The Nexus between Criminology and the Corporate Sector: A Critical Overview

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Abstract: The intricate interaction between criminology, company operations, and the regional and historical differences in criminal laws is examined in this study using a qualitative research methodology. This study compares how the criminal justice system handles corporate malfeasance to how it handles crimes committed by individuals in order to investigate the effectiveness and challenges of applying criminal law to enterprises. The majority of the data collected comes from secondary sources. The results show that managing corporate misconduct is different from managing individual transgressions, which creates challenges for enforcement and punishment. The results of the study show that the criminalisation of particular behaviors is significantly influenced by legal frameworks and social norms. The researchers came to the conclusion that improving corporate governance, strengthening enforcement protocols, passing laws protecting whistleblowers, and launching community education-based public awareness campaigns could all potentially increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in combating corporate crime.

Keywords: Crimes, classification, behaviour of criminals, offences, jurisdictions, corporate.

1. INTRODUCTION

Criminology holds that the state ultimately has little to no control over the determination of what is and is not prohibited. For the purpose of understanding why people disobey the law, criminologists' primary objective is to investigate why people do so (Doleac, 2020). It might assist various state agencies in preventing crime and upholding the law more effectively. The objectives of academic research and the standards of science are not met by this method of analysing criminal behaviour. The researcher notes in this work that the definition of crime is influenced by the fact that criminologists around the world are unaware of the extent to which their empirical findings provide insight into the causes of crime (Imran *et al.,* 2024).

In one of the scholarly discussions, Buell (2021) argued whether it was usefulness to extend the definition of crime to encompass damaging acts committed by officials, bankers, corporate leaders, and other powerful individuals.–He believed that offenders were not receiving the proper respect. The author comes to the conclusion that people who commit new sins are exempt from punishment, which is why one may coin the term "criminals" to describe this class. It describes those who have achieved success by acting immorally yet within the bounds of the law. Edwin H. Sutherland, however, contended in the 1940s that greater focus need to be placed on white-collar crime (Sutherland, 1972). In the end, it was him who championed Ross's cause. He was the first to challenge the established criminology school. He asserted that business and white-collar offenders ought to be taken into account while studying crime.B

According to Sutherland, these individuals utilise deceit and asset falsification in order to increase their influence. Sutherland's strategy was an open invitation to criminology, a study that usually looks into offences under administrative and civil law as opposed to criminal law, to look into white-collar and business crime. This misguided method of approaching criminology was detrimental to the discipline since it was imprecise and heavily impacted by the ideals of certain sociologists who behaved more like politicians than scholars. He claimed that the reason this plan failed was that it lacked a defined objective and was dependent on the preferences of several academics.

Ill-defined, generalised conceptions of crime are detrimental to any legal or social system that strives for objectivity (Sutherland, 2017). They leave it up to a sociologist, judge, or administrator to determine who qualifies as a "criminal." After then, they label everyone or anything the judge or the administration deems to be incorrect with that moniker. Sutherland has talked about the boundaries of crime, but the response hasn't been as intense as anticipated. For instance, traditional criminology continues to overlook the field's expansion into social harm, which provides a skewed understanding of crime (Hillyard & Tombs, 2007). It implies that the concept of crime has not been given enough weight in orthodox criminology. Because of this, it hasn't been able to fight back against demands for criminology to examine social damages in greater

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detail, including state crime, corporate crime, state-corporate crime, and green crimes. That is what it means to claim that only one aspect of the problem has been examined in crimes (Lynch & Stretesky, 2014).

Imran *et al.* (2024, 2) argued that the American Society of Criminology's preeminent publication focused on corporate crime. There were fewer than twelve publications that dealt with state, state-corporate, or environmental criminality. This indicates that roughly 0.02% of the research published in this field examine various interpretations of what constitutes criminal activity (Goyes, 2021). Scholars other than criminologists have referenced over 126 articles about state, corporate, and environmental crimes. Nevertheless, no single piece has received more than 12 citations in a calendar year. This indicates that plans to redefine crime and criminology are generally ignored by criminologists (DeKeseredy & Dragiewicz, 2018).

Consequently, there has never been a thorough discussion or investigation into corruption in academic writing. The paper goes into details about the many categories of crimes in this report.In order to investigate the subject and locate pertinent results from secondary sources, the researcher employs qualitative research methodologies. This qualitative study examines the relationship between criminal law and business. This study aims to draw comparisons and contrasts between the ways that criminal law targets corporate misbehaviour and the ways that it targets ordinary citizens. Academic papers, novels, government records, and scholarly articles are just a few of the many items that go through this rigorous review and analysis. In order to give readers a complete understanding of the complexities involved in discovering, prosecuting, and investigating corporate crimes, this research examines the varied regulatory frameworks, enforcement strategies, and legal systems employed in various countries.

