

The Nexus Of Crime And Ethics: A Case Study Of Rape Offenses In Pakistan

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Abstract:

This article is about magnifying crime and morals along with the keen-sighted relationship between Criminal Law and morality. There are numbers of offenses that are committed in the society of Pakistan but this study is particularly focused on rape crime. A mixed-method of data collection is adopted and data has been analyzed by different research tools like systematic observation, practical experience, Microsoft Word, Power Point, and Microsoft exhale. Ten years of data about the number of rape cases in Pakistan is collected from different sources. The analysis of data shows that tendencies of crime go down. But over time, the ratio of rape cases became higher than in 2016 even after the introduction of new laws. This effect has been seen just for one year after that an alarming increase was accruing in rape cases in 2018. With the efforts of law authorities, this figure goes down in 2019. It is found that there is no batter history in Pakistan of this crime. With the keen observation of society, it is also found that Pakistan has to lack of ethical and moral standards due to that the rape cases and their intensity got increased.

Keywords: Crime, Morality, rape cases, societal norms

1- Introduction

Criminals are created not born. A person is not a criminal at the time of birth. Many internal and external factors are involved in the process where people become criminals. The word crime is a Latin word that means violation of defined laws of any state, province, or country that is a socially approved, called crime. Crime includes all illegal actions, forbidden in religion, restricted against the morality or social norms (Thotakura, 2011). There are different kinds of crimes e.g. robbery, murder, burglary, rape drunken driving, child abuse, harassment, etc (Karl-Dieter, 2020). The word morality is defined as the principles connecting to the right or wrong actions which are socially acceptable or not. It is also considered as the value system or set of standards that guided people to live cooperatively and peacefully in a state. According to Freud morality is the development of norms in a person that gives him the strength to overcome his selfish needs by replacing them with moral values (Jones,1966). Criminal Law is the subject of law that deals with crimes and their

punishments. Rape is a serious crime that is defined as that involves unwilling intercourse by one person with another. The act may be carried out with physical force, threatening, coercion, or abuse of authority. This research is about exploring the theory of crime which is to analyze factors, causes, and effects of crime in Pakistan's society and found out the relationship between crime and morality. In Pakistan, rape crime is considered a serious issue now a day. In the modern world law and morality became essential for each other. These are used to channel human behavior and this behavior is developed with the help of different social, economic, biological, geographical, psychological, and developmental factors.

2- Research Methodology

This is a review of research in which ten years of data on rape cases in Pakistan is collected and analyzed. A mixed-method of data collection is used and for data analysis, different research tools like systematic observation, practical experience, Microsoft Word, PowerPoint and Microsoft exhale are used. A detailed explanation is provided about these factors and their impact on Pakistan's society in this study. This research figures out the basic causes of rape crime and its effects on the morals of society in Pakistan. It also measures the causes of increasing rape cases and finds out the way for reducing this crime (rape) by the implementation of the law.

3- Literature Review

Richard C. Fuller stated that in legal terms a crime is an act prohibited by the law and against the social norms. It is against moral values and greater than the violation of ethical values. Not every act is a crime until the act deviates from the criminal code enacted by the state. He studied crime in wide social settings and found that many conducts are criminal in the legal sense but are not offensive in moral considerations. The most common example is a Traffic rules violation. According to Sinha, law and morality are two descriptive terms used for the whole system that deals with regulating and managing human society to provide a peaceful environment and facilitate them in batter living. These two concepts are based on the principle of a person's autonomy and providing respect for equal rights to all individuals (Sinha, 1976).

Morality is the collection and combination of rules and principles that allow people to live together in a society. And these rules are acceptable according to the culture and acceptable by law as well. A person who violates the rules is considered an immoral and unethical value. The term "morality" is used in two senses one is descriptive and the other is normative. There are two broad ways in which morality is applied. Description morality can be explained as one where specific rules are described for a community and individuals adopted for their actions and normative is about where the rules are applied in some specific circumstances and recommended for responsible individuals.

4- The relationship between Law and Morality

Law and morals are linked with each other as both are used to control criminal conduct and allowed people to live peacefully. The basic purpose of the law is to promote morality, provide protection, and help people to spend productive lives. Laws are formed based on social, moral ideas and used to govern individual moral behavior in society. Pakistan is suffering a lot because the rate of rape crime is very high. The exploration of ten years rape crime numbers resulting a very high rate and

Pakistan is in an alarming position. To control this crime legal efforts and moral ethics are necessary. This research provided a detailed explanation of all these matters. The link between law and morality is to encourage and implement morality. But the question is not yet cleared because it has many concepts which are interrelated and have many opinions about it. Like some extreme doctrines stated that laws are completely independent of morality. Another opinion is law and morality is one having a different meanings. The popular difference and concept between law and morality are: Laws exist to promote morality. According to these views, positive law consists of a code of rules that govern society. In short, there is not any hard and fast rule or defined formula that described whether legislation should have applied to impose morality or not because the implementation of moral values is different from situation to situation. However, morality has a positive impact on society and the laws are helpful to enforce moral values in society. Laws are related to the culture and prevail in all civilizations. It means laws are also considered to function as morality (Sinha, 2021). Moral psychology undergoes various developmental models like social learning theories, psychoanalytical theories, cognitive development theory, etc. All of these work on an individual's moral development and stress reasoning and high order conditioning.

