

Mock Exam #5

Criminology

~ (Qno. 2) ~

Introduction:

White collar crimes and corporate crimes are non-violent offenses committed by individuals, professionals or organizations in position of trust and authority for financial or material gain. Despite their non-violent nature, their social, economic, and moral consequences are far more damaging, posing serious threats to governance, economic stability, and public trust.

White Collar Crimes

The term white collar crime was introduced by Edwin Sutherland to describe crimes committed by respectable individuals during the course of their

occupation.

Examples :

- ✓ Fraud and Embezzlement
- ✓ Tax Evasion
- ✓ Insider Trading
- ✓ Bribery and corruption
- ✓ Money Laundering
- ✓ Forgery and cyber fraud

Characteristics :

- ✓ Committed by educated and influential individuals.
- ✓ Involves deception rather than force.
- ✓ Difficult to detect and prosecute.
- ✓ Often treated leniently compared to street crimes.

Corporate Crimes

Corporate crimes are illegal acts committed by companies or their executives to benefit the organization, often at the expense of society, consumers, or the state.

Examples:

- ✓ Financial manipulation and accounting fraud.
- ✓ Environmental pollution.
- ✓ Price fixing and cartelization
- ✓ labor law violations.
- ✓ corporate tax avoidance
- ✓ Production of unsafe goods.

Characteristics:

- ✓ Institutional and organized
- Profit-driven
- ✓ Harm is widespread but indirect
- ✓ Accountability is often diffused

Causes of White Collar and Corporate Crimes

1. Greed and Profit Maximization:
Excessive focus on profits encourages unethical and illegal practices.
2. Weak Regulatory Frameworks:
Poor enforcement of laws allows corporations and elites to escape accountability.
3. Collusion between Elites and State Institutions:

3. Social Inequality:

They widen the gap between rich and poor, as elites escape punishment while ordinary citizens suffer.

4. Environmental and Public Health Hazards:

Corporate negligence leads to pollution, unsafe products, and health crises.

5. Undermining Rule of Law:

Selective accountability damages the credibility of the justice system and promotes impunity.

Conclusion:

White collar and corporate crimes represent a silent but devastating threat to society. Their impact extends beyond financial losses to moral decay, institutional erosion, and social injustice. Without effective

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accountability, these crimes will continue to undermine economic stability and social cohesion.

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Q. No. 4

Introduction :

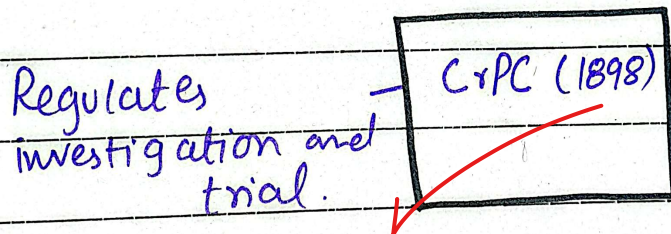
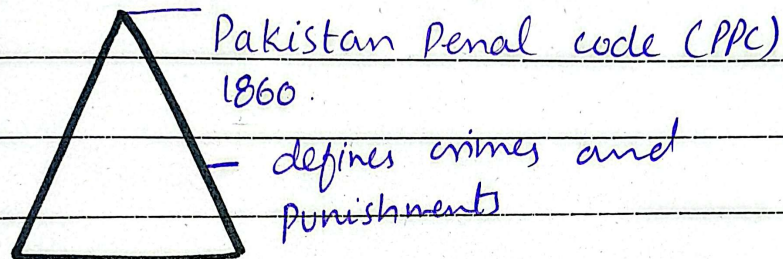
The Criminal Justice System of Pakistan is the primary institutional mechanism responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing crime, and ensuring justice. It operates through a network of laws, institutions, and procedures involving law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional facilities. However, inefficiencies, delays, and structural weaknesses have undermined its effectiveness, particularly dealing with juvenile offenders.

Therefore, reforming the overall system is imperative for a just and humane society.

