



White-Collar Crimes in Pakistan: A Comprehensive Study of Nature, Laws, and Enforcement Mechanisms

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Abstract

This study is based on the study of certain factors that contribute to the emergence of White-Collar Crime instincts because instinct was considered not only as something inherent but also as something that can be learned from the environment. This study found that social instinct plays a key role in the formation of criminal instinct. Lack of responsibility, inability to commit a crime, peer support, greed and lack of legal structures, lack of accountability, and competition - these are factors that most experts agree are causes for White-Collar Crime. White-collar crime is a broad concept that includes professional power and government officials, as well as all unlawful practices that use structures available within the business to achieve personal and corporate profit. Some precautionary measures are regularly reviewed and implemented effectively and efficiently to detect fraud and detect fraud. One of the preventative measures to prevent white-collar crime is to reduce the likelihood of crime by changing its organizational structure. It is necessary to focus on the economic, political, and social costs of white-collar crime in Pakistan.

Keywords: *White-collar crime, financial fraud, Accountability, Corporate governance, Laws.*



Introduction

In Pakistan, power and authority are exercised by individuals, not institutions. The emergence and emergence of the idea of white-collar crime is a discovery in the field of criminology. The white-collar crime itself is not new, but the generalization of such phenomena and the addition of high-class attitudes, actions, and illegal actions to crime theory, is the result of recent efforts (Newman, 1958). The term "white-collar crime" was spoken by a famous sociologist, Edwin Sutherland, in 1939, before the American Sociological Association. Some critics have suggested that Sutherland accurately and efficiently identified white-collar crime (Robin, 1974). The white-collar crime itself is not new, but the generalization of such phenomena and the addition of high-class attitudes, actions, and illegal actions to crime theory, is the result of recent efforts (Donald J, 1958). The term "white-collar crime" was spoken by a famous sociologist, Edwin Sutherland, in 1939, before the American Sociological Association. Some critics have suggested that Sutherland accurately and efficiently identified white-collar crime (Gerald D. Robin, 1974). Herbert Edelhertz gives another definition of white-collar crime. Its purpose is: "an illegal act or an unlawful act, concealed or secretly made by non-physical means, avoiding the acquisition of money or property, avoiding payment or loss of money or property, or an illegal act committed to do business or to obtain a business." personal preference" (Edelhertz, 1970). By examining the definitions of white-collar crime, it can be easily distinguished from ordinary or ordinary crimes. Final crime can be differentiated by examining the characteristics of such comparisons (Croall, 2001). The white-collar criminal's professional role, moreover, is a feature of criminal mischief (Newman, 1958).

In white-collar crime, there is mainly a desire to control in society, anxiety, and fears over social status, lack of social awareness and integrity, weak and ineffective internal control of organizations and agencies, greed and hunger, wealth, monetary and financial benefits, and inefficient and inefficient corporate culture in the economy (Busi et al., 2008). White-collar crime costs, along with economical prices, are social costs. Analyzing the financial costs of white-collar crime, it produces billions of reports a year which suffer from the economies and political systems of developing countries, such as Pakistan. These offenses, in addition to the economic burden on the economy, lead to a sharp decline in living standards, a weakened political/social order, and inflation. The financial value and consequences of roadside offenses are far greater than the costs incurred by all street crimes (Cameroon, 1996). Lack of responsibility, inability to commit a crime, peer support, greed and lack of legal structures,



lack of accountability, and competition - these are factors that most experts agree are causes for white-collar crime.

The definition itself addresses two distinctive aspects of white-collar crime: first, offenses committed by high-status individuals, and second, those offenses as a result of professional roles. This definition also distinguishes finite crimes from other ordinary crimes, which we refer to as ordinary crimes. White-collar crime divides it into four main types: fraud, corruption, manipulation, and theft (Gottschalk, 2010).

