

Crimes affecting good governance in Pakistan: An empirical analysis	
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## **Crimes affecting good governance in Pakistan: An empirical analysis**

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### ***Abstract***

*Crime has always afflicted communities throughout history. The history of crime is as old as humanity itself. Cain, the first son of Adam and Eve, committed the first crime when he murdered his brother Abel out of jealousy. Crime is a major source of societal misery, anxiety, and insecurity. Without a question, crime has a significant monetary and psychological cost on society. Crime instils in society a sense of fear and uncertainty. This report presents several definition of crime to form a lucid understanding of Crime and its influence on the overall society and economy of a community. The research work comprises of primary as well as secondary sources. To use primary sources for collecting data the researcher has arrange personal interviews with lawyers and other law experts. Moreover, the researcher has arranged meetings with the criminals and has repeatedly gone to prison to take interviews from some of the prisoners. While using the secondary sources the researcher has taken help from books, journals, articles and different websites.*

### **Keywords:**

prevalence of neuropsychological impairment, Covid-19 survivors

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### **Introduction:**

Crime is defined as “An action or an instance of negligence that is injurious to the public welfare or morals or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited.” (Spengler, 2002) It can also be defined as A breach of law or rule for which a government or governing authority may ultimately prescribe a punishment.” According to this definition crime is not an absolute term because every country has his own criminal code. A crime in one country may not be a crime in another country. For instance, gay marriage is a crime in countries like Pakistan but it is legal in many European states. However, there exists a commonality in nature of crimes which makes them illegal in every part of the world for example; Murder, Theft, Robbery, Extortion, Burglary, Kidnapping, Rape and Fraud etc. A rapid increase in crime rate has been witnessed in our society since times. Crime is an evil to the society which affects the society individually as well as generally. From small quarrels to violent murders, crime is a menace to the society. The main reason for such increase is that offenders go unpunished with their crimes very easily. This is can be caused by the weaknesses in judicial system which provides loopholes to the offender to exploit the laws and go unpunished. Continuous increase in crimes is triggered by several external stimuli which include unemployment, inequality, poverty and illiteracy in overall society of State. According to Cayan crime as well as delinquency is non-conformity of human psychological behaviour. A criminal is a product of society made by disorganization of social structure of the community.’ Crimes cause disruption in economic activities and discourage investors and potential buyers from taking actual part in completion of economic transaction in an economy.

### **Review of Previous Studies**

Becker (1968) researched the criminal behaviour and advocated that “some individuals become criminals because of the financial and other rewards from crime compared to legal work, taking account of the likelihood of apprehension and conviction, and the severity of punishment.” Becker focused on

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the socioeconomic variables the influence crime in society. Crime is a multispectral phenomenon and is integrated in different heterogeneous sections of society such as Sociology, Geography and demography etc. It is closely related to poverty, social exclusion, status, inequality, culture and educational factors that influence human's propensity to commit crime.

This study is designed to investigate the relationship between crime and various economic indicators such as unemployment, poverty and inflation in Pakistan. In addition, it investigates the non-economic variables to increase the scope of research to create lucid understanding of causes of crimes in Pakistan. There are several other variables in play that accumulates to the causes of crimes within a society. Each society is different with different set of challenges and social causes that trigger crimes. However, upon scrutiny of previous researches and social studies reports, it can be safely argued that there exists a commonality in causes of crimes around the globe. Among several other major social causes, poverty, bad economic conditions and inequality among common masses influence crimes in all section of society. The above said causes are common among all the societies and communities that face higher rates of crimes. For instance, consider the Pakistan as test case. Upon scrutiny and analysis of previous researches focused on analysing crimes in Pakistan can be related to the aforesaid variables that causes the major portion of crimes in Pakistan. Poverty is among the major influencer of crimes in Pakistan followed by unequal distribution of wealth.

### **Crime Rate in Pakistan**

Like the rest of the world, Pakistan has also witnessed increase in crime rate recently. It is the because of the failure of both the government and the common mass. Overall crime rate in the country today is higher than what it was some years ago.

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### According to official reports

Province	Murder	Gang Rape	Robberies	Vehicle Theft
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	77	3	583	180
Baluchistan	615	0	739	913
Islamabad	144	17	1426	1300
KPK	3184	11	2207	1090
Punjab	5953	263	66861	21072
Sindh	3252	35	9354	8685
Pakistan Total	13276	329	81520	33243

Property Crimes by Type						
Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Cattle theft	Theft	Total crime
1975	99	497	10285	93232	19134	164419
1980	70	530	8677	5094	15864	152782
1985	248	910	8916	4597	16404	220035
1990	506	1915	8639	7767	29937	403078
1995	1274	6468	12039	7590	27997	334143
2000	1402	7991	1440	6675	23322	388909
2005	2395	12199	11676	11615	39382	453264
2006	2895	14630	13218	13206	49330	537866
2007	3260	16639	11718	9355	51475	538048
2008	4512	19793	14621	8829	64224	592503

Pakistan Status in The World of Crime

Table 1 shows the overall number of crimes committed in the world's major countries, as well as other countries chosen at random, including Pakistan. According to Table 1, the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom are the top three nations in terms of absolute numbers. Pakistan is ranked 23rd among other countries, whereas India is ranked 10th. The daily average of crime in Pakistan is 1144, compared to 64870 in the

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United States, 17164 in Germany, 14166 in the United Kingdom, and 4834 in India.

The below tables presented the countries ranked on the basis of number of crimes committed in the country. Pakistan is placed at 51. Pakistan is home to 200 million people and higher frequency of crimes is inevitable despite the struggle of authorities to overcome the crimes in society. Roughly 1200 crimes are committed in Pakistan as compared to the 65,000 in US. Pakistan is a developing country and poor. However, US are a developed and rich and resourceful country. A question rises of the higher number of crimes in a developed and rich country as compared to developing country. The answer can be attributed to the fact that there exists a recognizable difference in the nature of crimes.

Total Crime by Country					
Rank	Country	Total Crime	Rank	Country	Total Crime
1	United States	23677800	10	India	1764630
2	Germany	6264720	19	Finland	530270
3	United Kingdom	5170830	20	Denmark	504240
4	France	3771850	22	New Zealand	427230
5	South Africa	3422740	23	Pakistan	417846*
6	Russia	2952370	37	Greece	102783
7	Canada	2476520	40	Ireland	81274
8	Japan	2443470	50	Moldova	38267
9	Italy	2205780	–	Pakistan	538048**

\*1999 Figure, \*\*2007 Figure

Source: Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Centre for International Crime Prevention), Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Interior, Islamabad.