4.1- Meaning of the word Criminal wrong

It means any act that causes harm or severs damage to the general public. In this section, the state has the right to take direct action against that person. Examples of these acts included murder, treason, abduction, sedition, dacoits or disrupt the fabric of law and order, spread fear are considered "public wrongs" or "crimes". In all cases, the state punishes and goes through criminal procedures.

4.2- Difference between law and morality

At a very early age the society there was no difference between morals and law. In Hindu law, the main sources are Smritis and Vedas. They were not considered any difference between laws and moral values. Later on, Mimansa created some principles that differentiate obligatory from recommendatory injunctions. The same condition was in the West. In Greeks, the definition of "natural right" prepared the doctrine of the theoretical moral foundation of law. The Church was presiding in Europe in the middle ages. "Natural law" provided the theological basis and Christian's morals were taken as the foundation of law.

4.3- Morality as a part of the law

Indeed, there is somehow a difference between morals and law but still, moral or ethical values are considered an important integral factor in the development of the legal system. In the legal system, morality is "secreted in the interstices" and to a certain extent, it is connected to it. Law inaction is not an asset of rules, because it has been needed some basic principles, that are impartial and good (Aequum et Bonum). To implement these principles into legal rules judicial process filters moral components from legal order. Durkheim stated that there are various acts like burning the flag that was criminal in many countries because these are considered immoral (Durkheim 1949). Richard Posner in his work about the "Economic Model of Crime" concluded that the doctrine of criminal law included defining crimes and models of punishment worked to promote the efficiency of laws and restricted people of society to obey ethical and moral values. According

to Posner the major function of criminal law is to prevent people from bypassing the system. Punishments like the death penalty, fines, and imprisonment are used to overcome criminal activities in a society (Herzog January 2012). Joel Feinberg in 1965, "The Expressive Function of Punishment" rejected the general definition of punishment and said that "It is the implementation of hard treatment by authority (Feinberg 2001). With the reference to the scientific study of jurisprudence relationship between law and morality has a long debate but still, these are some points and questions that are not yet cleared.

4.4- Another approach

There is another approach that advised that the legal process has the power to reject immoral rules and it is similar to the classical natural law mode's point of view. But it is conferred that the difference is due to the present doctrine and depended upon the internal structure of a legal system, that examined immoral rules objectionable and canceled out by the external law of nature. According to the theory of knowledge "philosophy of morals" considered the nature and limitations of morality. According to a philosophical point of view, the nature of law is used to define the word "Law". Concerning the linguistic approach, the main emphasis has been given to the word "Law". Concerning the lawyer's perspective "The law has functioned according to the court to justify their decisions. Lawyers' activities are dependent upon litigations in courts.

5- The Law Relating to rape crime in Pakistan

The Pakistan Penal Code has enacted the act of rape as a crime under section 375 and also has provided its punishment under section 376. Furthermore, section 377(A) of the Pakistan Penal code has also enacted unnatural offense amounts to crime with its punishment in 377(B). The application of laws is to regulate society and provide order in all areas of the community. The basic aim of the law is to establish a safe or fair working and living environment for individuals. On the other hand, morality is a set of socially acceptable standards and these morals guided human behavior in society. Sometimes there is not any logic behind cultural norms but still, these norms prevail in the society and are considered regarding the law. Law and morality have become normative systems in the present era. The difference between law and morality is coercive. The word coercive is used for enforcement of law and practicing laws finally became a part of the human spirit. While "Morality" referred to the standardized concept that guided human actions and prevents criminal activities. Without regularity principles the survival of societies became difficult. Moral codes are followed to ensure peace and harmony between individuals and help people to become better citizens. These ethical codes and laws stop people to commit a crime.

5.1- The Development of Law regarding rape crime in Pakistan

In Pakistan rape is considered a criminal offense and the punishment for rape is imprisonment or the death penalty, imprisonment is for ten to twenty-five years. And in the cases of gang rape, the punishment is either life imprisonment or the death penalty. Scientific evidence or DNA tests are used for the litigation of rape crimes in Pakistan (Pakistan Observer, 2020). After the political approval of the rape case of Mukhtaran Bibi, the rape cases became international attention. It is stated that adolescent girls under the age of 14 were banned from sexual activity even if it is done with their willingness. Rape is not taken as rape during marriage if a wife is above the age of 14

years. In 1979 Pakistan legislators first time considered rape an adultery crime in the country's history with the introduction of the offense of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood Ordinance 1979). According to this ordinance, the punishment for rape crimes is fine or imprisonment. This law is for the protection of women, but it is emphasized after getting concrete evidence a witness could testify about rape has happened. The witness must be honest and credible (Noor n.d.). National Assembly of Pakistan passed the women's protection bill on 15 November with the amendment or criticism of 1979 as Hudood ordinance law. In the new bill, the penalty of death for extramarital sex needed a witness to provide at least 4 witnesses for the provision of rape cases were removed. The death penalty for having consensual sex outside marriage was ended. But it is treated as a criminal offense and has a punishment of five years of presentment. This bill defines rape as without consent, against will, getting consent by threatening, hurt, or fear of death, with consent, when a man knows that the girl is unmarried and the girl trusted on man to be married to her, with or without her consent under the age of 16 years (Protection of Women Criminal Laws Amendment Act, 2006).

