

Date: _____

Day: _____

Name : Abeera Asim

Subject: Criminology

Exam: Mocks - 25

Date: 24.01.2025

PART-II

(Section-I)

Q2. Discuss the relationship between white-collar crime and corporate crime? Why is white-collar crime often perceived as less harmful compared to street crimes?

Ans 2.

CRIME:

A crime is any offense or commission considered punishable by law. It is an immoral act or deviant behaviour that is displayed by any individual, which makes it deserving of a punishment.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Types of Crimes in a Society

Violent Crimes

Crimes without victim

Corporate crimes

Organized crimes

Habitual crimes

White-collar crimes

Street crimes

Occasional crimes

Crimes committed by
Juniiles

Date: _____

Day: _____

WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES:

White collar crimes are the crimes committed by the elites. In every society, there are a certain group of politicians, leaders, businessmen/women. The crimes which are commonly committed by them include money-laundering, unjust accumulation of wealth, corruption, unlawful ways of conducting businesses, etc. They are entitled as "white-collar" because they are committed by the people belonging to the upper class in a society.

CORPORATE CRIMES:

Corporate crimes, as the name suggests, are crimes committed primarily by the corporate sectors. These include the people who are involved in high-level corporate and finance jobs. The crimes generally committed by

Date: _____

Day: _____

corporate criminals include the infringement of copyrights, unlawful practices, tax evasion, etc.

* Relationship between corporate crimes and the white-collar crimes:

The one common factor between a white-collar crime and a corporate crime is that they are both committed by the people in power or with enormous wealth.

Such things often lead to a shared interest and a mutual involvement in the carrying out of illegal and unlawful activities.

On the other hand, an additional common factor that is prevalent between these two types of crimes is that the convicted often gets away with it; they aren't punished for it as opposed to a blue-collar or any other forms of crime.

Date: _____

Day: _____

• STREET CRIMES:

Street crimes are a common form of offense. These include theft, robbery, burglary, pickpocketing, intruding, peeping on gun-points, etc. The prevalence of such crimes is mostly amongst those belonging to the labor / working class of the society.

* Why white-collar crimes are perceived as less harmful in comparison to street crimes:

a) Nature of the crimes:

White collar crimes are mostly committed in regards to personal financial gains without inflicting harm on any individual. Whereas, street crimes can be very severe in nature and may involve the use of ammunition and force to achieve their ulterior motive, at all costs.

Date: _____

Day: _____

b) Frequency of the crimes:

Although white crimes are not that uncommon, they are still prevailing far less than other forms of street crimes. White collar crimes are a common practice in Pakistan. According to International Transparency Index, Pakistan stood at 133rd out of 180 countries, as per the year 2024. The unlawful practices cannot be ignored. Yet, in a comparison to street crimes, the latter is more frequently recorded and committed.

c) Loss of life:

Street crimes may potentially lead to the loss of life of the victim, in the offender's pursuit. One of the reasons behind that is that such offenders are often desperate and of low socioeconomic status: thus, they go to many lengths to achieve their

Date: _____

Day: _____

motives.

d) White-collar criminals are often left unpunished:

Though a serious offense, white collar crimes are often left unpunished as they are committed by those in power. On the other hand, street criminals are dealt with alot more harshly. This practice leads to an assumption perceived by many that elite's crimes are not damaging to the system, even when they are. Whereas, other forms of crimes are considered more felonious.

Such differences lead to the society recognizing blue-collar crimes as more illegal than the white-collar crimes

(Section - II)

Qn. How does the absence of ^{specialized} juvenile courts impact the overall effectiveness of the juvenile justice system in Pakistan?

