

"CRIMINOLOGY"

SECTION - I

QUESTION NO : 03

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

A. INTRODUCTION

Social Disorganization Theory (SDT) is the remarkable work of criminologists in the field of sociological theories of crime, and criminal behaviour. The theory was proposed by Clifford Shaw and Henry D. McKay, the claimed that low parental attention, social and cultural factors are the major causes of crime and gave certain reasons for the increase in crime rate in Urban areas in Palestine.

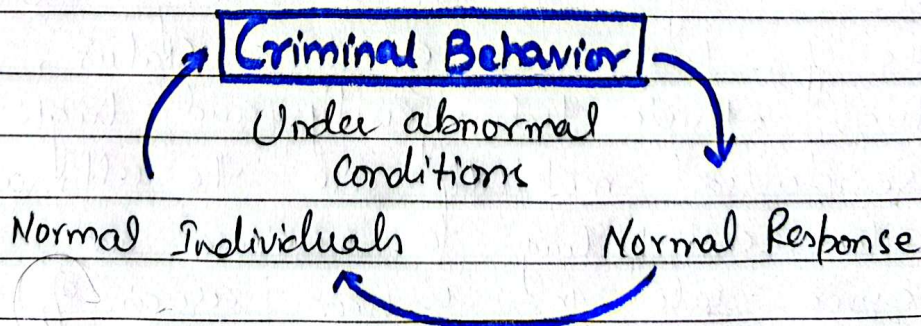
B. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

Social Disorganization theory says that crimes and criminal behaviours are due to unsupervised parenting, social and cultural groups, societies

involved in criminal activities are the major causes. It also claims that parents do not stop children on committing the primary deviance, and society provides the ambience, space and motivation for criminals to commit crime. The societal disorganisation and lack of proper check and balance, provision of facilities or lack of facilities and resources often results in the commitment of crime.

C. Shaw And McKay In SDT

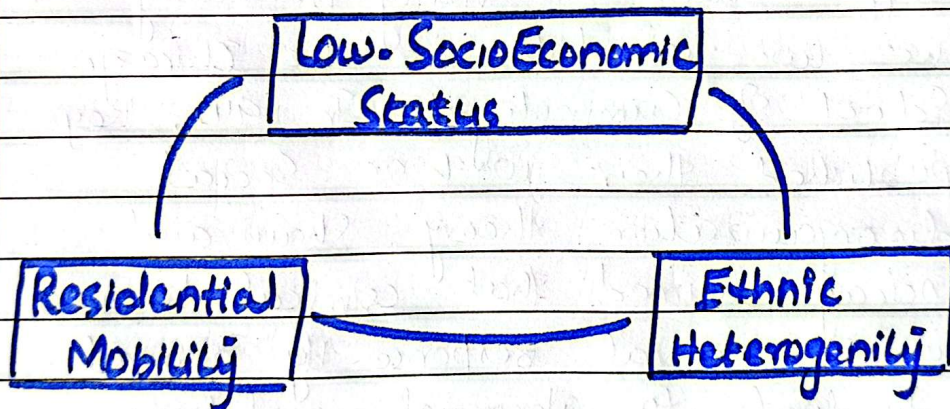
Clifford Shaw and Henry D. McKay were the two scientists in the Chicago School of Criminologists. In 1942, they published their work on social disorganization theory. Shaw and McKay claimed that criminal behavior is a normal response by normal individuals to abnormal conditions.



Lack of Parental supervision, opportunities provided by society to commit crime, and no restriction mechanisms result in the increase in criminal behaviors due to abnormal conditions.

D. Increasing Crime Rate of Urban Areas In Pakistan In the light of SDT

Shaw and McKay claimed that including abnormal conditions there are certain factors that contribute greatly in the rise of crime rate in urban areas.



In the light of Social Disorganization Theory, low socio-economic status, high ethnic heterogeneity and high residential mobility are the ultimate factors contributing to increase in crime rate in urban areas of

Pakistan.