Literature Review

Cordis et al. (2013) describe corruption as the misuse of private power and public corruption as the exploitation of private government or the breach of public trust. Boles (2014) describes corruption as a breach of a hidden trust by asking to do what one believes. Transparency International (2014) describes corruption as the abuse of power in private property. The Oxford Dictionary defines corruption as "fraud and deception usually associated with the garbage of those in power." Ahmed et al. (2016) identifies corruption as one of the most prominent causes of tooth decay in developing countries in the 21st century. With the expansion of financial and non-financial services, the average entrepreneur can offer many opportunities to bureaucrats and politicians in their shopping malls. All government All government officials manage their ill-gotten gains through offshore corporations and local mannequin businesses. Corruption is described differently by different researchers. Taghavi et al. (2011) describes it as a deportation of public interest for personal gain, while Gadit (2011) identifies another type of corruption in the use of public service for personal and any political gain. Umbreem Javaid (2010) calls corruption the abuse of power entrusted to a particular position for personal gain or for family and friends. Aasim Mashkooor, A. (2016) found in their research that the essence of corruption has changed with the emergence of new trends in intellectual and white-collar corruption, where the wrong entrepreneurs were created and created to receive state dividends. Eaten et al. (2016) in the early 17th century, he identified a possible white-collar crime, but in 1936, Sutherland responded to the public's definition by calling the American Sociological Association "criminal acts committed by organizations or high-ranking individuals." their legitimate careers. White-collar crimes are defined by high-ranking members of society as a type of financial crime committed for their personal or corporate benefit. In his reports, Cliff et al. (2014) also shared their views on the lack of concepts of coastal crime. According to them, the definition of white-collar crimes not



only has different definitions in different areas, but also differs in different disciplines. The consensus of experts still does not have a simple unifying definition of white-collar crime, which leads to contradictions and misunderstandings, but Barkan (2012) supports Sutherland's concept. According to Barkan (2012), several sociologists have contributed to the assessment of the basic concept of white-collar crime proposed by Sutherland, but most researchers have unanimously agreed that it is Sutherland's current definition.

Research Methodology

Qualitative research methodology has been used in this study and descriptive analysis has been stipulated. Diverse laws, acts, and case laws have been referred to demonstrate the nature and regulations regarding white-collar crimes in Pakistan. Many books, reports, and repositories has been consulted to analyze the current scenario of white-collar crimes in Pakistan.

Nature of White-Collar-Crime

In white-collar crime, there is mainly a desire to control in society, anxiety, and fears over social status, lack of social awareness and integrity, weak and ineffective internal control of organizations and agencies, greed and hunger, wealth, monetary and financial benefits, and inefficient and inefficient corporate culture in the economy (Busi et al., 2008). White-collar crime costs, along with economical prices, are social costs. Analyzing the financial costs of white-collar crime, it produces billions of reports a year which suffer from the economies and political systems of developing countries, such as Pakistan. These offenses, in addition to the economic burden on the economy, lead to a sharp decline in living standards, a weakened political/social order, and inflation. The financial value and consequences of roadside offenses are far greater than the costs incurred by all street crimes (Cameroon, 1996). White-collar criminals have influenced the structure of society as if it were the ethics and values that people usually strive to maintain in the community. White-collar crimes are subject to criminal law and the criminal justice of the state. But they are not considered to be crimes like other street crimes. By its nature, white-collar crime is implicit and implicit, not physical (Edelherz, 1970). These crimes are more complex and require planning and organization. Therefore, violators do not belong to criminals. In ordinary crimes, rather than the people and the elders, they can be used to lead to more organized crime, with higher education and no previous criminal record. White-collar crimes are common in all areas of our lives - the public sector, the financial sector, the political system, etc. influences. Criminal activity of the most gifted and highly educated people harms the entire structure of society (Croall H,



2001). Greed, opportunity, subjectivity, arrogance, competitiveness, shortcomings, and rationale in corporate and legal systems are also one of the driving factors in undesirable crimes.

