

Q. No. 2. what do you know
about white Collar Crimes?
How They impact Society at
Large?

Answer:

Introduction

"White Collar Crime violates
trust and causes far more harm
to Society Than ordinary Crimes"
- Edwin H. Sutherland

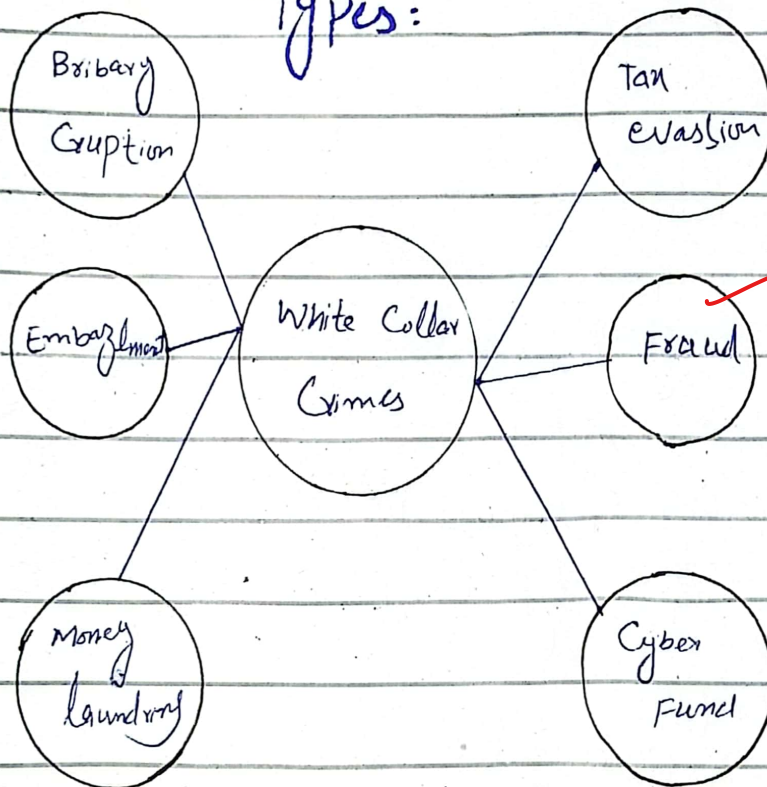
Crime is ^{not} defined to Street
Violence; Some of the most
destructive Crimes OCCUR behind
office desk and corporate rooms.
White Collar Crimes and Corporate
Crimes involve the misuse of
power, authority, and trust for
financial gain. Although These
Crimes are non-violent, They
create serious economic, social,
and political problems for
Society.

White Collar Crimes

Meaning

The term white collar crime was given by Edwin H. Sutherland. it means crimes committed by educated and respected people during their professional work.

Types:



- Bribery and Corruption
- Tax evasion
- Embezzlement and misappropriation
- Banking and insurance fraud.
- Money Laundering
- Inside trading and cyber Crime

Key Feature

- Non-violent and technical in nature
- Based on deception and breach of trust
- Difficult to detect and prosecute
- Often enjoy legal and political protection

