

## Q2- Introduction

According to the conflict perspective of Karl Marx, conflict arises due to differing interests of social classes. The laws enacted are more suitable for the upper class at the cost of lower class. Upper class segment is usually white-collar criminals including corporate crimes. However, these crimes are generally perceived less heinous than street crimes for various reasons, such as less intensity of violence, lesser cases of human victimization and softer accountability than street crimes. Critics state that law usually favours white collar criminals to street criminal, disregarding the underlying circumstances.

## Relationship between white-collar crime and corporate crime

### White-collar crime:

White collar-crime is <sup>crime</sup> committed by white-collar employees in an established professional environment.

There are various varieties of white collar crimes such as embezzlement, fraud, harassment, threats, etc. Hence, it usually covers a broad range of crimes committed in an organisational structure. Among them, one of the most popular is work-place sexual harassment. For success or promotion, employees are asked for sexual favours. This could include both consensual and unconsensual acts. Moreover, threats are used in order to mentally pressure employees to managerial exploitation.



## Corporate Crime:

Corporate Crime are types of white-collar crime that directly affects the organisation. Such crimes usually happen due to weak internal control of a corporation. This is why external audits are usually required to ensure that organisations's financial statements are free from material misstatement or fraud and show true and fair value. Corporate Crime involves fund embezzlement, insider trading and undue favours for specific firm or organisation.

What relationship exists?

Corporate Criminals are usually dealt through laws enacted in Company's Act 2017. Penalties and punishment are clearly prescribed in cases of fraud. Financial Markets and Regulations stipulated by SECP (Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan) ensures that financial Insider Trading in Stock market, specifically, is deterred. Tax Ordinance of 2001 specify tax regulations and rules provide basis of calculations. Hence, Corporate Crime have penalties and legal provisions in different acts and regulations.

White-collar crime may be dealt through Pakistan Penal Code, The act for workplace harassment is a legal binding. Hence, both crimes have types have specific legal aspects. However, Corporate Crime should be considered a subset of white collar crime.



## White colour Crime vs Street Crime

### Street Crime:

Street Crimes are committed publically. It usually involves crimes like murder, theft, robbery and harassment. Street Crimes are usually more violent. It may provide victims with more traumatic experiences directly or indirectly. Moreover, the crime may be result of poverty or frustration. Strain theory explains this behavior which is to be discussed later. involves illicit, deviant methods of achievement. Anomie, therefore, occurs due to hopelessness and societal pressure.

White-collar Crime perceived as less harmful than street crime:

Street-crime, as mentioned earlier, have greater violence and more direct victimisation. Even though the amount stolen, for example, may be lower than a white collar crime of fund embezzlement, it creates direct affects on victim. Hence, it involves more life threatening, direct approach to crime. Hence, making it more harmful in the eyes of people.

Moreover, A white-collar exploit client-agency relationship has to commit crime. His actions may not usually affect the major chunk of share stakeholders. Hence, despite of greater crime committed by white-collar criminal, people get more concerned with street crimes.



## Conclusion

To conclude, corporate crime is a branch of white-collar crime. Corporate Crime, specifically, covers specific crimes directly related to the functions of corporation. In management term, it affects the formal structure of organisation. Whereas white-collar crime include both formal and informal structures of organisation. Moreover, white-collar crime is perceived less harmful because of less incidences of violence, directly affecting or terrorizing masses.

Q4. Juvenile offenders constitutes of those criminals who have not reached the age of adulthood. By law, these offenders must be handled differently from the adult offenders. Hence Juvenile Justice system was enacted for Juvenile offending cases. A Juvenile Justice of Pakistan is essentially less effective due to absence of specialised juvenile courts. Hence prompt action is needed to ensure smooth functioning of Juvenile Justice system.

## The structure of Juvenile Justice System:

Juvenile Justice System is similar to Criminal Justice system. However, it is sensitive to the offenders due to their ages. Juvenile Justice system have separate juvenile prisons, courts, rehabilitative centers. This ensures that juvenile does not experience justice system with adults. It avoids exposing him to adult criminals, provides a more friendly environment and tailored approach to rehabilitation. Even the Police, is not allowed to handcuff the suspect with



few exceptions in circumstances.