Causes of White-Collar-Crime

Lack of responsibility, inability to commit a crime, peer support, greed and lack of legal structures, lack of accountability, and competition - these are factors that most experts agree are causes for white-collar crime. Various metropolises and public fraud have emerged in Pakistan after the National Reporting Decree was issued in 1999. The most widespread examples of such fraud and organized corruption are through institutions and regulatory bodies making poor and illegal decisions about corruption and non-compliance with rules that damage national and institutional interests, Such illegal and poor decision-making and failures by government agencies can be traced to such conflicts as the National Insurance Corporation (NICL) fraud, leasehold power projects (RPPs), independent power producers (IPPs), and Forex fraud. , Double Shah Fraud, Land and Property Frauds, Political Elite and Political Trustees, Modarba Frauds, etc. The leading causes of white-collar crime spread are peer support, corporate culture, lack of accountability, inadequate political systems, and accountability. In general, white-collar crime is due to greed, economic hardship, the likelihood of crime, and negative pressures. The inherent trait of gaining more than others is one of the leading causes of white-collar crime. One school of thought in criminology is the belief that personality disorders can also trigger a criminal tendency in a person. White-collar crime requires personality disorders, such as narcissism and social conditions, against individuals (Aneel Asgar, 2019). Professionals protect white-collar crimes. These crimes are increasing as technology and knowledge grow. These professionals identify gaps in the judicial system and find political support and involvement, directly or indirectly, in assisting government agencies in cyberbullying, lack of oversight and internal audit results in criminal offenses (Hong-Puah et al., 2008). The "Triangle of fraud" lists three causes of staff crime. This is opportunity, pressure, and justification (Wells, 1997).

Characteristics of White-Collar Crime

White-collar crime is a broad concept that includes professional power and government officials, as well as all unlawful practices that use structures available within the business to achieve personal and corporate profit (Kempa, 2010: 252): Crimes such as fraud, and insider trading, market and manipulation on the one hand, income laundering, and product



misrepresentation on the other, complement the criminal field. If the above crimes are identified in both perspectives, the white-collar crime has the following characteristics:

- White-collar crime is a crime against property, for the purpose of personal or organizational gain, which is committed by non-physical means or through disguise or deception. This is deceptive, deliberate, misleading, and costly.
- White-collar criminals are wealthy, highly educated and socially connected people who usually work in a legitimate organization. They are respected and socially worthy people who have committed crime in their activities.
- White-collar crime contains several clear components (Pickett and Pickett, 2002):
 - a. **Deceptive:** Those involved in white-collar crime are prone to lying, lying, and controlling the truth.
 - b. **Intentional:** Fraud is not caused by error or negligence, but includes intentional actions aimed at obtaining an illegal advantage. Thus, it generates a course of action that the predecessor has already identified.
 - c. **Violates Trust:** Business is basically based on trust. Individual relationships and obligations depend on the respective obligations of all parties. Mutual trust is the glue that connects the relationships together, and breaks when one tries to deceive another person or business.
 - d. **Includes Costs:-** Financial crime is based on the pursuit of illegal profit or gain, and the victim must be the victim. There should also be a degree of loss or discomfort. These costs can be deducted or insured or simply incurred. Fair crime is depletion of national resources.
 - e. **Obscure:** One feature of financial crime is that it can remain secret for an indefinite period. Truth and appearance may not necessarily coincide. Therefore, any business transaction, contract, payment, or contract can be modified or suppressed to be displayed permanently. Spreadsheets, statements, and statements are not always accepted at face value; thus, several frauds have not been identified for years.
 - f. **Reverence:** The fraud could be committed by people who seem to be respected and professional members of the society, even the victim.

Types of White-Collar Crime

Aggravated parties may consider their claims in court or in a special institution called the National Accounting Bureau, established in accordance with the 1999 National Reporting



Decree, in accordance with the following provisions. The following are the types of White Coast crimes:

Relief: Take the property of the entrusted person.

Larceny: It involves taking or returning someone's property without paying.

Firefighting: Illegal use of official position or authority to obtain property, funds or sponsorship; also called blackmail.

Fraud: This often includes fraud and tax fraud, but not limited to it.

Fixed Price: Product pricing agreement between the two parties in violation of free market operations.

Racketing: Extortion or a form of crime to secure the interests of a criminal union.

Computer Fraud: Use a computer or technology to commit a crime.

Violation: Violation of securities and commodity legislation and Violation of environmental laws.

Bank Fraud: Participate in an act or type of fraudulent bank action.

Racketing: The work of an illegal enterprise for personal gain.

Fiscal Evolution: If a person fraudulently participates in the payment or payment of taxes.

Browning: If money, goods, services, information or other value is provided in order to influence the actions, opinions or choices of the customer. If you offer or receive a bribe, you may be liable for the bribe.

Cell Phone Fraud: Unauthorized use, manipulation or manipulation of a mobile phone or service. It can be accessed by entering a service with a stolen phone or by false identification of the actor, or by cloning a valid e-serial number and reprogramming another mobile phone with a valid ESN number using an ESN reader.

