

Section-I

Q.3.

Introduction

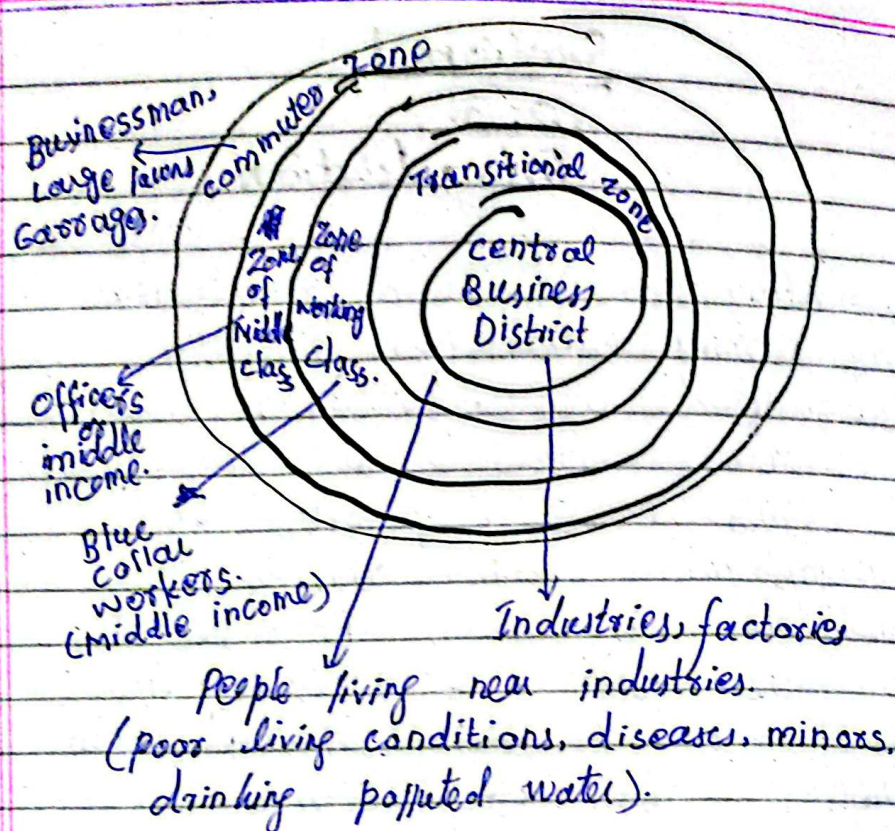
According to social disorganization theory, crimes result from socially disorganized areas. Divide of resources in urban centers creates dens of crimes. Moreover, poverty, and unemployment and unhygienic conditions in slum cities results in the form of crimes. In the light of Social Disorganization Theory, urban street crimes in Pakistan are arising from slum areas due to unhygienic sanitary conditions. Moreover, poverty, unemployment and less focus on rehabilitation is fuelling urban street crimes in the country.

Social Disorganization Theory:-

Proposed by: Shaw and Macky.

① There are five zones formed in industrial cities:

According to shaw and mackey, there are five zones in the cities that defines the pattern of crimes.



(ii) Crimes emerge from transitional or working class zones:

People living in transitional or working class zone have relative social deprivation due to low wages and unhygienic sanitary conditions. In order to fill this gap, these people commit crimes.

(iii) Poverty in transitional zones drive street crimes in cities:

People living near factories are forced to live in slums. They have low salary which results in poverty. In order to fill this pay gap,

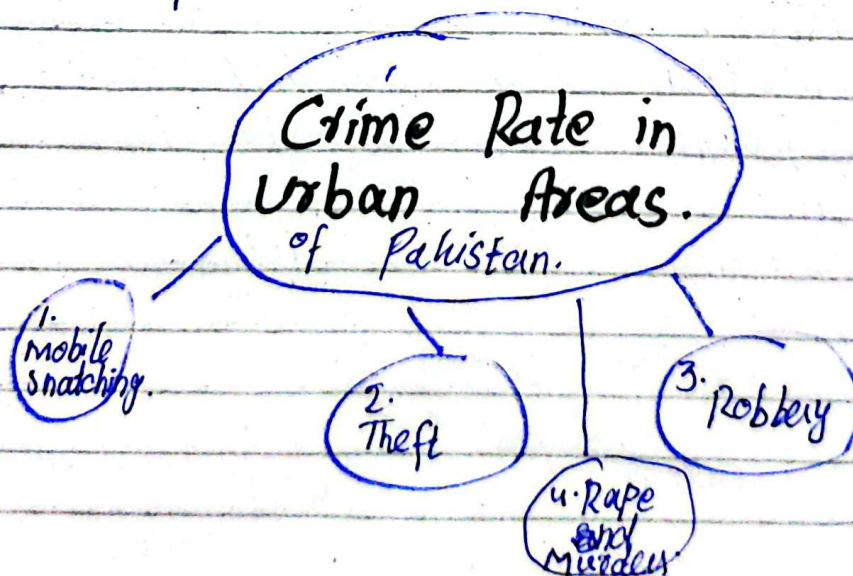
these people engage in theft or robbery constituting committing crimes.

