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Section - I

Q : No : 02

A: Introduction:

Social Disorganization Theory (SDT) is an important theory which explains the causes and deep-seated factors behind the crimes. There are various factors in society which contribute into the rising crimes and catastrophes. In return, it has backfired and weakened the social fabric of urban areas in Pakistan by experiencing a spike in crimes.

B: Social Disorganization Theory:

a: Definition:

Social Disorganization Theory (SDT) has been proposed

by Shaw and McCay. It tells about a society where social fabric and social institutions are fragile, and leads to a crime.

b: Elements in SDT:

i: Weak Family Bonds:

Fragile family bonds lead to create more and criminals. It makes a vacuum between social norms and individual morality.

ii: Poverty, Unemployment & Lack of Education:

A society becomes more fragile which is covered overwhelmingly by such factors such as; low literacy rate, lack of jobs and extreme poverty.

iii: Role of Social Institutions:

Institutions existing

in a society help to engage people and alleviate the ratio of crimes. It builds a strong bond between people and a society.

iv: Peace & Stability:

SDT further emphasizes on the role of tranquility in a society for a stronger and more stable society.

v: Social Cohesion & Uniformity:

A society which lacks unity and cohesion leads to a disorganized social bonds which encourage individuals for crimes.

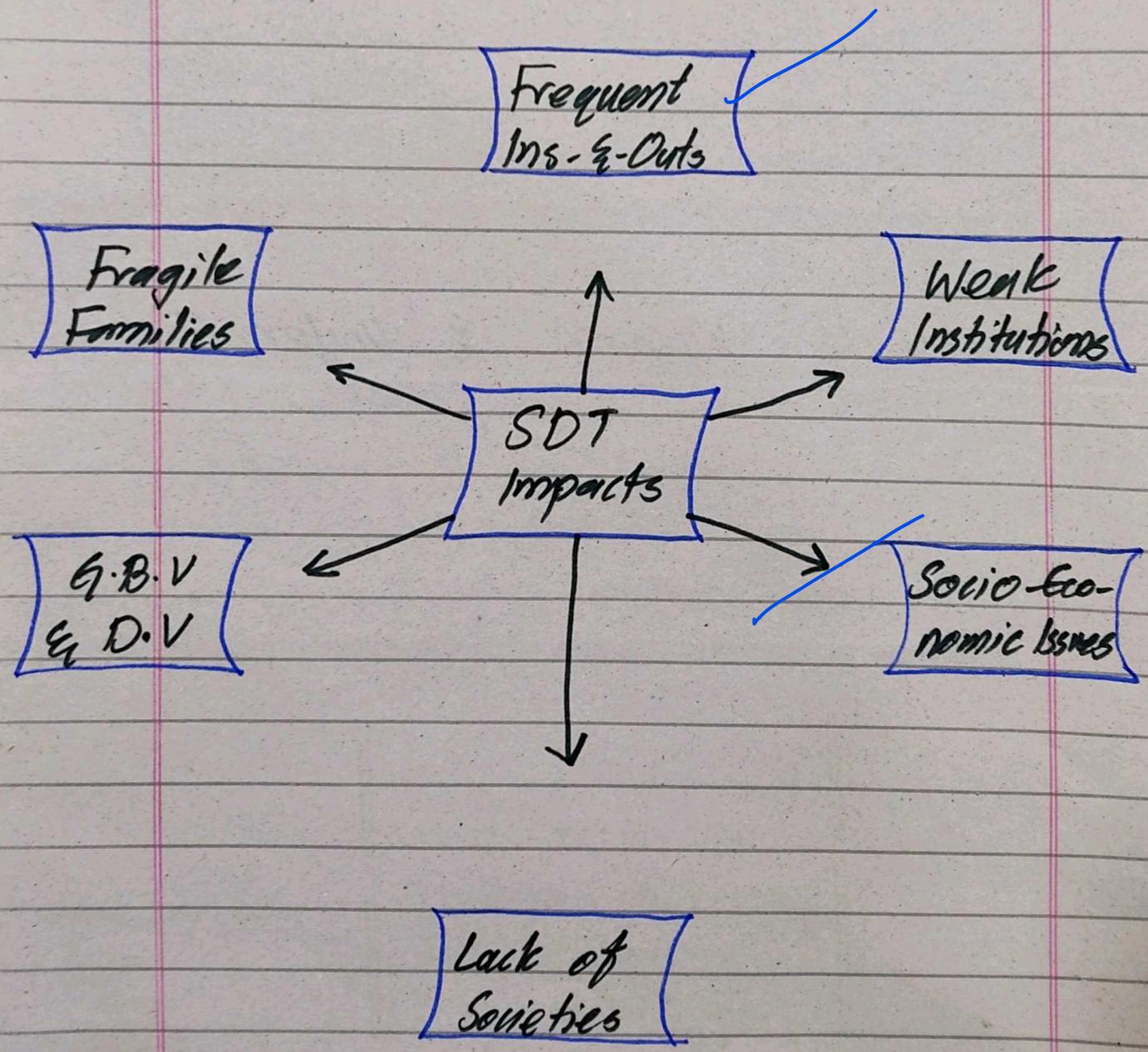
To Revenge A
Crime Is Important,
But To Prevent,
Is More So.
Doyle