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“The countrywide reported crimes during 2006-07 include a total of 20,082 cases of murder, and it increased to 24,036 in 2008 and 2009. Rape/ Zina cases registered in 2006-07 were 4,300 as against 5,712 in 2008-09. There were 19,909 kidnapping cases in 2006-07, but this crime rose to 29,602 in 2008 and 2009. The crime of kidnapping for ransom also saw a rise from 569 in 2006-07 to 1,058 in 2008-09. A phenomenal increase in car theft cases have also been witnessed from 42,056 in 2006 and 2007 to 61,108 during 2008-09. The incidents of dacoity, robbery, burglary and other crimes have also increased during the last two years. However, it is interesting to note that the cases of cattle theft have decreased from 22,421 to 18,100. According to NCD a total of 3,170,889 offences, including 456,552 against persons and 611,852 cases against property, were recorded during 2008 to 2013. The NCD indicates that crime rate in Pakistan constantly increased with the average of 17.86% as compared to the figure of 2007.

(PB S, 2019)”. (Statistic, 2021)

Crimes in Pakistan includes drug trafficking, money laundering, extortion, black racketeering, political violence, terrorism, abduction etc. whereas in US Aggravated assault, Burglary, Hate crime victimization, etc.

### Some Common Crimes in Pakistan

Pakistan has always been subjected to a higher crime ration. Many different types of crimes take place in every street to political level. However, some common crimes that take place in our society are as follow:

#### Murder

The offence of killing someone is called murder. There are four types of murders given in Pakistan Penal Code. They are:

- a) Qatl e Amd as defined in Section 302 and the punishment of which is given in section 302. The punishment is governed in three categories:
  - “Punished with death as Qisas
  - Punished with death or imprisonment for life known as tazir
  - Punishment with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to twenty-five years”. (Burkhead, 2016)

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- b) Qatl e Shibh e Amd as defined in section 315 of PPC and the punishment of which is given in section 316 of PPC. The punishment may be:
- Liability to Diyat
  - Punishment with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to twenty-five years.
- c) Qatl e Khata as defined in section 318 of PPC and the punishment of which is given in section 319 of PPC. The punishment may be:
- Diyat
  - Where qatl e khata has been committed which rash and negligent act then the punishment may be five years' imprisonment in addition to diyat.
- d) Qatl e Bissabab as defined under section 321 of PPC and the punishment of which is Diyat.

### **Rape**

Rape is the ever increasing crime not only in Pakistan but in most of the countries globally. Rape is defined Rape is defined in Section 375 of the Pakistan Penal Code as follows:

“A man is said to commit rape if has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions:

- (i) Against her will,
- (ii) Without her consent,
- (iii) With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death, or of hurt,
- (iv) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not married to her and that her consent is given because she believes that the man is another person

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to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married; or  
(v) With or without her consent when she is under sixteen years of age”.  
(Gottfredson, 1990)

Rape is rightly classified as a major crime under the Pakistan Penal Code, and the penalty for this offence is divided into two categories under Section 367 of the PPC. If the rape is done by two or more persons with a common aim, such as gang rapes, the culprits will be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. According to the law, everyone who commits the horrific crime of rape faces execution or imprisonment for a term of at least ten years. The length of jail may be increased to 25 years, depending on the seriousness of the crime, and the offender may also be fined.

### **Robbery**

Robbery is also one of our society's most common and dangerous crimes. Although, in our nation, the burglar is not usually apprehended. However, if he follows the legal system, the individual who conducts robbery should be prosecuted under the PPC. It may be extended to 10 years, but not less than three years, unless the robbery is committed on the highway between dusk and daybreak, in which case it may be extended to 14 years. Section 392 of the Pakistan Penal Code governs this sentence.

“(a) A threatens Z that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement, unless Z will sign and deliver to A a promissory-note binding Z, to pay certain money to A. Z signs and delivers the note. A has committed extortion.

(b) A threatens to send club-men to plough up Z's field unless A will sign and deliver to 6 a bond binding Z under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B, and



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thereby induces Z to sign and deliver the bond. A has committed extortion.

(c) A, by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and deliver it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. Here, as the paper so signed may be converted into a valuable security, A has committed extortion". (Fink, 2015)

According to Section 384 of Pakistan Penal code, punishment for extortion is imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

### **Blasphemy**

Recently in Pakistan procedural changes in blasphemy laws has been propose in the Senate of Pakistan where The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) in its report on the blasphemy laws presented in the Senate of Pakistan has proposed procedural amendments to the laws to avoid their misuse with a special mention of repentance.

Blasphemy against any recognised religion is punishable by a fine or execution under Pakistan's Penal Code. From 1987 to 2014, about 1300 persons were charged for blasphemy. Pakistan has the most stringent anti-blasphemy legislation among Muslim-majority countries. The first goal of these regulations is to safeguard Islamic authority. According to Article 2 of the constitution, Islam is the state religion. Article 31 of the constitution states that it is the country's responsibility to promote the Islamic way of life. According to Article 33, it is the country's responsibility to deter citizens from harbouring parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian, or regional biases.

### **Corruption**

It is certain that the disease of corruption has damaged Pakistan's entire economy. When the government became aware of the involvement of public officials and political parties in corruption charges, the ordinance of national accountability was

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passed, as a result of which the National Accountability Bureau was established as an autonomous federal institution to investigate and combat corruption cases. The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) investigates, inquires about, and arrests those who are accused or charged with corruption. Individuals convicted under the National Accountability Bureau Ordinance face a ten-year ban from holding political office.

### **Reasons for increase in crime rate in Pakistan:**

There is no single thing that can be blamed as the primary cause of crime. There are a number of factors that contribute to criminal behaviour. Furthermore, the reasons of crime change from one country to the next. In the Western world, causes are inextricably linked to the environment or surrounds. These surroundings might be a community, a school, a playground, or your own house. In contrast, the reasons of crime in Pakistan are vastly different from those in the West. Corruption in law enforcement authorities is the leading cause of crime in Pakistan.

Nonetheless, the following are some of the primary causes that have prepared the way for a rise in crime rates:

### **Poverty**

Aristotle defined poverty as the parent of revolution and crime. Poverty is considered to be the root cause of every crime. It is rightly said that poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere. All the other reasons for increasing crime rate correlate with poverty in one way or another. Poverty inspires a person to fire his hearth no matter what the cost is. Poverty tempts men to cross the line and fail in understanding difference between right and wrong. A research study revealed that poverty roughly adds 30%-40% to the total crimes committed during the past decade in Pakistan. 40% of the country's population is barely subsisting on incomes below the poverty level. As a result, individuals are denied of their most basic needs. Proper education and treatment are getting increasingly

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out of reach for them. They are simply concerned with their own survival.