Cyber Security: Where hackers steal computer sources of information: bank information, credit cards and personal information.

Shopping Inside: When a person uses confidential or direct information to trade in publicly available corporate shares.



Fraud Insurance: Participate in an activity or business where you can make a profit from frustration with an insurance company.

Investment Schemes: The actor, who promised to make a big profit from a small investment, contacted the suspect.

Come back: This happens when the seller pays a portion of the purchase price to the customer.

Larsenia / Piracy: When a person mistakenly takes someone else's money or property for possession, turn it over or steal it.

Money Laundering: It is impossible to invest money or transfer it from racketeering, drug transactions and other embezzlement schemes, or it seems legitimate from their original source.

Telemarketing Fraud: Actors work from boilers and call homes and businesses when an actor asks for charity at a supposed charity, or when an actor asks for money at the front, or asks for a credit card number on the front and doesn't use charity for the specified purpose.

Welfare Fraud: Participate in an act or action to obtain state or federal government benefits (such as social assistance, food stamps, or Medicaid).

Weight and Action: If the item is put up for sale at the same price, but at the time of sale, or the label indicates a higher price, it must be placed at the same price”.

White Collar Crime Laws in Pakistan: The state eliminates or encourages white-collar crimes by creating a reliable criminal justice system for society. If the government does not provide good legal opportunities, the number of white-collar criminals will be increased in developing countries like Pakistan. Also, no one in the judiciary should be above or below the law. How is the offender punished under the law of the country for such crimes?

Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency (FIA): Corruption used to take care of provincial subjects in their provinces. As a federal agency with broad powers and regulations on driving effects, the National Accounts Bureau (NAB) covers the whole of Pakistan. Section 409 of the CPC was removed from the FIA Act in 2004 and all cases were referred to the NAB in special courts.

Until 2004, the investigation of corruption and white-collar crimes played a key role. In 2004, the government transferred anti-corruption and economic crimes to the NAB”.



Pakistan Penal Code 1860: The main tools in the hands of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies are the Criminal Code of Pakistan, Sections 161 to 165, 1860, Section 5 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption, 1947. And section 9 of the Resolution on National Reporting, 1999. The institution applies the first two sets of legislation, and the national accounting department applies the third set of laws.

National Accountability Ordinance (No.XVIII) of 1999: The adoption of the National Accountability Order was a step towards the elimination of corruption and corrupt practices through the establishment of a national accountability agency and the provision of effective measures for society. The National Accountability Decree repealed the 1997 Estesab Act and transferred all litigation to NAB from the date of the decision.

The Anti-Corruption Law was the first law aimed at controlling / eliminating national corruption. This law is still in force, but the facilities have not been reached. Then, in November 1999, the Federal Government of Pakistan issued a decree on national accountability. The law applied not only to civil servants, but also to "government officials" and "businesspeople." Provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. (Act V of 1898) shall apply to the proceedings of mutatis mutandis in accordance with this order. The provisions of Chapter XXIIA of the Code shall apply to legal proceedings in accordance with this Decree. For reasons of registration, the Reporting Court may waive any provision of the Code and perform any procedure it deems appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

Early Legislations: -

- Law on Prevention of Corruption, 1947
- Law on Disqualification of State and Representations, 1949 (PRODA)
- Elected Bodies (EBDO) Decree 1959 (EBDO)
- Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Pakistan, 1958
- Ehtesab Law, 1996 (revocation)
- Resolution of the National Accounting Bureau, 1999
- Other related legislation
- Criminal Code of Pakistan, 1860
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
- Income tax act
- Customs act



- Debt repayment instructions

In accordance with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court against the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) and its officials, Art. 199 of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan At any stage of this Decree, the Chairman of the NAB shall issue an arrest warrant for the accused, unless he is arrested. The accused must be informed of the grounds for his arrest.

Guarantee Payment

In the case of assisting, assisting, motivating or seeking to conspire with a person accused of a crime or a public official in accordance with paragraphs I or (xi). Irrespective of any law in sections 426, 491, 497, 498 and 561-A of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 or currently in force, any crime under this Decree shall not be unfavorable and shall not have the jurisdiction of any court. Provide precautionary measures to any person convicted of any offense in accordance with the National Liability Regulations.