5.2- Criminal law (Amendment)

On 7th October 2016, a new anti-rape and anti-honor bill was passed by Parliament of Pakistan. It has introduced new laws and harder punishments for those who commit rape crimes. According to this new law of anti-rape bill, DNA tests became mandatory in rape cases. If this act is done by any Government official or police, they are punished with one-year imprisonment. Government officials who are captured to getting advantage of their position and commit rape crimes are sectioned of fine and life imprisonment. An investigating officer has reported the statement of a female rape victim. A female police officer is also present or a female family member is with the survivor. The law stated that the use of technology and CCTV camera is used during trials of such offenses as rape and also video records of statements of victim. These records are prohibited to publish by any media. The period of these trials is three months. If it is not completed within this time the case will go to the notice of the Chief justice of the High Court for an appropriate decision. High Court in 2021 banned this test for raped women.

The offense of Zina, Fornication & Adultery

In Articles 4, 5, 5A, 8 & 9 of the Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979 offense of Zina and its punishment has been given following Sharia (when Zina is liable to hadd) whereas Section 496-B of PPC defines the offense of Fornication and its punishment. Section 497 of PPC provides the definition and punishment for the offense of Adultery. Zina or Adultery or Fornication is the same offenses. The mere difference between Adultery and Fornication is that in Adultery the woman should be the wife of some other man whereas in offense of Fornication she is not married to any man. But in the offense of Zina, a woman can either be the wife of any other man or not. Thus both these offenses provided in PPC fall under the ambit of Zina as provided in the Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979. The Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979 provides punishment under Shariah and PPC provides punishment per the state law. The Quantum of witness is different under both Laws as punishment under Shariah Law requires the witness who fulfills the criteria of Tazkia tul Sahood. Both these laws overlap each other as they deal with the same offense.

6- Offense Of Rape & Cohabitation u/sec 493-A

Section 375 (iv) of PPC defines Rape as a situation where a man commits rape with the consent of a female, by making her believe that she is married to him whereas Section 493-A of PPC defines offense of Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage. By mere reading of both Provisions, it can be stated that the situations provided in both Provisions are the same. Hence, in both circumstances, a man commits the offense of Rape. Thus Section 375 (iv) & 493-A overlap each other.

7- Conceptual framework

The word crime is derived from the Latin word "Crimen" which means wrong deed, wrong order, or offense. It is completely antisocial behavior. Every society has its perspective on crime in some societies and action is considered a crime but it is not illegal in other societies. So the laws and regulations are also different for every state. The conceptual framework states that a crime is a publicly prohibited act and strongly disapproved by society. Each society has its definition of crime. There are different cultures in the world with their specific norms to regulate social values and maintain ethical standers. Crimes are of different types like murder, rape, robberies, fraud, burglary, drunken driving, child neglect, theft of taxes, etc.

7.1 Parts of Crimes:

The individual is the first element because he is a person having the intention of committing a crime. Criminal behavior is mainly linked with human beings. Actus-rea is a word of Latin that means "guilty act". It says that for the commitment to a crime many external factors are involved in the whole process. It is also a Latin word meaning "guilty mind". This word emphasizes that for doing any crime there must be the wrong intention in a person's mind. Criminal perception is a basic component that involves a person in criminal activity. It is necessary for a criminal action it must result to hurt or injured someone that may be in any form mental or physical. It also created a violation of laws and regulations.

7.2 Stages of Crime Commitment

Perception is a process of mind-making in which a criminal intention is developed. It can be formed in any way may be due to some past experiences or faulty development of a person. But in the theory of crime just thinking or having an intention is not a criminal act and is not punishable in the dictionary of law. The kinking is converted into the action of crime then it becomes punishable. A person has a choice to do or not to perform that act. It is a completely internal process of the mind and depended on the self-control system of a person. For example, thinking about murder or killing a person. In intentional crimes preparation for committing a crime is essential. Without execution of a crime, it is very illegal for courts to punish a person. A crime is attempted and is considered a criminal act for example, an attempt at murder. If a criminal completed a criminal act it is called the completion of a crime. It is the last stage in which the person is guilty when he became successful in that criminal act.

7.3 The factors of Crime

Multiple factors are involved in the causation of crime no one is a criminal at birth. There are conditions and situations in life that made a person criminal. Conducting a crime is not an easy task. People go through a hard-living process and bad experiences that turn them into a criminal mindset.

7.3.1 The Economic Factors:

The most important and basic cause is poverty or unstable economic conditions. Money is a basic need for the survival of an individual. We can say that poverty is the mother of crime. When a person is unable to fulfill his basic needs and does not find any positive way of earning ultimately his mind will convert into a criminal act. A poor worker having long duty hours and a small income suffers a lot can lead a person towards crime.

