

Question no 3

Introduction

Social disorganization theory is a social structure theory that defines that the crimes occur due to dis-organization of societies. Social disorganization theory are driven from "Chicago school" of ^{thought} that played a significant role in defining the causes behind high rates of crime. These theories were deeply explained by "Clifford R. Shaw and Henry Mackentley" in 1920. The social structure theories explain the significant impact of social factors on human motivations to commit a crime. This is further divided into social disorganization theory, strain theory and culture deviance theory. The social disorganization theory largely focuses on the urban and developed states crime rates and reasons behind them.

Social Disorganization Theory

Proposed by: It was proposed by Clifford R. Shaw and Henry Mauckentley

Theory:

The theory suggests,

• Lack of community
cohesion and informal
social control leads to
higher level of crimes"

Key Features

Key features of theory
associates relationship of social dis-
organization such as.

- ① transitional neighbourhood
- ② Multiethnicity
- ③ commercial society / activities
- ④ low socio economic status / poverty
- ⑤ Empty buildings

These features in a society
can facilitate an individual to commit
a crime.

Example

Clifford Shaw and Mackauly
largely focused on the conditions
of Chicago which was a urban
city and people were migrating from
rural areas to Chicago in 20th Century.

Rising Rate of Urban areas in Pakistan in Light

Of Social Disorganization Theory

1. Rapid Urbanization

The larger cities in Pakistan such as Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad has seen an increased surge in crimes due to people migration from rural areas for better jobs and education.

Urban ↔ Rural divide → Migration

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Rural → Urban migration

- villages → Karachi

Lahore

Islamabad

Faisalabad

Migration

- food insecurity
- poverty
- lack of opportunities

This migration brings poverty, lack of opportunities, lack of places to live and food insecurity that becomes motive for crime.

2. Slums and inappropriate housing

Rapid urbanization leads to fraud schemes of giving people places to live on private properties. It creates inappropriate housing schemes and builds slums and katchi Abadi that is more easy target for criminals to perform their

activities.

Rapid Urbanization → Inappropriate housing

- No police
- No legal organizations
- No law enforcement agencies
- High rate of frauds
- Donzy Land Schemes
- Gabza mafias.
- Empty spaces for crimes.

3. Lack of employment opportunities

Rapid urbanization and intense immigrations makes less job opportunities in large cities. It causes huge backlog of the career pursuation but less jobs. These less employment opportunities causes favorable conditions to commit crimes for immediate access of food, shelter and clothing.

More immigration → Less jobs → unemployment

Crimes

- High theft rates
- homicide
- justification of crimes.
- pick pocketing

Poverty

- lack of food
- lack of shelter
- lack of clothing

4 High Population and Lack of resources

Urban areas are often filled with high population because of more people living and coming to make their lifestyle better. However, instead of better lifestyle they lack the opportunity of attaining basic amenities.

High Population → lack of basic amenities

Crimes

- Electricity theft
- Selling food with high prices
- White collar crimes.
- Impure water selling with branded names.

→ shortage of pure water

- Food insecurity
- Electricity shortage
- Gas loadshedding.

↓
These ^{factors} cause more crime rates.

5. Out of School Children and illiteracy

Urban area's schools are filled with overcrowded students which prevent further school enrollments. These unenrolled masses in schools indulge in criminal activities.

Urban Schools → Overcrowded Classes → Prevent

Crimes

- Bad influence
- Drug trafficking
- Children trafficking
- Cycle of poverty
- Pick pocketing

enrollments

↓
Out of school children.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the social disorganization theory guides that inappropriate social structures especially the residential areas can cause high crime rates. It can be seen in urban areas where cities are crowded with people and lack ^{law} enforcement agencies that cause high rate of urban crimes.

Question no 4

Introduction

There are several criminal trial problems in Pakistan that cause weak deterrence of crimes and perpetuate cycle of criminal cases in society. Many criminals because of criminal trial process, escape their punishment and detention. This further portrays a image that crime is escapable in Pakistan. The weak procedural issue is major cause behind empowerment of several serial and habitual criminals. However, quick and immediate law enforcement agencies reforms and alteration in criminal trial procedures can bring

improvement in curbing crimes in Pakistan

Problems in Criminal trials in Pakistan

1. Delays in dispensation of Justice

Criminal trials in Pakistan

suffer from inordinate delays. Cases often take years due to:

- ① adjournments of cases
- ② shortages of Judges
- ③ poor case management
- ④ Procedural complexities.

This delay undermines the principle of speedy justice guaranteed under Article 10A of the constitution.

2. Weak investigation system

Poor investigations are often inefficient and compromised.

- ① Poor training
- ② lack of forensic capacity
- ③ political interference
- ④ Reliance on outdated methods

These things result in weak evidence, making convictions difficult.

3. Faculty prosecution Mechanisms

The prosecution department lacks

professional independence and capacity.

Prosecutors are often,

- ① underpaid,
- ② overburdened,
- ③ and inadequately trained.

which leads to poor presentation of cases and failure to counter defense strategies effectively.