This article is greatly inspired by the work of Imran *et al.* (2024) and borrows its scholastic approach to the subject in discussing the subject. This study investigates the connection between criminology, corporate operations, and regional and historical differences in criminal laws using a qualitative research methodology. It draws a comparison between how corporate wrongdoing is handled and individual offenses. The handling of corporate misconduct varies from individual transgressions, according to the findings, and this poses difficulties for both enforcement and punishment. The effectiveness of the criminal justice system could be increased by strengthening corporate governance, protecting whistleblowers, enforcing enforcement procedures, and raising public awareness.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The criminal procedure laws differ not only from one nation to the other but even within a single state or area, as in the case of Europe, Asia, or the Middle East. This is true even though there are many aspects of criminal law that are universal across nations (Cho, 2000). Although some of these issues have previously been mentioned, others remain. The fundamental belief that most people hold regarding criminal law has not been the subject of any real research. Apart from these apparent modifications, criminal laws between nations are probably going to differ in a few minor ways. As a result, the standards and ideals that the rules uphold will also need to alter. This suggests that the relationship between criminal law and society norms may not be as strong as the consensus theory claims (Miziara & Migliara, 2013).

Conversely, proponents of consensus research such as Jennings *et al.* (2020) assert that these variations demonstrate how criminal law accurately represents the standards and values of the populace within a given political jurisdiction. The reason for this is that it makes sense to assume that a variety of cultural norms and ideas are the source of disparities in legal systems. It bolsters the notion that a lawyer's perspective is the most effective approach to comprehend the law. Nevertheless, it refutes the notion that criminal law serves as a universal yardstick by which transgressions are assessed.

Imran *et al.* argued (2024) that these facts are insufficient to support that determination since the Criminal Code lacks an objective means of measuring crime. The aforementioned claim demonstrates how oversimplified the consensus is when it comes to determining whether or not a given group's practices ought to be prohibited. It would make sense to believe that criminal law provided an impartial means of determining whether something was unlawful if the majority of people agreed on it (Morgan, 2019).

3. CRIME AND ITS LEGAL CRITERIA

According to Elton (2020), no criminal law statutes specifically provide for the guidelines that must be adhered to in order to decide when an action qualifies

as a criminal act under the law. The choice to label anything as hazardous rests with legislators. Furthermore, one can anticipate that legislators will use different standards in different places and at different times when determining which conduct to prohibit because criminal law does not specify guidelines that they should adhere to (Elton, 2020). The reason why criminal law changes over time and between jurisdictions is due to these extra regulations that legislators establish when they draft legislation.

It is reasonable to inquire about the kinds of issues, guidelines, or influences that legislators used in order to draft the criminal law in the absence of guiding principles or practices regarding the actions that the law should consider unlawful. Criminologists who support the study of crime as rigorously reflected in the criminal code seldom make an effort to identify the guidelines that legislators follow when drafting new legislation. . This is particularly relevant when taking into account how corporate crime is handled under criminal law and such an argument would be generally applicable to most jurisdictions around the world.

Corporate activity is typically covered by civil, regulatory, and administrative law rather than criminal law (Song *et al*., 2019). Indeed, various legal frameworks tackle the illicit actions of businesses and designate certain actions as crimes. It is commonly known, for instance, that a single corporate act may give rise to criminal, civil, or administrative consequences. Politics, decision-makers' ideologies, and the financial means of law enforcement agencies all play a role in the decision-making process (Bigenwald & Chamberlin, 2019).

Furthermore, although companies are prosecuted like individuals, their offences are not included in official state statistics or other index crimes in a lot of countries. Therefore, the definition and research of crime are shaped by this lack of inclusion. For instance, the B.P. Corporation was found guilty in November 2013 of 14 criminal law offences pertaining to the Deepwater Horizon oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. Victimization surveys and Uniform Crime Reports will not include this corporate crime. Criminologists usually analyze certain databanks of crimes, but ignore others for no scientific reason (Otero, 2022).