1. Low-Socio Economic Status

In urban areas of Pakistan, communities of families with low Socio-economic status are often involved in criminal activities to satisfy their social, economic and physical needs. For instance, low socio-economic status results in low GDP, low per capita income and low Gini-coefficient, ultimately resulting in increase in crime rate in urban areas of Pakistan.

Low-Socio Economic Status

Low GDP

Low PPP

Low Gini-Coefficient

The criminal activities in urban slum areas are also due to low socio-economic status which results in the increase in deprivation and grievances among the public resulting in criminal behaviour.

2. Ethnic Heterogeneity

The increased ethnic heterogeneity in urban areas of Pakistan creating class differences, often result in

in increase in criminal behavior and crime rate. It also disrupts the friendship bonds due to class differences as people with low status are considered bad and isolated.

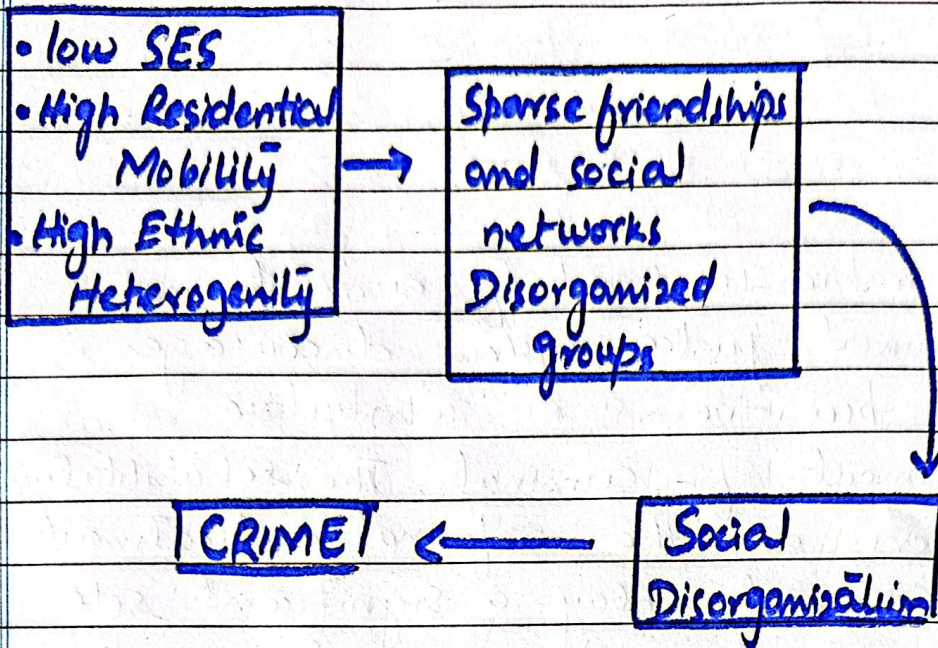
Therefore, ethnic heterogeneity is the major problem in Pakistani societies. The killing and abuse of people with low class is also very common.

3. Residential Mobility

High Residential mobility due to lack of resources, basic health facilities and rights often results in increase in crime rate. The urban floods often cause residential mobility, disrupts the entire system of family. For instance, in 2022 urban floods in Karachi, 45% increase in crime rate was reported due to increase in residential mobility after floods.

There are the certain reasons of increase in rate of criminal activities in urban area of Pakistan under the concept of social disorganization

Theory by Shaw and McKay.



E. CONCLUSION

On the way of conclusion, Social Disorganization Theory clearly explains that crime and criminal behavior is the result of normal behavior by normal individuals under abnormal conditions. Moreover, it clearly explains the reasons of criminal conducts that clearly fits in all the societies of developing countries including Pakistan something is increase in criminal behavior.