(iv) Prevalent unemployment limits community engagement resulting in crimes:

People near central Business District have less job security as compared to officers or industrialists. Therefore, it leads to gradual unemployment which limits positive community engagement resulting in crimes.

(v) Unhygienic sanitary conditions in transitional zones results in crimes:

In transitional zones, people are forced to drink polluted water and without state-sponsored services. Therefore, it creates unsanitary conditions which force people to resort to crimes to improve their position.



Critical Analysis of ^{rising} Urban Crime rate in Pakistan in light of Social Disorganization Theory.

(i) Urban crimes in Pakistan arise mostly from slum areas living in unhygienic sanitary conditions:

According to Social Disorganization Theory, unhygienic sanitary conditions create crimes. In Pakistan, more than 45% of population in urban cities live in slums without state protection. Thus, these people involve in street crimes ~~rising~~ resulting in rise of urban crime rate in Pakistan.

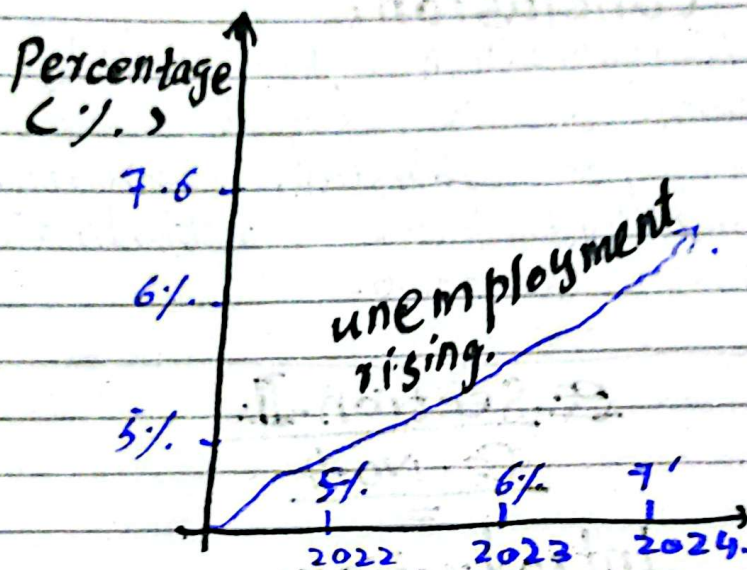
(ii) Rising poverty is resulting in rising urban crime rates in Pakistan:

According to Social Disorganization theory, low wages in transitional zones results in crimes. In Pakistan, more than 44% of population is earning below \$2/day, which results in rising crime rates in Pakistan's urban cities.

(iii) Rising unemployment in Pakistan is raising urban

Crime rates in Pakistan:

According to social Disorganization Theory, low job security creates unemployment in the transitional zone. Similarly, in Pakistan, unemployment has increased by 7.6%. Thus, people are resorting to illegal methods to secure money, resulting in crimes in urban cities centres of Pakistan.



(Source: Economic Surveys of Pakistan from 2022-24: Rising unemployment).

(iv) Less focus on rehabilitation of criminals is fuelling

Urban street crimes in Pakistan.

In Chicago Area Project (CAP) launched by Shaw and Mackey as result of social Disorganization Theory, it was

was observed that rehabilitation of socially disorganized offenders into good persons. However, according to Zulfiqar Abbas vs State case 2017, it was ruled that Pakistani jails even convert offenders into criminals. Therefore, ^{virtually} urban crime rates increase due to lack of Rehabilitation facilities.

Conclusion:

Social Disorganization Theory links crimes with adverse social conditions. For Pakistan, deteriorating social conditions are complicating the criminal landscape.

