

"Criminology"

Part - II

Question no : 03

Explain social disorganization theory. Critically examine rising crime rate of urban areas in Pakistan in light of SDT.

I- Introduction:

Crime in urban areas is a growing challenge for developing countries like Pakistan. Rapid urbanization, migration, and weak institutions have increased social problems in cities. Social disorganization theory (SDT) helps explain why crime rates are higher in certain urban areas by linking crime with the breakdown of social structure and informal social control.

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III- Social Disorganization Theory:

Social disorganization theory is developed by Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay of Chicago school. The Theory argues that crime is not caused by individuals alone but by social and environmental conditions of urban neighbourhood. Areas with weak social institutions fail to control criminal behaviour.

Key Features:

1) Poverty :

Poor neighbourhoods often lack resources to maintain safety. Economic stress increases pressure for criminal behaviour.

2) Heterogeneity :

Presence of diverse ethnic, cultural, and linguistic groups weakens social cohesion.

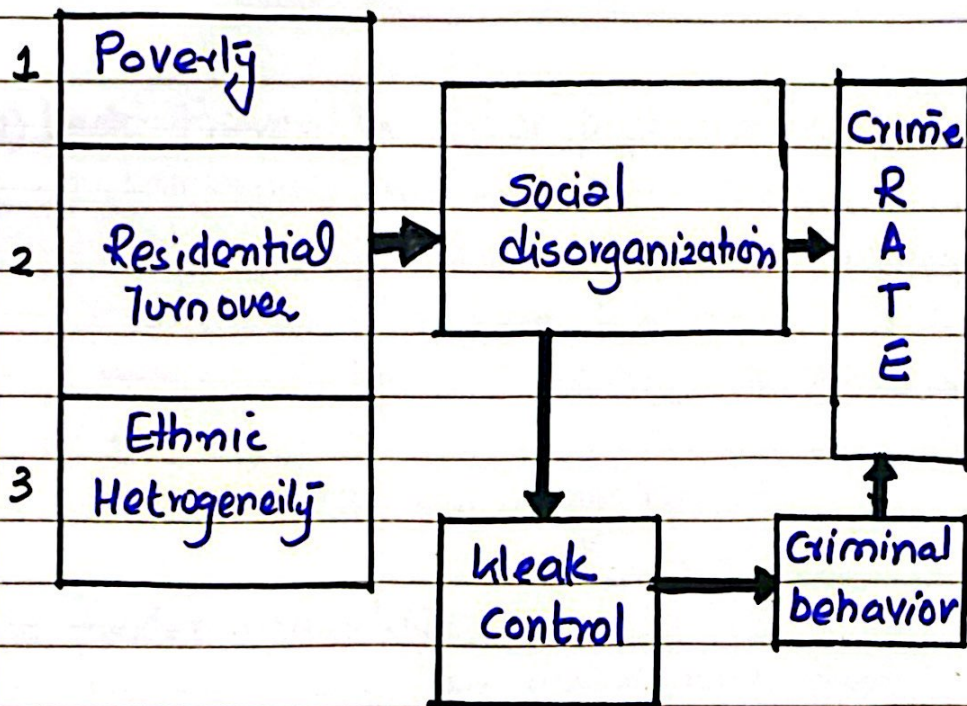
3) High mobility:

Frequent movement of people reduces community bonding and collective responsibility.

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4) Weak law enforcement:

Poor policing and lack of trust in institutions encourage criminal activity.



III- Rising crime Rates in Urban Areas of Pakistan in light of SDT:

Urban centers like Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad show rising crime due to social disorganization.

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Causes:

1) Internal and External migration:

Rural-urban migration and influx of refugees create informal settlements where social control is weak.

2) Lack Preventive Urban planning design:

Urban centers are often overcrowded leading to informal housings and slums. Additionally, they lack lighting and recreational spaces creating criminogenic zones.

Example: Manzoor colony Karachi

3) Gender inequality:

Limited safety for women, harassment and domestic violence increase unreported crimes in Pakistan

4) Urban inequality:

Pakistan faces a sharp gap between rich and poor. This often leads to frustration, deprivation and street crimes.

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5) Weak Police:

Pakistan also faces weak policing in urban centers and often fails to respond to the crime effectively with proactive measure. Police infrastructure lacks conducive environment for female victims resulting in reduced crime reports.

6) Judiciary: Delayed justice

The total pending cases nationwide is around 2.3 million which are pending across all courts in Pakistan (including Supreme court, high courts, and lower courts)

This delayed justice and low conviction rates reduce fear of punishment in Pakistan.

