

Q2. White-Collar Crime:-

According to Edwin Sutherland, "white-collar crime are those crimes committed by a person of respectability and high social status."

These crimes are also called crime in suit. ^{These crimes} These are non-violent and usually done for financial gains. Examples of white-collar crimes are insider trading, cybercrime, Copyright infringement.

Corporate Crimes:-

Corporate crime is a crime committed by corporate entities. According to John Braith White, an Australian criminologist, corporate crime is a conduct of corporation or an employee of an organization that is punishable or prohibited by law. Examples of such crimes are Vendor Bankruptcy fraud, fraudulent financial statements. Corporate criminals do not consider themselves as criminals.

How white-collar crime is less harmful than street crimes:-

White-collar crimes are considered

as less harmful than street crime because they are non-violent and often include only financial harm. Moreover, street crimes cause emotional and physical harm, and are more violent crimes. Examples of street crimes are arson, rape, homicide. Furthermore, street criminals killed 300 persons in Karachi between 2022 and 2024. That's why they are considered as more harmful.

Section-III

Q6 Interview Technique in Criminal Investigations:-

Interview is a non-accusatory criminal investigation technique used for collection of information from general public about a particular incident. It is an informal technique which aims at the collection of facts only.

Moreover, an interviewee does not get benefitted from withholding information.

Interrogation Technique in Criminal Investigation

Interrogation is an investigation technique that aims at collecting facts from the suspect with the objective

to establish his guilt. It is accusatory and formal technique which is used by investigators to tactfully obtain the requisite information.

Ethical Practices During Investigation:-

Investigators are required to employ the following ethical practices during investigation.

Adherence to human rights:

Investigators should adhere to basic human right, and do not torture the suspect as per the article 14 of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Informed Consent:

Investigators need to inform the individuals about their rights such as to have a legal representative.

Recording of Investigation:-

Investigation process need to be recorded to ensure transparency, and to avoid allegations of misconduct.

Cultural Sensitivity:-

As Pakistan is a cultural sensitive country, so investigator should respectfully deal women and minors.

Section-II

Q4 The absence of specialized courts significantly impacts the effectiveness of juvenile justice system of Pakistan by undermining the principles of rehabilitation, fair treatment towards criminals and protection of juvenile rights.

Inadequate Focus on Rehabilitation:-

Juvenile cases are usually tried in regular courts that do not have required expertise, resources to address the psychological needs of children. Moreover, minors usually receive harsh sentence instead of proper counselling which hinders their way of reformation.

Inadequate Infrastructure:-

Absence of specialized and separate infrastructure and institutions lead to the detention of juveniles in adult prisons owing to which they directly face abuse and violation.

Overburdened Justice system:-

Justice system in Pakistan is overburdened due to which cases of juveniles are delay. This delay in the trial of juveniles increase their psychological strain because they lose critical opportunities like education, jobs due to delay.

Violation of legal protections:-

Absence of ^{separate courts} legal protections is a clear violation of legal protections emphasized in juvenile justice system

Act 2018 because minors are sometimes detained in adult prisons where juveniles face violation of their rights and non-friendly environment.