Additionally, there are no methodological guidelines regarding the precise behaviours that could be made illegal, even in cases when behaviours that the criminal code does not now recognise as crimes are comparable to those that it does designate as crimes (Imran *et al.,* 2024). Criminal lawmakers occasionally leave out crimes because they claim that the conduct falls under a separate category. For instance, while defining crimes, criminal law frequently takes intent into consideration. According to certain criminal statutes, an actor's dream may be able to discriminate between an act that is considered criminal activity and other types of detrimental action (Tortora *et al*., 2020).

Even though the company is treated like an individual, it cannot form intent in the same ways as a human since it lacks a mind. When it comes to applying criminal law to organisations and when criminologists consider crime and corporate criminals, this position creates a significant deal of complexity (Pardo, 2019).

4. ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF CRIME

The consensus perspective holds that an action becomes illegal when there is enough general consensus in society to support it being classified as such. One would anticipate the broad consensus to be characterised by establishing a measurement standard that defines public knowledge in order for this idea to have relevance with regard to assumptions regarding the scientific validity of the concept and measurement of crime (Maculan & Gil Gil, 2020). For instance, Shelley, Chiricos, and Gertz (2011) found that some environmental activities had a higher seriousness score than several acts that were previously classified as crimes, suggesting that they should be treated as crimes. Therefore, even if a sample of people might concur on the actions that the law forbids, they might also concur that there are some actions that the law should consider crimes but does not. This example shows how criminologists have a tendency to comprehend crime in ways that the general public does not, based on the history of their field (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 4). The general public might not understand the distinctions between the crimes they are being required to deal with, nor might they be aware that the language used in criminal law only refers to specific behaviours or people, not businesses (Baranyanan, 2021).

4.1. Delinquency

It's a word used by young people to describe illegal or antisocial activity. People frequently start misbehaving when they are in their teens. Although the legal majority age varies from nation to nation, it typically ranges from 15 to 18 years old. It is possible to

lower the age at which someone can be charged with murder or other serious crimes under extraordinary circumstances. The term "delinquency" is frequently used to refer to actions by children that would be against the law if committed by an adult. This is due to the fact that disobeying social norms is associated with illegal activity (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 4). However, an identity crime is any violation that is acceptable for an adult to commit but criminal for a minor. This term is used in the US and other countries to refer to activities that adults are permitted to engage in but children are not. Juvenile courts are places where minors can be detained. In occidental nations, males are more likely than females to breach the law when they are between the ages of 14 and 15 (Bobbio *et al*., 2020).

Theft of personal property is the most frequent offence committed by 14-year-olds. Adolescents aged 16 to 17 are more likely to engage in risky behaviours, such as fighting or using firearms. This kind of behaviour increases the likelihood of negative outcomes rather than positive ones. Most teenagers who violate the law do not continue to do so as adults. People often adapt their behaviour to meet social norms as they become older and experience life events like marriage, starting a family, or simply getting through the challenging adolescent years. Most young offenders are able to reintegrate into society, despite certain shortcomings in the study (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 4). Nonetheless, a far greater proportion of adolescent offenders commit crimes as adults than do people in general. Young criminals are more likely to be boys than girls in the US, Europe, and Japan. Around 80% of individuals are impacted by this. What children learn in school is often the source of many of their poor behaviours. Due to their dislike of school, juvenile offenders frequently perform poorly academically. People who dropped out of high school and are unable to find permanent employment make up the majority of thieves. They wish to advance within the gang because they are dissatisfied with society (Buchanan *et al.*, 2020).

Being in a gang may provide benefits for teenagers that they would not receive in other settings, such as school. To aid them before they commit crimes, researchers have attempted to identify which children and teenagers are most likely to become thieves at an early age. The quality of the child's home environment may be just as significant as the child's behaviour at school for forecasting how the youngster will behave. Families that have a juvenile offender share certain commonalities. They receive little financial or emotional support from their parents because a large number of them are thieves or alcoholics. Physical force is frequently employed, even though it does not work, to get someone to accomplish what they desire (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 4). Conversely, nearly all of these attempts have been unsuccessful.According to one of those studies by Trang (2021), young people imitate popular culture out of a concern of being labeled as thieves. Those who live in cities frequently worry about it.Any age group that violates the law is subject to criminal charges from the state (Imran *et al*., 2024: 5).

