

Q.03:

## I. INTRODUCTION

Social disorganization theory was theorized by Shaw and McKay in their study of Chicago neighborhoods in 1942.

It is a positivists theory underlying the impact of society in inducing crime.

It highlights factors like poverty, high transition rates and increased ethnic mix as causes of crime. Pakistan shows several symptoms of this theory across provinces, in terms of increased urban development.

## II. ASPECTS OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

(i) High poverty rates as a defining feature

The research shows that societies with crime have high poverty rates. It enables population to take up crime.

## (ii) Onset of transition zones in society

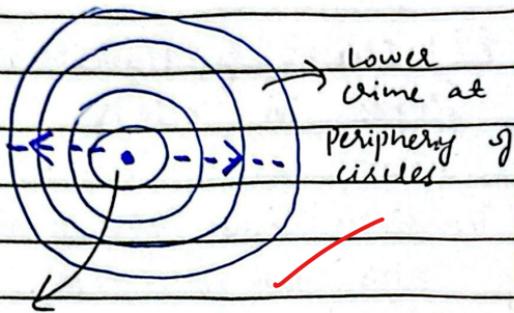
Transition zones refers to areas with high turnover rates. The citizens choose to move out of places instead of fighting for reform, leading to deteriorating conditions.

## (iii) High ethnic and cultural mix enables crime

Areas with high mix of cultures see greater crime. This is referred to as zones with higher immigration and in response moving out of local residents leads to deterioration of conditions.

## (iv) Other aspects outlining crime in neighborhoods

- Single family households
- Build up of gangs / normalization of crime
- Absence of law enforcement agencies
- Concentric zones buildup



INNER CITY

zones with  
high crime

FIG: Movement

of people from  
inner zones to outskirts  
"Concentric Zones"

### KEY FINDINGS:

- Environmental factors impact crime
- High turnover rates aids worsening regions
- Rule of law disintegrates in society
- low development and attention towards center as people move out

## III. RISING CRIME RATE IN PAKISTAN

### CRIME STATISTICS FROM MAJOR CITIES:

KARACHI → 64000 street crime incidents

LAHORE → 5100 crime cases

ISLAMABAD → 54 incidents  
per week

Source:

(CPLC Annual Reports 2025)

## IV. PAKISTAN'S LINK WITH SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

### (i) High poverty rates as a trigger for crime

Pakistan's poverty rate stands at 42% with 17% of extreme poverty. This serves as a cause of crime for regions.

### (ii) Rural - Urban migration pushing cities outward

Urban expansion is pushing concentric zones further outward.  
- Crime focused within inner regions. Karachi's Lyari region falls in the center while the city expands and movement of people outside of inner zones.

### (iii) Breakdown of formal institutions in regions

Amid industrialization into neighborhoods and lack of focus, regions are breaking down. South Punjab faces lower

development compared to major cities like Lahore, aiding crime rate.

(iv) High cultural mix speeds up disorganization and crime many major cities are marked by high mix of ethnicities and cultures. Karachi has a substantial mix of people. This fuels Sindhi-Muhajir tensions, resulting in crime and social breakdown.

### V. LIMITATIONS OF THEORY IN UNDERSTANDING CRIME

Does not take in account psychological dimensions

Overstates role of environment in crime

**LIMITATIONS**

Does not explain crime in rich neighborhoods

Fails to explain areas of coexistence of different ethnicities peacefully

## VI. CRITICAL ANALYSES OF THEORY

While the theory explains role of environmental factors in addressing crime, it fails to look at biological and psychological perspectives. However, the theory does hold to some extent for Pakistan. Amid high urbanization and turnover rates linked with higher crime. Work still needs to be done to address limitations by complementing with other causes of crime.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Social disorganization theory presents a robust framework for understanding crime and role of societal factors in fixing rates. Pakistan faces several issues in that respect. While it has some limitations, the theory holds to some degree for crime in Pakistan.

