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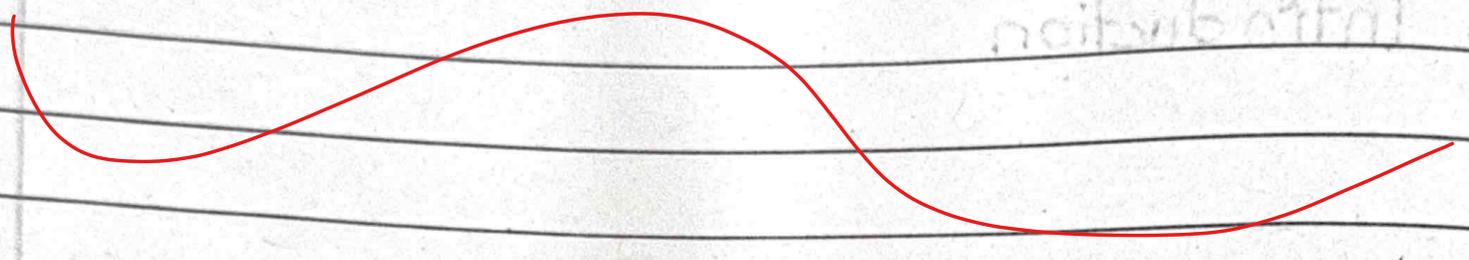
1. Introduction

Social Disorganization Theory refers to the social or environmental factors that encourage an individual commit crime. Most prominent theory in this regard was Travis Hirshi theory that gave a detailed explaination of how crime occurs in a community. The institutions, such as family, fail to give adequate conformity norms individuals commit crime.
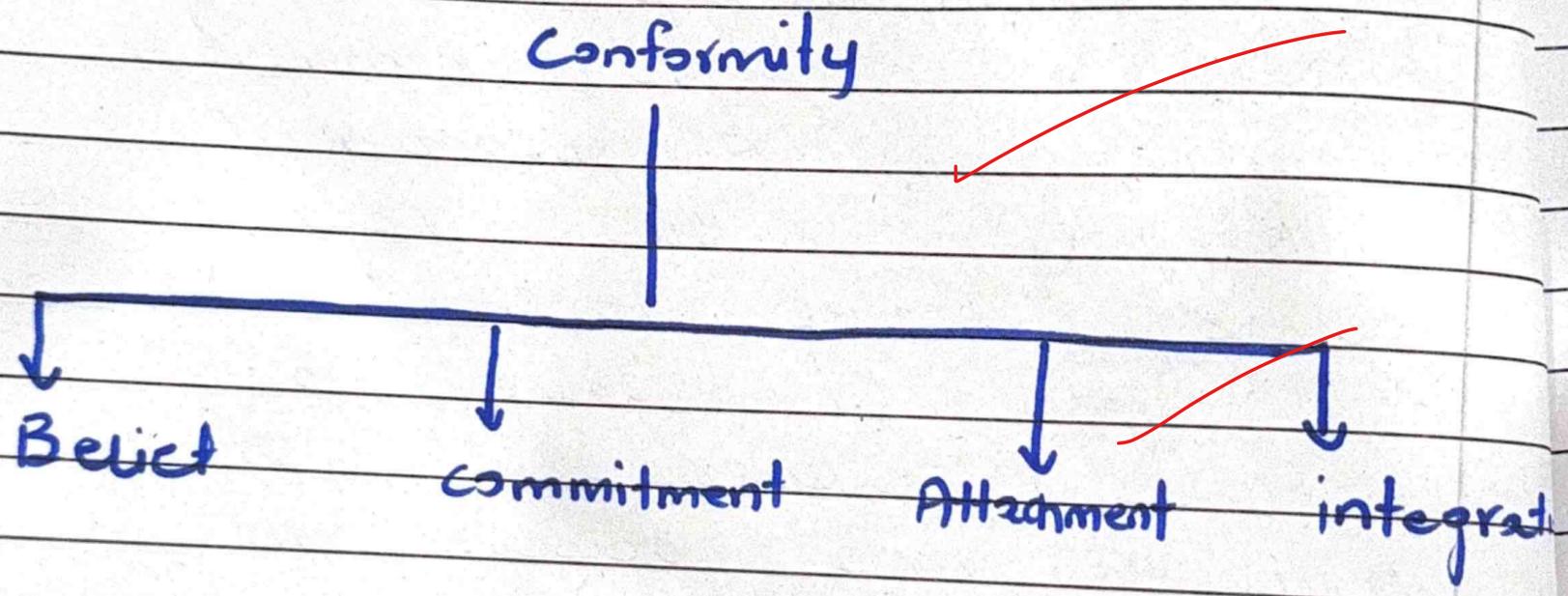
2. Explain Social Disorganization Theory

Travis hirshi

Conformity

Belief ← Commitment ← Attachment ← integrat

1. Belief System

of individuals should encourage good values, Such as crime is bad. Otherwise, individuals resort to crime

2. Commitment

Individuals need to be socialized to adhere to social norms and

3. Attachment

There should be attachment with the primary institutions, such as family, and secondary institutions such as religion that discourage non-conformity behaviour

4. Integration

society also has to integrate individuals into the norms

Travis Hirschi findings:

1. Family relations

according to hirshi if individuals have good family binding it greatly discourages people to get inudued in crime

2. Peer group

This institutions also played a significant role in an individual's life, when deviant friendship bonds were formed children more likely to get inudued in crime.