7.3.2 Psychological Factors

- a. Mental disorders are key components of crime creation because in the Pakistani culture people did take this mental illness as a serious matter. The person who suffers also does not understand his situation and becomes antisocial, irritable, suspicious, self-centered, hypersexual, backward, emotional revenge, and loses self-control. Due to these reasons, his behavior became violent.
- b. An abnormal person loses control of his emotions this instability made them not follow the rules of the state. These individuals have low self-esteem and have many complexes so they dislike discipline and tend toward criminal behavior.
- c. Many personality traits play a significant role in the formation of criminal behavior. A psychologically disturbed man is unpredictable, anti-social, violent, aggressive, irresponsible, ill behavior, and suspicious. These tendencies have easily indulged him in crime.

7.3.3 Biological factors

There are many biological factors like age of a person, gender, and genetics played important role in the causation of a criminal individual. Age is an important factor in describing criminal activities. Most criminals are formed at the age of 15-35. The other biological factor is Gender. The analysis of previous reports reveals that male is more criminal as compared to woman. Lastly, Genetics also plays a pivotal role in committing the crime: The people with strong body types are keener to committing crimes. Testosterone has said to be the hormone correlated to criminal tendencies.

7.3.4 Social factors.

Social factors are key factors in the cause of crime.

- a. Family disorganization is a very significant cause of criminal formation. Family is the most important factor in an individual's life because the basic grooming of a child is dependent on it. In today's era mothers are busy in full filling their duties and neglect child. On the other hand, the divorce rate is very high broken families and unclear families tended children to become criminals due to the lack of love, proper attention, and affection.
- b. A key factor in the production of criminal behavior is the grooming of a child. A lot of strictness is harmful to the children because it creates disobedient behavior. Abusing

children created humiliation and an irritant personality. It is the first duty of parents to guide their children about moral values and provide them with a healthy environment. Because parents have a great influence on their children and their whole life depends upon these basic teachings.

- c. A defective education system and lack of proper knowledge result in faulty perception and bad judgment. Due to that, an individual is unable to take the right decision or fails to differentiate between good and bad. Moreover, religious education is diminishing in the modern system and teaching of moral values is also ignored. Another drawback of the educational system is a person cannot get a handsome job after completing education, that case late marriage system which leads to criminal behavior.
- d. The hype created by the media is also a great factor in increasing the crime rate in Pakistan. Movies and dramas take immature minds into a fantasy world and that minds are unable to survive in the real hard world. Moreover, the social media and misuse of the internet, and visiting pornography websites have played a basic role in the abetment of this heinous crime. In Pakistan as per the study more than several percent visit these websites even after they are banned but people use proxies to get access to these websites like the Dark web.

7.3.5 Geographical Factors.

These are also great factors of high crime rate because large countries and cities with higher populations are more attracted to crime. Backward countries with the poor implication of laws and high residential mobility appeared to be a high rate of crime.

8- High Profile Rape Cases of Pakistan:

Since 2000 many raped teenage girls and women started reporting about rape or sexually assaulted. They distorted the tradition of silence. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan has reported that since 2009, 46% of female killings were unlawful "honor" killings in Pakistan.

8.1 Mukhtaran Bibi case: In 2002, 30 years old (Mukhtaran Mai) was raped on the order of the village council as "honor" rape because his brother aged 12 years had a sexual relationship with a high caste woman. Mukhtaran pursued the case and 6 rapists were punished on 1st September 2002 by anti-terrorism court, 4 were given the death penalty, and 5th and 6th were cited in 2005 by the Lahore High Court punishment sentence. The government of Pakistan and Mukhtaran appealed the decision to the High Court and in 2011 the Supreme Court acquitted the accused.

8.2 In 2005 women had raped by 4 police officers:

A 23-year-old woman from Faisalabad was raped by the police because to protect his husband she had made a public accusation against them. ("Pakistan rape acquittals rejected". BBC News. 28 June 2005 n.d.) ("Faisalabad student murdered after 'rape' as nation mourns Zainab". The News International. 11 January 2018. Retrieved 13 January 2018.)

8.3 Kinat Soomro case at the age of 13-years school going girl was raped.

("13-year-old boy intoxicated, sexually assaulted by two men in Sargodha". Dawn. 2018. Retrieved 13 January 2018)

8.4 In 2012 three members of Border police raped five women.

("Pakistan policemen accused of drunken rape". New Zealand Herald. 22 June 2012)

8.5 Layyah case: In 2014 rape is done at the age of 21-years girl and murdered in Layyah (Khan Retrieved 17 January 2018.)

8.6 A girl is married her family was raped by the influence of Panchayat in December 2017 (Hussain 27 December 2017). DAWN.COM. Retrieved 28 December 2017.)

8.7 In Multan, a 16-year-old girl is raped by the order of the Panchayat as the punishment for his brother's conduct in July 2017 ("Multan panchayat orders rape of alleged rapist's sister". Dunya News. 27 July 2017. Retrieved 13 January 2018)

8.8 Muzaffargarh Case, an old woman aged 50 years had been raped in Muzaffargarh due to the love marriage of his son. Police had claimed that this act is done by the in-laws of his son on 23 June 2021.