### **Unemployment**

Ehrlich believed that unemployment had an influence on the crime rate in 1973. According to him, the unemployment rate might be considered as a complementary measure of income opportunities in the legal labour market. When a result, as the unemployment rate rises, so do the opportunities in the legal area, leading to an increase in criminal activity.

Unemployment is linked to poverty in many ways. A poor person is more likely to be unemployed. In developing countries like Pakistan education comes with money. If a person is uneducated he may remain unemployed for the rest of his life and for fulfilling his needs he will tend to false means of earning money. It has negative impact on society. It creates frustration and revengeful attitude. It leads to an increase in the incidences of crimes.

### **Inequality**

Fajnzylber in 2002, using simple correlations OLS regressions and Dynamic GMM (Generalize Method of Moment) for panel data show that both income inequality and crime rate are directly proportional to each other. (Fink, 2015)

Discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, gender, political or social approach and language affects the society in unprecedented ways. It retards the promotion of goodwill in the society. A person discriminated on these bases will grow hatred towards the society and shall opt illegal means if necessary for fulfilling his needs.

### **Illiteracy**

Another main reason for increasing crime rate is Illiteracy. Greater the illiteracy rate greater will be poverty because of no means of earning money for meeting daily needs of life. A literate, educated, and sensible individual of a society shall

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never go to false or unlawful means of earning money no matter what the circumstances are, therefore literacy can be used as a weapon in hindering the path for crimes. Our country is incapable of dealing with the difficulties of the twenty-first century due to insufficient educational quality. A poor guy cannot afford a good education for his children. Furthermore, the government's inaction is exacerbating the crisis. Despite numerous initiatives done by successive administrations to promote education, the literacy rate has remained around 56 percent across the decade. It is because to the government's terrible policies.

### **Unawareness**

A person aware of his rights believes in true power of law of the land and shall opt to the lawful means rather than unlawful means. Moreover, a person unaware about the ill effects of crimes no matter how petty it may be does not know how greatly the crime affects the society from its roots. Unawareness among the people at large about the evil of crimes has been known to be a dangerous phenomenon which is slowly and gradually condemning our society to economic lapses. Unawareness can be related to the lack of educational and social knowledge of individuals in a society. People avoid taking interest in gaining understanding of new laws and legislations. Furthermore, most people are unaware about their basic human fundamental rights and responsibilities of citizens. An unaware man is liability to the social stature of society.

### **Political Reasons**

Some evil politicians prefer personal interest over social interest. They do not care about development or the wellbeing of the country; rather they worry about filling their pockets or gaining personal interest no matter what the means are. They use the common mass like pawns in a chess game. They may commit violent crimes socially or morally for being in the power. They may stoop to violent crimes such as murders, corruption.

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### **Incompetency of Police:**

Every day, hundreds of crimes or occurrences occur in our country. Almost half of all crimes committed are never reported to the authorities. Rape, gang rape, robbery, car snatching/theft, kidnapping, murder, or attempted murder are examples of these crimes. This unease is caused by a number of circumstances. The most serious of these is police incompetence. Furthermore, the police department inhibits accurate criminal reporting. Pakistani police are notorious for concealing true crime statistics.

They frequently utilize the excuse of limited finances. Every police station is obliged to record a crime figure every month, and it is the job of the concerned personnel of each police station to track the most recent crime number as well as determine whether or not any prisoners in the station have been charged with any offence. Furthermore, police personnel fail to carry out their responsibilities of assisting and assisting civilians. Any unhappy individual who turns to the police for help and protection is looked down upon and denied his due rights. Individuals' minds become more aggressive as a result of their powerlessness. Furthermore, there is a prevalent view among the people that the Pakistan Police cannot or will not offer the relief and aid they deserve from the law, therefore going to seek help from the Police is widely regarded as a waste of effort, time, and money. People are also hesitant to go to a police station if they have been wronged or have suffered at the hands of another because of the iniquitous police manner and cruel techniques of inquiry.

### **Incompetency of Judiciary**

It is said that a society can never develop in moral terms if there is injustice in that society. An unjust society is the one in which crimes rate is at its highest. Judiciary of a country is supposed to extend its assistance to the citizens and provide them and safeguard their fundamental rights.

Moreover, if by any means the right of a person is infringed judiciary is bound to provide him due justice and that is what

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the citizens demand of the judiciary. But unfortunately, it is said with heavy heart that there are loopholes in our judicial system and some people take advantages of those loopholes. An aggrieved person is sometimes deprived of his due fundamental rights which encourage such aggrieved person to develop harsh feelings for the country who thus tends to crime. In 1968 Ehrlich Becker presented a paper which states that “some individuals become criminal because of the financial and other rewards from crime compared to legal work, taking account of the likelihood of apprehension and conviction, and the severity of punishment.”

### **Other Reasons**

In today's environment, action movies featuring murder, robbery, and other illegal actions are popular among young people. It is clear that these kind of movies and television serials encourage crime among teens and children as they strive to replicate what they see in the movies. Furthermore, films and TV series have a significant impact on young people, who are influenced by what they see and hear. Furthermore, spending the majority of their time watching TV and playing violent video games makes kids feel lonely and predisposed to criminal behaviour. Watching action scenes in movies and pornography entices them to commit violent and rape crimes.

Second, parents these days are so preoccupied with making money that they cannot devote the time necessary to their children in order to understand them and what is going on in their heads, where they spend the majority of their time, and what they do in school. Furthermore, a person's company or a group of friends plays an essential part in being influential and instilling concepts in one's head. If a youngster is in poor company, he will learn negative habits and practise them, as it is properly said, 'A man is known by the company he keeps.'

### **Child Labour**

Suffering from unemployment and poverty, parents prefer to send their children to labour instead of sending them to schools. They make them do so because they are compelled by poverty and they seek economic and financial support from their

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children. Parents use their children as earning hands from their very tender age. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan estimated in 2005 that there would be 10-12 million child workers in Pakistan in the next coming five years. However, this figure has grown twice to about 21 million according to the survey of All Pakistan Labour Force Survey. This figure indicates the severity of the issue of child labour in Pakistan. It could rightly be said as the main reason behind increasing the rate of child labour is poverty, however low literacy rate has undoubtedly fuelled the evil of child labour to a large extent. Child labour is an evil and deluge which is derailing our little flowers and their talent. A child subjected to labour is deprived of precious gift of education and indulges them in immoral activities and bad companies. It also leads children to use of drugs and consequently tending the children towards criminal activities.