Corporate Crime

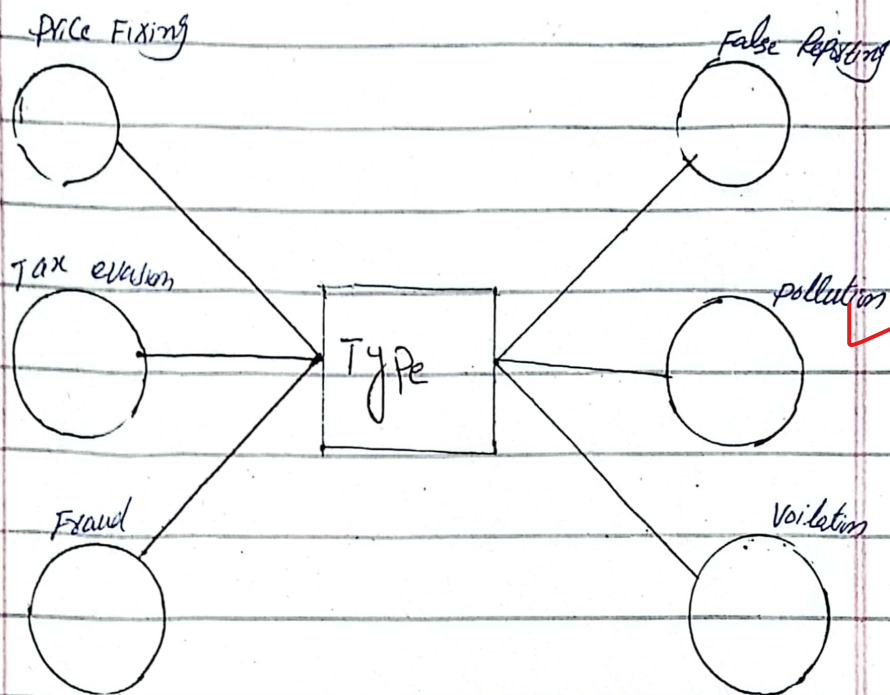
Meaning

Corporate crimes are illegal acts committed by companies or organizations to increase profit or reduce costs. Here, the corporation benefits, not just an individual.

Common Types

- False financial reporting

- Price fixing and Cartels
- Environmental pollution
- Violation of labor laws
- Consumer Fraud
- Tax evasion



Differences between white Collar and Corporate Crime

White Collar	Corporate
1) Done by individual	Done by Companies
2) Personal benefit	Corporate benefit
3) Abuse of position	organizational wrong doing.

Impact on Society

Both White Collar and Corporate
Serious impact on society at large.
Economically They caused heavy
loss, in which poverty increased,
reduce taxation and disturb the
marketing system. Socially, these
Crime reduce the public trust
in institutions, promote Corruption,
and widen gap. Politically; they
weaken the democracy by
using elites, and undermine
the law. Environmentally, Corporate
crimes lead to pollution, and
health problems. in developing
countries like Pakistan, weakens
the accountability.

Conclusion.

White Collar and Corporates
silently destroy the economic
stability, social justice and
public trust. Strong laws

effective institutions, transparency, and ethical leadership are essential to control these crimes and protect society.

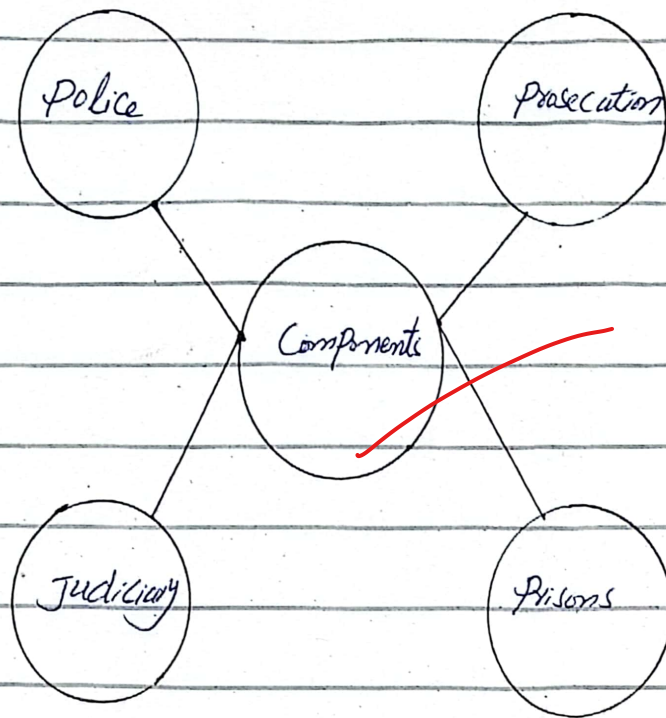
Q. No 4- Write a Comprehensive note on Criminal Justice System of Pakistan. Recommend measure for the improvement of Juvenile Justice sys of Pakistan?

Introduction

The Criminal Justice system of Pakistan is framework of Pakistan's institutions, law, and processes established to maintain law and order, ensure Justice, and protect the right of citizens. It consists of the police, prosecution courts, and prisons, which work.

together to investigate crimes,
prosecute offenders and ensure
fair trials. A well-functioning
CJS is vital for peace, security
and public trust.