Application for Mutual Legal Assistance in international Cooperation

The President of the NAB or any official authorized by the Federal Government may apply to a foreign State for evidence or for the preparation of documents or articles in accordance with the law of that State.

Penalties and Acts of Corruption

Any person who commits a crime of corruption and bribery shall be sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment or a fine recognized as disproportionate to the known sources of income of that person or a fine imposed on him for corruption or corruption, or in his name.

Transfer of Property Rights

When the investigation, inquiry or proceedings are under the jurisdiction of the National Bank or the Court of Accounts, no rights, property rights or interest or payments shall be transferred to such property.

Free Return and Deal

If the owner of a public authority and other persons charged with any offense under this order voluntarily return to the NAB with a court order, the property or income obtained through corruption or corrupt practices shall disclose the full details of the offense; The NAB chairman may release the accused at any time before the trial begins.

The Right of the Court to Seize Property

If it seems reasonable to believe that the accused has committed such an offense, order the



release of his property in his private property or on his behalf, on his own behalf, the property of a relative, movable or immovable, or part of it, associate or individual. The reporting court shall be solely responsible for considering all claims or objections to the termination of property in accordance with Section 12 above. Such complaints or objections shall be sent to the Accounting Court within 14 days from the date of issuance of the order.

Disqualification:-

If an accused person is convicted of corruption or misconduct, he or she will be deprived of the right to be appointed, elected, appointed or appointed to any public office or to a legal or regional government body in Pakistan for 21 years. Any accused person who has benefited from Articles 26 and 27 of this Decree shall also be considered convicted of measles for committing a crime under this Decree and shall be sentenced to 21 years in prison as described above.

Reporting Suspicious Financial Transactions: -

It is the responsibility of all banks and financial institutions to promptly and promptly notify them of any unusual or significant transactions that do not appear to have an economic or legal purpose and to obtain a reliable professional opinion of the bank as to whether such transactions may be illegal, corrupt or not and corruption in their practice. If there are grounds to believe that a person or part of it was acquired through corruption or corrupt practices, and there is no other possible source or part of such assets, then, if it is not specified, the accused, on the contrary, such assets or parts thereof are corrupt and corrupt Obtained, created or obtained through corruption.

Recognition of Crimes: -

The Court shall not be aware of any offense under this Decree, except in cases of reference provided by the NAB Chairman or a duly authorized NAB employee. The National Accounts Bureau refers to this Decree certificate from the relevant government; Complaint acceptance; his consent. If the Chairman of the NAB or an official duly authorized by the NAB deems it necessary and appropriate to take action against any person, the Chairman of the NAB shall refer the matter for investigation or inquiry. NAB is responsible for investigating crimes committed under this rule.

Conciliation Committee: -

If a person is arrested or detained by the KNB on charges of violating the law by failing to pay a contribution to a banking or financial institution or cooperative company, the President



may refer the matter to the NAB Conciliation Committee agree on its responsibilities and the NAB President may refer the matter to a Commission of the Council. For the purposes of this Decree, the Chairman of the State Bank of Pakistan shall establish one or more conciliation committees. He is accused of being a professional witness Pursuant to Section 29 of NAO 1999, any person convicted of a criminal offense under this Decree shall be a competent defense counsel and may present evidence that he has taken an oath against any charges against him; the accused is not required to act as a witness; and if the defendant appears to be a witness for his choice and refuses to answer any question, the accused is an additional witness.

The audit court shall have the power and competence to admit that an officer, witness, including an expert, has committed a crime in connection with the investigation or prosecution of a case, regardless of whether they have given false evidence or not. Brought to court or to another person in accordance with Chapter X, Sections 176-182, Sections 191-204, 211 to 223 or 225 A.

Prohibition of Investigation: -

If an interested person knowingly or intentionally and compromises during the investigation, inquiry and criminal prosecution, he obstructs, misleads, threatens or denies the investigation or participation in the investigation or prosecution. NAO 1999 In accordance with Article 31-A, in any case any court or body or officer who refuses to serve in accordance with this Decree or who evades, evades or evades or conceals himself shall be subject to the provisions of this Decree guilty of a crime.