SECTION-II

QUESTION NO : 05

A. INTRODUCTION

Reformative treatment of criminals in criminal justice system discourages the punitive and retributive treatment of criminals. The rehabilitation centers in the reformative treatment of criminals play a significant role in restoration of criminals in the societies with desired respect and motivation to be a better person of a society. By helping them to deal with society and family, getting employment and engagement in community matters by these centers contribute to the reintegration of offenders into society.

B. Role of Rehabilitation Centers In The Reformative Treatment of Criminals

The rehabilitation centers in every criminal justice systems plays a significant role in the reformative

treatment of criminals. It prevents the future occurrence of crime, make the offenders better persons of societies and keep the hard criminals away from primary deviants.

**Preventing the Occurrence of Crime
in Future**



**Making offenders the better
Persons of Society**



**Keeping Hard Core Criminals
Separate**



**Establishing Flexibility and
Cooperation in Society**

1. Rehabilitation centers prevents the Future Occurrence of Crime

Rehabilitation centers in the reformatory treatment of criminals provides proper counselling and training to offenders. Make them morally and ethically stable. Plays a role in character building and then send them back to society ensuring the prevention of crime in future by this offender.

2. Better Persons of a Society

Moreover, rehabilitation centers make the offenders, the better persons of a society. By keeping them in rehabilitation centers, they provide them with all basic life facilities such as education, employment and home like treatment. Rehabilitation centers offers their best to provide individuals with all facilities to remove all financial and social deprivations which led them to commit crime.

3. Keeping Hard Core Criminals Separate

Furthermore, rehabilitation centers keep the primary offenders away from hard core criminals to prevent them from future criminal activities and hardened criminality. The exposure to such criminals often motivates the offenders, therefore, they are kept separate from hard core criminals.

C. Role of Parole and Probation

Parole and Probation are also the

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reformatory treatment of criminals under which the offenders are given conditional release on the orders of court with certain conditions which are necessary to be followed, otherwise the probation and parole will be revoked and offender will be sent back to jail to complete his or her sentence.

Probation



Probation Officer



Orders of Court



Conditions include:

Community Servicing
Contributing in
Social works
Cooperation with
Probation Officer



If violated:

Probation held cancel.



Offender sent back
to jail

Parole



Parole Officer.



Orders of Court.



Conditions includes
Obeying the court
orders.

Community
servicing



If violated:

Parole held
cancel.



Offender sent
back to jail

D. Contribution In The Reintegration of Offenders Into Society

1) Helps in Getting Employment

Rehabilitation centers along with reformatory treatments, helps the individuals to reintegrate into the society by helping them to get employment, while restricting them from getting involved in criminal activities again.

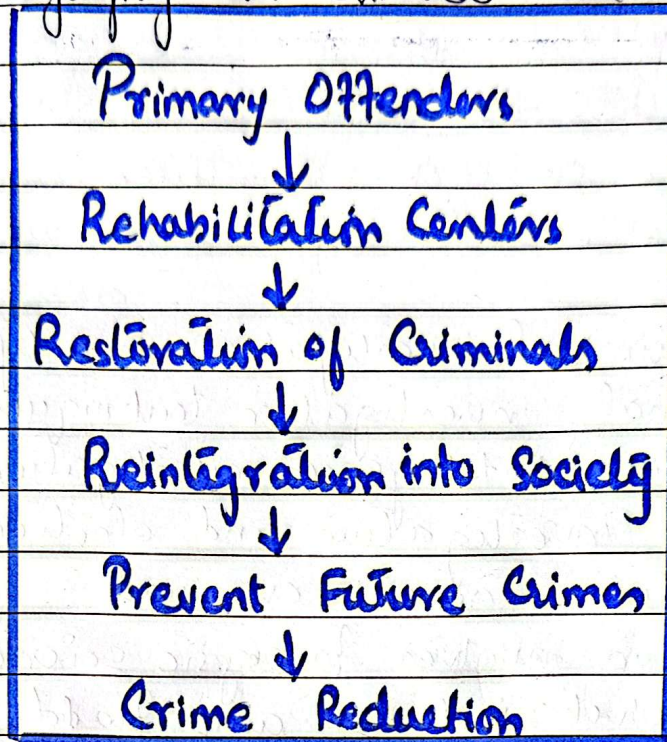
2) Dealing with Family and Friends

Moreover, rehabilitation centers help the individuals to deal with their family and friends and becomes the better persons of society. They prevent them from facing the harsh attitudes of society and family members.