("Elderly woman 'sexually assaulted' for love marriage of son". 22 June 2021. Retrieved 27 August 2021.)

8.9 Motorway case an 18-year-old girl was raped on a motorway on 11 October 2021, who was a potential employer.

(Correspondent, The Newspaper's (22 October 2021). "Remand of accused extended in M-4 motorway gang-rape case". DAWN.COM. Retrieved 31 October 2021)

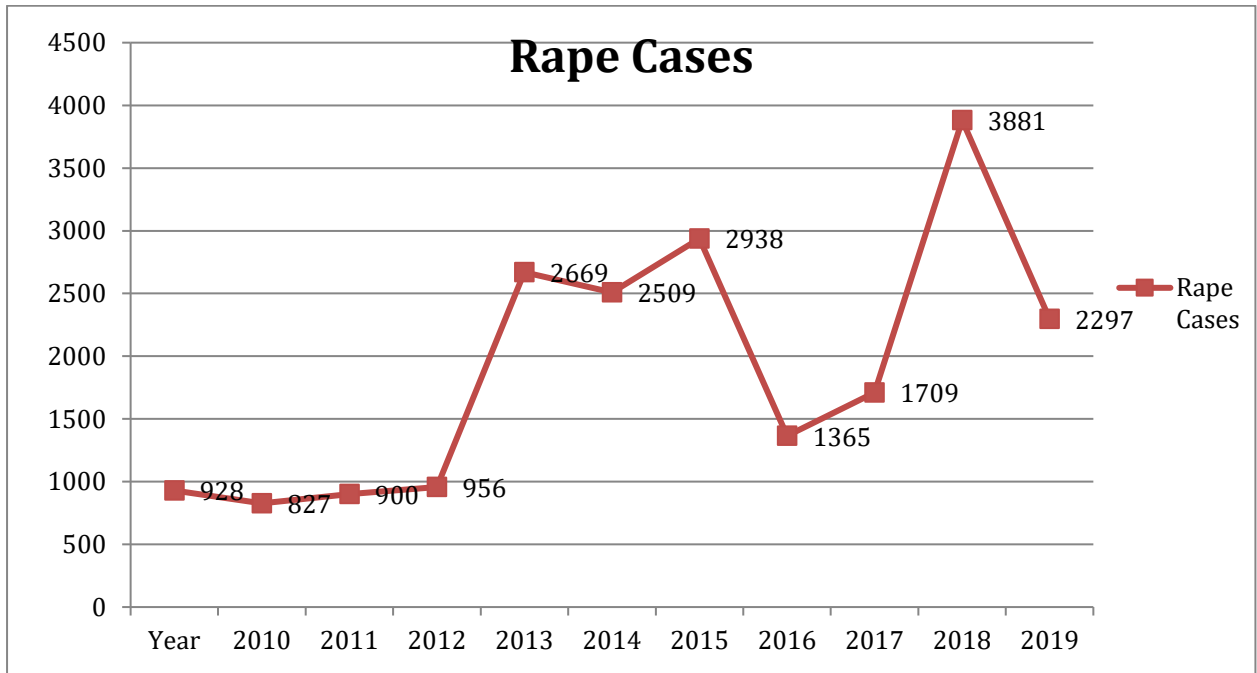
9- Data Collection and Data analysis

Crime is breaking or denying obeying certain rules given by law. These may be about right or wrong, good or bad, and what to do or what shall be prohibited in the eyes of law. Data is collected with the use of different sources including public observation, newspapers, media reports, case studies, and annual reports. Data has been analyzed with the use of statistical presentation, Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, exhale, observation, case studies, court orders, and practical experience. Graphical representation is also used to give a clear picture of the increasing or decreasing rates of rape crime within ten years.

