

PART - II

SECTION - I

1) INTRODUCTION:-

The non-violent crimes do
the most amount of damage
to a society

- Zahid Hussain, Crime
and the society

This quote states how the non-violent crimes
are the most destructive in nature. Similarly
white collar crimes and corporate crimes
are non-violent in nature but disrupt the
social fabric through creating inequalities,
damaging the country through the shadows etc.
At large they both negatively impact a
society creating economic strain for the
general population.

2) EXPLAINING WHITE COLLAR CRIMES

2.1) Defining white collar crimes

The crimes committed by individuals having a high social position owing to the work they do. Hence, the crimes committed utilizing the high social position to gain illegal benefit is termed as white collar crime.

2.2) Reasons behind white collar crime under the theoretical perspective

White collar crime are a product of social learning theory where people at higher positions learn to commit crime through their peers. Along with that, strain theory plays a part where the strain of peer competition or societal pressure forces the individuals to commit to white collar crimes.

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2.3) Types of white collar crimes

The types of white collar crimes include corruption, hoarding, money laundering etc that is done by people at higher posts.

3) EXPLAINING CORPORATE CRIMES

3.1) Defining corporate crimes

It is the form of organized crime done by large firms to dominate over their competitors. It is a network having a lot of participants.

3.2) Reasons behind corporate crimes under the theoretical perspective

The reasons behind corporate crime can be understood under the **social disorganization theory** as the environment one works at

Creates an impact on the other people as well creating a chain that fosters corporate crimes.

3.3) Types of corporate crimes

The type of corporate crimes include embezzlement, insider trading etc that generally involve whole corporations.

4) HOW WHITE COLLAR CRIMES IMPACT THE SOCIETY AT LARGE

4.1) Boosting economic inequalities in a society raising poverty

White collar crimes damage the general population by creating economic inequalities in the society. As money would flow in few hand distorting the circulation of wealth, causing poverty.

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4.2) Unaddressed white collar crimes damaging the image of a society

If the white collar crimes in a society are left unaddressed it would over time damage the image of a society leading to isolation of that society.

4.3) Suicide would increase as a result of strain generated from white collar crimes

The general population would experience increased pressure as a result of monetary corruption.

The people would resort to suicide as a last option to instantly free themselves from all the worries.

5) HOW DO CORPORATE CRIMES IMPACT THE SOCIETY AT LARGE

§ 5.1) Corporate crimes reducing the trust of people in a society

Corporate crimes damage the perception of the people to trust the giant corporations who are involved in frauds. The Habib Bank fraud in 2014 raised great concerns in the heart of ^{the} people.

5.2) Corporate crimes of hoarding creating food shortages in a society at large

The hoarding of resources to surge the price is a common practice that creates food shortages. If left unaddressed it can cause malnutrition in the people and even raise crime owing to strain of feeding the family. Hoarding is a wildfire whose smoke is only inhaled by the general people of a society [Zain Roshan, Hoarding in Pakistan]

5.3) Corporate Crimes give birth to riots in a society further damaging it

Corporate crimes invokes anger in the people of a society at large this anger is then displayed in the form of riots that cause further destruction in a society weakening it economically, personally and collectively.

6) CONCLUSION

To conclude, white collar crime and corporate crime are non-violent in nature but still have significant impacts.

At a societal level at large they create economic inequality, increased strain, riots etc that damages the social fabric of a society.

SECTION-II

QUESTION-4

1) INTRODUCTION:-

The criminal justice system of Pakistan is deeply rooted in colonial practices

- Anwar Ullah,
cycle of dependence

This quote shows how the criminal justice system of Pakistan still shows traits from the British colonial era. The criminal justice system has its own procedure, branches, problems etc. On the other side, recommended measures such as, increasing juvenile detention centers, speedy judgements, proper rehabilitation etc can improve the juvenile justice system of Pakistan to reach new heights and uplift the status of the juvenile delinquents.

2) COMPREHENSIVE NOTE ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

2.1) Frameworks utilized under the criminal justice system of Pakistan

The criminal justice system in Pakistan primarily depends on CPL and the CRPL for its procedures to deliver justice in Pakistan.

