

Social Disorganization Theory:

Social Disorganization Theory advocate for the role of socio-economic factor in the occurrence of crime. It claims:

- Low economic status lead to crimes.
- Lack social cohesion and integration encourage the space for crime.
- Lack social cohesion lead to social heterogeneity which reinforces sparse friendships and ultimately into social disorganization.
- Multiple ~~mob~~ residential mobilities in a place also creates heterogeneity and social disorganization.

Social Disorganization and Urbanization in Pakistan:

- Rapid urbanization disrupts the social organization of a society. When a group of people or a families left a place of home in village and settled in city it creates the gap in the place which was left and disorder in new place in city which requires time ^{to be} integrated in city.

- In Pakistan from 1998 to 2023, 75 million to 93 million people migrated to cities and raised the population. Now 38.8% of total population

live in cities.

- So rising urbanization leading to rising crimes and more need of tight enforcement.

Social Disorganization Theory and crimes in Urban spaces of Pakistan:

1. Social Domain:

- Socially, in villages people are more integrated with each other. Neighbours are known to each other for decades. This creates the ^{parallel} system of accountability through the check and balance ^{of} on each other. This accountability reduces crimes by timely interventions or offenders fear of isolation.

While in cities people don't know each other even neighbours are like strangers. There no check balance on each other.

Therefore, there is rising trends of domestic violence and gender based crimes in urban cities

of Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad. For example, alone Lahore accounts

3018 for 3578 cases of woman abduction, 2115 reported cases of domestic violence 340 cases of rape.

From January to July.

2025 74 woman were reportedly murdered in Lahore.

2. Economic Domaine

People migrate from

villages to cities to get better economic opportunities but when they end up to failed to both ends meet they see crime as opportunity. So they start engaging in street crimes, smuggling and robbery. With rising urbanization and population growth in cities blue-collar crimes has also been increases. For example street crimes in Karachi amounted in 2025 is accounted as 64000 cases which include 3500 cases of motorcycling stealing and 15616 cases of mobile snatching in which 240 people wounded and 80 people killed.

3. Weak Law and Enforcement:

Weak law and Enforcement further contribute to the crime and ~~dis-organize~~ the social structure.

Weak enforcement encourage offenders for crimes when they thought ~~they~~ will not be caught even if commit crime. A 2025

Galup survey founded that 51% of people in Pakistan don't report crime to police due to lack trust. On the other police department going through ~~registration~~ deficit as in 2025 71482 ~~cases~~ complaints were ~~issued~~ received and get e-tag but only 25324 complaints resulted in registered.

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FIR meaning 65% of complaints were not formally registered. In case of Zaineb Ansari rape and murdered, the initial report of missing was not registered after 2 days after missing.

Her missing report was registered on 5 January 2018 but and found dead in trash heap on January 9. Although her family reported missing on January 4. This shows inefficiency of police.

Conclusion: Rapid urbanization in Pakistan leading to the social disorganization which reinforcing crime like. Law and enforcement

this is not essay nor it is pakistan affairs
presentation poor theoretical perspective is missing
no coherence in answer
6/20
not satisfactory

✓
departments has to take
tigh actions to maintain
order.