The most popular kind of punishment for young people is probation.A probationer receives a reduced sentence in exchange for consenting to be monitored by a probation officer and having their sentence suspended (Soung, 2022). Probation is typically the default penalty for minor infractions. The majority of juvenile offenders are placed on probation, which is a controlled release. Probation is typically an option for first-time offenders and juveniles convicted of misdemeanours. Whether an offender is eligible for probation depends on the applicable legislation or the court overseeing the case. Probationers must behave morally and give back to the community in order to serve out their time. If these requirements aren't fulfilled, the offender might be placed in a secure location.

As a last resort, a loving and trustworthy family may adopt a juvenile offender to prevent them from being sent to a juvenile prison. Young offenders on probation or in institutions are frequently treated with psychological therapies including group therapy and psychoanalysis. On the other hand, authority-based leadership styles do exist (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 5). It's a delicate balancing act for probation officers to deal with convicted felons. Because of this, even though probation officers have a lot of work to do, the position is extremely difficult. On the other hand, research by Fine *et al*. (2019) indicates that the probation system is generally effective.

4.2. Murder

If someone intentionally causes the death of another person, that person is guilty of murder. The deliberate killing of another person is referred to as homicide. Homicide can be viewed as murder in some circumstances, but it can also be viewed as justifiable in others (Acker & Lanier, 2020). Depending on the specifics of the case, the type of crime, and the perpetrator, the penalties for murder can vary greatly

amongst legal systems. According to common law, murder is defined as the deliberate or inadvertent killing of another person. It goes on to say that killing someone else—whether intentionally or accidentally—is referred to as murder. Even though manslaughter is a less serious crime than murder, murdering someone unintentionally or out of rage is nevertheless murder. Manslaughter is not as serious a crime as murder. Compared to murder, which is a more serious crime that carries a life sentence without the possibility of parole or the death penalty, manslaughter is a lesser offence. (Beno and others, 2020)

Standard legal systems require evidence of "men's rea," or the presence of malice. To establish whether or not murder was the cause of a death, it must exist. It encompasses overt intent as well as intent that might be inferred from excessive caution or peril, such as the concept of "transferred intent," which refers to the situation where someone intends to kill someone else and unintentionally kills someone else (Wasti, 2020). It has both explicit intent and intent that is obvious via excessive risk-taking or negligence. Three different types of murder are punishable by death in several states and areas of the United States.Murder is defined as the intentional killing of another person under civil law legal systems.

The severity of the penalties varies among nations, depending on the seriousness of the offense (Clough, 2023). There are differences between Anglo-American common law and European civil law on the treatment of particular murders. They are able to distinguish between intentional killings and those committed inadvertently, recklessly, or out of rage. It is crucial to distinguish between actions that are dangerous and those that harm the community, such as expressing a desire to kill someone, while determining appropriate sanctions. Telling people you would kill them is one thing that damages the community (Sarkhosh & Hatami, 2021). Dangerous risk-taking in public may indicate a person who is prepared to kill. Civil law accords greater weight to the motive of the killer as well as the actual events leading up to the death. Civil law imposes harsher penalties on some sorts of killings than common law does. Both premeditated and spontaneous killings are included in these figures. Physical attacks are the most frequent cause of these fatalities (Sarkhosh & Hatami, 2021).

A further illustration of this would be a fatality brought on by reckless conduct as opposed to merely carelessness. Anyone who uses force in a way that has the potential to kill another person is considered a murderer under legal systems based on civil law. Some nations, such as England, do not consider a death caused by a crime to be murder unless the initial crime was extremely serious (Clough, 2023).

4.3. Felony and Misdemeanour

In accordance with Anglo-American law, a crime may be categorised as a misdemeanour or felony depending on the seriousness of the offence (Gavrilov*et al*., 2022).Felons are more serious crimes than misdemeanours in the US legal system. Additionally, it is well known that some violations are classified as "quasi-crimes" or "petty offences." A jury trial is guaranteed by the constitution, but it does not apply to the final two types of accusations, which are usually the result of regulatory legislation or city ordinances. People don't have the right to have a jury hear their case in situations like these. In the US, a crime's classification as a felony or misdemeanor depends on the seriousness of the possible punishment (Mathis, 2022).