## Absence of specialised Juvenile courts in Pakistan and its effects

### Underdeveloped Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan:

Pakistan has provided Juvenile Justice System Act... but it has no real effectiveness. This is because Pakistan lack proper training of police, prisons, rehabilitating centers and specialised Juvenile courts. Police, due to lack of training, mishandle the Juvenile. The lack of prison for Juvenile expose him to adult prisons. Lack of rehabilitative center result in failed reintegration of individuals in society.

### Specialised Juvenile Courts:

The Specialised Juvenile Courts are enacted for the sole purpose of conducting trial to the cases involving Juvenile suspects. This is to avoid Juveniles for appearing in session courts. A more sensitive environment is given to avoid Juvenile to feel mental strain or is exposed to unneeded adulthood. Even if a Juvenile was implicated with an adult in crime, he is not required to come to court. Rather, an online session is conducted for the suspect to join. Moreover, Specialised Juvenile Court binds prosecutor to ensure the confidentiality of the prospect Juvenile Criminal. According to Labelling Theory, people may label him if they came to know that he committed crime.



Exposure to Crime.

Tried as an 'adult':

Absence of specialised Juvenile courts means the trial is not sensitive to Juvenile. Hence, his case will be treated similar to those of adults. The Juvenile will be brought in front of Jury. The mental strain involving adult Jury may result in long-term mental health issues.

reincarceration over rehabilitation.

There are more chances of Juvenile getting punishment. This is because the Jury is not trained to take the aspect of age into consideration.

Incarceration would expose him to more notorious crime. Hence, there are greater chances of recidivism.

Labels given to Juvenile:

Since Juvenile courts ensure that the identity of offender remain confidential, the Juvenile can easily reintegrate back into society. According to Labelling theory, the identity of the criminal is associated with the crime he committed regardless of improvements. This label is then made part of one's identity, leading to recidivism. Hence, Sexion courts may result in exposed identity, resulting in difficult reintegration to society.



## Conclusion

Pakistan's overall Juvenile Justice system is ineffective. The law cannot be implemented without the presence of structure. Hence, Juveniles are treated equally to adults in court resulting in reincarceration, mental health issues and recidivism.

Q6 - Interrogation and Interview techniques are essential in crime investigations. It constitutes to use of intense questioning and manipulative technique to extract information for evidence. However, a thin line exists between its ethical and unethical approaches.

## Techniques of interrogation and Interview in Criminal investigation:

1) gather alibi of the time and place of crime

~~The interviewer~~ The investigator asks questions regarding the activities of the suspect during the time of the crime. The answers or information gathered is cross checked with gathered evidence. For example, CCTV footages can be checked if the suspect claims that he was elsewhere when the crime happened.

2- Reading Body language of the suspect

There are certain postures of the suspects that can be judged to assess if the suspect is telling a truth or providing incomplete movement. Certain



details like the movement of eyes and hands are checked.

### 3) Modern technologies to assess the reliability of information

Modern equipments like lie detector are used to assess the reliability of the answer. It measures pulse rate to deduce if the suspect is telling the truth or not. Other strategies like data analysis can be used to deduce reliability of the information provided.

### 4) Manipulations to extract answer

Emotional tactics can be utilised to let the criminal suspect feel like he is being understood. Polite tone and compassion will build the trust of suspect upon investigator. The investigator in return to confession will assure him of lesser sentence or punishment. However, sometimes pressure is also used to coerce suspect into admitting the crime. This involves cross questioning and psychological pressure to frustrate suspect in confession. This may involve the element of making suspect guilty and threatening him with greater punishment if he did not confess.

### Ethical practices during questioning

There has been reports of abuse by investigators in numerous reports. For example, Abu Ghraib or Guantanamo prisons are notorious for human rights



abuse by investigators. It usually involves interrogative practices that involves torture, denial of lawyer, illegal threats like extrajudicial killing and very psychological trauma. This method may be effective but not necessarily. This is because the severe abuse may force an innocent to admit for a crime he has not committed. Hence, investigators must ensure ethical practices during questioning. There are many ways to ethical interrogation.