9.1- Table of ten years rape cases reported in Pakistan

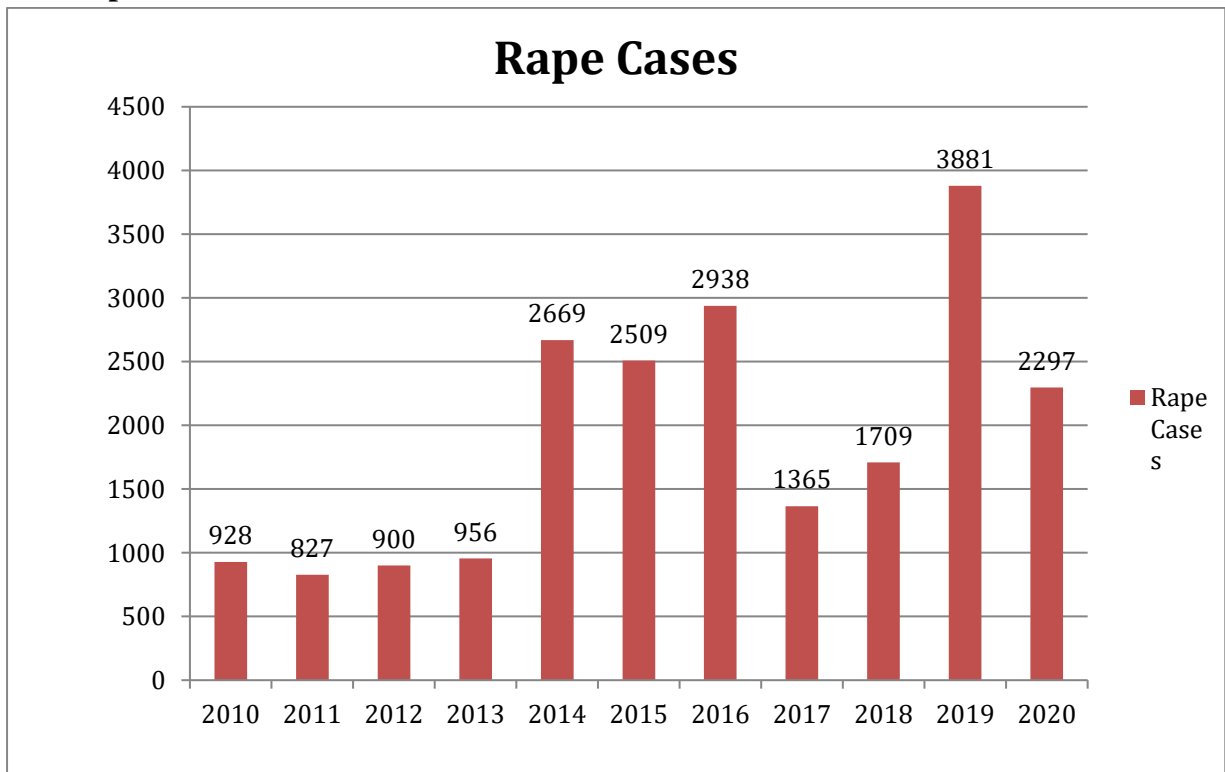
Year	Rape Cases	% Increase/Decrease
2010	928	-----
2011	827	-12.21
2012	900	8.11
2013	956	5.86
2014	2669	64.18
2015	2509	-6.38
2016	2938	14.60
2017	1365	-115.24
2018	1709	20.13
2019	3881	55.96
2020	2297	-68.96

9.2- Statistical Trend Chart

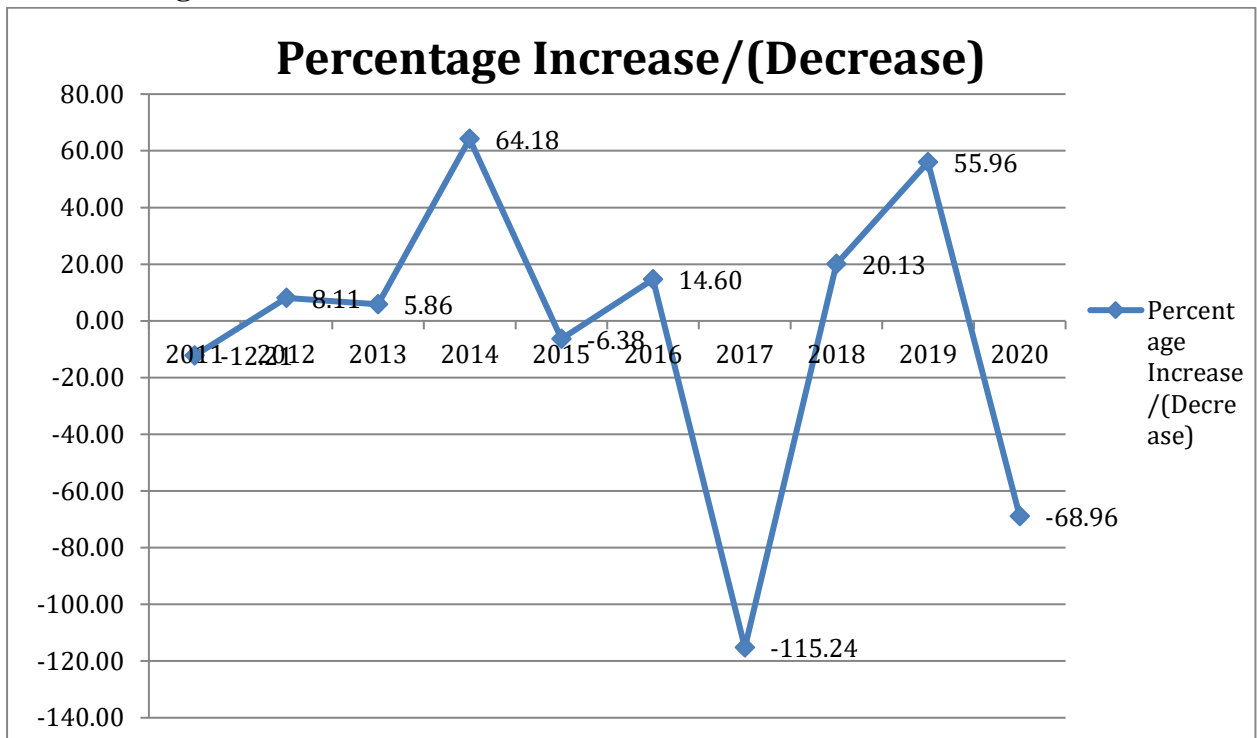


In this chart, years are shown on the x-axis and the number of rape cases is on the y-axis.