3) Engagement in Community Servicing

Rehabilitation centers also prepare the individuals for the engagement in community servicing. Also, the restored offenders keep check and balance and prevent others from committing

or engaging in criminal activities.



E. CONCLUSION

To sum up, reformative treatment of criminals through rehabilitation centers is much more beneficial in preventing crime as compared to retributive or punitive treatment of criminals which further aggravates the criminal tendencies in criminals resulting in the increase in crime rate in societies. Therefore, rehabilitation centers makes the individuals morally and ethically strong and reintegrates them into society.

SECTION - III

QUESTION NO: 06

A. INTRODUCTION

Forensic criminal investigation is a type of criminal investigation techniques along with intelligence investigation, database investigation and electronic investigation. Forensic criminal investigation involves forensic science expertise which includes any field of science, biology, anthropology and even engineering that can be applied in the field of law. In Pakistan, there are two major forensic laboratories with certain errors which needs to be streamlined for efficient and effective forensic criminal investigation.

B. Forensic Criminal Investigation

Forensic investigation is an art of utilising science to establish facts or evidence which is to be used for crime-based trial or proceedings.

Forensic experts establish evidence or facts of the case scientifically and present them before the court in a trial. It involves investigation of all cases from murder, fraud to arson.

COLLECTION → EXAMINATION → ANALYSIS

→ REPORTING

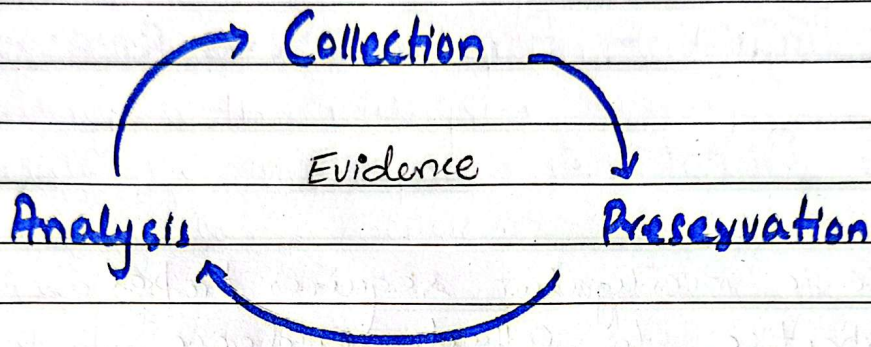
Forensic investigation requires proper expertise to collect evidence, examine them, analyse them and then report accordingly. The availability of resources for investigators made it easy for them to close the case successfully.

1. Fields of Science that can be applied to Forensic Investigation

Many different fields of science can be applied for forensic investigation or forensic studies including biology, medicine, anthropology or even engineering. Forensic science is any scientific field that can be applied to the field of

of law. Forensic scientists are tasked with collection preservation and analysis of evidence during the course of an investigation.

2. Forensic Cycle



3. Techniques of Forensic Investigation

Different types of forensic investigations are needed in different cases.

For example, investigators use different techniques to solve arson, murder and kidnapping.

4. Efficiency of Investigators

For efficient forensic investigation, investigators need proper funding and resources for an investigation to be carried out effectively and

efficiently. It would help them to close the case successfully.

C. FORENSIC INVESTIGATION IN PAKISTAN

1. National Forensic Science Agency (NFSA)

In 2002, ECNEC approved the formation of National Forensic Science Agency (NFSA). It was established in 2006 with multiple laboratories as an autonomous institution to carry out forensic investigations. NFSA played a major role in resolving the significant incident of Pakistan including Marriott Blast, Lal Masjid Bombing, Rape cases and murder cases, for instance Noor Mukaddam case and many other.