Ans. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:**

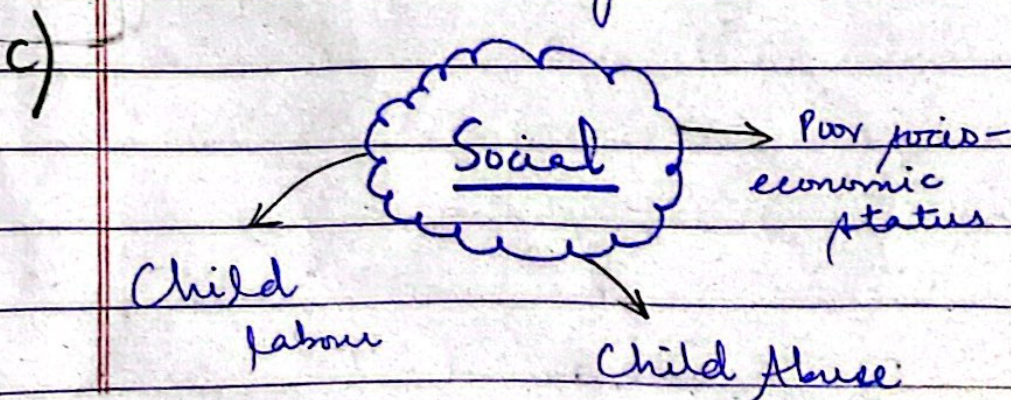
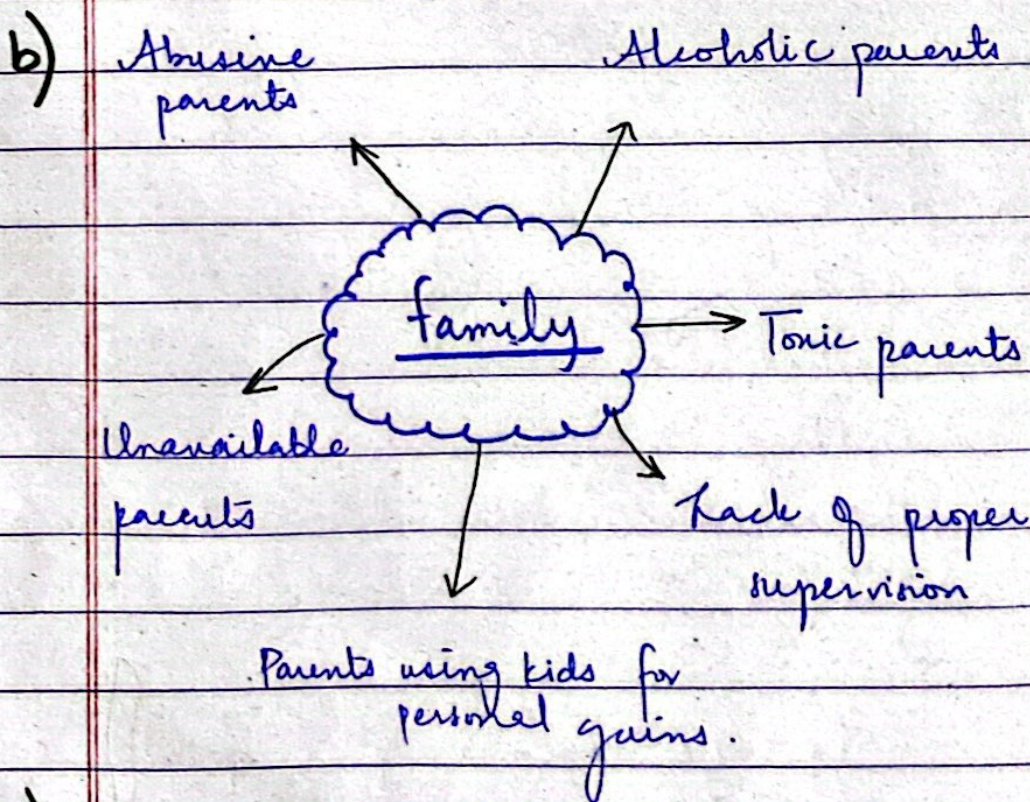
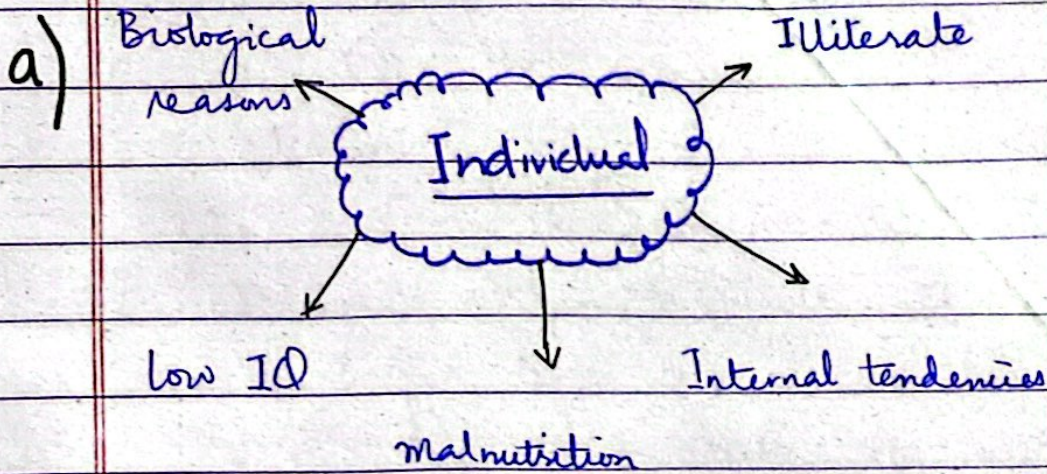
A juvenile is a child who has not reached adulthood yet.