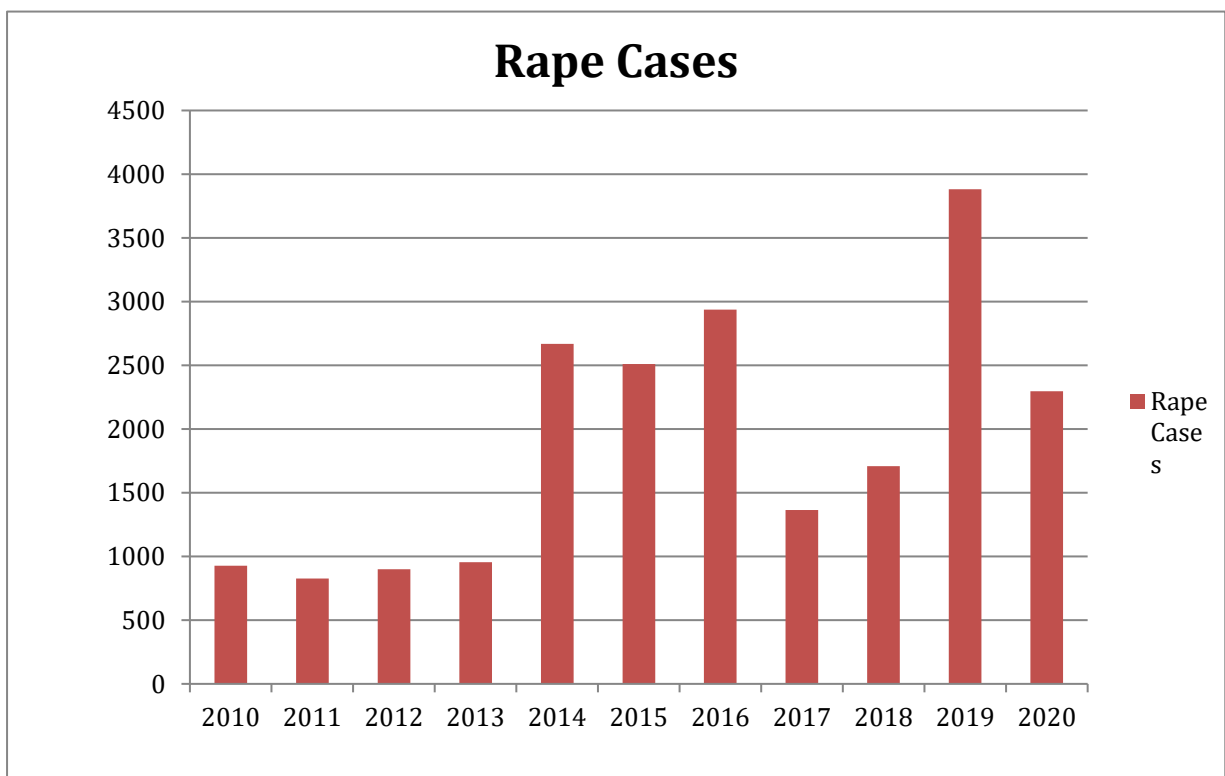
9.3 Simple Bar Chart



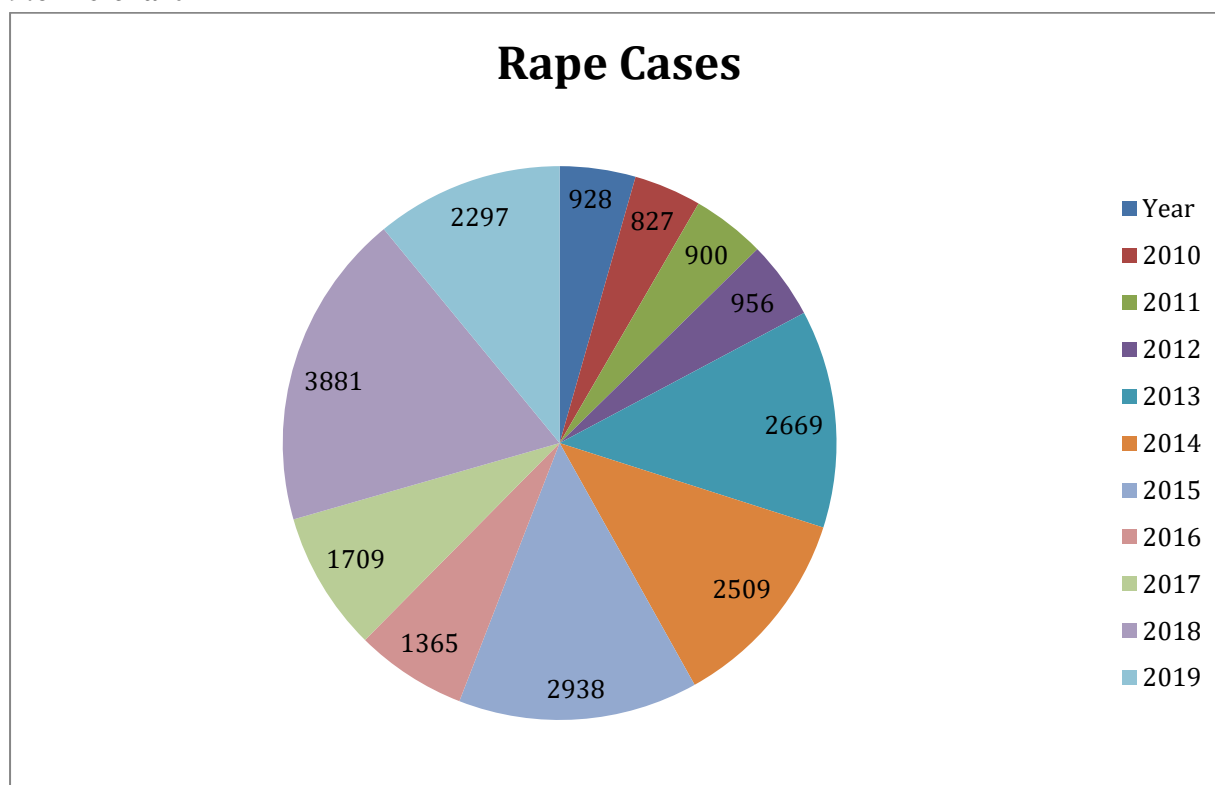
9.4 Percentage Chart



9.5 Bar Chart



9.6 Pie-chart



The colors have shown year-wise increasing or decreasing trends of rape cases.

9.7 Findings

Graphical representation of data about rape cases from 2010 to 2019 showing the extreme variations. In 2010 due to the amendment of criminal law from 2006, the trend went down. This means changes have at least four years of impact on crime. The tendencies of crime go down. But over time, the ratio of rape cases became higher than in 2016 new laws are introduced in which punishment for rape is charged fines and the death penalty. With this sickness in law the rate of rape cases inclined. This effect has been seen just for one year after that an alarming increase was accruing in rape cases in 2018. With the efforts of law authorities, this figure goes down in 2019. It is found that there is no batter history in Pakistan of this crime. And it is spreading like wildfire.

With keen observation of society, it is found that Pakistan has lacking of ethical and moral standards. Law and morality both play a great role in the development as well as in exterminating the crime. If there are lows, there is no proper implementation of them due to corruption and unethical values becoming higher. No one has fear of passing legal rules and criminals have used their resources and the oppressed did not get justice.

It is also a drawback of Pakistan's culture that people do not report rape to the police due to public embarrassment. Another cause is they don't trust the police for their safety matters. First are not launched of all rape cases so the above figure is of only reported cases.

The court procedures are very long people may die but they don't get justice. Sometimes the court's judgments are not in favor of the victim due to the influence of the Government.

The goals of the present study were to explore the theory of crime and the relationship between criminal law and morality. It also focused on the causes of increasing rape crime in Pakistan. After a long time of observation or practical experience, ten-year data are collected and found the factors which are the basic cause of increasing rape crime. The whole research is concluded on certain points, in Penal Code rape has been defined in Section 375, Section 