Section-II:

Q. No. 4

Introduction:

There are a number of problems in criminal trials in Pakistan.

First, these trials work on outdated legal framework. Secondly, there are loopholes in the mechanism of testimonies. Moreover, there is severe lack of cooperation between bar and bench. Furthermore, delayed justice, low conviction rate and out of court settlements creates obstruction of criminal trial.

However, new legal framework, redefining mechanism of witnesses,

Alternate
Resol

creating an oversight committee of bar and bench members, robust justice system, improving prosecution and limiting sphere of out of court settlements can reverse the situation.

Problems in Criminal trials in Pakistan:

(i) Outdated legal framework is a big problem in criminal trials in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, outdated legal framework is the biggest challenge in transparent criminal trials. Colonial legacy of Pakistan Penal code 1860, Police Rules 1934 and criminal procedure

code 1898 provides extractive machinery rather than criminal trials

(ii) Loopholes in mechanism of testimonies creates loopholes in criminal trials in Pakistan.

There are multiple loopholes in mechanism of testimonies in Pakistan. Section 161 and 164

of Pakistan Penal code 1860

allows police to take the statement of witnesses. However, in

342 Crpc (1898), these statements

are changed in the courts creating obstruction in criminal trial.

(iii) Lack of cooperation between bar and bench hinders criminal trial;

There is severe lack of cooperation between bar and bench. In case of unfavourable decisions, bar calls strikes which hinders fair criminal trial in Pakistan.

(iv) Delayed justice is another significant problem in criminal trial in Pakistan:

Justice delayed is justice denied. In Pakistan; criminal trials span 20-30 years, reducing the chances of fair justice in Pakistan.

Example:

1 In Ghulam Sarwar and Ghulam Qadir case 2005, they were acquitted in 2016 while they have already been hanged in 2015.

(v) Low conviction rate is the failure of criminal trial in Pakistan.

In Pakistan, powerful people hire expensive lawyers to get acquittal. On the other hand, prosecutors are inefficient enough that the pleader cannot get justice.

during criminal trial. According to Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, conviction rate in Pakistan is 11% which is 20% in Bangladesh.

(vi) Out of court settlements clouds fair criminal trial in Pakistan.

In Pakistan, out of court settlements are very high. People use Section 311 PPC (1860) to settle justice outside the court with money.

Suggestions to improve criminal trial in Pakistan:

(i) New legal framework can improve criminal trial in Pakistan:

Pakistan Penal code and Criminal Procedure code must be replaced with new framework such as Police order 2002. It can streamline criminal trials according to emerging technologies.

(ii) Redefining mechanism of witnesses can improve criminal trial in Pakistan. Instead of creating difficulties due

to frequent change of witnesses,
a new regulatory framework
is needed. Like **EUROPOL**
mandated testimonies in camera,
Pakistan's courts must give ruling
on in-camera police witnesses
to streamline testimonies.

**(iii) An oversight committee
on bar and bench can
lead to fair criminal
trial in Pakistan.**

In order to resolve disputes
between bar and bench, an
oversight committee consisting of
lawyers and judges can prove
beneficial. It can decrease bar
strikes and obstacles to fair
criminal trial in Pakistan.

**(iv) Robust justice system
can improve criminal
trial in Pakistan.**

In order to replace delayed
justice system, a robust justice
system is needed in Pakistan.
Like Bangladesh Appellate Dispute
Resolution courts in rural
areas address criminal cases in
6 months, Pakistan should also
enforce KPK Police Act 2017 and
to proceed with fair trial in
local jirgas.

(v) Improving prosecution can improve criminal trial in Pakistan:
Prosecution of Pakistan must be trained by Finland and Sweden which have high conviction rate in the world. Moreover, prosecution must be hired on merit to provide justice on complete merit.

(vi) Limiting sphere of out of court settlement can improve criminal trials in Pakistan:

Out of court settlements under Section 311 of Pakistan Penal Code must be repealed. On the other hand, settlement should be vetted by the court to ensure smooth criminal trial in Pakistan.

Conclusion

Pakistan is facing an uphill struggle against impartial criminal trials. However, improving legal frameworks according to emerging realities may improve the criminal trial.