2. PUNJAB Forensic Science Agency

Punjab passed a PFSA Act in 2007 and the laboratory was established in 2010 having 14 different well equipped departments including DNA, latent fingerprints, narcotics, toxicology,

serology and many others. PFSA is the second largest laboratory in the world, a remarkable work by Punjab government.

D. Hurdles In Streamlining FI in Pakistan

1. Huge amount of Pending Cases

A huge amount of cases are pending in our police department which is a major hurdle in carrying out effective forensic investigation in Pakistan.

2. Inadequate Allocation of Funds

For effective forensic investigation, investigators need proper equipment to save the evidences without contamination and for that investigators need proper allocation of funds. Therefore, the improper funding is the major hurdle in streamlining forensic investigation in Pakistan.

3. Limited Laboratories

With the increase in criminal cases, the laboratories to perform effective

investigation are limited. Sindh and Balochistan lacks any Forensic Science Agencies creating hurdles for Pakistan

4. Lack of Trained Investigators

In Pakistan, the recruitment of investigation officers is not done by trained personnel and proper standards. Less than 3% investigators in the police force undermines the efficient forensic investigation.

5. Lack of Personal Protective Equipments

The police staff is unaware about personal protective equipments often results in the contamination of evidence present on crime scene and evasion of offenders from the crime scene.

E. CONCLUSION

Forensic criminal investigation is the most significant type of criminal investigations, and highly effective in all around the world. However,

It lacks the efficiency in Pakistan despite having the second largest laboratory in the world. There are significant hurdles in streamlining the forensic investigation which needs to be corrected as the ultimate need of the time.

SECTION - IV

QUESTION NO: 08

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

A. Introduction

Public Private Partnership is one of the modern crime prevention models. Modern crime prevention and law enforcement models are necessary in preventing the crime rates in Pakistan. The crimes such as street crimes and traffic violations in Pakistan can be easily curbed through public private partnership ventures if implemented effectively and efficiently.

B. Public Private Partnership

Public Private Partnership is the joint venture between the government service and any private organisation that works majorly on fundings of governments to counter the organised crimes in any state or society.

These joint ventures are established to carry out different policy measures to curb all the violent and non-violent crimes in a state.

Moreover, the PPP involves a contract between a public sector authority and a private party, in which the private party provides a public service. It fosters a sense of social responsibility based on good knowledge of the causal factors for crime, rather than business interests alone.

1. Salvador Declaration and PPP

We recognize the importance of PPP in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations. We are convinced

that through the mutual and effective sharing of information, knowledge and experience, and through joint coordination and experience, Gov't and business can develop, improve, and implement measures to prevent prosecute and punish crime, including emerging and changing challenges.

(Salvador Dec. 201)

C. PPP In Curbing Street Crimes and Traffic Violations in Pakistan

1. Awareness among the Public

PPP can become the success stories in preventing traffic violations through raising awareness among the public. The governmental institutions of traffic policing collaborate with private ventures to strengthen the policies and raise awareness through joint coordination and sharing of information.

2- Neighborhood Crime Prevention Projects

Moreover, PPP's can imply neighborhood crime prevention projects to prevent street crimes in neighboring areas. Through the appropriate use of funds provided by the government, neighborhood crime prevention projects shall be started to prevent street crime in neighborhood areas in Pakistani societies.

3- Training the Youth at Risk

Public Private Partnerships can become the success stories by starting the training programs for the youth that are at risk of inclination towards crime. Adolescence in many societies comes with rebellion and anger which increases the chances of commitment of crimes among youth. Therefore, training the youth through programs of PPP can prevent the street crimes and traffic violations.

D. CONCLUSION

Public Private Partnerships are the modern law enforcement models to prevent the societies from crime and criminal conducts.

They play a major and significant role in preventing and reducing street crime and traffic violations if properly implemented.