Refusal of the indictment: -

1999 Pursuant to Section 31-B of NAO, the Attorney General may, with the consent of the court, withdraw the charges against any general defendant or one or more of the offenses pending trial before a complaint is lodged. Order on detection of violations with the prior approval of the state bank No court established in accordance with this Decree was established in 1999. NAO is not liable for an offense of writing off, writing off, restructuring or refinancing any financial institution against an employee or employee of a bank or financial institution in accordance with Section 31-C; Interest or margin without the prior consent of the State Bank of Pakistan.

Examination and Appeal: -

Any convicted person or attorney general may, within 10 days, request an appeal to the



Supreme Court of the province where the court is located, if such a request is requested by the court and the President NAB, aggravated by a court order in accordance with this order final court decision and order. Except that the court order was not challenged. Both appeals against the final decision of the Supreme Court shall be considered, and the court session, consisting of at least two judges appointed by the Chairman of the Supreme Court, shall be canceled within 30 days after the appeal. Any court decision shall not be renewed. Pursuant to Section 16-B of the 1999 National Reporting Decree, the court has the right to impose a fine of up to one million rupees to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court.

- Structure and operation of the Global Reporting Bureau (NAB)
- National Responsibility Agency (NAB)
- The National Accounts Bureau will be established throughout Pakistan
- Chairman of the State Accounting Bureau
- Acting Chairman of the State Accounting Bureau
- Deputy President of the Department of Public Responsibility
- Appointment of employees and officials of the National Accounts Bureau by the Chairman of NAB or someone else on his behalf.
- Report of the Prosecutor General
- Power to help

NAO 1999 Pursuant to Section 27, the Chairman of NAB is permitted to seek full support and appeal for any document from any Federal Government Department, provincial government, local authority, bank or financial institution, individual or anybody or institution and information related to any issue or process considered at NAB.

Control of Public Contracts: -

Pursuant to Section 33B, all federal ministries, departments and agencies shall provide NAB with copies of any contract entered into by the Federal Government, all ministries, departments and agencies of the Federation or public departments of all provinces in which the public service operates.

Corruption and Prevention Initiatives: -

Section NAO1999, Under Rule 33C, the NAB Chair will, from time to time, appoint a committee composed of NAB officers or other individuals or private or public organizations, and will be appointed to inform and inform people of how corrupt practices in society are coordinated and mitigated, how laws are applied and enforced.



Annual Reports of NAB: -

Pursuant to Section 33-B, the Chairman of the NAB shall, after the end of each calendar year but not later than the last day of March, send it to the President as soon as possible, making a public report and copies thereof. The report is made available to the public at fair value.

Section 36 of the National Responsibility Decree provides for the protection of the federal government, the provincial government, the president, the NAB, or any other NAB member, or any interested person who exercises any authority or performs any function this Decree.

And sec. Resolution No. 37 of 1999 on National Accounting, with the approval of the President, the Chairman of the National Accounting Bureau has the right to issue an order, as well as to issue provisions that do not contradict the provisions of the Decree to eliminate any difficulties occurs when its rules come into force.

Discussion and Analysis

The investigation and assessment of the given literature on the widespread occurrence of white-collar offenses in many industries within Pakistan. The aforementioned type of illicit behavior, frequently executed by individuals possessing extensive knowledge and authority, presents a considerable menace to the social structure. In contrast to offenses committed in public spaces, white-collar crimes exert a discernible influence on the ethical and moral principles that societies uphold.

Within the specific setting of Pakistan, offenses classified as white-collar crimes fall under the jurisdiction of criminal statutes and are subject to the jurisdiction of the state's criminal justice system. Nevertheless, these criminal activities are characterized by their intricate characteristics and the difficulties they present in terms of identification, legal proceedings, and mitigation. The discourse underscores the significance of consistently evaluating and executing preventive steps to proficiently discern and counteract fraudulent activities. It highlights the significance of implementing organizational structural modifications as a major prophylactic technique to mitigate the occurrence of white-collar crimes. This is the process of reviewing and modifying regulations in order to strengthen safeguards against illicit activity, minimize chances for unlawful behavior, uphold ethical principles, and guarantee adherence to the relevant rules and laws.

Furthermore, it is imperative to acknowledge the significant economic, political, and social ramifications that are intricately linked to white-collar crimes within the context of Pakistan. The discourse highlights the existence of significant deficiencies within the nation's criminal



court system, including the protraction of trials and instances of individuals avoiding legal repercussions, both of which have the potential to further aggravate the issue at hand.