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vi: Civil & Community-Based Societies:

Civil and communal societies play a pivotal role. Their scarcity weakens social cohesion.

C: Rising Crime Rate In Urban Areas in Palcistans



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i: Rise In Socio-economic Issues:

Poverty is
The Parent of
Revolution And
Crime.
Plato

SDT has in reality impacted Pakistani urban lifestyle vulnerably. There is a rise which have been observed in socio-economic led issues.

iii: Increase In Gender-Based Violence & Domestic Violence:

Similarly, social disorganization has fueled into the gender-oriented violence also.

↳ Total Cases in 2024:

5,253

↳ Total Cases in 2025:

6,543

Source: UNEP

iii: Increased Class Gap:

SDT has further led to a huge gap between middle and elite classes. Middle class cannot have access equally to lift-up their life-standard.

iv: Lack of Education Increased Poverty:

Poverty rate has been increasing due to lack of social organization.

↳ Poverty in 2021:
40.5%

↳ Poverty in 2024:
42.4%

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey.

v: Frequent Ins-and-Out led to Social Alienation:

Weak social bonds

provide a platform to
suspension and trust
erosion which further
weaken social harmony.

vii: Rise In Cyberattacks / Ransomware Attacks:

SDT doesn't only
portray social bonding role
in physical but also emphasises
its role in cyber and online
platforms where increase has
been experienced due to
social disorganization.

Conclusion:

In short, Social
Disorganization Theory (SDT)
has a major role telling
about the bonds of a
society which can be weakened
by social disorganization. Similarly,
urban areas are hit badly
due to SDT-led issues in
reality which have to be
tackled timely.

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Section - II

Q: NO: 04

A: Introduction:

Crimes are an integral part of every society which cannot be stopped. There are various forums and methods to reduce its conduct. Criminal trials play a key role in it. There are multifaceted challenges also which have to be addressed by taking immediate steps.

B: Problems in Criminal Trials:

a: Compromised Evidences:

Criminal trials solely relies on such elements. If, these are compromised, it will lead to an unjust conduct.

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b: Lack of Trained Staff:

Trained investigation officers and prosecution officers are the backbone in criminal trials to have a fair and just trial.

↳ Total Police Officers in Pakistan (Per-capita):

1:450

↳ Standards of UNODC (Per-capita):

1:250

Source: UNODC

c: Frequent Delays and Adjournments:

Criminal trials are put in abeyance for a long time due court and police delays, and date-culture of courtrms in Pakistan.

d: Witness Contestations:

Witness availability
a great challenge in
criminal trials due to
social, peer and cultural
norms.

e: Abuse of Human Rights:

Criminal trials are
the schools of human
rights violation in
countries like Pakistan.

