

Q2:-

↳ **WHITE - COLLAR CRIME:**

Definition: White collar crimes refers to the illegal acts committed by individuals, usually in respectable occupations, involving deception, breach of trust or manipulation for personal or financial gain. The term was coined by sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939.

Common Types:-

- **FRAUD:** Misrepresentation or false statement to obtain money.

Example: (Investment scams, insurance fraud).

- **EMBEZZLEMENT:** Misappropriating funds entrusted to one's care.

Example: a company employee stealing corporate money.

- **INSIDER TRADING:** Using confidential information for stock market transactions.

Tax EVASION: Deliberately under-reporting income to avoid taxes.

MOTIVATION: Often driven by greed, pressure to meet financial targets, or opportunity due to weak internal controls.

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS:

Typically educated, holding managerial which gives them access to resources and the ability to conceal actions.

↳ CORPORATE CRIME:

Definition: Offenses committed by a corporation or its agents on behalf of the company, benefiting the organization rather than just an individual.

EXAMPLE:

Antitrust Violation Price-fixing or market allocation agreements that restrict competition.

Environmental Crimes Illegal dumping, emission violations or neglecting safety regulations.

False Advertising: Misleading consumers about products or services.

CHARACTERISTICS: Liability may fall on the corporation itself. Penalties can include fines, sanctions or dissolution.

Drivers: Profit maximization, competitive pressure that prioritizes results over ethics.

IMPACT ON SOCIETY

ECONOMIC EFFECTS:

Direct financial losses from fraud reduce investor confidence and can destabilize markets.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES:

Erosion of trust in institutions and businesses, a fleeting consumer behavior and social cohesion.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY RESPONSES:

Stricter compliance frameworks, auditing standards, and whistle-blower protections are often introduced.

CONTEXT IN PAKISTAN:

Prevalence: White collar crimes like bank fraud, tax evasion, and embezzlement are reported frequently, affecting economic stability.

Corporate sector: Industries such as textiles, banking and real estate have faced scandals involving financial misreporting or environmental neglect.

Challenges: Weak regulatory enforcement, corruption and limited transparency exacerbate the problem.

Q4: OVERVIEW OF PAKISTAN'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

The criminal justice system in Pakistan is a multi-layered framework comprising law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary and correctional services. It operates under a mix of colonial-era laws.

KEY FEATURES:

- ↳ **Police:** Primary investigative agency with provincial jurisdiction; faces issues like resource constraints, corruption and lack of training.
- ↳ **Prosecution:** Federal and provincial prosecution departments handle cases in courts.
- ↳ **Judiciary:** Hierarchical structure of magistrate, district courts and high courts; trial delays are common.
- ↳ **Corrections:** Prisons and rehabilitation centers often suffer from overcrowding and inadequate facilities.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN:

The juvenile justice framework in Pakistan is guided by the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018, which replaced earlier provisions to align with international standards.

Main aspects include:-

- **Definition of Juvenile:** A person below 18 years of age.

- **Separate procedures:-** Special juvenile courts, separate detention facilities and focus on rehabilitation.

- **Key challenges:-**

- Mixing of juveniles with adult offenders in some facilities.

- Inadequate implementation of rehabilitation programs.

- Lack of trained personnel and resources for juvenile courts.

- Social stigma and insufficient community based interventions.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING PAKISTAN'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:

To strengthen juvenile justice system and ensure the welfare and rehabilitation of young offenders, the following measures are suggested:

- ↳ **Establish dedicated Juvenile courts:** in all districts with

- specialized judges trained in child psychology and juvenile law.

• Separate detention facilities:

Build or upgrade juvenile rehabilitation centers to prevent mixing with adult inmates and provide age-appropriate environment.

• Rehabilitation Programs:

Introduce vocational training, education and counseling tailored to juvenile's needs to reduce recidivism.

• Capacity building:

Conduct regular training for police, prosecutors and judges on juvenile justice principles and child rights.

• Community-based interventions:

Promote diversion programs for minor offenses to keep juveniles out of formal courts.

• Strengthen legal aid:

Ensure free legal representation for juveniles through NGOs.

• Monitoring and data:

Set up a centralized juvenile justice database to track cases, outcomes and facility conditions for policy adjustment.

Q6:- Interviewing: It is a non-accusatory information-gathering conversation between an investigator and a person aimed at obtaining facts, clarifying details and establishing a narrative. The tone is neutral or cooperative and the interviewee is not necessarily in custody.

Interrogation:- It is a more confrontational questioning of a suspect who is usually in custody, focused on obtaining admissions to a specific crime.

DIFFERENTIATION OF INTERVIEWING AND INTERROGATION

1) Interviewing:-

Purpose: To gather information, facts and evidence from witnesses, victims in a non-accusatory manner.

Setting: Usually conducted in a neutral environment; the interviewee may not be in custody.

Technique: Open-ended questions are used to encourage free narrative, allowing the investigator to understand the sequence of events and obtain leads.

Objective: Build a comprehensive picture and identify potential evidence.

Purpose: To obtain confessions and admissions or details from a suspect regarding involvement in a crime.

Setting: Typically conducted when the suspect is in custody and the investigation has focused on them as a likely perpetrator.

Technique: More structured and sometimes confrontational, using psychological strategies to persuade the suspect to provide incriminating information.

Objective: Secure evidence in the form of a confession that can be used in prosecution.

PROTECTION OF CRIMINAL RIGHTS DURING INTERROGATION

The rights of suspects during interrogation are safeguarded by legal frameworks to ensure fairness and prevent abuse. In Pakistan, these protections are derived from constitutional provisions, criminal procedure laws and judicial precedents.

↳ **Right Against Self-Incrimination**
A person cannot be compelled to make statements that may expose them to criminal liability.

RIGHT TO LEGAL REPRESENTATION:
The accused has the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of their choice during interrogation.
Authorities must inform the suspect of this right and facilitate access to counsel.

Prohibition of Torture or Coercion:
The law forbids obtaining confessions through physical or mental torture.
Confessions made under duress are inadmissible in court.

Recording and verification of statements-

Interrogation statements should be accurately recorded and in certain cases recorded in presence of a magistrate.
This ensure transparency and reduces the risk of fabrication.

Q8:- The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) is Pakistan's principal anti-corruption agency, established in 1999 under the National Accountability Ordinance. It is widely regarded as the premier watchdog tasked with combating graft, corruption and white-collar crime in the country.

OBJECTIVES OF NAB

Investigation and Prosecution

To investigate and prosecute cases of corruption, money laundering and misuse of public office or resources.

Recovery of Assets:- To trace, seize and recover illicitly acquired assets and wealth.

Prevention:- To promote transparency and accountability in public institutions through awareness and preventive measures.

Deterrence: To create a deterrent effect against corrupt practices by reinforcing strict legal actions.

Cooperation:- To collaborate with national and international agencies for intelligence sharing and capacity building.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS:

- Conduct inquiries and investigations into financial crimes involving public officials or private individuals.
- Operate social accountability courts for speedy trials of corruption cases.
- Empower authorities to freeze assets, impose fines and improve imprisonment upon conviction.

IMPACT AND ROLE IN PAKISTAN:

NAB has played a significant role in high-profile corruption investigations and assets recovery influencing governance and accountability discourse in Pakistan.

However its effectiveness is often debated due to their aforementioned shortcomings and perceptions of politicization.