

Saturday

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Name

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Batch

83 (41203)

Mock Exam (X)

## Criminology

Section=A

Q.NO: 2

What do yo know  
about white collar Crimes 1.5  
and Corporate Crimes? /  
How they impact society 5  
at large.

## Introduction

White collar

Crime is a term coined

by Edwin Sutherland (1939)

to describe non-violent

financially motivated offenses committed by individuals in positions of trust. These crimes are typically carried out in business, government or professional settings and involve deception or breach of trust rather than physical violence. Corporate crime is a subset of white collar crime committed by corporation or their executive to benefit the organization. It includes practices that violate laws, ethical standards, or regulations to gain profit or market advantage.

## **b) Types of White Collar and Corporate Crimes**

# Fraud and Embezzlement



## 2 Insider Trading



## 3 Corporate Negligence



## 4 Bribery and Corruption



## 5 Tax Evasion and Accounting

## 1 Fraud and Embezzlement

Misappropriation of funds or assets by employees or executives

## 2 Insider Trading

Using confidential information for financial gain in the stock market.

## 3 Corporate Negligence

Action causing harm to consumers or the environment

e.g. (Unsafe products,

environmental pollution)

## 4 Bribery and Corruption

Influencing officials for business advantage.

## 5 Tax Evasion and Accounting

Manipulation - Concealing revenue or inflating expenses to avoid taxes or mislead stakeholders.

# Impacts on Society

1. **Economic loss:** White collar crimes result in billions of dollars lost, affecting investors, employees, and governments. **For Example** corporate fraud can destabilize financial markets.

2. **Erosion of Trust:** These crimes undermine public trust in institutions, corporations and governance.

3. **Inequality and Social justice**  
Often the wealthy or powerful commit these crimes, leaving ordinary citizens to bear the cost, thus deepening social inequality.

**Indirect Harm to individuals**  
Victims may suffer loss of jobs, pensions or savings, though the

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harm is less direct than in violent crimes.

## 5 Threat to Governance and Rule of Law

Corruption and corporate crimes weaken legal frameworks and democratic processes, fostering a culture of impunity.

ANSWERS THROUGH THE LENS OF SYLLABUS  
THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE IS MISSING IN THIS  
ANSWERS

ANSWER CONTENT IS ALSO LESS

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## Conclusion

White collar and corporate crimes may lack physical violence, but their societal impact is profound, affecting the economy, public trust, social equity and governance. Effective regulation, strict enforcement, transparency and corporate accountability are crucial to mitigate these crimes and safeguard society.

## Section B

Q NO. 4

Write a comprehensive note on the Criminal justice.

### Introduction

The Criminal justice system (CJS) of Pakistan comprises institutions and processes designed to maintain law and order, enforce laws, and deliver justice. It includes police, prosecution, judiciary and correctional facilities. The system aims to investigate crimes, prosecute offenders, and rehabilitate convicts while safeguarding citizens' rights.

Pakistan's CJS operates

Under Islamic principles and statutory law, combining elements from the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC), Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and special laws like the Anti-Terrorism Act.

## Components of CJS

- 1 **Police:** Responsible for law enforcement, crime prevention and investigation. Faces challenges such as corruption, political interference and resources limitations.
- 2 **Prosecution:** Ensures that cases are properly presented in courts, includes public prosecutors and law officers.
- 3 **Judiciary:** Adjudicates cases through a hierarchy of courts

faces backlog and delayed justice issues.

## ~~Correctional Systems~~

Includes prisons and rehabilitation centers tasked with punishment and reformation but often plagued by overcrowding and poor facilities.

## Major Challenges in

### Pakistan's CJS

Delayed trials and backlog of cases.

Corruption and lack of accountability at various levels. Poor forensic and investigative facilities leading to weak evidence.

Overcrowded prisons and

Inadequate rehabilitation programs, Insufficient protection for vulnerable groups, including women, minorities and juveniles.

## Juvenile justice

### System of Pakistan

The Juvenile justice system Act (JJSA) 2018 replaced the Juvenile justice system Ordinance 2000, aiming to protect children in conflict with the law and rehabilitate rather than punish them.

### Current issues

Inadequate separate juvenile courts and detention facilities

Poor training of staff in  
Child psychology and  
rehabilitation. Lack of  
community-based correctional  
programs.

Delay in case disposal  
resulting in juvenile being  
held with adult offenders.

## Recommended measures

### for Improvement

#### 1 Specialized Juvenile Courts:

Establish fully functional courts  
with trained judges and  
staff.

#### 2 Separate Detention Facilities:

Ensure juveniles are housed  
separately from adult prisoners.

### 3 Rehabilitation Programs:

Implement education ~~Vocational~~  
training **and** counseling within  
juvenile facilities.

### 4 Community-Based Alternatives:

Introduce probation, mediation  
and diversion programs to  
prevent institutionalization.

### 5 Capacity Building:

Train police, prosecutors and  
judges in child rights and  
juvenile psychology.

### 6 Legislative Oversight:

Strengthen monitoring mechanisms  
to ensure compliance with  
TJSA 2018.

### 7 Awareness Programs:

Educate communities about  
juvenile rights and the  
importance of rehabilitation  
over punishment.

## Conclusion

Pakistan's Criminal Justice System plays a crucial role in maintaining law and order but faces structural, procedural, and resource challenges.