↳ Article of the Pakistan
Constitution:

14 (1): Person's Protection

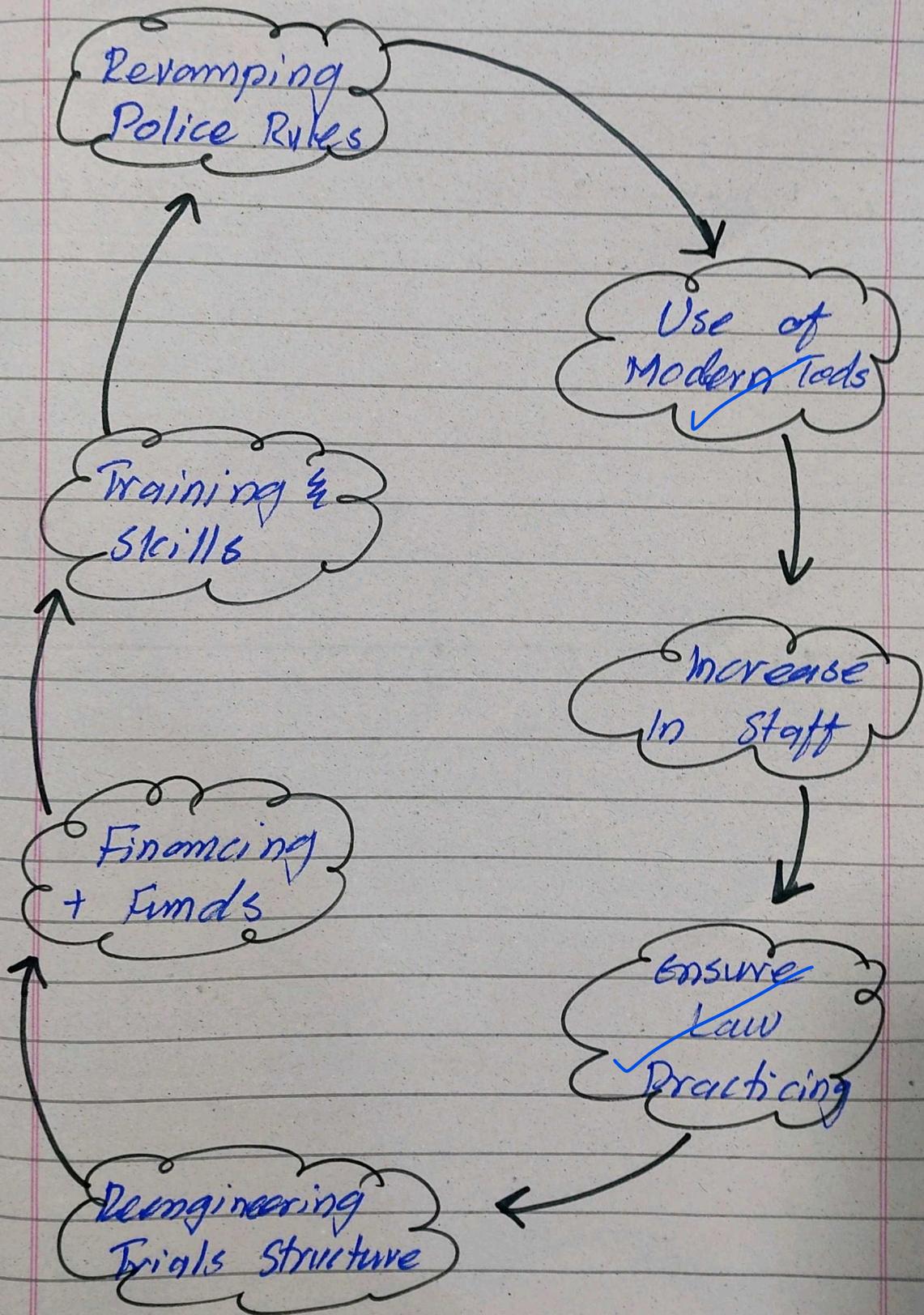
14 (2): No Torture

f: Lack of Modern AI & Technological Tools Integrations:

Modern tools integrations
eases criminal trials which
in Pakistan is gravely
lacking.

