NOA MOCK EXAM.

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NOA Batch: 003- MOC 26 - NOA - ISB1

Subject: Criminology

Question : 02

WHITE COLLAR CRIME AND CORPORATE CRIME.

Introduction:

White collar and corporate crimes are form of illegal activities that, unlike conventional crimes, do not primarily rely on physical force but on deception, manipulation, and abuse of power. These crimes are committed by individuals or organizations in positions of trust and authority for financial gain, competitive advantage, or personal enrichment. Sociologist Edwin Sutherland first introduced the term white-collar crime in 1930 to describe crimes committed by people in professional or managerial position.
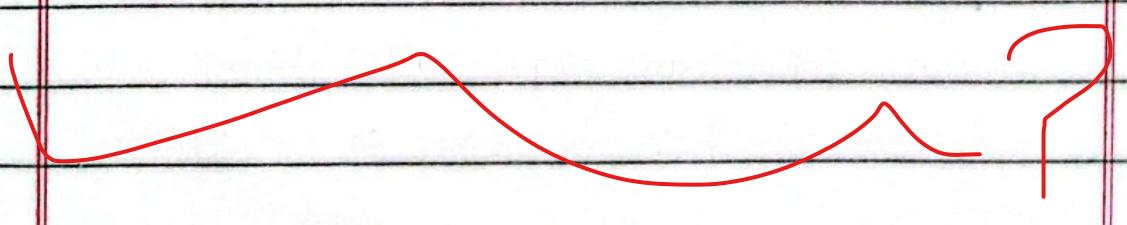
White - Collar Crimes:

White collar crimes are typically committed by professionals, businesspersons, or government officials. The hallmark of these crimes is fradulent intent rather than physical violence. These crimes often exploit the trust placed in professionals and institutions.

Examples of White - collar crimes:

- Fraud : Misrepresentation of information to gain financial advantage, e.g, Ponzi schemes.
- Embezzlement: Misappropriation of funds by employees or managers.
- Insider Trading : Using confidential information for stock market gains.
- Money Laundering: Concealing illegal funds by transferring them through legitimate channels.

These crimes may seem "victimless" but they undermine public confidence in financial systems and institutions.

Corporate Crimes:

Corporate crimes are illegal acts committed by corporations or their executives to benefit the

Organization rather than an individual. Unlike white-collar crimes, which are often personal, corporate crimes are institutional and can effect thousands of people simultaneously

Examples of Corporate Crimes:

(1) Enviornment Pollution: illegal dumping of waste, chemical discharge, and violation of enviornmental regulations (e.g., Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Volkswagen emissions scandal)

(02) Price-Fixing and cartel Formation: Companies collude to manipulate market prices, reducing competition.

(03) Accounting Fraud: Misrepresentation of financial statements to attract investors or avoid taxes (e.g., Eron scandal)

(04) False Advertising: Deceptive claims about products or services.

(05) Labor Law Violations: Exploitation of workers, unsafe working conditions, or violation of minimum wage laws.

Corporate crimes are often systemic, making them difficult to detect and punish. They reflect ethical failure to at an organizational

level rather than just individual misconduct.

Impacts on Society:

White-collar and corporate crimes have wide-ranging effects on society, extending far beyond the immediate victims.

(01) Economic loss:

These crimes cause significant financial damage to individuals, businesses, and governments. Fraud, embezzlement, and corporate accounting scandals can erode investors' confidence. and destabilize financial markets.

(02) Erosion of Public Trust:

Trust is the foundation of economic and social institutions. White-collar and corporate crime undermine confidence in banks, corporations, and regulatory authorities. When scandals like Eron or FTx occurs, people question the credibility of corporate governance and the effectiveness of legal oversight.

(03) Increase in Social Inequality:

Such crimes disproportionately benefit wealthy

individuals or organizations, widening the gap between the rich and the poor. While small-scale offenders face strict punishments, corporate criminals often escape with fines that are minor compared to the profits gained, creating a sense of injustice and social resentment.

(04) Harm to consumers and workers:

Unsafe products, enviornmental hazards, and labor exploitation directly affect public health and safety. Workers may be subjected to unsafe working conditions, and consumers may suffer from defective or misrepresented products.

(05) Moral and Ethical Decline:

When corporate or white-collar criminals are not held accountable, it creates a societal perception that ethics are optional for success. This can lead to the normalization of corruption, cheating, and deceit in various social and professional spheres.

Conclusion:

White-collar and corporate crimes are non-violent but highly destructive. They undermine economic

stability, weaken public trust, harm workers and consumers, contribute to enviornmental damage, and promote social inequality. Effective prevention requires strong legislation, ethical corporate culture, and public awareness. Society must treat these crimes with the same seriousness as violent crimes, recognizing that their long-term impact can be equally, if not more, devastating.

Question : 03
SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY.