IV: Suggestions to curb rising crime in Pakistan:

1) Implementation of laws:

Pakistan needs to ensure the update and strict implementation of criminal laws.

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2) Increase conviction rates:

Speedy trials and police reforms are necessary to restore public's lost trust in institutions.

3) Build safe urban environments:

Pakistan needs to promote
planned housing
street lighting
CCTV and
community policing to ensure
urban safety.

V- Conclusion:

Social disorganization theory effectively explains the rising crime in Pakistan's urban areas by highlighting structural and social failures rather than individual morality. Without improving urban planning, strengthening institutions, and rebuilding community cohesion, crime will continue to rise. Addressing social disorganization is essential for sustainable urban society in Pakistan.

Question no: 05

Discuss the role of rehabilitation centers in reformatory treatment of criminals - how do these centers contribute to the reintegration of offenders into society?

I- Introduction:

Rehabilitation centers play a critical role in the reformatory treatment of criminals, aiming to change offender behaviour rather than merely punishing them. These centers provide structured programs, counseling, vocational training, and social support helping offenders to become responsible members of society. Unlike retributive measures, rehabilitation focuses on correction and re-integration.

II- Reformatory treatment of criminals:

Reformatory treatment includes legal mechanisms and programs designed to guide offenders back to a

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law-abiding life. Two widely methods are parole and probation.

1) Parole :

Parole is a conditional release of a prisoner before completing their full sentence, allowing them to serve the remainder in the community under supervision.

Granted by:

Parole is granted by parole board or a designated judicial authority.

Who is granted?

It is granted typically prisoners who show good behaviour, low risk of reoffending and willingness to reform.

Conditions:

Parolees must

- i/ report regularly
- ii/ avoid criminal activity
- iii/ maintain employment
- iv/ follow counselling programs

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2) Probation:

Probation is a court-ordered release that allows offenders to remain in the community instead of serving time in prison, usually for first time or minor offenders.

Granted by:

Probation is granted by court or sentencing judge.

Who is granted?

Offenders considered low-risk and capable of rehabilitation are eligible.

Conditions:

Probationers must maintain

- i/ regular contact with probation officers.
- ii/ avoid criminal activity
- iii/ attend counseling
- iv/ attend vocational programs
- v/ adhere to curfew or community service.

Comparative Table :

	Feature	Parole	Probation
1)	Definition	Conditional early release from Prison	Community-based sentence instead of imprisonment
2)	Granted by	Parole board / Judicial authority	Court / Judge
3)	Eligibility	Good behaviour in prison	First time / minor offender
4)	Duration	Remaining sentence in community	Full probation period as ordered
5)	Supervision	Parole officer	Probation officer
6)	Goal	Reintegration after Prison	Avoid incarceration
VI- Impacts of Parole and Probation on society:			
1) Integration: Supervision and counseling			

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help offenders avoid returning to crime

2) Skill development:

Vocational training equips them with jobs, and skills.

3) Psychological support:

Counseling addresses addiction, anger management and social attitudes of offenders.

4) Restoring social and family ties:

Programs often encourage family involvement, strengthening support system reduce crime

5) Reduced burdens on police stations and prisons:

Parole and probation divert offenders flow from prisons to community reducing burden on resources and infrastructure.

7/- Conclusion:

Rehabilitation centers, through parole, probation, counseling, and vocational

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programs, serve as a crucial institutions for reformatio treatment of criminals. By addressing the underlying causes of criminal behaviour and promoting skill development and social support, these centers facilitate successful integration of offenders into society, reducing crime and fostering safer communities. A focus on rehabilitation rather than mere punishment, ensures that offenders can contribute positively to society after their release.

Question no : 07

What are legal and ethical guidelines for investigating juvenile crimes? Explain your answer with help of suitable examples.

I- Introduction:

Juvenile crime in Pakistan is on rise, largely driven by factors such as rapid urbanization, poverty

and peer influence. Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000 defines juveniles as persons under 18 years of age. The investigation and trial of juveniles require special legal and ethical safeguards to ensure their protection, rehabilitation, and successful integration into society, rather than merely punishing them.

II- Defining Juvenile in Pakistan:

1) legal definition: Person below 18 years at the time of committing an offense.

2) Special characteristics:

Vulnerable

Impressionable

Easily influenced

Capable of reform

3) Policy focus:

Reformation over punishment

III- Theories applicable to Juvenile delinquency:

1) Social disorganization :

crime due to weak social institutions,
Poverty,
Residential instability

2) Strain Theory:

Juveniles cannot achieve socially
approved goals.