3. Proximity to criminals

The closer the people are to gangs the likelihood is higher to engage in activities that are deviant. This makes it more susceptible for people to get involved in crime.

4. Economic conditions of neighbourhood

If the neighbourhood is in dire economic conditions that is lacking economic opportunities, such as school and work then people face strain and become involved in crime.

3. Critical examination of rising crime rates of urban areas in Pakis in light of SDT.

?

1. Street - mugging

The street crime of stealing from people via guns has experienced a drastic drastic in areas, such as Karachi; owed to significant poverty levels.

2. Car-hijacking

The stealing of cars is also rising as people are using it to make profits

Date: _____

and earn livelihood.

3. Shop-lifting

In rich and poor disparity areas, those from economically backward areas are engaging in crime as cannot achieve these things through legal means.

4. joy - riding

Youth in urban spaces increasingly involved in stealing of cars

5. Beggary

Another phenomenon in urban sprawls is the beggary on streets done in organized groups that is increasingly becoming common due to the economic incentives of easy money.

6. Drug trafficking

More and more, juveniles and adults getting involved in the abuse of drugs, such as hash and heroin, as seemingly increasingly available for youth

7. Robbery

Nighttime stealing or generally taking people of their belongings is becoming common as people who are living in urban areas indulge in Ostentatious

Conclusion

Social disorganization theory, succinctly, explains how crime increases in certain areas more areas. Applying, in Pakistan it gives us valuable insights about the ever-increasing urban crime-rate.

Made in Pakistan

Question 5

1. Introduction

The role of rehabilitation centres is crucial in reforming of treatment of criminals. This helps in reducing the crime rate and repeated offenders in the society. When criminals are reformed and reintegrated into society they had productively to the society and weigh in the cost and benefits of their decisions.

2. Discuss the role of rehabilitation centres in reformative treatment of Criminals. ~~How do these~~ ?

1. Belief System Changed

rehabilitation centres change the way criminals see the world and encourage them to be more faith in the system.

present anomie from society described by Merton.

2. Positive attitudes deweeloped

The cumulative disadvantage factor is addressed as people who experience

negative life experience have a unhealthy way of dealing with crime.

3. **underlying causes of deviance diagnosed**

Rehabilitation centres do diagnosis of criminal as well a lot of criminologist are present and psychologist making it easier to identify root-cause of crime

4. **Other career paths provided**

Individuals weigh in the cost of their decisions as **Beccaria** proposed in **Rational choice Theory** this deters them from criminal action if

they can make living with legal means.

5. Educated to better understand Society

Some individuals are simply willing the understanding of the law and consequences of their acts. Rehabilitation centre

6. Peer support provided

Individuals form positive bonds in rehabilitation centre as some are remorshful of their crime. This helps some avoid a further criminal career

3. How do these centres contribute to the reintegration of offenders into society?

1. Employability in professional career

These reformed individuals are more employable in the professional markets and this helps them get more rooted in the society - Social control reinforced

2. Causeway drugs reduced/eliminated that lead to crime

As people less likely to indulge in drugs they label themselves positively that helps to reduce deviance amplification and

positive label encourage them to practice conformity with societies rules and regulation.

3. Informed citizens seek legal means to redress injustice

The criminals are discouraged in reformation centres to get involved in violent acts and severly punished if they do so. There are only legal and systemic ways to adress the challenges they face this makes them law abiding citizens.

4. Detterence - fear of law inculcated

In reformation centres, there is excessive focus on making individuals understand that further crime will lead to more severe consequences - deterrence theory.

5. Routine counselling available

The individuals once they are in rehabilitation centres receive weekly counseling to help them redress their lifelong issues that helps many reform their way of life

Many even after sentence are

involved in councelling
individuals
-

6. Criminal contacts broken

Rehabilitation time makes many individuals lose contact with gangs, deviant friends and their neighbour hoods that encouraged crime pattern and less susuptable to commit it afterwards. —

Social Disorganization theory environment dictates crime.

Conclusion

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Rehabiletation centres in the Criminal justice System help to provide a second chance to criminals This helps in reintegration of individuals and a life verdict on crime.