### 1) Communicate the rights that suspect possess during interrogation

The investigator must communicate all legal rights to the suspect. This involves the refusal to answer, and the access to lawyer. This is mandatory as these laws are being provided, and they constitutes to human rights. Refusing access to these rights is a sheer violation of constitution.

### 2) Training and professionalism of investigator

An investigator must be trained sufficiently regarding legal way to interrogate. This involve the strategy to questioning, the protocols and the rights of suspect, the use of technology and the ability to read body language. Hence, investigator will utilise more effective and ethical techniques to ensure successful interrogation.

### 3) Security and Surveillance in interrogation room:

Surveillance cameras should be installed in interrogation room. This would deter investigator



To use coercion and unethical practices during interrogation. Compressive voice recorders must be installed to ensure that investigators maintain integrity and professionalism.

## Conclusion

There are various methods of interview and interrogation involving technology, manipulation, body language and general questioning. However, investigators could resort to unethical practices, resulting in human rights violation. Hence, sufficient training must be given to investigators, legal rights to suspect must be communicated and internal control of interrogation should be strengthened to ensure ethical investigation of suspect.

Q9.

a) Role of Geospatial Technology in crime mapping and analysis

### Geospatial Technology:

Geospatial Technology is used the utilisation of technology in assessing earth's surface. It comprises of Satellite mapping, GPS, geo-mapping and Geographic Information system. This method is used to visualise crime scene better and make judgements.



## Geo Spatial Technology in crime mapping and analysis

Geo Spatial Technology aids in crime investigation by utilizing technology to thoroughly study crime scene and interpret the data out of it.

### Geographical Information System:

Geographical Information System (GIS) provide visuals and 3D mapping of the crime scene. It assesses helps access the different geographical possibilities that helped the culprit commit the crime scene and flee. The possibilities are thoroughly analysed. Patterns are established and the interpretation is applied to evidences gathered from other sources. However, it decodes possible entry and exit routes used by criminal.

### Satellite imaging:

Satellite imaging is used to assess the location of the crime and the surrounding or relevant other areas. These areas are thoroughly assessed to build pattern and analyse escape possibilities of the culprit.

## b) Nature of Crimes in Rural and Urban areas

Pakistan is a country with rich cultures and languages. The prominent among them are Sindhi, Pashtun, Punjabi and Baloch. Moreover, the regions they live in is divided into rural and urban areas. Hence, the values, culture, norms and traditions differ there too.



## Nature of Crime in Urban areas

### White-collar Crime:

Urban areas comprise of government Institutions, corporate sectors and other established institutions. Hence, the area is more prone to white collar crime such as fraud, corruption and favours. For example, In Pakistan, Corruption is common in Urban areas of govt sector. NAB investigation has reported cases of corruption worth billions.

### Street Crimes:

Street Crime is more common in Urban areas due to weak community structure and social cohesion. Population is in millions and people are at risk of theft and robbery. According to strain theory, people resort to illegal means to meet social expectations. In urban areas, social expectations are higher, forcing people to commit crime.

### Terror attacks:

U~~r~~ Terrorism is the use of terror to bring maximum damage in order to pressure govt to concessions. Hence, highly populated areas, govt buildings and crucial private sector is at risk of terror attack. For example, Gwadar is more prone to attacks from BLA due to state's vested interest in CPEC.

## Nature of Crimes in Rural Areas :

### Panchayat and Jirga System:

Although Panchayat and Jirga system, in various cases, shielded areas from poor law and order situation. There are still various cases of exploitation through this system to acquire legitimacy of crime. The prominent example is Mukhtavaan Kari who was gang-raped as a punishment to her brother. This was done on the Panchayat system of the area who decided that the honour of aggrieved family will be restored this way.

### The concept of revenge in Tribal Areas :

Many Tribal areas in KPK and Balochistan have tribal conflict for many decades. This usually involve revenge in the form of killing of the member of other tribe. The chain continues for generations.

### Feudal System:

Feudalism, especially in Sindh and Balochistan, has give powers to feudal Lords to commit notorious crimes. Usually these crimes are underreported due to threats from power feudal Lord. One such example is Nazim Idris, who was murdered in cold blood. There was no accountability until the case got prominence on social media.