### **Law and order issues**

Because of the poor governance of the government control is lost over the law and order situation. When the citizens of a state put their interest ahead of institution the real problem starts there. Terrorist attacks. Suicides attacks, target killing, robbery, dacoity, theft, burglary, extortion and other street crimes are normal to be read and heard in the highlights of the news in a state such as Pakistan. Till today the government of Pakistan has been unable to tackle the problem of law and order as a responsible state would.

### **How do we overcome crime rate?**

We cannot become a crime-free state in a day. A lot of hard work shall be required to bring a noticeable decrease in the crime ratio in our society. Steps have to be taken on individual as well as a government level to bring the change. It is not only the duty of the government to work for such change but also of the common mass. It is rightly said that charity begins at home. Every individual of this society has to take initiative from himself and his home. It is completely wrong to blame the

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government only. Some of the recommendatory suggestions that we have thought of are discussed as follow:

### **Government Policies**

The government should commence free institutes in specific areas for those who cannot afford fees for education. It is the foremost duty of the government to provide basic education free of cost as provided in Article 25A of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It is common saying that education is the most powerful weapon which can be used to bring a change in the society. As said by Theodore Roosevelt “A man who has never gone to school may be steel from a freight car; but if he has a university education, he may steel the whole railroad.” It is very much obvious that providing free basic education is the most important step in making our society a much better place to live in. Education makes the society crime-free.

Education has a positive impact on the mentality of people. It is a Chinese saying that feed a person a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a person how to fish and you feed him for life. Education boosts literacy rate and provide opportunities of employment easily. It reduces poverty and strengthens the living standard of people. For instance, Switzerland’s adult literacy rate is 99%. Resultantly, only 7% of the Swiss population live below the poverty income threshold. On the other hand, the literacy rate of South Sudan is 27% and 83% of its population live below the poverty line. In a nut shell, it can be said that literacy rate is inversely proportional to poverty that is why the government should emphasis on education.

### **Individual Steps**

We as responsible citizens of Pakistan have the duty to take initiative on individual level. It is completely wrong to pin every blame on the government. We have to put national interest over personal interest. Furthermore, the very important role that we as citizens can take is to think twice before electing our leader. We have a duty to elect such a leader who is loyal



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towards his country and his people. A country is more likely to be developed if it is governed by a patriot leader.

Moreover, we have to know the importance of education and work for it. Children need to be sent to school and child labour needs to be discouraged.

Furthermore, steps need to be taken on social as well as individual level to prevent crime or else this evil shall grow rapidly. A Roman philosopher Lucius Annaeus Seneca has truly said. "He who does not prevent a crime when he can, encourages it."

Tax evasion is commonly practiced crime these days. This crime affects the society very much. A country is run by the tax paid by its citizens. When people of a state adopt illegal ways to evade tax, the economy of such state cripples. As a responsible citizen we must ensure that tax is paid.

### **Rehabilitation Centres**

The foremost duty of prison system is to rehabilitate a criminal minded person. There must be psychological centres available in prisons so that criminals take regular sessions and are made aware of the ill-effects of the crime.

Not only in prisons, rehabilitation centres must be provided to common mass as well who could attend sessions with professionals and are assisted.

### **Parental Duties**

The primary responsibility of parents is to keep an eye on their children. Parents should spend more time with their children and get them involved in religious and charitable activities. Small trips and outdoor games will urge children to participate socially and avoid viewing dangerous programmes such as violent movies and TV serials, as well as playing violent video games. Parents must recognise that generating money for their children is not their only responsibility. Making them excellent individuals is the goal. In the absence of a father figure to lead

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and mould the characteristics of men during their development process, children raise themselves.

Many young people, particularly young men, have been persuaded that joining a gang and murdering a huge number of innocent people is the way to demonstrate one's manhood. This has damaged the fight against crime since many young people grow up with distorted ideas of manhood that revolve around crime, assault, and violence. Crime is exacerbated by parents' failure to manage, supervise, and watch their children's behaviours. Although a family may be whole, a parent's inability to guide their children in the right way results in misguided children who are easily seduced into vices such as crime and prostitution. It is essential that parents devote themselves to guiding their children in the proper direction.

### **Eliminate corruption**

Corruption in crime control officials, such as the police department, is a major contributor to Pakistan's rising crime rate. People, particularly young people, have no qualms about violating the law since they know that if they are arrested, they would be freed on the spot in exchange for a bribe. Some attempts have been taken to eradicate corruption among traffic cops, including the installation of cameras in high-traffic places around the country, but the problem persists owing to loopholes. If the problem of corruption in the police system is eradicated, crime rates will reduce by 70-75 percent. The same is true at a higher level.

The rich do not fear the law because he knows he can buy government official for some money. He believes that law and punishment is for the poor only.

### **Other Steps**

For Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to ensure its survival, growth it shall thrive and join the modern world by progressively taking the following steps.

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- Youth be considered as a treasure of the nation and they should be equipped with technical educations and practices so that they may be able to work their share in the betterment of economy of the state as well to better the financial conditions of their families.
- New industries must be setup to provide employment opportunities to the people
- Family planning awareness programs must be started and campaigned
- The issue of energy crises must be resolved
- Equal rights must be provided to every individual of the society irrespective of their class and caste.
- Judiciary must be strengthened and justice must not be delayed
- Institutions such National Accountability Bureau (NAB) and Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) should be empowered to tackle corruption
- Free healthcare needs be provided to every citizen of the society.
- Poverty alleviation programs be initiated
- Steps be taken to minimized the social gap between rich and poor

### **Conclusion**

In Pakistan, there are numerous types of crimes. Drug trafficking, money laundering, murder and fraud, human trafficking, corruption, political violence, terrorism, kidnapping, and other forms of organised crime are all examples of organised crime. The fundamental issue is, what are the primary causes of these crimes in Pakistan, and why are they spreading so rapidly? According to research, this is due to increased poverty, unemployment, and inequality in our society. Injustice and inequality contribute significantly to individuals being hostile and irritated, and this, in turn, becomes a source of crime in society. Other main causes are unemployment and illiteracy

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rates, but there are also other elements such as lawlessness, fanaticism, backwardness, and double standards in society. The society has reached a tipping point when it must question its ethics and social values if the war against crime is to be successful (Farrington, Welsh, 2007). Recent decreases in crime rates are meaningless if all the government does is penalise criminal criminals. Too much of anything is poison, and the government has been absorbing the sentence for far too long. The moment has come for the government to reconsider its strategy to combating crime. Every Pakistani wonders what the Pakistani government is doing for the benefit of the country. The Pakistani people are upset that the government is not going to offer safety and security to anyone's property or life. In Pakistani society, young frustration and violence are also becoming a source of crime. Young have the potential to affect the destiny of a country, however in Pakistan, youth are not granted any rights and their futures are not secure; practically every Pakistani is in debt. Pakistan is confronting a critical financial situation that will not go away. People are dissatisfied because there is no employment, and as a result, they commit crimes such as theft and accepting bribes. There are no rules and regulations in Pakistani culture, and because there is no judiciary, there is no fear of being punished, which adds to an increase in crime rates.

