

11/1/20

## Question #2

Relationship between White Collar crime and Corporate Crime:

### A. Introduction:

White collar crime and corporate crimes are interconnected terms, both are related to business entities and officials. When comparison to street crimes is made, white collar crimes are considered as less harmful because of its non-violent reasons. These are illegal actions committed by individuals in professional settings for financial gains or organizational benefits.

### B. Relationship between Corporate and White Collar Crime:

White Collar	Corporate Crime
Coined by Edwin Sutherland, white collar crimes are	A subset of white collar crimes. It involves illegal



referred to non-violent offenses committed by individuals in positions of trust or authority typically within professional or business context.

Example

Examples include embezzlement, fraud, insider trading and tax evasion.

activities committed by or on behalf of a corporation or business entity. The primary aim is to profit business or market positions.

Example

Examples include price fixing, false advertising, industrial pollution and unsafe labor practices.

C. Perception of White Collar vs. Street Crime

1- Non-violent Nature

Street crimes are perceived as less harmful as compared to collar crimes because white collar crimes are non-violent in nature. It does not involve physical violence.

2- Indirect and Diffuse Impact

The harm caused by indirect white collar crimes.



are indirect, such as financial losses, economic instability or environmental degradation.

### 3- Social Status of offenders

White collar criminals often occupy high status roles, such as executives, professionals or public officials which may shield them from stigma and harsh judgement faced by

### 4- Media Representations ~~street~~ criminal

Street crime receives more sensationalized coverage in media, emphasizing its immediate danger and human drama. White collar crimes are often reported as technical or abstract financial crimes.

### 5- Cultural and Systemic Bias

Societal focus on individual moral failings (street crimes) rather than systemic issues, perpetuates the idea that latter is less harmful.

### D. Reality of Harms of White Collar Crimes:

Contrary to perceptions, white



white collar crimes often result in severe and widespread consequences

### Harms of white collar crimes

- ① Financial Harms
- ② Health and Safety Harms
- ③ Undermining institutions

### E. Conclusion

White collar crimes and corporate crimes lack the immediate violence of street crimes, their far-reaching consequences can be easily equally, if not more, damaging. Recognizing and addressing the true impact of these crimes is crucial for ensuring justice and public trust in societal institutions.

dear student theoretical perspective must be written in every answer even if not asked directly  
write about the innovators and theories of social control  
ans is too short for 20 marks  
must be in detail 7 pages mini



## Question #4

### A. Introduction:

The Juvenile Justice system plays a critical role in shaping the future of ~~young~~ offenders, focusing on their rehabilitation rather than retribution.

In Pakistan, the absence of specialized Juvenile courts significantly hampers the system's ability to deliver justice effectively as it fails to address the unique developmental and psychological needs of juveniles. The discussion explores the multifaceted impact of the absence of specialized juvenile courts in Pakistan.

### B. Juvenile Justice System of Pakistan

Juvenile Justice system in Pakistan is not significantly developed. There ~~are~~ is lack of specialized juvenile courts in the country, which impacts Juvenile justice system of Pakistan in following ways.



## 1- Lack of Child Centric Approach

Absence of specialized juvenile courts in the country deprived young offenders of a child-sensitive environment that prioritizes their developmental needs. General courts often treat juveniles as a miniature adult, disregarding and their cognitive and emotional immaturity.

## 2- Violations of Juvenile Rights - Social

Learning Theory and strain Theory

The Juvenile <sup>Justice</sup> System Act (2015) emphasizes child-friendly justices but the absence of specialized courts results in systemic violations of juvenile rights, such as prolonged detention and exposure to adult inmates. Likewise, social learning theory suggests that juveniles exposed to hardened criminals in detentions are likely to



recidivism.

### 3- Overburdened and Inefficient Judicial System

Pakistan's general courts are overburdened with cases, and the lack of specialized juvenile courts adds to their burden.

Juvenile cases are often delayed, with judges and prosecutors unable to dedicate the necessary time and resources.

### 4- Missed Opportunities for Rehabilitation

Specialized juvenile courts are designed to offer tailored rehabilitation programs, such as counselling, education and community-based interventions. Their absence results in a focus on punishment rather than reform. As per, Rehabilitation Theory and Differential association theory explain how rehabilitative programs can counteract negative



Influences.

## 6. Public Perception and Trust:

The absence of specialized juvenile courts contributes to negative public perception of the juvenile justice system, with many viewing it as ineffective or unfair.

## c. Conclusion

The absence of specialized juvenile courts in Pakistan creates a justice system that is ill-equipped to address the unique needs of young offenders, leading to systemic inefficiencies, violations of rights and missed opportunities for rehabilitation. Criminological theories underscore the importance of a tailored, rehabilitative approach to juvenile justice, emphasizing the potential for reform and reintegration. Establishing juvenile courts is critical to aligning Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System with international standards.



## Question# 6

### A. Introduction

Interrogation and interview techniques are critical tools in criminal investigations, designed together to obtain information, establish facts and ~~to~~ determine the involvement of individuals in criminal activities. Both methods differ in their approach and purpose but when used effectively, they contribute to uncovering the truth while maintaining legal and ethical standards.

### B. Interviews in Criminal Investigation

✓ An interview is a non-accusatory, conversational process aimed to gather information from witnesses, victims or suspects. Types?

#### • Purpose of Interviews:

- To collect facts about incidents



- 11:05
- To establish timelines
  - To identify potential suspects or corroborate evidence

### Techniques of Interviews ✓

1- Open-ended questions

2- Active listening

3- ~~Cognit~~ Cognitive interviewing ✓

### Examples:

Interviews with eyewitnesses, first responders, or experts who can provide relevant information.

## c. Interrogation in Criminal

### Investigation

Interrogations are accusatory and are used primarily to obtain a confession or confirm information already gathered during investigation.

#### • Purpose of interrogation:

• 1- To elicit admissions or confessions

• 2- To resolve inconsistencies in a suspect's



statement

- 3- To identify accomplices or recover stolen property

### • Techniques of Interrogation

- Reid Technique: A structured approach involving accusatory statements, psychological tactics and evidence presentation

- PEACE Model: A non-coercive focus on Planning, Engagement, Account, closure and evaluation, ensuring fairness and ethical compliance.

## D. Ensuring Ethical Practices

### 1- Respecting Legal Rights

Ensure suspects are informed of their rights, such as a right to remain silent, and right to legal representation.

### 2 Avoiding Coercion and Torture

Coercion, physical force or threats must never be used to



very basic and generic answer  
 answers are too short for 20 marks  
 over all paper is not satisfactory

Extract information or confessions. Psychological pressure leads to false confession.

### 3 - Building Rapport and Trust:

Establish a non-threatening environment to encourage honest communication.

Show empathy and understanding.

### 4 - Using Evidence Transparently:

Use evidence ethically during questioning to avoid misleading or entrapping suspects. Ensure the suspect understands the evidence presented to allow informed responses.

### 5 - Avoiding Bias and Prejudices:

Investigators must approach each case objectively, avoiding assumptions based on gender, race, or socio-economic background. Review evidence, critically and corroborate statements to avoid wrongful accusations.

### F. Conclusion

Effective interrogations and interview techniques are essential for uncovering the truth in criminal investigations, but their misuse can lead to rights violations and miscarriages of justice. Adhering to ethical guidelines, would help in successful crime resolution through interrogation.