376, Section 377-A and section 377-B. On the other hand, at the point of morality, is started from the child's developments that have a great impact on his/her mind and perception. Things that are developing at an early age have an impact on the whole future of a person. The criminal theory stated that criminals are made not born. There is a strong relationship between criminal law and morality because where laws and moral values work together the ratio of crime decreased. There are a lot of factors like economic, educational, biological, geographical, technological, developmental, and social that becomes causation of crimes like rape in Pakistan. In Pakistan, the history of rape crime is the verse the reason behind its diminishing morality and not a proper implementation of laws. To get the proven ten years of data of rape cases collected from different authentic sources it has been seen that the ratio of rape cases is increasing day by day.

10- Conclusion

Since 2010 the number of rape cases was 928 and it was 3881 at the end of 2019. This is a huge increase in it and to see this report it can assume that these numbers increase in future. If it is not controlled with the implementation of laws the future of a single girl will not save in Pakistan. And it is an alarming situation for Pakistan's political parties or Government also. After the case of Mukhataran Mai, the issue of Pakistan's rape crime had become an international affair. Now Pakistan is focusing on this issue and creating new laws to reduce these cases and secure the future of women. It is recommended in the end that Pakistan has to follow these rules to cope with the present condition of rape crime. Proper implementation of law and shorten court procedures for providing justice to the society. Raise the moral or ethical values in the society. Motivate the concept of early marriage. Provide awareness to society about their legal and moral rights. Train the police to filter those officers that are involved in the rape cases and punish them publically so that regain the trust of people in Pakistan's society and can easily approach the police. It has given a clear overview of the Theory of crime and the relationship between the law of crime and morality, if there is law, there is morality, and the nations that denied law and morals had suffered a lot.

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