↳ Only One ~~Foreign~~ Forensic
Lab in Pakistan: PFSA

C: Suggestion and Recommendations To Improve Criminal Trials Performance:



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a: Revamping Police Rules:

It is high time to make new policies and replace 1861-IPA rules with modern and more effective ones.

b: Vocational Skills & Trainings:

The police force and all relevant staff need to be trained and shall be given modern skills to improve criminal trials effectively.

c: Budget Allocation:

Forces need more budget to fill gaps of implementation. It is necessary in modern time to eradicate the failures in trials.

↳ Pakistan Budget Allocation:

0.8 of GDP

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan.

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d: Modern Tools Integrations:

Integration of modern tools will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the results for criminal trials.

e: Filling Structural Gaps By Developing Infrastructure:

Structural gaps exist in all over Pakistan. Without enough infrastructure it becomes challenging to conduct smooth trials.

f: Increasing Number of Staff & Trial Officers:

Pakistan criminal trials are in need to be supported by adding more and enough personals for trials' conduct to ensure justice in the region.

Justice Delay Is
Justice Denied- But
In Pakistan, It Is
Also Justice Manipulated.

Asma Jahangir

Conclusion:

Criminal trials
have various issues
specially in Pakistan
which impact negatively
the conduct of justice
for the citizens. There
must be serious actions
taken to bring reforms
and ensure rule of
law and its distribution
fairly to all the
citizens in Pakistan
by above mentioned
strategies adoption
accordingly.

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Section - III

Q: No: 07

A: Introduction:

Juvenile crimes is rising issue for most of the countries. It attracted the attention of Pakistani policy makers also as a concerning issue. There has been lack of ethical and legal conduct due to various issues. In Pakistan different incidents have highlighted the failure regarding ethical and legal conduct.

B: Ethical & Legal Guidelines For Investigating Juveniles Crimes In Pakistan:

The Participation of a Minor in Behaviour Violating Penal Code.

Sutherland

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a: Diversion Recommended in minor offences:

If juveniles conduct any violating act, there has to be diversion if the act is minor.

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 04;
Informing the Guardian

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 06;
No Hand-cuffs

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 07;
Age Verification

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 09;
~~No~~ Diversion
for minors

↳ JJSA 2018: Section 10;
No Lock-Up

b: Right to Legal Representation:

Similarly, the law has given the right of

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legal representation also
Lawyer shall represent them.

c: Smooth & Friendly Conduct:

The authority both
police and court are
supposed to deal these
cases in a friendly way.

↳ Constitution of Pakistan
Article: 10(A):
Fair Trials

d: Probation & Borstals Instead
of Prisons:

It is legal to
send a juvenile to probation
centers, rehabilitation centers
or borstals instead of
jails.

↳ Probation of Offenders
Act: 1960

e: No Torture or Corporal
Punishment:

Similarly, juveniles have to be avoided from torture or corporal punishments. Law has also protected them from its conduct.

↳ Pakistan Penal Code
337 (1C): No Torture
or Harm

f: Separating From Adults:

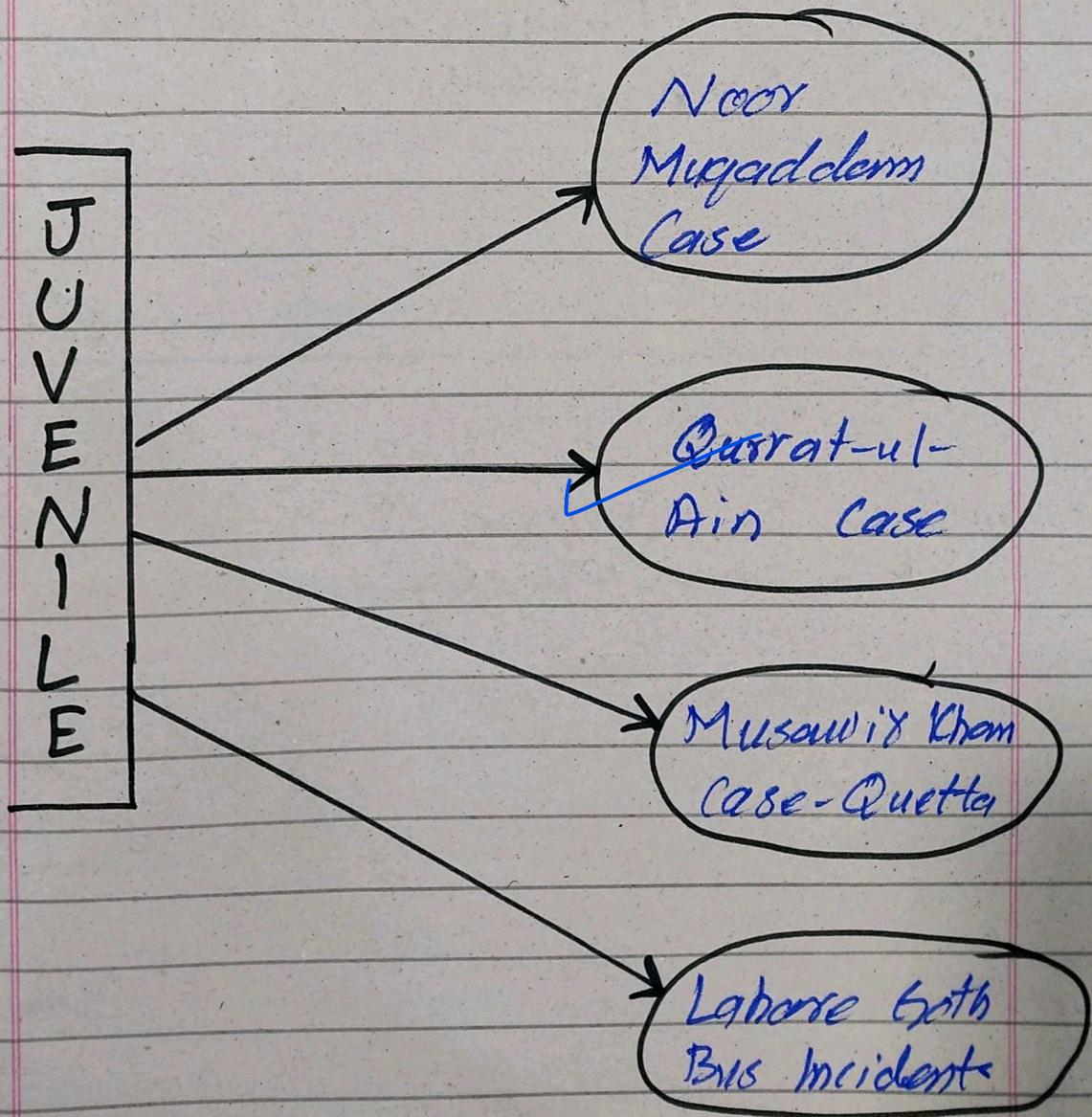
Juvenile courts and prisons are to be separate from adult prisons.

c: Main Statutes & Legal Structures Protecting Juveniles Rights:

- ↳ Pakistan Penal Code
- ↳ Constitution of Pakistan.
- ↳ Qanun-e-shahadat
- ↳ Cr PC
- ↳ Special Laws; Juvenile Act

The above mentioned statutes and laws guarantee juveniles' rights and direct the authority to ensure ethical and legal based investigation of juveniles.

D: Examples of Juvenile Investigation in Pakistan:



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Q: Noor Mugaddam Case:

i: Background:

this is not
a juvi case

A young girl is raped and killed inhumanly later which raised concern about the legal and ethical rules and regulations.

ii: Showing Failure of Law & its Implementation:

The case exposed narrow sphere of legal rights and its implementation gap.

iii: Family Trauma & Police Recurring Investigations:

The repeated investigations regarding the case from her family let them in trauma making them more vulnerable and insecure.