Component of Criminal Justice system



1. Police

Police is first point of contact in crime detection and prevention. Register FIRs, investigate crimes and maintain law. Police face challenges like political interference, lack of training and underfunding.

2- Prosecution

- Represents the state in criminal system of cases.
- Presents evidence in court.

- Challenges: weak evidence, delayed investigations and limited resources.

3- Judiciary

It includes lower courts, high courts and Supreme Court. Judiciary conduct trials, interpret laws, and delivers verdict. Judiciary face challenges of backlog of cases, delayed justice system and overburdened judges.

4- Prisons

- Hold convicted criminals and ensure rehabilitation.

Challenges: over crowding, poor facilities, lack of education and skill programs.

Juvenile Justice System

The Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan deals with offender

Under the age of eighteen, it is mainly governed by the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000, and aimed to protect the right of children while focusing on rehabilitation rather than punishment. Despite existence of laws Juvenile system, juveniles are often treated like adult criminals due to weak implementation.

Measures to improve Juvenile Justice

1. Specialized Juvenile Courts

There is essential need of separate courts for juveniles, with having trained judges. System should be fast-track trial to reduce delays.

2- Separation of Detention Centers

There would be separate Detention Centers and avoid to provide mis-guidance or wrong education.

3- Training

We must focus on child rights and skill development. Should be build a number of rehabilitation Centers.

4- Public Awareness

- Educate The Communities about Juvenile right.
- Promote alternative Punishment like Community Service.

5- Legal Reforms

Society must update law and enforce uniform standards and regular evaluation of Juvenile Justice program is essential need for recent time.

Conclusion

The Criminal Justice system is vital for maintaining law, order and justice in Pakistan.

The Juvenile Justice system needs urgent reforms focused on rehabilitation, specialized courts and awareness. With proper laws, trained staff, and community support, Pakistan can ensure justice for all citizens.

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Q.No 6. Define and differentiate between interviewing in interrogation. How can the right of Criminal be protected during interrogation process?

Introduction

Interviewing and interrogation are two important techniques used by law and enforcement agencies

during criminal investigations.

Although both involve questioning individuals to obtain information, they differ in purpose, method and legal implications. Understanding this difference is essential to ensure effective investigation while protecting the fundamental right.

Definition of interviewing

interviewing is non-accusatory and fact-finding process to collect information related to crime.

- Conduct with witness, victim and something suspect.
- Main purpose is to get information
- Voluntary and cooperative
- No assumption of guilt.
- Relies on communication skills

Definition of interrogation

interrogation is a formal and accusatory question process carried

out when investigators have reasonable suspicion against a person.

• It conducted with suspects or accused persons.

• Main purpose is to obtain confession or admission.

• More structured and controlled.

Differences

	<u>Interviewing</u>	<u>interrogation</u>
(1)	information - originated	Confession oriented
(2)	Non. Accusatory	Accusatory
(3)	Cooperative	Controlled
(4)	Used for witnesses	Used for suspect

Protection rights during interrogation

1. Right to voilen

1- Right to Silence

- Accused must informed of The right to remain silent
- No one should be forced to Confess
- Protection against Self-incrimination.

2- Protection

- Physical and mental torture strictly prohibited.
- Article 14 of The Constitution guarantees dignity of man.
- Confession obtained through torture are invalid.

3- Due Process of Law

The interrogation must be conducted according to legal procedures. Any illegal method weakens the case and justice system.

4- Right to Legal Counsel.

Accused should have access
to a lawyer during interrogation.
Ensure fairness and prevent misuse
of authority.

5. Medical Examination

Medical Check before and
after interrogation. Protect physical
health of accused.

6. Use of Modern Techniques

- Use of forensic science and technology
- Audio-video recording of interrogation
- Reduce dependence on forced
Confession

Conclusion

Interviewing and interrogation
are two distinct stages of
Criminal investigation with
different objectives and methods.
Interviewing seeks information,
while interrogation seeks admission
of guilt and therefore requires
strict legal safeguards.

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reid
peace
good cop bad cop
etc write these
answer through syllabus

theoretical perspective
missing all answers