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Crime is defined as “An action or an instance of negligence that is injurious to the public welfare or morals or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited.” (Spengler, 2002) It can also be defined as A breach of law or rule for which a government or governing authority may ultimately prescribe a punishment.” According to this definition crime is not an absolute term because every country has his own criminal code. A crime in one country may not be a crime in another country. For instance, gay marriage is a crime in countries like Pakistan but it is legal in many European states. However, there exists a commonality in nature of crimes which makes them illegal in every part of the world for example; Murder, Theft, Robbery,

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Extortion, Burglary, Kidnapping, Rape and Fraud etc. A rapid increase in crime rate has been witnessed in our society since times. Crime is an evil to the society which affects the society individually as well as generally. From small quarrels to violent murders, crime is a menace to the society. The main reason for such increase is that offenders go unpunished with their crimes very easily. This can be caused by the weaknesses in judicial system which provides loopholes to the offender to exploit the laws and go unpunished. Continuous increase in crimes is triggered by several external stimuli which include unemployment, inequality, poverty and illiteracy in overall society of State. According to Cayan crime as well as delinquency is non-conformity of human psychological behaviour. A criminal is a product of society made by disorganization of social structure of the community.’ Crimes cause disruption in economic activities and discourage investors and potential buyers from taking actual part in completion of economic transaction in an economy.

### **Review of Previous Studies**

Becker (1968) researched the criminal behaviour and advocated that “some individuals become criminals because of the financial and other rewards from crime compared to legal work, taking account of the likelihood of apprehension and conviction, and the severity of punishment.” Becker focused on the socioeconomic variables the influence crime in society. Crime is a multispectral phenomenon and is integrated in different heterogeneous sections of society such as Sociology, Geography and demography etc. It is closely related to poverty, social exclusion, status, inequality, culture and educational factors that influence human’s propensity to commit crime.

This study is designed to investigate the relationship between crime and various economic indicators such as unemployment, poverty and inflation in Pakistan. In addition, it investigates the non-economic variables to increase the scope of research to create lucid understanding of causes of crimes in Pakistan. There are several other variables in play that accumulates to the

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causes of crimes within a society. Each society is different with different set of challenges and social causes that trigger crimes. However, upon scrutiny of previous researches and social studies reports, it can be safely argued that there exists a commonality in causes of crimes around the globe. Among several other major social causes, poverty, bad economic conditions and inequality among common masses influence crimes in all section of society. The above said causes are common among all the societies and communities that face higher rates of crimes. For instance, consider the Pakistan as test case. Upon scrutiny and analysis of previous researches focused on analysing crimes in Pakistan can be related to the aforesaid variables that causes the major portion of crimes in Pakistan. Poverty is among the major influencer of crimes in Pakistan followed by unequal distribution of wealth.

### **Crime Rate in Pakistan**

Like the rest of the world, Pakistan has also witnessed increase in crime rate recently. It is the because of the failure of both the government and the common mass. Overall crime rate in the country today is higher than what it was some years ago.

According to official reports

Province	Murder	Gang Rape	Robberies	Vehicle Theft
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	77	3	583	180
Baluchistan	615	0	739	913
Islamabad	144	17	1426	1300
KPK	3184	11	2207	1090
Punjab	5953	263	66861	21072

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Sindh	3252	35	9354	8685
Pakistan Total	13276	329	81520	33243

Property Crimes by Type						
Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Cattle theft	Theft	Total crime
1975	99	497	10285	93232	19134	164419
1980	70	530	8677	5094	15864	152782
1985	248	910	8916	4597	16404	220035
1990	506	1915	8639	7767	29937	403078
1995	1274	6468	12039	7590	27997	334143
2000	1402	7991	1440	6675	23322	388909
2005	2395	12199	11676	11615	39382	453264
2006	2895	14630	13218	13206	49330	537866
2007	3260	16639	11718	9355	51475	538048
2008	4512	19793	14621	8829	64224	592503

#### Pakistan Status in The World of Crime

Table 1 shows the overall number of crimes committed in the world's major countries, as well as other countries chosen at random, including Pakistan. According to Table 1, the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom are the top three nations in terms of absolute numbers. Pakistan is ranked 23rd among other countries, whereas India is ranked 10th. The daily average of crime in Pakistan is 1144, compared to 64870 in the United States, 17164 in Germany, 14166 in the United Kingdom, and 4834 in India.

The below tables presented the countries ranked on the basis of number of crimes committed in the country. Pakistan is placed at 51. Pakistan is home to 200 million people and higher frequency of crimes is inevitable despite the struggle of

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authorities to overcome the crimes in society. Roughly 1200 crimes are committed in Pakistan as compared to the 65,000 in US. Pakistan is a developing country and poor. However, US are a developed and rich and resourceful country. A question rises of the higher number of crimes in a developed and rich country as compared to developing country. The answer can be attributed to the fact that there exists a recognizable difference in the nature of crimes.

Total Crime by Country					
Rank	Country	Total Crime	Rank	Country	Total Crime
1	United States	23677800	10	India	1764630
2	Germany	6264720	19	Finland	530270
3	United Kingdom	5170830	20	Denmark	504240
4	France	3771850	22	New Zealand	427230
5	South Africa	3422740	23	Pakistan	417846*
6	Russia	2952370	37	Greece	102783
7	Canada	2476520	40	Ireland	81274
8	Japan	2443470	50	Moldova	38267
9	Italy	2205780	—	Pakistan	538048**

\*1999 Figure, \*\*2007 Figure

Source: Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Centre for International Crime Prevention), Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Interior, Islamabad.

“The countrywide reported crimes during 2006-07 include a total of 20,082 cases of murder, and it increased to 24,036 in 2008 and 2009. Rape/ Zina cases registered in 2006-07 were 4,300 as against 5,712 in 2008-09. There were 19,909 kidnapping cases in 2006-07, but this crime rose to 29,602 in 2008 and 2009. The crime of kidnapping for ransom also saw a rise from 569 in 2006-07 to 1,058 in 2008-09. A phenomenal increase in car theft cases have also been witnessed from 42,056 in 2006 and 2007 to 61,108 during 2008-09. The incidents of dacoity, robbery, burglary and other crimes have also increased during the last two years. However, it is interesting to note that the cases of cattle theft have decreased from 22,421 to 18,100. According to NCD a total of 3,170,889 offences, including 456,552 against persons and 611,852 cases against property, were recorded during 2008 to 2013. The NCD indicates that crime rate in Pakistan constantly increased with the average of 17.86% as compared to the figure of 2007.