3) Social learning theory:

learn criminal behaviour from
Peers
family or
media

4) Control Theory:

When juvenile lack strong social bonds
family
school
religious beliefs
commitments

5) Labeling Theory:

may internalize label and
continue offending.

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6) Differential association theory:

Crime is learned through interactions with others who engage in criminal behaviour.

7) Psychological theory:

Focus on biological traits

Personality

Impulsivity of Juveniles.

IV- Legal and Ethical guidelines for Juvenile investigation in Pakistan:

1) No handcuffing / Physical restraint:

Juveniles should not be chained or subjected to undue force.

2) Prompt FIR and presentation before magistrate:

FIR should be filed immediately.

Child must be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours (JJSO 2000)

3) Separate trial and child friendly courts:

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Juvenile courts are separate from adult courts.

Hearings are private, with support from psychologists.

5) Avoid imprisonment:

Use of probation and community-based orders

Focusing on alternative sentencing and counseling

6) Avoid labeling:

If imprisoned, avoid criminal labeling

Juvenile should not carry a criminal record that stigmatizes them for life

7) Child friendly investigation procedures:

Special interview rooms

Presence of social workers

Prohibition of coercive methods

8) Confidentiality:

Juvenile identity should be protected from media exposure.

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9) Reintegration through rehabilitation:

Education

Vocational training

Counselling

Rehabilitation • Probation

10) Alignment with international standards:

Pakistan follows principles of

UN convention on Right of the child

(CCRC) emphasizing the best interest of the child.

V- Examples :

1) Punjab child protection and welfare Bureau

2) Karachi Juvenile rehabilitation

3) Juvenile Justice system ordinance 2006

VI- Conclusion:

Investigating juveniles in Pakistan requires a balance of legal authority

and ethical case, focusing on rehabilitation ^{over} ~~and~~ punishment. Proper adherence to legal safeguards and reintegration programs reduces tendency to commit crime and helps children become productive members of society, fulfilling both justice and social responsibility.

Question no: 08

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

I- Introduction:

Urban areas in Pakistan, especially cities like Karachi, Lahore, Quetta, and Islamabad, face growing challenges of street crimes and traffic violations. Rapid urbanization, population growth, and inefficient law enforcement resources have made it difficult for the government

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alone to maintain public safety. Public private partnership (PPP) offers a collaborative approach, combining government authority with private sector resources, technology and community engagement to enhance law enforcement efficiency and accountability. By involving the community and leveraging modern tools, PPP ventures can transform urban safety and make cities more secure.

II- Describing PPP:

PPP is a cooperative venture between government agencies (such as police and traffic authorities) and private entities (corporates, NGO, and tech firms). The main objective is to use shared resources, expertise and innovation to address public challenges.

In the context of urban safety, PPPs aim to prevent crimes, enforce law efficiently, and promote citizens participation, creating safer urban spaces.

III. Role of PPP in curbing street crimes

1) Community policing programs:

Private organizations help neighbourhood watch programs, awareness campaigns, and local safety projects, encouraging citizens take part in crime prevention.

2) Coordination between police and community:

PPP ventures create platforms for sharing information.

This ensures that suspicious activities are reported quickly and police can act promptly.

3) Easy access to police services:

mobile apps

hotlines,

online complaint portals

developed through PPP initiatives

make it simple for citizens to report incidents immediately.

4) Proactive prevention:

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Private sector resources such as CCTV cameras help spot potential crimes easily.

IV- How PPP helps reduce Traffic violation:

1) Enhancing sense of responsibility:

Educational campaigns by private entities teach citizens why following traffic rules is important to reduce reckless driving.

2) Ensuring Accountability:

Technology like monitoring apps, automated fines and surveillance systems track violators in real time.

3) Identification of offenders:

Monitoring allow authorities to detect and penalize violators efficiently.

V- Impacts of PPP ventures:

1) Reduced bribery and corruption:

Transparent enforcement and

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third party oversight minimizes opportunities for illegal payments.

2) Reduced crime and violation:

Better monitoring, timely reporting and public engagement ~~can~~ lowers crime rates and traffic offenses.

3) Increased public trust:

When citizens see effective coordination between police, private organizations and their own communities, they feel safer and develop confidence in law enforcement system.

II. Example from Pakistan:

1) Karachi CCTV surveillance Project

2) Smart traffic management systems in
1) Islamabad
2) Lahore

VII - Conclusion:

PPP ventures can become Pakistan's success stories in curbing street crimes and traffic violations by combining government authority, private sector resources and community participation. Their success depends on transparency, proactive management and citizen trust. When implemented effectively, PPP initiatives not only reduce crime and traffic violation but also enhance public confidence, making Pakistan's urban spaces safer and more orderly.