They are often termed as children under the ages of 18.

Juvenile delinquency, on the other hand, is the tendency of little children to commit any offence or unlawful act. These include their engagement in small illegal activities like pickpocketing, stealing from shops to large offences like smuggling, drug trafficking and any forms of pornography.

Many individual, social and family-related factors can

contribute towards such behaviour.



Date: _____

Day: _____

• Absence of ^{specialized} Juvenile Courts in Pakistan :

In the year 2009, Pakistan developed its first Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO). Under this, juvenile criminals were dealt with and kept aside from the adult ones. Yet, the courts under this system have remained ineffective. They did not play a very promising role in dealing with the young criminals and failed to carry out a proper trial. This also led to the mishandling of some children in ways that were only reserved for legal adults.

In the absence of a specialized juvenile court system, the overall justice system of Pakistan is also put into question. The effectiveness of the juvenile courts is also impacted. This is

because specialized juvenile courts deal with young children committing more serious offences, and an ineffective dealing of them is considered an improper route for a solution.

- The impact of the absence of a specialized juvenile court on the overall effectiveness of a juvenile court justice system in Pakistan:

a) No area of focus on the specialized criminals :-

Such juveniles require a differential dealing. An absence of the relevant courts leads to an absence of the required focus on such individuals.

b) Improper rehabilitation :-

The children are not subjected to the required methods of rehabilitation. This sets them back as they are not dealt with

properly and may not be given the due recovery they needed to be put through in order to condemn their behavior.

c) Increased delinquency:

Improper action may also lead to an increased knack for delinquency as the children are not supervised properly or given effective counselling.

d) Oblivion to children:

In Pakistan, upto 25 million children are kept out of schools. This shows the insufficient attention that is being given to the young children and how it can lead to rebellion in their lives. That, in turn, will cause more chances of offense.

e) Child labour and child abuse:

Ignorance of such children may also lead them to be subjected to child abuse and even led to

Date: _____

Day: _____

child labor for means of survival
This puts the child's mental
health and security at risk and
projects him to destructive forms
of environment.

In conclusion, one can say
that in presence of lack of proper
treatment and handling, a juvenile's
life may be adversely affected.

(Section - IV)

Q9. Write a short note on:

1. Nature of crimes in Urban and Rural areas.

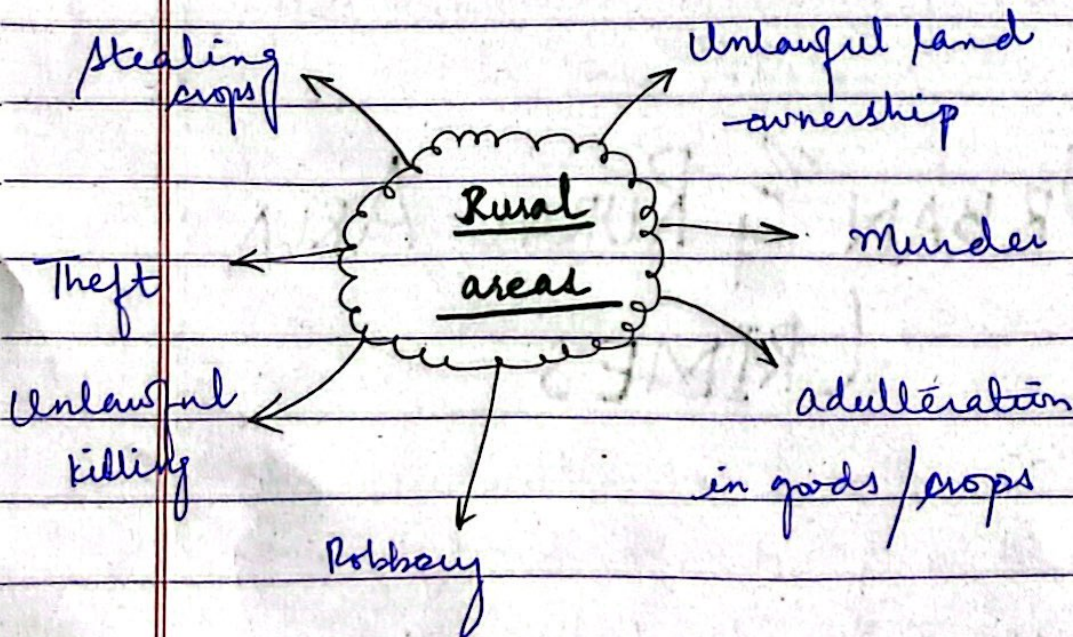
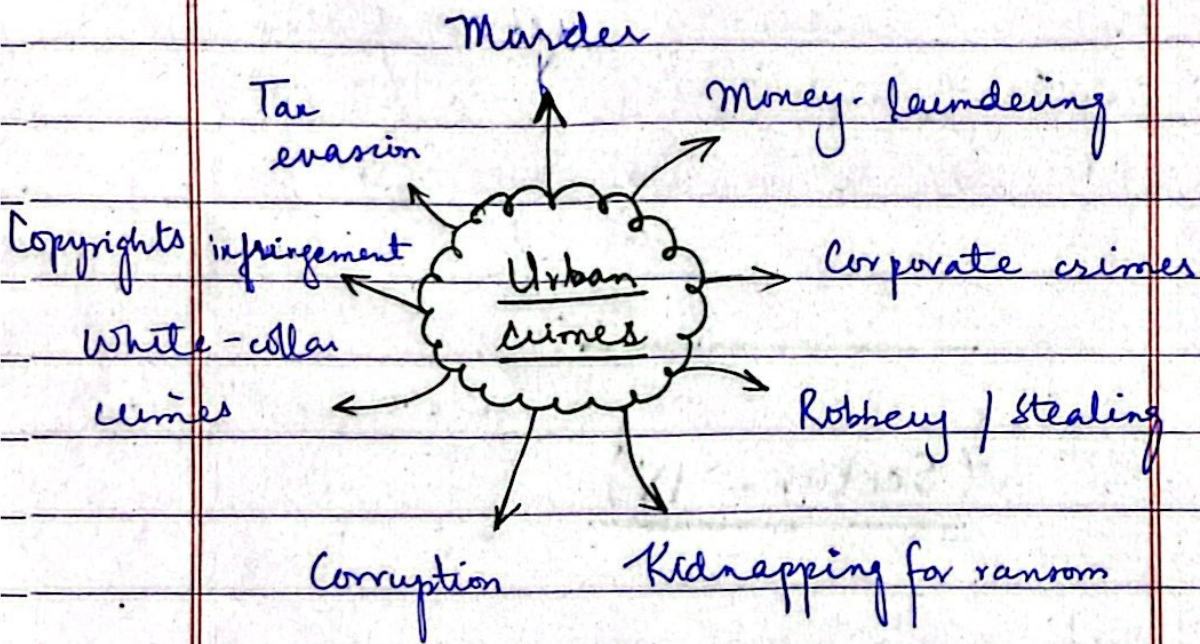
Ans. 2.

URBAN & RURAL AREA CRIMES

The crimes committed in the
locality of urban and city areas
are known as Urban crimes.

Whereas crimes that are actively carried out in the rural and marginalized areas are called **Rural area crimes**.

* Examples of both these types of crimes include:



Nature of Such Crimes :

* Urban :

1. At a national level :

Crimes like money-laundering and corruption are at a national level and affect the overall country.

2. More severe in nature :

Kidnapping, murder, Rape, Pornography, smuggling are crimes taking place in urban areas as they are more crowded and it's easier to carry such plans out.

3. Urban areas are richer and more resourceful :

The majority of the population living in the urban areas are of well-off families. Hence, carrying out crimes like robbery and stealing is easier here.

4. Across various domains :
Urban areas are an easy target for various forms of crimes. These include white-collar crimes, organized crimes, corporate crimes, etc.
5. Higher chance of being caught :
Since there is a greater prevalence of police and law officers in urban areas, there is a higher chance for urban-level criminals to be caught and jailed.
6. Urban lifestyle births a greater tendency for crimes:
Since criminals commit offense, it is important to understand that they don't always commit an offense out of spite. According to Social Strain Theory by Robert Merton, people may also tend to deviate and commit felonies due to the fear of missing

Date: _____

Day: _____

put and lagging behind in life. They may not get what they want in life and this might trigger them to make use of unconventional means to achieve all that.

* Rural:

1. Low severity:

Crimes committed by the working class of the society are less severe in nature.

2. Low crime rate:

Since rural areas tend to be more underdeveloped as compared to urban areas, there is a lower tendency for criminal offence in such regions. This automatically leads to a very low crime rate here, comparatively.

Date: _____

Day: _____

3. More agricultural in nature:
mostly crop-stealing, unlawful or forced ownership of fertile lands is seen in practice in the rural areas.

4. No use of modern means of committing crimes:
According to Trade's laws, a criminal may resort to more advanced methods of committing crimes. E.g. from murder with a knife to a murder with a gun. In such scenarios, rural areas lag behind as they don't always have conventional means to commit crimes.