OVER ALL ANSWER IS FINE  
ADD MORE HEADING AND WRITE  
ATLEAST 8 PAGES CAUSE YOUR MARGIN  
LINES ARE TOO NARROW

Q05:

## I. INTRODUCTION

Rehabilitation centers are defined as "A set of interventions to restore individuals with mental or physical impairments to proper functioning" according to American Psychological Association. Its role remains integral to reform process of delinquents and criminals, to ensure safe transition back into society. There is a separate center for adult convicts, juvenile delinquents and women offenders, aiming to reform individuals accordingly.

## II. ROLE OF REHABILITATION CENTERS IN REFORM



## 6C FRAMEWORK

(i) Helps promote psychological reform

Offenders that suffer from trauma or disorders require therapy and medication. Through rehabilitation, offenders are provided care. UNODC studies show reduction in recidivism by 20-30% upon treatment.

(ii) Providing education and training for reform

Illiteracy is also a cause of crime. By providing education and skills-building offenders can learn and apply in society. RAND Corporation Study estimates reduction of 43% and likelihood of prisoners to re-offend.

(iii) Therapy and addiction control mechanisms

Centers also help to recover from substance-abuse and addiction led crimes. By providing therapy, offenders may be reintegrated back into society safely.

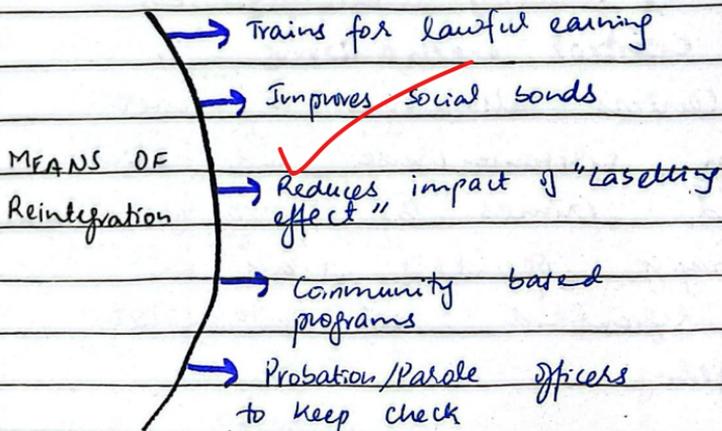
### (iv) Moral and social rehabilitation

Values based learning is also essential for offenders. Especially juvenile delinquents that face higher risk of recidivism. It ensures instruction and discipline for young offenders through vocational programs.

### (v) Integral to promote social reintegration

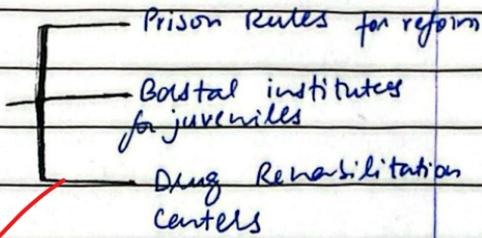
The process serves as a key mechanism to ensure safe rehabilitation and reintegration into society. UNICEF data highlights rehabilitative justice as integral to lower reoffending rates.

## III MEANS OF CONTRIBUTION TO REINTEGRATION



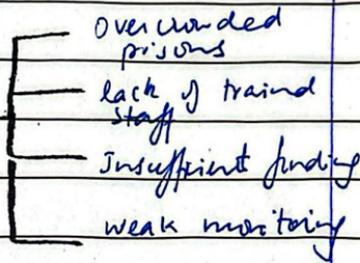
## IV. PAKISTAN'S FRAMEWORK FOR REHABILITATION CENTERS

### EXISTING



Additionally, skill building programs in Punjab and KPK prisons is also active. The system serves to ensure effective rehabilitation.

### CHALLENGES



## V. CRITICAL ANALYSIS

While the current system is present and reduces recidivism to an extent, certain weaknesses persist in the form of lack of financing and trained staff.

The current jail capacity is 138% and very few rehabilitation centers exist in the country.

Thus certain changes need to be made to ensure effective rehabilitation.

NEED IMPROVEMENT