Furthermore, this paper examines the involvement of the government in raising awareness regarding financial misconduct and fostering principles of sound administration. The conclusion emphasizes the importance of governments providing education to their populations regarding the elements that contribute to the worldwide financial crisis. It is recommended that this education be delivered in citizens' native languages and through diverse media platforms. This would enable individuals to comprehend the intricacies of financial emergencies and possibly engage in well-informed decision-making.

Moreover, the significance of efficient leadership in tackling white-collar offenses is underscored. The concept of good governance is often depicted as a mechanism for enhancing societal conditions, promoting candor, and addressing issues of wrongdoing. The efficiency of governments in tackling corruption is assessed globally through the utilization of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index and Corruption Barometer. Regrettably, the prevailing viewpoint of responders globally is that many nations, particularly of Pakistan, exhibit inefficiency in addressing this matter.

The discourse shed light on the complex and diverse obstacles presented by white-collar offenses in Pakistan. The aforementioned statement highlights the necessity of implementing broad approaches, such as legislative revisions, structural modifications, and enhanced oversight, in order to effectively tackle the widespread problem of financial fraud and foster a culture of openness and responsibility throughout the community.

Recommendations

Strong intelligence system: There should be a strong intelligence system to control white-collar crime so that the crime can be caught before it takes place.

Strong tracking system: Everything should be monitored by the government and anyone who tries to commit white collar crime within the country should be tracked and caught.

Strong investigation system: The government should adopt the forensic science for investigation, which should be based on the international producer.

Strong prosecution system: Prosecution system should be made according to international standards because people are saved under the old system.



Strong judicial system: There is a question mark on Pakistan's justice system, this rotten system should be abolished and an international style type justice system should be introduced.

Strong accountability system: The system of accountability should be uniform and the strict type of system should be of international style.

Strong political system: There should be a clean and transparent political system because a strong democratic system also exists in the society peace and may.

Strong cyber security system: In any country, the security system should be strong, now in the modern world you cannot progress without it.

Strong banking system: In any country, if the banking system is not strong, then that country cannot run.

Public aware Nance and education: It is very important to educate people about crime so that they can avoid it.

International cooperation: It should be kept in touch with internationally because in today's modern world you cannot solve any problem alone.

Research and monitoring: Every country must do research and monitoring on every issue to find out why people commit such crimes.

Corporate responsibilities: It should be voluntary reporting and disclosure of non-financial information.

Discretionary powers should be finished: It should be abolished because of the same reason crimes increases.

Revise policies and laws: new laws and policies must be made according to the time and need and should not remain poor.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the above discussion is that White-collar crimes are common in all areas of our lives i.e., Public Sector, Financial Sector and Political Sector. Criminal activity of the most gifted and highly educated people harms the entire structure of society. White-collar criminals have influenced the structure of society as if it were the ethics and values that people usually strive to maintain in the community. White-collar crimes are subject to



criminal law and the criminal justice of the state. But they are not considered to be crimes like other street crimes. Some precautionary measures are regularly reviewed and implemented effectively and efficiently to detect fraud and detect fraud. One of the preventative measures to prevent white-collar crime is to reduce the likelihood of crime by changing its organizational structure. Regularly review policies for preventive measures against good crime, reduce the possibility of committing crimes, adhere to ethical rules, and comply with applicable laws. It is necessary to focus on the economic, political, and social costs of white-collar crime in Pakistan. The criminal justice system of Pakistan, unfortunately, is not the case. In any case, authorities always evade the law with immediate arrest and delayed the trial. The government's policy of not allowing its people to recognize their rights and responsibilities is fueling financial fraud in Pakistan. Governments need to make their citizens aware of the key factors of the global economic crisis in their national languages through print and electronic media. People also need to know the basic characteristics of the idea of economic crisis. Unfortunately, the Pakistani government does not pay much attention to the translation of global words and the expression of the same ideas in the native language. The government is the only body that can make good or bad laws for the people. Good governance occurs when all actions are taken to improve society. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index and its Barometer of Corruption offer a global view on corruption in various government agencies, political parties, and other government agencies, as well as in the media and the private sector. Most people surveyed around the world find their governments ineffective in fighting corruption.

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