NOA

Mock Exam

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Criminology

Ans.Qno.2 (Section A)

Introduction.

White collar crimes and corporate crimes are both considered as crimes with primarily financial motivations usually of a large scale. Both of these of have further sub-types of varying characteristics. Their effect on society is monumental and is on record and publically available even in some cases.

Definition of crime.

Any act of person which violates the law is known as crime.

White Collar Crimes

Definition.

These are crimes committed by powerful people for massive financial gain.

Types:

It includes the following main types.

1. Corruption:

It is the act of stealing money from the government in some shape or form and is also done for power maximization.

Case Study:

On 12th December 2025, the Bulgarian government premier resigned after facing protesters who called out his corruption.

2. Tax Evasion.

It is where the payment of tax is avoided via various strategies such as shifting or hiding one's assets.

Case Study:

The Panama papers leak indicated many big names due to them evading taxes via off-shore accounts.

3. Money laundering.

It is the conversion of ill-earned gains into clean, legal money via funnelling it through various banking channels or through specific investments.

4- Embezzlement:

There is a misappropriation of funds in this kind of crime.

Case Study:

The ring road scandal is an example where millions of rupees were embezzled.

Impact of White Collar Crimes

1- Weakening of Public Institutions:

Such crimes erode the foundation and working capacity of public institution which face the brunt of such criminal activity.

2- Widening of Trust Deficit:

The hollow gap encompassing the trust deficit between the government and the people widens after witnessing public officials brazenly committing white collar crimes.

3- Increase in Class Difference:

The difference between the rich and the poor increases. The rich get richer while the poor get poorer.

4- Global Reputation Damage:

Countries with high rates of

White collar crimes are reported on by various organizations such as Transperancy international and the IMF. This harms the reputation of that country globally.

Corporate Crimes

Definition:
Corporate crimes are committed in private institutions where illegal gains are either earned or stolen from a company usually by its employees through various means.

Types:

1 Insider Trading:
This is where through confidential information of the company's next moves the criminal indirectly buys and sells the company's stocks or shares which allows the involved employee to gain illicit profit.

Case Study:
Throughout the years various workers on Wall Street have been accused and arrested as a result of insider trading.

2 Corporate Embezzlement:
A employee of the company misappropriates funds from the company to accounts connected to him for personal

Use is known a Corporate embezzlement.

3 Corporate Fraud:
This is where a company steals money from its customers via an elaborate scam. There are many subtypes to this with main ones being:

i) Pyramid schemes, which work on the 'investors' to recruit more investors who then do the same in a pyramid-like structure with only the initiators of this scam profiting out of it.

ii) Exit/Ponzi schemes, these are where through artificial valuation and superficial value addition investors are lured only for them to be scammed out of their money as the company shuts down and exits.

Case Study.
Bitconnect, a new cryptocurrency, pulled an exit scam after amassing over 1 billion dollars.

Impact of Corporate Crimes

1. Hostile Business environment:
Corporate crimes lure away potential investors and make it hard for other businesses to flourish.

2. Theft of Hard-Earned Money.

Corporate crimes empty the pockets of many middle-class workers leading many people to file for bankruptcy.

3. Loss of Public Morale.

Major corporate crimes, especially those which directly affect the public, lead to a negative impact on spending behaviour.

4. Increase in Rich-Poor Divide.

The elite class ends up lining their pockets with illicit gains while the poor as a result fall below the poverty line.

Conclusion.

White collar and corporate crimes have enormous consequences and disrupt the fabric of society. The ripple-effect of such crime particularly affects the worker class. These crimes allow for the massive accumulation of ill-gained wealth concentrated among only a few individuals.

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Ans Qno. 3 (Section A)

Social Learning Theory

Introduction:

Social learning Theory is a psychological theory given by Albert Bandura through an experiment of his This theory helps to explain human behaviour and can aid in shedding light upon the cognitive and psychological dynamics underlying criminal behaviour.

Origin:

~~Albert~~ Bandura gave this theory after his results in his Bobo doll experiment. This experiment delineated how children imitate aggressive behaviour if exposed to it.

Key Ideas

1 Learning through Observation.

The central theme of this theory is that learning occurs through observation of a behaviour which leads it to being imitated by the observer. This is especially true when behaviour is learned and absorbed at a young age.

Learning

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| Observation |
+-------------+
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|  Learning   |
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| Modeling/Imitating|
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2- Childhood Observations:

Behaviours seen and learned during childhood tend to have a higher chance of reoccuring during adulthood.

3 Differential Association:

This is an extension of social learning theory where the cardinal principle is that if the benefits outweigh the punishment then it will lead to the performing of a criminal act.

4 Environmental Factors.

Environmental factors play a tremendous role in shaping the psychological proclivities of a person. If a person observes the people around him committing crime, then he or she will likely copy them in some shape or form and commit a crime as well.

5. Socioeconomic indicators:

Socioeconomic factors such as poverty and living in a crime-ridden part of town can increase the probability of commiting a criminal act

Social Learning and Cyber Harrassment

Definition of Cyber Harrassment:

It is when a person threaten and disturbs another person online via different social media accounts and other means.