Q.7

1. Introduction

The legal and ethical
guideline for investigating
juvenile criminal
crimes help protect
the young juveniles
who lack the
ability to weigh
in the input
of their acts. This
ensure these
individuals get a
fair shot to
live a complete
life and their
early actions do not
dictate the rest of
their lives.

2. What are the legal and ethical guidelines for investigating juvenile crimes?

Juvenile Justice System Act
- 2018
- Legal guidelines
ethical

1. The identity of the juvenile confidential

The identity of the juveniles has to remain sealed throughout the investigation process to prevent any labels on the juvenile that can lead to chronicity.

2. Juvenile cannot be coerced into Confession

The juvenile cannot be coerced into admission of guilt he or she cannot be lead to self-incrimination to crime.

3. Juvenile cannot be kept in confinement

The juvenile even in custody cannot be put in confinement there has to be a seperate area for them. - Juvenile Justice System Act 2018.

4. The juvenile has to be informed by a guardian

There has to be a guardian - mother or father - to tell the child that he or she will be investigated.

5. A guardian ever-present with juvenile

A guardian to be present with juvenile throughout their investigation process to make him/her feel safe

6. Juvenile to be given full dignity and respect

under no circumstances the juvenile's dignity is to be put in harm's way and he or she is to be treated with full respect.

7. A senior officer has to conduct investigation

A senior officer no less than grade-16 has to conduct investigation from the juvenile

8., Any Person believed to be a threat to juvenile's well-being to removed

Anybody who is believed to be harming the welfare of juvenile has to be removed from the proximity of juvenile

9., Juvenile has to be provided legal counsel

Juvenile at all times has to be aware that he or she has right to legal counsel

10. Special place to conduct investigation from juvenile

Juveniles cannot be called in a regular police station and Special place to conduct investigation.

11. Juvenile has to be given protection if believed to be in danger

If it is suspected that juvenile can be harmed in anyway then he/she has to be given protection.

12. **Juvenile cannot be lead into Self-incrimination**

The juvenile has to be put in harm's way by leading him to Self-incriminate themselves to crime through false pretext.

Conclusion

The juvenile legal and ethical guidelines are an important aspect of modern policing as their is recognition that juvenile have diminished capacity.

8/20

Q. 8

1. Introduction

Public-private Partnership are increasingly becoming important in areas of Pakistan. These initiatives develop a cohesive framework that brings all stakeholders on board to reduce crime-rate. It ensures that a more proactive approach is developed within the community to address crime rather than making them passive victims.

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

1. Community fear

The fear among the community of crime is significantly reduced and they actively deter crime, such as reporting suspicious activities.

-- Laub and thompson age graded theory reveals that in neighbourhood where social institutions strong crime rate low.

2. Scaling - up

By public and private sector working together, it becomes easier to make more personnel on the road available that ensures people discouraged to commit crime.

-> **address social disorganization factor** as community collectively - institutions decrease crime.

3. Data-base broader

The public-private partnership ensure that the database can be broadened to deal with crime and this discourages criminals.

-> **detterrence**

4. Crime mapping easier

Public-private partnership also helps in better mapping of community crimes other areas that are not well-known to the police make it extremely difficult to identify when? how? why? a crime occuring in neighbourhood

Social Control is reinforced, as a result, in the numbers of community who reside about a better informed police working in the area.
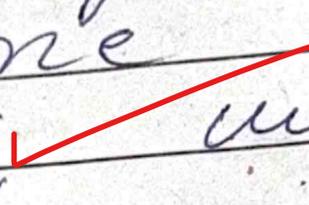
5. Detterence

Public - Private partnership acts as a catalyst for change when community is assisting in investigations of crime. Criminals within the community and Outsiders know that they will not be provided safe haven.

6. Repeated offender identifiable

The People within the society are aware about those who have tendney to engage in dishonest so luniant behaviour and public private partnership makes it easier to

identity.

7. **Modern equipment**

If modern equipment is used the solvability the rate of the crime drastically increases within the community. This eventually help the society in reaching → Tipping point where the overall crime rate declines.

8. **Greater funds availability for policing**

Public-private ensures that the police is not resource strained and can function at optimal levels to incarcerate criminals and hold law violators accountable.

9. Preventive policing

People are more likely to report suspicious activities that helps the police in preventing crime in its early stages

e.g strangers vandalizing public property reported

10. Trust-delicit between police and people redressed.

the lack of trust between the People and police is a huge factor for committing crime, racial profiling and attaching negative labels to certain minorities increases crime and public-private partnership redresse this

by making better understanding.
between both stakeholders —
i.e. Police and Public.

N.

DEAR STUDENT THESE SPACES ARE NOT APPRECIATED
CONTENT IS VERY LESS AND SPACES ARE MORE
WRITE PROPERLY

Conclusion

Public-private partnership
is gaining increased
traction in the
modern policing system.
This approach rather
than treating citizens
as subject encourages
to see them as
active participants
in solving crime.

8/20

Made in Pakistan