Criminal Justice System of Pakistan

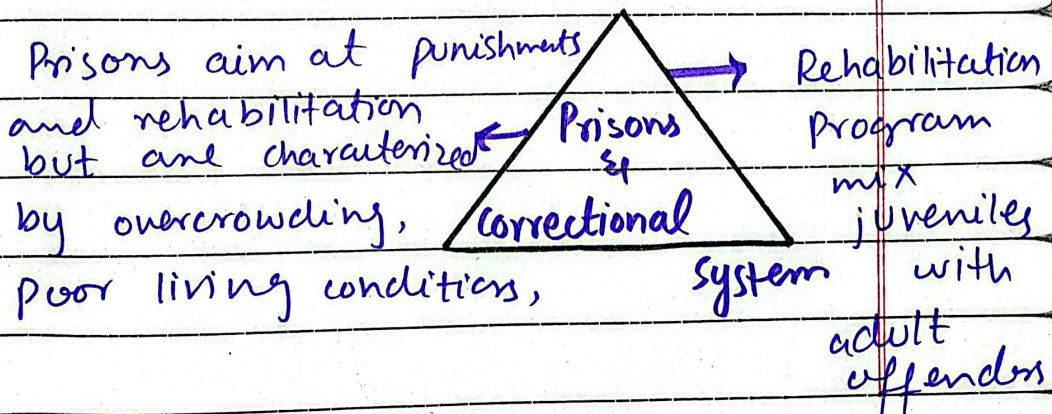
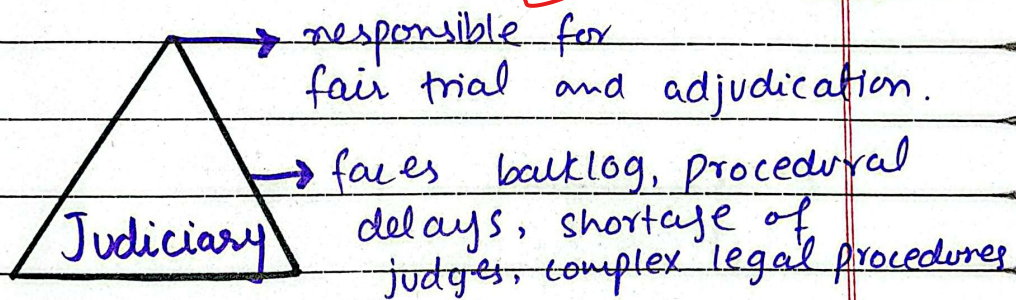
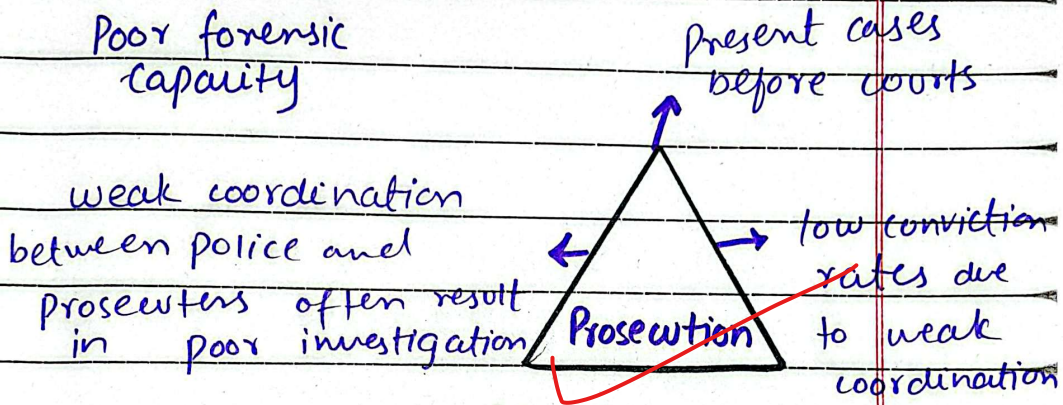
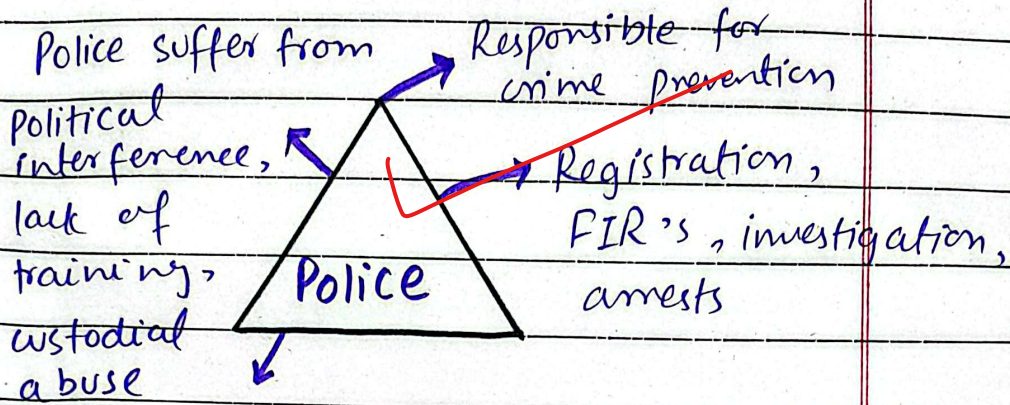
1. Legal Framework:

Pakistan's criminal justice system is primarily governed by:



- Qanun-e-shahadat Order 1984
 - law of evidence
- Police Order 2002
 - organization and powers of police
- Prison Rules
 - administration of correctional facilities

2. Major Components of the Criminal Justice System:



3. Key Issues:

Following are the key issues in Pakistan's criminal justice system:

- ✓ Delayed justice and massive case pendency.
- ✓ Weak investigation and low conviction rates.
- ✓ Corruption and lack of accountability.
- ✓ Overreliance on confessions instead of forensic evidence.
- ✓ Poor victim and witness protection.
- ✓ Limited focus on rehabilitation.

Problems in Juvenile Justice System

- 1) Non-establishment of Juvenile courts in many districts.
- 2) Age determination issues due to lack of birth registration.
- 3) Detention of juveniles with adult criminals.

and prison staff in child psychology and juvenile justice principles.

4. Strengthening Age Determination Mechanisms:

Improve birth registration systems and standardize medical age determination procedures.

5. Psychological and Social Support:

Provide access to psychologists, social workers, and education within juvenile facilities.

6. Community and Family Reintegration:

Develop reintegration programs to reduce recidivism and social exclusion.

Conclusion:

The CJS of Pakistan, though legally comprehensive, suffers from

systemic inefficiencies that undermine justice delivery. Juvenile Justice System Act (2018) provides a strong legal foundation, its success depends on effective implementation, institutional capacity building, and a shift from ~~punitive~~ to rehabilitative approaches.

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Introduction:

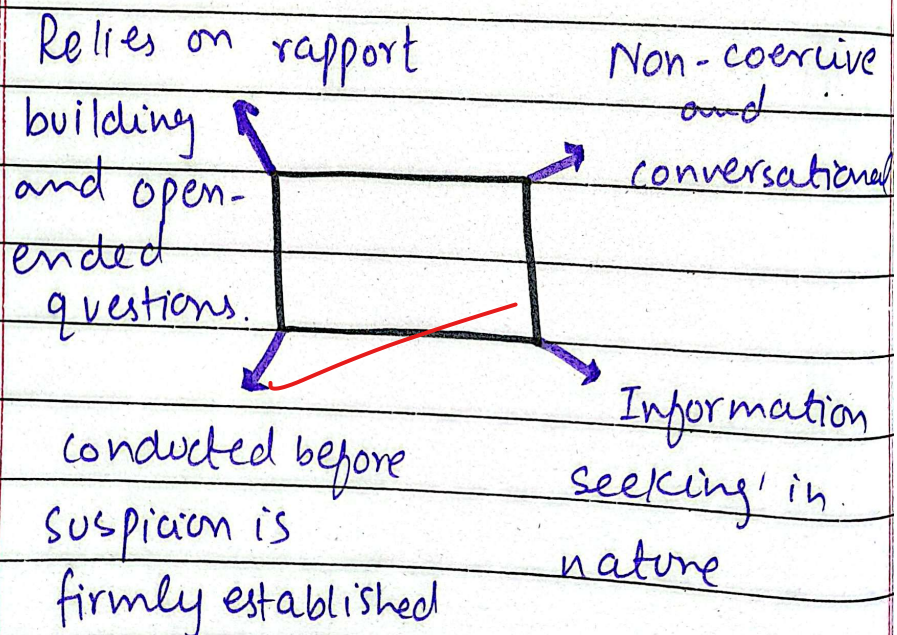
In the criminal justice process, interviewing and interrogation are essential tools used by law-enforcement agencies to collect information, establish facts, and solve crimes. However, these practices differ significantly in purpose, method, and legal implications. While effective interrogation