**VERY BLAND AND GENERIC ANSWER**

The Juvenile Justice System, though legislatively reformed, requires focused implementation, rehabilitation-centered approaches and specialized infrastructure to protect children and reintegrate them into society.



## Section - C

Q NO. 7

Critically analyze  
INTERPOL's limitation

# Introduction

## INTERPOL

(international Criminal police Organization), established in 1923, is the world's largest international policing organization, facilitating cooperation among 194 member countries to combat transnational crime such as terrorism, cybercrime, human trafficking, and drug smuggling.

While INTERPOL's mission is to assist law enforcement globally, its effectiveness is constrained by sovereignty concerns and political considerations imposed by member states.

## Limitations Due to

### Sovereignty

1

## Voluntary Compliance:

INTERPOL relies on member states voluntarily providing information.

Countries may withhold intelligence or refuse to act on notices to protect national interests.

2

## Jurisdictional Constraints:

INTERPOL cannot directly enforce laws or intervene in domestic legal processes.

Action such as arrests remain under the control of national authorities limiting operational reach.

3

## Data Sharing Restrictions:

States often restrict access to sensitive criminal data due to national security concerns.

This slows investigations of cross-border crimes and reduces organizational efficiency.

**Limitations Due to**

**Political Victimization**

**1 Red Notices Misuse:**

INTERPOL issues Red Notices to seek the ~~arrest~~ of fugitives. Some member states exploit this mechanism to target political opponents or dissidents rather than genuine criminals.

**For example,** authoritarian

regimes have attempted to use Red Notices against journalists, activists or exiled politicians.

**2 Neutrality Challenges**

INTERPOL's Constitutional

prohibits involvements in political, military, racial or religious matters, but enforcement of this principle is difficult leading to allegations of political bias.

### 3 Delays and Non-Action:

Cases involving politically sensitive individuals often face bureaucratic delays or outright non-compliance by certain member states.

## Impact on INTERPOL's

### Effectiveness

Reduced operational efficiency in investigating transnational crimes.

Erosion of credibility, as misuse of tools like Red

Notices undermines trust among member states.

Compromised neutrality, making member states reluctant to share ~~sensitive~~ intelligence.

Legal and ethical dilemmas balancing international cooperation with human rights concerns.

## Recommendations for

### Improvement

1 **Stricter Oversight Mechanisms:**  
Establish independent review committees to assess potential political misuse of Red Notices.

2 **Enhanced Transparency:**  
Policy document Red Notice issuance and withdrawal processes to detect abuse.

3 **Capacity Building:**  
Provide training for member

states law enforcement to adhere to INTERPOL's neutrality policies.

## 4 Stronger Compliance

### Protocol 8:

Encourage member states to fully cooperate in genuine criminal investigations while respecting sovereignty and human rights.

## Conclusion:

While INTERPOL plays a critical role in international policing, its effectiveness is limited by member states' sovereignty concerns and political victimization. Strengthening oversight, transparency, and accountability is crucial for the organization's long-term success.

adherence to neutrality is essential to ensure INTERPOL functions as a credible impartial and effective international law enforcement body.



## Section D

QNO. 8

Write a note on NAB, what is its Objectives . . . ?

## INTRODUCTION

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) is Pakistan's premier anti-corruption ~~agency~~ established under the NAB ordinance 1999.

Its mandate is to investigate and prosecute corruption misuse of authority and financial crimes involving public officials, politicians and private individuals engaged in corrupt practices.

NAB plays a central role in Pakistan's fight against corruption, which is a major impediment to governance, economic growth and public trust.

## Objectives of NAB

1 Investigation of Corruption and Financial Crimes:

NAB investigates cases of

embezzlement, bribery  
kickbacks, and fraud  
in both public and private  
sectors.

2

## Prosecution of

### Offenders:

NAB has the authority to prosecute offenders in special accountability courts, aiming to deliver swift justice.

3

## Recovery of illegally

### Acquired Assets:

NAB work to trace, freeze, and recover assets obtained through corrupt means.

## 4 Prevention of Corruption :

NAB conducts awareness campaigns, training, and policy recommendations to deter corruption.

## 5 Strengthening Governance:

By targeting high-profile corruption, NAB seeks to enhance transparency and accountability in government institutions.

## Shortcomings of

### NAB

## 1 Allegations of Political Bias:

~~NAB has often been accused of selective accountability targeting Opposition parties while ignoring allies undermining public confidence in its impartiality~~

## 2 Prolonged Investigations

and

### Delayed Trials:

Despite having special courts cases frequently drag on for years weakening the deterrent effect.

## 3 Weak institutional Autonomy:

NAB's independence is questioned due to executive influence in appointment and operations.

## 4 Low Conviction Rate

Many high-profile cases collapse due to procedural lapses, lack of evidence or legal loopholes, limiting NAB's effectiveness.

## 5 Public Perception Issues:

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Frequent media controversies and politicization have eroded the agency's credibility as a neutral anti-graft body.

## Conclusion

NAB is a critical institution in Pakistan's fight against corruption with the potential to enhance governance, rule of law and economic growth. However, its shortcomings must be addressed to ensure its functions as an impartial and effective anti-graft

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**ANSWERS ARE  
VERY BASIC  
AND PRESENTATION IS  
POOR  
NEED IMPROVEMENT**  
8/20