(PBS, 2019)”. (Statistic, 2021)



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Crimes in Pakistan includes drug trafficking, money laundering, extortion, black racketeering, political violence, terrorism, abduction etc. whereas in US Aggravated assault, Burglary, Hate crime victimization, etc.

### **Some Common Crimes in Pakistan**

Pakistan has always been subjected to a higher crime ration. Many different types of crimes take place in every street to political level. However, some common crimes that take place in our society are as follow:

#### **Murder**

The offence of killing someone is called murder. There are four types of murders given in Pakistan Penal Code. They are:

- e) Qatl e Amd as defined in Section 302 and the punishment of which is given in section 302. The punishment is governed in three categories:
  - “Punished with death as Qisas
  - Punished with death or imprisonment for life known as tazir
  - Punishment with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to twenty-five years”. (Burkhead, 2016)
- f) Qatl e Shibh e Amd as defined in section 315 of PPC and the punishment of which is given in section 316 of PPC. The punishment may be:
  - Liability to Diyat
  - Punishment with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to twenty-five years.
- g) Qatl e Khata as defined in section 318 of PPC and the punishment of which is given in section 319 of PPC. The punishment may be:
  - Diyat

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- Where qatl e khata has been committed which rash and negligent act then the punishment may be five years' imprisonment in addition to diyat.
- h) Qatl e Bissabab as defined under section 321 of PPC and the punishment of which is Diyat.

### **Rape**

Rape is the ever increasing crime not only in Pakistan but in most of the countries globally. Rape is defined Rape is defined in Section 375 of the Pakistan Penal Code as follows:

“A man is said to commit rape if has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions:

- (i) Against her will,
  - (ii) Without her consent,
  - (iii) With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death, or of hurt,
  - (iv) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not married to her and that her consent is given because she believes that the man is another person to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married; or
  - (v) With or without her consent when she is under sixteen years of age”.
- (Gottfredson, 1990)

Rape is rightly classified as a major crime under the Pakistan Penal Code, and the penalty for this offence is divided into two categories under Section 367 of the PPC. If the rape is done by two or more persons with a common aim, such as gang rapes, the culprits will be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. According to the law, everyone who commits the horrific crime of rape faces execution or imprisonment for a term of at least

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ten years. The length of jail may be increased to 25 years, depending on the seriousness of the crime, and the offender may also be fined.

### **Robbery**

Robbery is also one of our society's most common and dangerous crimes. Although, in our nation, the burglar is not usually apprehended. However, if he follows the legal system, the individual who conducts robbery should be prosecuted under the PPC. It may be extended to 10 years, but not less than three years, unless the robbery is committed on the highway between dusk and daybreak, in which case it may be extended to 14 years. Section 392 of the Pakistan Penal Code governs this sentence.

“(a) A threatens Z that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement, unless Z will sign and deliver to A a promissory-note binding Z, to pay certain money to A. Z signs and delivers the note. A has committed extortion.

(b) A threatens to send club-men to plough up Z's field unless A will sign and deliver to 6 a bond binding Z under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B, and thereby induces Z to sign and deliver the bond. A has committed extortion.

(c) A, by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and deliver it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. Here, as the paper so signed may be converted into a valuable security, A has committed extortion”. (Fink, 2015)

According to Section 384 of Pakistan Penal code, punishment for extortion is imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

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### **Blasphemy**

Recently in Pakistan procedural changes in blasphemy laws has been propose in the Senate of Pakistan where The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) in its report on the blasphemy laws presented in the Senate of Pakistan has proposed procedural amendments to the laws to avoid their misuse with a special mention of repentance.

Blasphemy against any recognised religion is punishable by a fine or execution under Pakistan's Penal Code. From 1987 to 2014, about 1300 persons were charged for blasphemy. Pakistan has the most stringent anti-blasphemy legislation among Muslim-majority countries. The first goal of these regulations is to safeguard Islamic authority. According to Article 2 of the constitution, Islam is the state religion. Article 31 of the constitution states that it is the country's responsibility to promote the Islamic way of life. According to Article 33, it is the country's responsibility to deter citizens from harbouring parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian, or regional biases.

### **Corruption**

It is certain that the disease of corruption has damaged Pakistan's entire economy. When the government became aware of the involvement of public officials and political parties in corruption charges, the ordinance of national accountability was passed, as a result of which the National Accountability Bureau was established as an autonomous federal institution to investigate and combat corruption cases. The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) investigates, inquires about, and arrests those who are accused or charged with corruption. Individuals convicted under the National Accountability Bureau Ordinance face a ten-year ban from holding political office.

Reasons for increase in crime rate in Pakistan:

There is no single thing that can be blamed as the primary cause of crime. There are a number of factors that contribute to criminal behaviour. Furthermore, the reasons of crime change

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from one country to the next. In the Western world, causes are inextricably linked to the environment or surrounds. These surroundings might be a community, a school, a playground, or your own house. In contrast, the reasons of crime in Pakistan are vastly different from those in the West. Corruption in law enforcement authorities is the leading cause of crime in Pakistan.

Nonetheless, the following are some of the primary causes that have prepared the way for a rise in crime rates:

### **Poverty**

Aristotle defined poverty as the parent of revolution and crime. Poverty is considered to be the root cause of every crime. It is rightly said that poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere. All the other reasons for increasing crime rate correlate with poverty in one way or another. Poverty inspires a person to fire his hearth no matter what the cost is. Poverty tempts men to cross the line and fail in understanding difference between right and wrong. A research study revealed that poverty roughly adds 30%-40% to the total crimes committed during the past decade in Pakistan. 40% of the country's population is barely subsisting on incomes below the poverty level. As a result, individuals are denied of their most basic needs. Proper education and treatment are getting increasingly out of reach for them. They are simply concerned with their own survival.

### **Unemployment**

Ehrlich believed that unemployment had an influence on the crime rate in 1973. According to him, the unemployment rate might be considered as a complementary measure of income opportunities in the legal labour market. When a result, as the unemployment rate rises, so do the opportunities in the legal area, leading to an increase in criminal activity.