can aid crime control, misuse of power may result in coercion, false confessions, and human rights violations.

Interviewing:

Interviewing is a structured but non-accusatory process of information gathering conducted with victims, witnesses, or suspects. Its primary purpose is to obtain facts, clarify events and develop leads without presuming guilt.

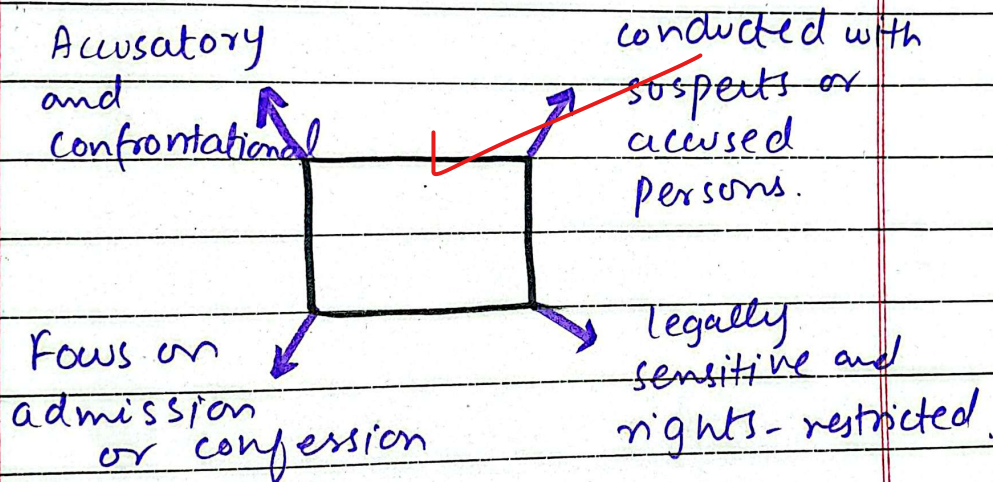
Key Features:



Interrogation:

Interrogation is an accusatory process aimed at eliciting a confession or admission of guilt from a suspect believed to be involved in a crime. It begins after investigators have reasonable grounds for suspicion.

Key Features:



Differences Between Interviewing and Interrogation:

Following are the differences between interviewing and interrogation:

MTWTFSS

Interviewing

Aspect

Interrogation

1. Non-accusatory — Nature — Accusatory
2. Information Gathering — Purpose — Confession / admission
3. Early stage of investigation — Stage — After suspicion is established
4. Cooperative and neutral — Tone — Confrontational
5. Limited — legal safeguards — Extensive and mandatory

Protection of Criminals Rights During Interrogation :

1. Right to legal counsel → Access to a lawyer during interrogation to prevent coercion and ensure legal

Conclusion :

Interviewing and interrogation are distinct yet interconnected components of criminal investigation, differing in purpose and method, and legal implications.

theoretical perspective is missing in all questions

types like reid peace good cop bad cop etc not written

bland basic answers use the content of syllabus to answer 8/20