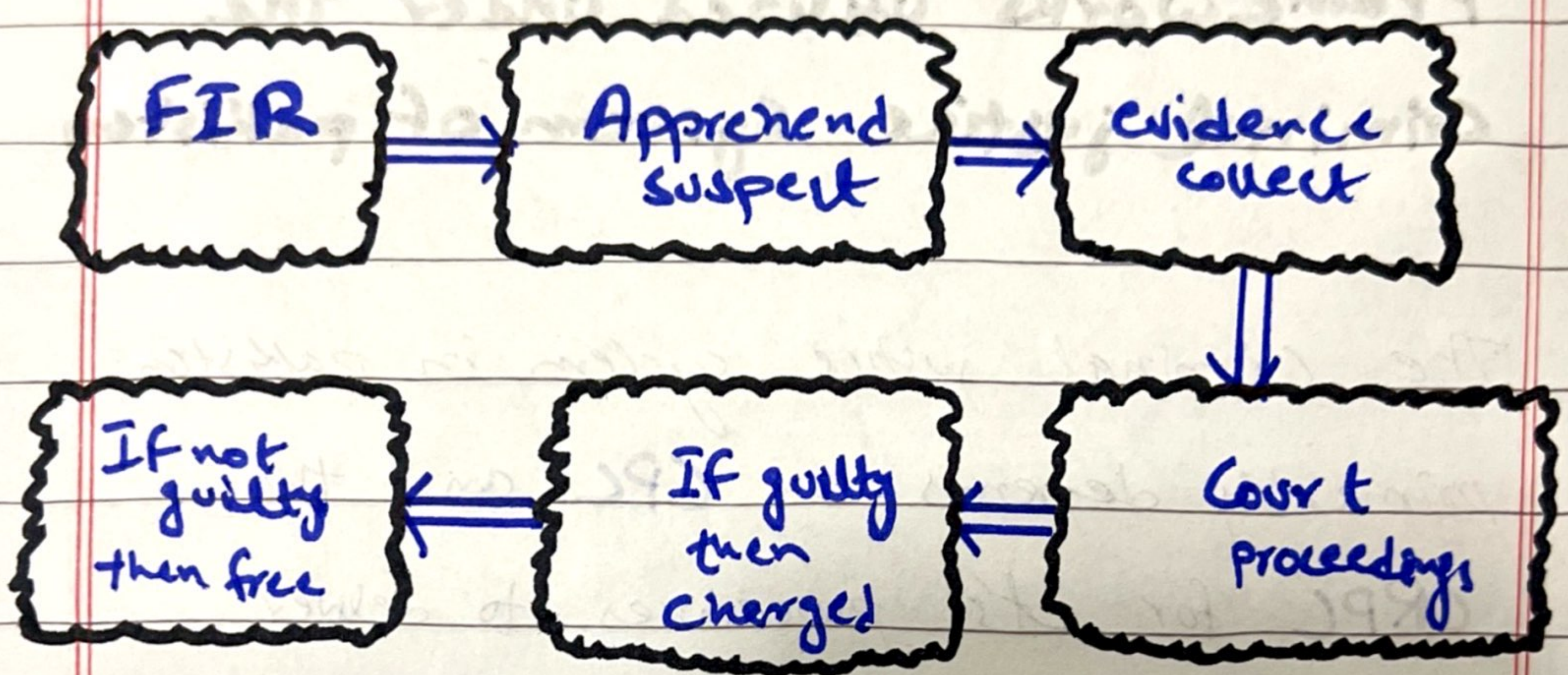
2.2) Procedure of the criminal justice system of Pakistan

First the FIR is issued through which the police starts to take rapid action in the capturing of the suspect. After the capture evidence is collected and a court proceeding is initiated. The case is represented and fought between the prosecutor and the defendant. The judge

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gives his judgement of guilty or not guilty. If found guilty then the person can either be fined, imprisoned or even both



2.3) Reintegrative nature of the criminal justice system of Pakistan

The criminal justice system promotes the reintegration of the offenders into the society over punishment. The main purpose for this is so the offenders can get a second chance to use it wisely. ~~Parole~~ Parole and probation are the two methods under the criminal justice system that makes

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the reintegration possible.

2.4) Problems with the criminal justice system of Pakistan

The criminal justice system of Pakistan is rooted in the problems of low prison capacity, police brutality, abundance of cases hard to handle by courts, lack of rehabilitation centers etc. all of these create problems for the criminal justice system.

The multi-dimensional problem with the criminal justice system undermines true justice to be established in the country

-Zahid Aziz, problems with justice

3) RECOMMENDED MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

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3.1) Increasing juvenile detention centers for management of juvenile delinquents

Juvenile detention centers are scarce in Pakistan increase in its quantity can help to enhance the focus on juveniles for reintegration.

Juvenile detention centers should be present in every district for an effective juvenile justice system.

- SSP Amanullah

3.2) Strong implementation of human rights to safeguard the juveniles

Strong implementation of the UN guidelines and the Beijing guidelines can help ^{to} grant strong justice to the juveniles to safeguard their fundamental human rights.

This can ultimately strengthen the juvenile justice system of Pakistan.

3.3) Strict action against the idea of putting a juvenile with a grown offender

If a juvenile delinquent is kept in the same cell as ~~an~~ a grown offender he ~~is~~ could associate with him invoking the traits of criminality according to the Theory of differential association. Hence, strong check and balance should be present for its prevention.

3.4) Strong protection of the juvenile delinquents identity to prevent labelling

The juvenile justice system of Pakistan should keep the juvenile confidential to prevent secondary deviance, which could occur as a result of labelling, according to the labelling theory.

