim Homicide
Rehab Center



Adjusting
Overcrowding
of Prisons

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a: 'Friends of Police' Reducing Mobility of Addicts Leading to Crime Alleviation:

It is a private group which started information sharing with police about the crimes and drug addicts places. It helped police to capture them and make the practice of efficient.

b: Sabacon Rehabilitation Center Playing Role to Treat Radicalized and Extremist Individuals:

This platform provides services of mental and psychological treatment which help in the reduction of further recidivism and crime conduct.

c: Muslims Hands Rehabilitation Center Serving Criminals so That Crimes Curb:

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H P S Islamabad
led rehabilitation which
has other institutions in
Lahore also. It similarly
provides treatment to criminals
and addicts so as to
reduce crimes and ensure
smooth traffic run.

Conclusion:

In short, public-private partnership ventures play pivotal role in crimes alleviation for a more stable and cohesive society. The various venture forums have significantly marked a key difference in reducing the crimes in their regions.

The End