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b: Qurrat-ul-Ain Case:

i) Background:

Another case exposing the gap of law and practice of rules to ensure juveniles protection who were brutally killed. The incident raised concerns about juveniles' protection and law.

ii) Delay in Police Action & Absence of Juvenile Protection Forums:

The case showed glaringly incapacity of police forces to protect her and make speedy progress in case.

iii) Incidents Led to Juvenile Act:

Both Noor Mohammad and Qurratulain cases led to juveniles rights act to ensure their protection.

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c: Musawir Incident:

Background: A 5-6 years old boy ^{being} detained and ~~kidnapped~~ and later killed in Quetta exposed incapability and weak policing system.

ii) Catalyst to Juvenile Protection Tension:

The incident increased insecurity among the people and marking their trust erosion on protecting institutions.

iii) Weak Governance & Institutional Capacity:

The incident ~~marked~~ and exposed inefficiency of governance and bureaucratic institutions.

Conclusion:

Juvenile Investigation is an important phase to deal them. It has to be

followed by proper way and, all ethical and legal guidelines shall be followed. It's negligence leads to their insecurity of rights and crimes challenging their safety.

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Section - IV

Q: NO: 08

A: Introduction:

Crimes in a society cannot be tackled solely by a state. Partnership with private partners makes the impact bigger and broadens the sphere of efficiency to curb crimes. Coalition makes a difference. Private partnership with public ventures can play a pivotal role in curbing street crimes and traffic violations.

B: Decoding the term 'Private Public Partnership'

It refers to a coalition between governmental and private institutes to tackle a specific issue or to be benefited equally from a deal. It occurs when one isn't able to do without other. It makes the impact bigger and provides success to both sides.

C: Private Ventures in Pakistan:

a: Sabarwan Rehabilitation Center in Pakistan:

It is a rehabilitation center in Swat KP where it provide psychological, mental and physical treatment to people to reduce crimes.

b: Muslim Herads Rehabilitation Center:

This platform also contribute in curbing crimes by ~~providing~~ ~~primarily~~ ~~services~~ of psychological, mental and biological treatment in Islamabad.

c: Friends of Police:

It provides intelligence sharing based on community services to reduce crimes assisting police.

d: Other Forums; Barstals, Dar-ul-Amans and Shirkaah:

Several forums function around Pakistan both public and ~~private~~ to achieve their goals. They contribute in reducing crimes, criminals and incidents that challenge the overall safety of people.

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D: Success Stories of Public-Private Partnership Ventures in Curbing Crimes:

Friends of Police

Reduced Drug Addicts & Crimes

Sabaoon Swat

Radicalization Reduction

Muslim Humilis Rehab Center

Adjusting Overcrowding of Prisons

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a: 'Friends of Police' Reducing
Mobility of Addicts Leading
to Crime Alleviation:

It is a private
group which ~~started~~ started infor-
mation sharing with
police about the crimes
and drug addicts places.
It helped police to
capture them and make
the practice of efficient.

b: Sabacon Rehabilitation Center
Playing Role to Treat
Radicalized and ~~Extremist~~
Individuals:

This platform provides
services of mental and
psychological treatment which
help in the reduction
of further recidivism and
crime conduct.

c: Muslims Hand's Rehabilitation
Center Serving Criminals so
That Crimes curb:

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H P S Islamabad led rehabilitation which has other institutions in Lahore also. It similarly provides treatment to criminals and addicts so as to reduce crimes and ensure smooth traffic run.

Conclusion:

In short, public-private partnership ventures play pivotal role in crimes alleviation for a more stable and cohesive society. The various venture forums have significantly marked a key difference in reducing the crimes in their regions.

The End

highlight theories and perspectives
use the syllabus to answer the question
over all paper is fine
give appropriate examples