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3.5) Juvenile friendly courts established with trained staff

Juvenile delinquents are a sensitive matter that have to be dealt with the upmost care. Juvenile friendly courts having trained judges and trained police officers can help to strengthen the juvenile justice system of Pakistan.

Juvenile reintegration is the fastest in China owing to juvenile friendly courts

- Journal of Criminology 2019

4) CONCLUSION

To conclude, the criminal justice system of Pakistan is procedural with developed frameworks to serve justice etc. On the other hand, recommended measures such as increasing juvenile detention centers, establish juvenile friendly courts etc can improve the juvenile justice system of Pakistan.

SECTION - III

1) INTRODUCTION:-

Interview grants clarity
whereas interrogation establishes
guilt

- Mike Anderson, examining
Crime

The above mentioned quote highlights the difference between interview and interrogation furthermore, ~~inter~~ they have differences in their objectives, techniques etc. On the other hand, the rights of criminals can be protected during interrogation through ~~en~~ enhancing transparency, granting right to appeal, giving clarity to the suspect etc.

2) DEFINING INTERVIEWING AND INTERROGATION

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2.1) Interview a series of question to understand a situation

An interview is defined as a series of question asked from someone to extract a meaning for enhanced clarity of a person or of a scenario.

2.2) Interrogation questioning a suspect to derive guilt

An interrogation is defined as the methods inflicted upon a suspect to extract a confession to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

3) DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN INTERVIEWING AND INTERROGATION

3.1) Involvement of guilt in interrogation and no guilt in interviewing

3.2)

In interrogation the suspect is already identified and only the guilt is needed to be established. In interview no guilt is needed to be established only communication is done.

3.2) Interview done at the start of a crime scene interrogation done later on

When a crime scene is identified the process of interviewing the locals is initiated to understand the scenario. Interrogation is done later on when few suspects are identified.

3.3) Purpose derived from interview and proved through interrogation

In case of complex crime the meaning and purpose is identified through the interviews which are then proved with the help of interrogations.

3.4) Interview & are objective and interrogation is subjective

The interviewing is done through a objective eye same for everyone. However, interrogation is done through a subjective approach varying from suspect to suspect.

4) HOW CAN THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF CRIMINALS BE PROTECTED DURING THE INTERROGATION PROCESS

4.1) Enhancing transparency maintaining checks and balances

The interrogation centers should not be kept in absolute isolation rather a community should be appointed to maintain checks in case of any violation of human rights is done.

Enhanced isolation of interrogation centers are the breeding grounds for human right violations.

-HRW, 2023

4.2) Regular Interviews of the criminals during interrogation by other organization

Another way to protect the human rights of the criminals during interrogations is the independent organizations should be allowed to interview them where they could report any kind of violence.

4.3) Rejecting means of manipulation in interrogation

The good cop bad cop is effective to get a confession but it plays with the psychology of the criminal which is a violation of human rights. Hence, it should not be done.

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4.4) Allowing the criminals to meet their families

The criminals in interrogation should not be kept under absolute isolation rather they should be allowed ~~to~~ visitors to ensure the human rights are granted to them.

5) CONCLUSION

To conclude, interview and interrogation differ from each other in the demands of objective, method etc. Plus, allowing the criminals visitors, external surveillance etc during interrogation can be beneficial to protect the rights of criminals. ~~for~~

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SECTION-IV

QUESTION-9

1) INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is the root cause
of all evil in a country

- Zahid Ali Aghe,
terror networks

This quote shows how terrorism is the
root cause of all evil in a society.

It is the acts of violence that damages
a country internally. Similarly, the terror
organizations in Pakistan take aid from
narcotics businesses that generate great
profits to aid them in buying weapons,
buying, gaining external actors support
etc.

2) DEFINING TERRORISM

Terrorism is defined as the violent acts by an individual or a group that causes great destruction with in a vicinity having impacts that are widespread.

3) TERROR - NARCO NEXUS: AIDING THE TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN PAKISTAN

The terrorist organization commits to the narcotics trade to generate great profits which help them to.

3.2) Corrupt the land through increasing weapons through narco business

The abundance of wealth gained by the terror-narco nexus aid them to buy modern weapons to spread their

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Corruption within the land.

3.2) Corrupt the youth by increased flow of narcotics a less violent form of terrorism that damages a country

The abundance of drugs promoted by terror organizations makes drugs available for the youth. When taken by them they get addicted and the country's human capital is affected.

3.3) Buying the aid of non-state actors through terror-nexus nexus

With the abundance of money the terror organizations gain support from external actors to speed up their process of spreading ~~terror~~ terrorism in the land.

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3.4) Aid in giving bribery to get away from their illicit activities

With the narco-terror nexus terrorist organizations can pay bribes to have a secure network that is harmful for Pakistan.

4) CONCLUSION

To conclude, terrorism is a growing evil that is greatly harmful for the society. Along with that, the nexus of terror-narco aids the terrorist organization to gain economy that they utilize to further boost corruption in Pakistan.