

CRIMINOLOGY Mock

DATE: ___/___/20___

Q.2. Discuss the relationship between white collar crime and corporate crime. Why is white collar crime often perceived as less harmful to street crime?

4. Both are in true essence Non-violent

5. Financial motives: key motivation

6. Both causes harm to society

Introduction

1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WHITE-COLLAR CRIME AND CORPORATE CRIME

2. White collar Crimes less harmful than street crimes.

1. There is a considerable overlap between white collar crime and corporate crime. As both types involve

1. White collar Crimes are Non-Violent Crimes Unlike Street Crimes

5. Both tend to have financial motives

2. Street Crimes have multiple motives unlike white collar crimes

3. A proper chain of or network.

Involve

1. Manipulation

2. Fraud

4. Both are non-violent in nature.

6. Both can lead to harm.

3. Street crimes spread the fear among citizens; not common in white collar crimes

1. Manipulation: A key element

4. Street crimes usually result in human loss; white-collar in monetary loss.

2. Fraud: A way of common method

3. A proper chain or network: Essential element

5. Street crimes have immediate visible impact as compared to white collar crimes.

<p>6. Lower Public sensitivity to financial crimes.</p>	<p>juvenile courts, which were crucial in managing cases involving young criminals. Prisons to be 2000, with awaiting tr.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>20pc girls trials. out o</p>
<p>Q4. How does Absence of ^{Specialized} Juvenile Justice System Courts impacts the overall effectiveness of the juvenile Justice system in Pakistan?</p>	<p>"You cannot treat Children like ordinary adults" Supreme Court - Justice Mansoor Ali Shah are in rec to Justice 2023 rep Only Panja separate</p>
<p>Introduction</p>	<p>According to Group Development Code Pakistan (GDP) a non-governmental organization, reported that</p>
<p>Absence of Juvenile "Specialized Courts" impacts the overall effectiveness of the juvenile Justice System in Pakistan</p>	<p>there were total nine courts in Pakistan. in 2021. Islamabad: One Punjab: one Balochistan: one Sindh: Two → only one down functional Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Four</p>
<p>1. Few Juvenile specialized courts in Pakistan</p>	<p>1. Bac au 2. Juv to F</p>
<p>The Juvenile Justice system ordinance 2000: adopted to develop a fair, centralized and standardized system to deal with juvenile offenders.</p>	<p>There are around 385 juvenile offenders (106 under the age of 16, whereas 100 under the age of 18). - as per latest data released by Sindh Prisons and corrections Services in 2023.</p>
<p>A significant turning point to more protect and advance</p>	<p>3. V 34.</p>
<p>the welfare of young offenders - comprehensive framework. - Rehabilitation and reintegration into society (main objective)</p>	<p>Data from "2021" provided by Society for the protection of the Rights of the child Pakistan: juvenile prisoners in</p>

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Prisons to be between 1500s to 2000s with majority simply awaiting trial.

20pc girls, 90pc awaiting trials. out of which 69.3pc are in regular prisons according to Justice Project Pakistan's 2023 report.

Only Punjab and Sindh have separate jails for women juvenile CODE Pakistan.

6. Inadequate Handling of juvenile offenders

7. Overcrowding of juvenile courts and prisons.

8. Impact of on Juvenils Rights and welfare

9. Delayed rehabilitation of juveniles

IMPACTS ON OVERALL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

10. Delayed. Expanded exposure of juveniles to prison setups.

1. Backlog of Cases: Majority awaiting trial.

11. High impact on Juvenils personality building: a problem for later years.

2. Juvenile Justice System unable to follow the required Protocols

12. Overcrowding of juvenile prisons: transferring of juveniles into adult prisons.

3. Violation of Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000.

Effecting
4. Inability of judges and prosecutors to look into cases thoroughly

Conclusion

5. Unavailability of Judges and Prosecutors for the proceedings.

Q-Analyze the contributions of the UNODC in tackling global drug trafficking and Promoting Criminal

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1. Tackling Global Drug Trafficking

1. Policy Advocacy and International Framework
Three UN key conventions (1961, 1971, 1988) → helping states to shape drug policies.

2. Global Research and Data Collection

Drug Analysis through World Drug Report → insights into drug trafficking, production and market trends
- Assist in informed policy making, and emerging threats.

3. UNODC: Promoting International cooperation
Collaboration between countries fighting drug trafficking, including: joint operations, intelligence sharing, and mutual legal assistance → crossborder operations.

4. Promoting Alternative Development Programms
Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, alternatives of drug manufacturing,

5. Combating Money Laundering.

Strengthen financial systems to detect and prevent money laundering associated with drug trafficking → drug trade

6. Drug Law Enforcement and Border control

Providing training, equipment and technical assistance to transnational intercept illicit drug shipments and strengthen border security.

7. Human Rights and Public Health Approaches.

International focus on public health, integrating harm reduction, treatment, and prevention strategies into drug control efforts → prioritizing human rights and access to healthcare

8. Youth Engagement and Prevention Programs

using the Global Youth Network and Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse, to engage young people and communities in drug abuse prevention.

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9. Advocacy on Emerging Issues.
challenges like. Taliban's
drug production ban and the
rise of synthetic drug-traffic
→ analysis of new trends,
implications on drug global market

10. Regulatory Approaches and
legalization
provides regulatory approaches
on cannabis legalization and
the rise of psychedelic drug use.
→ assisting countries evolving
drug issues.

2. Promoting Criminal Justice Reforms

1. Strengthening Criminal Justice
systems

2. Adaption and Implementation
of International drug
conventions

3. Capacity building for Law
Enforcement and Judiciary

4. Monitoring and Reporting
on Drug crimes

5. Promoting Anti-Corruption
Initiatives

6. Improving Treatment-
and Rehabilitative
Services

7. Human Rights
Integration in Criminal
Justice System.

8. Fostering Public Safety
and Stability

9. Supporting International
Treaties and Cooperation
related to drug control and
organized crimes

10. Gender and Social
Inclusion in Justice
Reforms

sensitive to needs of
women youth and
vulnerable population.

Q4 Challenges faced
by NAB Reforms
required?

Introduction

Challenges faced by
NAB in Prosecuting
High Profile Corruption
Cases

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1. Political Interference and Influence and outdated
 2. Weak legal framework legal framework under which NAB ~~app~~ operates "The ^{National} Accountability Ordinance NAO 1999). → difficulty to prosecute white collar crimes.
 3. Complexity and lengthy legal proceedings.
 4. Limited Enforcement Powers
 5. Challenges with Plea Bargaining: Undermining accountability process
 6. Insufficient Forensic and Financial Expertise
 7. Public Perception and Low Trust in NAB. corruption becoming more acceptable.
- NAB: inefficient - or even corrupt itself - The Express Tribune

Reforms Needed to Enhance NAB's Effectiveness

1. Strengthen legal Frameworks
2. Independent and Apolitical leadership
3. Enhancing capacity with Forensic Experts
4. Speed up legal Process and Reduce Case Backlog
5. Public Awareness and Engagement
6. Reform Plea Bargain and enhance accountability process
7. Strengthen Partnerships with International anti-corruption bodies

Conclusion