Introduction:

Social Learning Theory was proposed by Albert Bandura. The theory states that human behaviour is learned through observation, imitation, and reinforcement rather than only through direct experience. Individuals observed the behaviours of others, especially role models, and imitate those actions if they appear rewarding or socially acceptable. Learning is influenced by cognitive processes, social enviornment, and observed consequences.

Key Ideas of Social Learning Theory:

(1) Observational Learning.

Individuals learn new behaviors by observing others.

(2) Modeling:

People imitate influential figures such as parents, peers, celebrities, or authority figures.

(3) Cognitive Processes:

Learning involves attention, memory motivation, and decision-making.

(4) Reciprocal Determinism:

Behavior, personal beliefs, and enviornment interact influence each other.

Social Learning Theory and cyber Harassment in Pakistan:

SLT helps explain the increasing trend of cyber harassment in Pakistan by showing how such behavior is learned and reinforced.

(01) Observation on Social Media:

Pakistani users regularly observe cyber harassment on platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, X,

and Tiktok. For example, women journalists and activists are often abused or threatened publicly. Continuous exposure teaches users that harassment is a common online behavior.

(02) Vicarious Reinforcement and Anonymity:

Many cyber harassers operate anonymously and face little punishment. When users observe harassers posting abusive comments without consequences, they are encouraged to imitate such behavior. This reinforces harassment through social learning.

(03) Peer Group Influence:

In online group chats and gaming communities, abusive language and mocking content are often treated as entertainment. Young users learn from peers that cyber harassment is acceptable and socially approved.

(04) Gender-Based Harassment:

Women who expresses opinions online are frequently targeted through character

assasination or threats. Observing others silence women through harassment teaches individuals that such behavior is effective and culturally tolerated.

(05) Weak Enforcement of Cyber laws:

Although laws such as Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016 exist and cases are reported to the FIA Cyber crime wing, limited enforcement allows harassment to continue, reinforcing learned behavior.

Conclusion:

Social Learning Theory explains cyber harassment in Pakistan as a learned social behavior, developing through observation, imitation, and reinforcement in digital enviornments. Reducing cyber harassment requires strict enforcement of cyber laws, and promotion of positive online conduct to prevent the learning of harmful behaviors.

10/20

Question : 04

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN.

Introduction:

The criminal Justice System of Pakistan functions as a formal mechanism of social control aimed at regulating deviant behavior and maintaining societal order. While legally grounded, the system reflects a punitive and reactive orientation, inadequately addressing the socio-economic and psychological causes of crime particularly juvenile deliquency.

Criminal Justice System of Pakistan:

d. Legal and Institutional Framework:

The CJS operates under:

- Pakistan Penal code, 1960
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
- Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984
- Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 (Article 10-A: Right to Fair Trail)

02 **Police System:**

The police act as the first agent of social control. However, criminological critiques highlight:

- Abuse of discretion.
- Selective enforcement (conflict Theory)
- Labeling of Suspects (Labeling Theory)

(03) **Prosecution:**

The procesution's failure as an effective gatekeeper results in weak cases entering courts, leading to:

- Low conviction rates.
- Prolonged under trial detention:

This reflects organizational dysfunction within the justice system.

(04) **Prison System:**

Prisons in Pakistan are over crowded and under-resourced.

- Prisons functions as schools of crime
- Criminal subcultures thrive.
- Rehabilitation remains secondary.

Juvenile Justice System of Pakistan:

Juvenile delinquency is a product of social conditions, not inherent criminality. Factors include:

- Poverty and inequality.
- Family disorganization.
- Peer Influence.
- Lack of education.

Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018 reflects rehabilitative criminology, yet implementation remains weak.

Recommendations for Improvement of Juvenile Justice System:

ol. Shift to Restorative Justice:

Adopt victim-offender mediation and reconciliation models.

- Based on Restorative Justice Theory
- Reduces stigma and reoffending.

02. Diversion from Formal Justice System.

Minors and first-time offenders should be diverted through warnings, probation, or counselling. It prevents negative labeling effects.

03. Rehabilitation - Oriented Institutions:

Juvenile facilities should focus on:

- Education
- Vocational training
- Psychological counseling.

04. Separation from Adult offenders:

- Strict segregation prevents criminal contamination.

05. Strengthen Probation and Aftercare:

Post-release supervision ensures reintegration and reduced recidivism.

06. Address Root causes of Juvenile Delinquency:

Crime prevention polices must target:

- Poverty
- Community disorganization
- School dropout

Conclusion:

Pakistan's Criminal Justice System remains punishment-driven and institution-focused, failing to address the structural roots of crime. The juvenile justice system, suffers from weak enforcement. Sustainable reforms requires a shift towards restorative, rehabilitative and preventive justice, especially for juveniles.

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good

try to write 1 more page in each answer that 7 pages each answer

time management is crucial

content and presentation is good