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Unemployment is linked to poverty in many ways. A poor person is more likely to be unemployed. In developing countries like Pakistan education comes with money. If a person is uneducated he may remain unemployed for the rest of his life and for fulfilling his needs he will tend to false means of earning money. It has negative impact on society. It creates frustration and revengeful attitude. It leads to an increase in the incidences of crimes.

### **Inequality**

Fajnzylber in 2002, using simple correlations OLS regressions and Dynamic GMM (Generalize Method of Moment) for panel data show that both income inequality and crime rate are directly proportional to each other. (Fink, 2015)

Discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, gender, political or social approach and language affects the society in unprecedented ways. It retards the promotion of goodwill in the society. A person discriminated on these bases will grow hatred towards the society and shall opt illegal means if necessary for fulfilling his needs.

### **Illiteracy**

Another main reason for increasing crime rate is Illiteracy. Greater the illiteracy rate greater will be poverty because of no means of earning money for meeting daily needs of life. A literate, educated, and sensible individual of a society shall never go to false or unlawful means of earning money no matter what the circumstances are, therefore literacy can be used as a weapon in hindering the path for crimes. Our country is incapable of dealing with the difficulties of the twenty-first century due to insufficient educational quality. A poor guy cannot afford a good education for his children. Furthermore, the government's inaction is exacerbating the crisis. Despite numerous initiatives done by successive administrations to promote education, the literacy rate has remained around 56 percent across the decade. It is because to the government's terrible policies.

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### **Unawareness**

A person aware of his rights believes in true power of law of the land and shall opt to the lawful means rather than unlawful means. Moreover, a person unaware about the ill effects of crimes no matter how petty it may be does not know how greatly the crime affects the society from its roots. Unawareness among the people at large about the evil of crimes has been known to be a dangerous phenomenon which is slowly and gradually condemning our society to economic lapses. Unawareness can be related to the lack of educational and social knowledge of individuals in a society. People avoid taking interest in gaining understanding of new laws and legislations. Furthermore, most people are unaware about their basic human fundamental rights and responsibilities of citizens. An unaware man is liability to the social stature of society.

### **Political Reasons**

Some evil politicians prefer personal interest over social interest. They do not care about development or the wellbeing of the country; rather they worry about filling their pockets or gaining personal interest no matter what the means are. They use the common mass like pawns in a chess game. They may commit violent crimes socially or morally for being in the power. They may stoop to violent crimes such as murders, corruption.

### **Incompetency of Police:**

Every day, hundreds of crimes or occurrences occur in our country. Almost half of all crimes committed are never reported to the authorities. Rape, gang rape, robbery, car snatching/theft, kidnapping, murder, or attempted murder are examples of these crimes. This unease is caused by a number of circumstances. The most serious of these is police incompetence. Furthermore, the police department inhibits accurate criminal reporting. Pakistani police are notorious for concealing true crime statistics.

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They frequently utilize the excuse of limited finances. Every police station is obliged to record a crime figure every month, and it is the job of the concerned personnel of each police station to track the most recent crime number as well as determine whether or not any prisoners in the station have been charged with any offence. Furthermore, police personnel fail to carry out their responsibilities of assisting and assisting civilians. Any unhappy individual who turns to the police for help and protection is looked down upon and denied his due rights. Individuals' minds become more aggressive as a result of their powerlessness. Furthermore, there is a prevalent view among the people that the Pakistan Police cannot or will not offer the relief and aid they deserve from the law, therefore going to seek help from the Police is widely regarded as a waste of effort, time, and money. People are also hesitant to go to a police station if they have been wronged or have suffered at the hands of another because of the iniquitous police manner and cruel techniques of inquiry.

### **Incompetency of Judiciary**

It is said that a society can never develop in moral terms if there is injustice in that society. An unjust society is the one in which crimes rate is at its highest. Judiciary of a country is supposed to extend its assistance to the citizens and provide them and safeguard their fundamental rights.

Moreover, if by any means the right of a person is infringed judiciary is bound to provide him due justice and that is what the citizens demand of the judiciary. But unfortunately, it is said with heavy heart that there are loopholes in our judicial system and some people take advantages of those loopholes. An aggrieved person is sometimes deprived of his due fundamental rights which encourage such aggrieved person to develop harsh feelings for the country who thus tends to crime. In 1968 Ehrlich Becker presented a paper which states that “some individuals become criminal because of the financial and other rewards from crime compared to legal work, taking account of the likelihood of apprehension and conviction, and the severity of punishment.”



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### **Other Reasons**

In today's environment, action movies featuring murder, robbery, and other illegal actions are popular among young people. It is clear that these kind of movies and television serials encourage crime among teens and children as they strive to replicate what they see in the movies. Furthermore, films and TV series have a significant impact on young people, who are influenced by what they see and hear. Furthermore, spending the majority of their time watching TV and playing violent video games makes kids feel lonely and predisposed to criminal behaviour. Watching action scenes in movies and pornography entices them to commit violent and rape crimes.

Second, parents these days are so preoccupied with making money that they cannot devote the time necessary to their children in order to understand them and what is going on in their heads, where they spend the majority of their time, and what they do in school. Furthermore, a person's company or a group of friends plays an essential part in being influential and instilling concepts in one's head. If a youngster is in poor company, he will learn negative habits and practise them, as it is properly said, 'A man is known by the company he keeps.'

### **Child Labour**

Suffering from unemployment and poverty, parents prefer to send their children to labour instead of sending them to schools. They make them do so because they are compelled by poverty and they seek economic and financial support from their children. Parents use their children as earning hands from their very tender age. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan estimated in 2005 that there would be 10-12 million child workers in Pakistan in the next coming five years. However, this figure has grown twice to about 21 million according to the survey of All Pakistan Labour Force Survey. This figure indicates the severity of the issue of child labour in Pakistan. It could rightly be said as the main reason behind increasing the rate of child labour is poverty, however low literacy rate has undoubtedly fuelled the evil of child labour to a large extent. Child

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labour is an evil and deluge which is derailing our little flowers and their talent. A child subjected to labour is deprived of precious gift of education and indulges them in immoral activities and bad companies. It also leads children to use of drugs and consequently tending the children towards criminal activities.

### **Law and order issues**

Because of the poor governance of the government control is lost over the law and order situation. when the citizens of a state put their interest a head of institution the real problem stars there. Terrorist attacks. Suicides attacks, target killing, robbery, dacoity, theft, bulgury, extortion and other street crimes are normal to be read and heard in the highlights of the news in a state such as Pakistan. Till today the government of Pakistan has been unable to tackle the problem of law and order as a responsible state would.