Trends in Pakistan of Cyber Harrassment:

1- Financial motivations as a driving force:

The vast majority of cyber Harrassment occurs in Pakistan over blackmailing for finacial gains. The socioeconomic conditions of people facing financial constraints motivate them to pursue this path.

2- Societal view of Women:

Many cyber Harrassment complaints submitted to FIA are by women who are being threatened by men online. The patriarchial norms of society coupled with a lack of control over male sexual desires due to a closeted culture lead men online to harass women according to this theory

3 Lack of Legal implementation.

For many cyber harassers the benefits of the act outweigh the punishment due to lacking legal framework.

4. Lack of Awareness.

Many who engage in cyber harassment are unaware of the boundries involved as they don't know any better. They justify it to themselves as they have seen others do the same.

5. Normalisation among men.

Many men who become harassers online have normalised repeated and unwanted messaging and calls on social media to random women as a part of a past time activity.

6 Western Influence.

Western media and entertainment has inculcated in the minds of numerous young Pakistani's how cyber harassment can be carried out. This negative foreign influence has allowed these people to model and imitate such behaviour.

Conclusion:

Social learning theory ultimately teaches us a lot about the mechanisms and dynamics behind criminal activities. The trends of modern-day cyber harassment can be easily understood from the lens of Bandura's social learning theory.
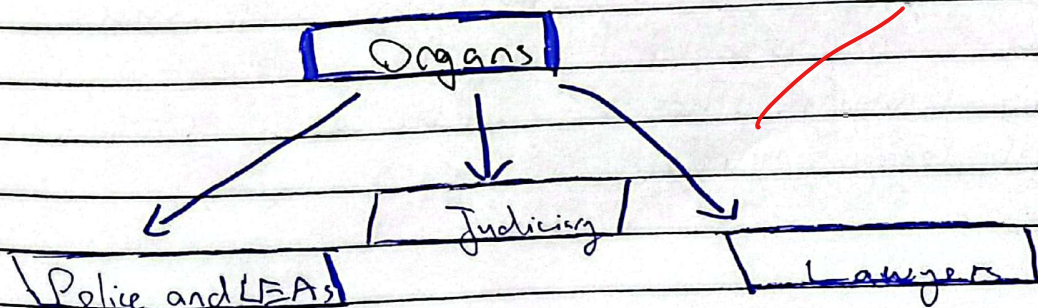
Ans. Qns. 4 (Section B)

A) ### Criminal Justice System of Pakistan

Introduction.

Pakistan's criminal justice system is an exhaustive framework which sets the legal definitions, boundaries and punishments relating to criminal acts and the powers of the bodies involved in curbing such acts.

1) **Limbs of Criminal Justice System.**

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┌──────────────┐ │ Judiciary │ ┌──────────┐
│Police and LEAs│ └──────────┘ │ Lawyers  │
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2) Pakistan Penal Code:

The PPC is the cardinal set of laws which are used in criminal proceedings in Pakistan. These define the criminal acts and their respective punishments.

3) Types of Offences.

i) Minor Offences.

These are lowest kind of offences which are bailable and have a punishment for up to 3 years. These may include Traffic violations and similar such offences.

ii) Major Offences:

These are middle-tier offences which have a fine and can punish an adult for more than 3 years. These may include fraud and theft.

iii) Heinious Offences:

These are the highest kind of criminal acts which include life imprisonment or the death penalty by hanging. These include rape and 1st degree murder.

B)   Improvement measures for
Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan

1) Training of police on Juvenile law:
The police need to be specifically trained regarding how to properly deal with juvenile offenders. This is because the mishandling of such offenders leads to very high chances of recidivism.

2) Increased efficiency of Probation officers:
Probation officers should be made more efficient in terms of their communication and responsibilities for the appropriate handling of juvenile offenders.

3) Increase in Observation Homes:
There needs to be a increase in the observation homes, especially in Sindh and Balochistan for juvenile offenders.

4) Requirement for Juvenile System Desks:
Pakistan should have more number of juvenile justice system desks in police stations for the faster processing of such cases.

5) Increased Legal implementation:
There needs to be higher implementation in juvenile law against minors who have committed heinous offences.

6) **Better Rehabilitation facilities:**

A better system of rehabilitation facilities is required for minor offenders so as to not turn them into hardened criminals.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has quite the comprehensive criminal justice system which is based on British law. Yet it requires some improvements and increased implementation, Especially when it comes to the juvenile justice system.

Ans. Q no. 5 (Section-B)

Introduction

Criminal courts in Pakistan are supported by a robust legal framework. But this framework is vulnerable to a lack of implementation as seen in possible. An example of this would be honor killings of women.

Operational Weaknesses

It has the following shortcomings:

1- Near absence of complete implementation of law.

2- Financially affluent elites often escape legal constraints using their power and money.

3- Police officials unprone to bribery due to astoundingly low salaries.

4- Lacking facilities of police in Sindh and Balochistan.

5- No formal training regarding ethical conduct of police officials.

6- Near-absence of legal knowledge and training among lower-tier police officials.

7- Under-funded LEAs in most aspects.

Conclusion.

Criminal courts in Pakistan are rife with operational loopholes. These can be fixed via stringent policy and police reforms.