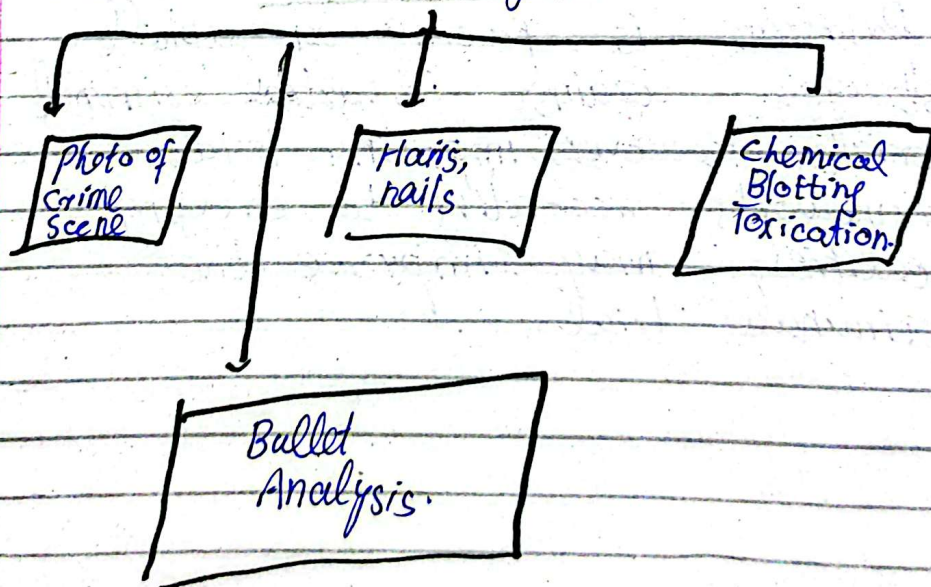
Section - III (Q. 6-).

Introduction

Forensic criminal investigation includes the use of DNA fingerprinting, chemical analysis, E-mail investigation, database management system and ballistic analysis to address solve crimes. There are multiple hurdles in streamlining the forensic criminal investigation in Pakistan including lack of technical expertise, shortage of resources, overreliance on eye-witnesses, fake reports and shortage of labs.

Forensic criminal Investigation:

“Use of technology to solve crimes is called forensic chemical investigation”



① DNA fingerprinting is a part of forensic investigation:

In DNA forensic investigation, DNA of a perpetrator and crime scene DNA is matched with the help of PCR to establish guilt. This facility is available in

Pakistan Forensic Lab, Lahore.

② E-mail investigation is a forensic investigation of crimes:

In E-mail investigation, the perpetrator is apprehended through his E-mails and its content.

It can be done by Server investigation to access suspicious E-mails. Secondly, soft-ware embedded system M/MF can be used to locate criminals location. Thirdly, E-mail tracker is used to trace the origin of criminals.

③ Database Management System is a forensic investigation technique:

In Database Management system, criminal record is checked in

in seconds by running the credentials through computer. Moreover, criminal with same motives can also be located through this technology.

Example:

Punjab Police Database Management System launched in 2024.

(iv) Chemical analysis is a part of Forensic investigation.

In chemical analysis and investigation, hair and nail samples collected at crime scene are denatured to extract DNA. Moreover, the toxins injected in body can be analysed through toxicological analysis. These facilities are available for National Forensic Science Agency, Islamabad.

(iv) Ballistic Analysis is also a substantive part of forensic investigation.

In Ballistic analysis, bullet collected from crime scene is run through ballistic test. The bullet's calibre and the gun with which it was fired can be discovered which help police to locate suppliers and strengthen prosecution.

Hurdles in Streamlining Forensic Investigation in Pakistan:

(i) Lack of technical expertise is the biggest challenge to forensic investigation in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, officers, lawyers and cops are not trained enough to launch forensic investigation. According to a report by Establishment Division of Pakista 2024, 1 in 3 bureaucrats, including Police, are technologically illiterate.

(ii) Shortage of resources is another big hurdle to forensic investigation in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, there is acute shortage of resources to be built in capacity building of Law Enforcement personnel. Due to this shortage, forensic facilities cannot be provided to police to solve

solve crimes in a timely manner. According to DIG Punjab, Faisal Kamran, there are only 100 rupees/Police station in Punjab.

(iii) Overreliance of judges on eye-witnesses hinders forensic investigation in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, judges mostly reject the technological evidence and invoke Qanoon-e-shahadat ordinance 1984 to rely on eye-witnesses. It creates an obstacle in the way of forensic investigation in Pakistan.