4. Overcrowded Courts and Case Backlog

Courts are burdened with excessive backlog of cases.

- ① limited number of judges
 - ② inadequate court infrastructure
- prevent timely disposal of criminal cases.

5. Poor Jail and under-trial management

A large number of accused remain under-trial prisoners for long periods.

- ① Delayed trials
 - ② Prison overcrowding
 - ③ Poor jail infrastructure
- Poor jail management systems.

These factors contribute to violate the fundamental rights and delayed justice.

6. Limited access to quality legal representation

Many accused, especially poor lack access to competent legal counsel, which results in unfair trials and miscarriages of justice.

Suggestions for Improving Criminal trials in Pakistan

1. Police and Investigation reforms

Pakistan should put efforts to introduce merit based recruitments and promotion in police. It should provide

- ① Modern training in Investigation techniques
- ② crime scene management
- ③ Evidence collection

To ensure functional autonomy of police to reduce political interference.

2. Strengthening prosecution services

Establish independent and professional prosecution service. Improve

- ① Training,
- ② salaries,
- ③ and work load management of prosecutors. Strengthen coordination

between police and prosecutors.

3- Judicial Capacity enhancement

Increase number of judges and courts, especially at trial level.

- ① Introduce special criminal courts for heinous and time sensitive offences.
- ② Improve judicial infrastructure and administrative support.

4- Technological Integration E-Justice

Introduce

- ① digital FIRs
- ② E-Summons
- ③ video-link testimonies.
- ④ tech for record keeping
- ⑤ tracking cases online
- ⑥ Monitoring delays through tech.
- ⑦ enable virtual hearing in appropriate cases.

5- Use of forensic and Scientific evidence

Expand and modernize forensic laboratories across Pakistan. Make forensic evidence mandatory in serious crime where possible.

- ① Reduce ^{over}-reliance on oral testimony

Conclusion

Improving criminal

trials in Pakistan requires holistic reforms across investigation, prosecution, judiciary and legal procedures. Without institutional independence technological integration and political will, isolated reforms will remain ineffective. A credible justice system for criminals and non-criminals is essential for Pakistan's rule of law and social stability.

Question 6

Introduction

Forensic criminal investigation system is a biological method to suspect a criminal.

It is a investigation method that requires the physical evidence of the crime that has occurred. It uses several procedures to find the evidence such as DNA matching from sample of criminal's hair or use of criminal foot prints. This techniques allow the easy capturing of the criminals. However, in Pakistan the use of forensic criminal investigation is ineffective because of lack of laboratories, researchers and resources to fund the forensic labs.

What is meant by Forensic Investigation Criminal

Definition

Forensic Criminal Investigation is the scientific examination, collection, preservation and analysis of physical and digital evidence to establish facts in a criminal case and assist courts in determining guilt or innocence.

It applies principles of science to criminal investigations to ensure evidence based justice.

Key Components

1. Crime Scene Examination

systematic securing, documentation and analysis of crime scene to prevent contamination

a. Evidence collection and Preservation

Proper handling of physical evidence such as.

- blood
- weapons

- footprints
- documents
- electronic devices

3. Laboratory analysis

scientific testing of evidence through

- DNA profiling
- ballistics
- toxicology
- handwriting analysis
- digital forensics

4. Reconstruction of crime

using scientific findings to reconstruct the sequencing of events and link suspects, victims and crime scene.

Hurdles in Streamlining Forensic Criminal Investigation in Pakistan

1- Poor Crime Scene Management

- poorly trained crime scene officers
- Evidence contamination
- Evidence destruction
- improper collection due to lack of protocols or public interference.

2. Lack of trained Human resources

- shortage of forensic experts
- such as investigators and technicians
- Police officers lacking scientific investigation training
- reliance on traditional methods

3. Limited Forensic Infrastructure

- forensic laboratories shortage
- centralized laboratories
- overburdened forensic labs
- inadequate facilities and resources

4. Weak Integration between police and forensic agencies

- poor coordination between investigating officers and forensic labs
- late evidence transfers
- incomplete and improper documentation

5. Outdated Legal and Procedural Framework

- non standardizing and lack of mandatory forensic usage in procedural laws and police rules
- Courts preference of oral testimony

6. Financial Constraints

- lack of funding for
- equipments
- training

causes.

Budgetary limitations.

Delays in forensic reporting

Backlog in laboratories

Delayed trials

reduced effectiveness of evidence.

late court proceedings

Break Chain of Custody

improper handling

late and false labelling

delayed documentation of evidence

causes breaks in chain of custody

Public and cultural constraints

lack of public cooperation

Mistrust of police

cultural resistance to post mortems and

DNA testing hinder forensic work.

Over-reliance on Oral and Confessional Evidence

- police culture favouring confessions and eyewitnesses

- Less reliance on scientific proof, discouraging investment in forensic methods

Conclusion

The hurdles in

Date: _____

streamlining forensic criminal investigation in Pakistan are institutional, legal and cultural. Without reforms in training, infrastructure, legal recognition and coordination, forensic science cannot fully support criminal trials.