### **How do we overcome crime rate?**

We cannot become a crime-free state in a day. A lot of hard work shall be required to bring a noticeable decrease in the crime ratio in our society. Steps have to be taken on individual as well as a government level to bring the change. It is not only the duty of the government to work for such change but also of the common mass. It is rightly said that charity begins at home. Every individual of this society has to take initiative from himself and his home. It is completely wrong to blame the government only. Some of the recommendatory suggestions that we have thought of are discussed as follow:

### **Government Policies**

The government should commence free institutes in specific areas for those who cannot afford fees for education. It is the foremost duty of the government to provide basic education free of cost as provided in Article 25A of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It is common saying that education is the most powerful weapon which can be used to bring a change in the society. As said by Theodore Roosevelt "A man who has

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never gone to school may be steel from a freight car; but if he has a university education, he may steel the whole railroad.” It is very much obvious that providing free basic education is the most important step in making our society a much better place to live in. Education makes the society crime-free.

Education has a positive impact on the mentality of people. It is a Chinese saying that feed a person a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a person how to fish and you feed him for life. Education boosts literacy rate and provide opportunities of employment easily. It reduces poverty and strengthens the living standard of people. For instance, Switzerland’s adult literacy rate is 99%. Resultantly, only 7% of the Swiss population live below the poverty income threshold. On the other hand, the literacy rate of South Sudan is 27% and 83% of its population live below the poverty line. In a nut shell, it can be said that literacy rate is inversely proportional to poverty that is why the government should emphasis on education.

### **Individual Steps**

We as responsible citizens of Pakistan have the duty to take initiative on individual level. It is completely wrong to pin every blame on the government. We have to put national interest over personal interest. Furthermore, the very important role that we as citizens can take is to think twice before electing our leader. We have a duty to elect such a leader who is loyal towards his country and his people. A country is more likely to be developed if it is governed by a patriot leader.

Moreover, we have to know the importance of education and work for it. Children need to be sent to school and child labour needs to be discouraged.

Furthermore, steps need to be taken on social as well as individual level to prevent crime or else this evil shall grow rapidly. A Roman philosopher Lucius Annaeus Seneca has truly said. “He who does not prevent a crime when he can, encourages it.”

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Tax evasion is commonly practiced crime these days. This crime affects the society very much. A country is run by the tax paid by its citizens. When people of a state adopt illegal ways to evade tax, the economy of such state cripples. As a responsible citizen we must ensure that tax is paid.

### **Rehabilitation Centres**

The foremost duty of prison system is to rehabilitate a criminal minded person. There must be psychological centres available in prisons so that criminals take regular sessions and are made aware of the ill-effects of the crime.

Not only in prisons, rehabilitation centres must be provided to common mass as well who could attend sessions with professionals and are assisted.

### **Parental Duties**

The primary responsibility of parents is to keep an eye on their children. Parents should spend more time with their children and get them involved in religious and charitable activities. Small trips and outdoor games will urge children to participate socially and avoid viewing dangerous programmes such as violent movies and TV serials, as well as playing violent video games. Parents must recognise that generating money for their children is not their only responsibility. Making them excellent individuals is the goal. In the absence of a father figure to lead and mould the characteristics of men during their development process, children raise themselves.

Many young people, particularly young men, have been persuaded that joining a gang and murdering a huge number of innocent people is the way to demonstrate one's manhood. This has damaged the fight against crime since many young people grow up with distorted ideas of manhood that revolve around crime, assault, and violence. Crime is exacerbated by parents' failure to manage, supervise, and watch their children's behaviours. Although a family may be whole, a parent's inability to guide their children in the right way results in misguided children who are easily seduced into vices such as

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crime and prostitution. It is essential that parents devote themselves to guiding their children in the proper direction.

### **Eliminate corruption**

Corruption in crime control officials, such as the police department, is a major contributor to Pakistan's rising crime rate. People, particularly young people, have no qualms about violating the law since they know that if they are arrested, they would be freed on the spot in exchange for a bribe. Some attempts have been taken to eradicate corruption among traffic cops, including the installation of cameras in high-traffic places around the country, but the problem persists owing to loopholes. If the problem of corruption in the police system is eradicated, crime rates will reduce by 70-75 percent. The same is true at a higher level.

The rich do not fear the law because he knows he can buy government official for some money. He believes that law and punishment is for the poor only.

### **Other Steps**

For Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to ensure its survival, growth it shall thrive and join the modern world by progressively taking the following steps.

- Youth be considered as a treasure of the nation and they should be equipped with technical educations and practices so that they may be able to work their share in the betterment of economy of the state as well to better the financial conditions of their families.
- New industries must be setup to provide employment opportunities to the people
- Family planning awareness programs must be started and campaigned
- The issue of energy crises must be resolved

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- Equal rights must be provided to every individual of the society irrespective of their class and caste.
- Judiciary must be strengthened and justice must not be delayed
- Institutions such National Accountability Bureau (NAB) and Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) should be empowered to tackle corruption
- Free healthcare needs be provided to every citizen of the society.
- Poverty alleviation programs be initiated
- Steps be taken to minimized the social gap between rich and poor

### **Conclusion**

In Pakistan, there are numerous types of crimes. Drug trafficking, money laundering, murder and fraud, human trafficking, corruption, political violence, terrorism, kidnapping, and other forms of organised crime are all examples of organised crime. The fundamental issue is, what are the primary causes of these crimes in Pakistan, and why are they spreading so rapidly? According to research, this is due to increased poverty, unemployment, and inequality in our society. Injustice and inequality contribute significantly to individuals being hostile and irritated, and this, in turn, becomes a source of crime in society. Other main causes are unemployment and illiteracy rates, but there are also other elements such as lawlessness, fanaticism, backwardness, and double standards in society. The society has reached a tipping point when it must question its ethics and social values if the war against crime is to be successful (Farrington, Welsh, 2007). Recent decreases in crime rates are meaningless if all the government does is penalise criminal criminals. Too much of anything is poison, and the government has been absorbing the sentence for far too long.

The moment has come for the government to reconsider its strategy to combating crime. Every Pakistani wonders what the Pakistani government is doing for the benefit of the country.

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The Pakistani people are upset that the government is not going to offer safety and security to anyone's property or life. In Pakistani society, young frustration and violence are also becoming a source of crime. Young have the potential to affect the destiny of a country, however in Pakistan, youth are not granted any rights and their futures are not secure; practically every Pakistani is in debt. Pakistan is confronting a critical financial situation that will not go away. People are dissatisfied because there is no employment, and as a result, they commit crimes such as theft and accepting bribes. There are no rules and regulations in Pakistani culture, and because there is no judiciary, there is no fear of being punished, which adds to an increase in crime rates.

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