(iv) Fake reports in Pakistan is a barrier to forensic investigation:

In Pakistan, there is a growing problem of fake post-mortem reports, fake ballistic reports and clouding E-mail investigation. It perpetuates the status quo and hinders streamlining forensic investigation in Pakistan.

(v) Shortage of labs is a barrier to streamline

forensic investigation in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, forensic labs are present in Rawalpindi (Rawalpindi Toxicology Lab), Islamabad (National Forensic Science Agency), Lahore (Punjab Forensic Lab) and Quetta. However, these 4-5 labs do not cater to demands of local and far-flung courts of magistrates and police stations.

Conclusion.

Forensic investigation is a positive game changer in criminal investigation. However, Pakistan must take steps to remove hurdles to reap full potential of Forensics.

Section-IV

Q. 8.

Introduction:

Public private partnership can be effective to check street crimes through CCTV, provide Human Resource, training and providing reports on deterring effect of the measures. Moreover, traffic violations can be checked by public private partnerships through A.I. powered cameras, streamlining procedure of licenses,

- Urban street crimes.
- ③ CCTV.
- ③ Provide Human Resource.
- ③ Training (PERA Lab, DCI).
- Traffic violations.
- ③ AI-powered cameras.
- ③ Licenses (software).
- ③

tagging commercial vehicles with
trackers and providing environmental
compliance in traffic.

Public Private
Partnership can
become success stories
in curbing street
crimes in Pakistan.

1. CCTV
cameras

2. Human
Resource

4. Reporting
and
Surveillance

3. Capacity
Building

① Public private partnership
can check street crimes
through CCTV cameras:

CCTV cameras are costly
which transcend the financial
powers of Pakistan. Private sector
can provide CCTV cameras
to the government agencies by

entering in collaboration with these agencies. Thus, CCTV can monitor every nook and corner to identify criminals behind street offences.

(ii) Private sector can offer human Resource expertise to Pakistan's public sector to curb street crimes.

Private sector has enough pool of human resource management. This sector can partner with Law Enforcement Agencies to provide HR aid. This aid can help Law Enforcers to streamline human management to curb street crimes.

(iii) Public private partnership can help in training of Personnel to combat street crimes.

Private sector can attract world class experts to train personnel of law enforcement agencies in Pakistan. Thus, public sector can engage with private sector to combat street crimes through trained individuals.

Example: unjab
Pakistan Enforcement and
Regulatory Authority (PERA) Rules 2025

, Section 37, empowers Director General (DG) PERA to check encroachments by entering in MoU with any private agency.

(iv) Public Private Partnerships can provide report about deterrent effect in street crimes:

Private sector can offer researchers to public sector to provide reports and surveil the street crimes for showing deterrence effect. It can help Law Enforcers to devise strategies to curb these crimes.

Example:

Inter Pol. entered in MoU with Philip Morris to provide reports on drug trafficking.

Public Private
Partnership to check
Traffic violations.

1. A.I.
Powered
camera

2. Licensing

3. Tagging
commercial
vehicle

4. Providing
Environmental
Compliance

(i) A.I. powered cameras by public private partnership can help Pakistan to secure E-challans.

By entering to agreements with IB Watson and Google, Pakistan can secure A.I. powered cameras. These A.I. cameras can automatically generate challan for traffic violators.

Example:

Sindh Government in 2025 revised traffic regulations to install A.I. powered cameras across Karachi to curb traffic violations.

(ii) Licensing process in Pakistan can be streamlined through public private Partnerships.

In Pakistan, most of the traffic violations took place in license generation for drivers. Therefore, government can enter in agreements with private sectors to provide one window operation for license generation in the country.

(iii) commercial vehicles can be tagged with trackers to curb traffic violation in Pakistan:

Pakistan can enter in agreements with BYD, Toyota and other vehicle production companies to tag their vehicles with trackers. It can help to locate non-custom vehicles on roads of Pakistan to tackle their traffic violation.

(Ethical Surveillance: Ali Babakhet: Dawn : 2025).

(iv) Public Private partnership can provide environmental compliance of traffic rules in Pakistan.

In 2025, Pakistan is focusing on environmental testing of vehicles to maintain green traffic rules. Private sector can provide effective technologies to check environmental compliance of vehicles to maintain green traffic in Pakistan.

conclusion

In Pakistan, street crimes and traffic violations are on the rise.

In order to resolve these issues, public-private partnership is necessary.