However, compared to felonies, misdemeanors usually carry less severe consequences. Felonies are regarded as more severe criminal offenses. A felony is a type of offense for which the offender, if found guilty, must serve a minimum mandatory term of one year in prison. If the only punishment for a crime is a minor fine or a short jail sentence, it is typically considered a misdemeanor. Let's say someone is convicted of a crime that is more serious, like a felony. They run the risk of denying them some of their basic rights in that situation. The freedoms to bear arms, vote, and run for public office are a few of these rights; nonetheless, these rights are not the same and changes from one state to the other (Pope *et al*., 2023). Three criteria can be used to classify indictable acts. They consist of serious offenses like treason and other misdemeanors. The English legal system has never depended on a single, universal standard to decide whether or not a certain behavior may be considered a criminal offense. It's likely that certain misdemeanors may cause greater harm to society than many statutory felonies, and that the punishments for misdemeanors are more severe than those for felonies. Several reputable legal experts have expressed the opinion that the distinction between crimes and misdemeanors is not given the same weight in the current legal system as it had in the past (Imran *et al*., 2024: 6). The French penal code designates certain offenses as delistand contraventions, which serve as a distinction between

serious and less serious offenses.There has been an argument made that the way crimes are categorized in the legal systems of the United States and England is arbitrary (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 6).

4.4. Kidnapping

The illegal abduction and holding of another person against that person's will or the illicit taking and transportation of another person without that person's consent through coercion or fraud are both considered forms of kidnapping. The primary motivations for kidnapping someone are to force them into slavery against their choice, instill fear of further violence in their mind, or hold them captive in return for a ransom money (Phillips, 2009). The use of kidnapping by political activists and terrorists to obtain cash or other benefits from governments has increased recently. Being a capital offense, the maximum sentence is life in prison, and in many nations, the death penalty is an alternative (Mengel, 2003). If someone was transported against their will to another nation and made to labor there, it was once considered kidnapping. People who were coerced into joining the military were sometimes referred to as "crimping." It was also used to explain the exploitation of commercial seamen in port towns. These two things are both within the definition of "slavery." The term "abduction" could refer to the practice of kidnapping young women and using them as commodities for prostitution or concubine age in order to profit from their erotic services (Otto, 2019).

A girl who is kidnapped or held against her because she is under the legal marriageable age will be considered an abductee, depending on the rules of the state or nation in question. It is illegal for a woman to attempt to persuade a married man to split from his partner and pursue a romantic connection with her in certain Western nations. The laws now in effect regarding kidnapping state that it is illegal to hold someone hostage and demand a substantial ransom or other benefits in return for their release (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 6). In the United States, this strategy was applied in the 1920s and 1930s. The United States passed a statute outlawing the transportation of a kidnapping victim over state borders in response to the 1932 kidnapping of Charles A. Lindbergh's infant son (Knapp, 2020).Most nations view the unlawful sale of someone into slavery as a kind of theft, which is illegal. The individual who kidnaps someone, holds them illegally in one place, and then moves them to another location may be subject to heavier penalties (Lee, 2005).

4.5. Assault and Battery

Although they are two different offences, assault and battery are occasionally used interchangeably. Attempting to commit battery or doing anything that gives someone reasonable suspicion that battery is going to occur are considered assaults. The unlawful use of physical force against another person is known as battery. Conversely, assault is a criminal act that transpires when an individual does something that causes another person to fear for their safety (Henderson, 2021). These concepts, together with those of homicide and manslaughter, are widely accepted in most legal systems. Their mission is to safeguard individuals against unwelcome or inconsiderate physical touch and force, as well as from the anxiety or danger associated with such interactions. Standardise the concepts of murder and manslaughter as well. There is no regulation stating that a battery must exert a minimum level of force. Furthermore, power usage need not always be done directly (Henderson, 2021).

Battery occurs when someone strikes another individual with a stick or horse, offers them poison or medicine, or transmits illness. If the injury was the result of an error or common negligence, it is not considered a criminal act of battery (Simmons, 2002). It is legitimate unless the victim sustained injuries while breaking the law. Typically, battery convictions are rarely made unless the victim intentionally caused harm to another person or acted with criminal negligence and recklessness (Imran *et al*., 2024: 7). But in these circumstances, someone might face abuse charges. Even in certain circumstances, someone may be permitted to take similar action if they are attempting to ensure their safety or to defend themselves, other people, or their property (Hayes, 2022).The law intends to deter people from acting in a way that is a battery by penalising behaviours that err on the side of being battery-like. By classifying attempted assault as a distinct offence, this objective is achieved.

Just as it is impossible to distinguish between most other crimes that entail an attempt, it is also impossible to distinguish between criminal attacks and the preludes to them. Wanting to hurt someone is necessary, but it is insufficient if all that results from your actions is the possibility of their getting wounded or beaten up. A obvious and present risk, like an overt behaviour that puts battery at risk, must instead demonstrate the purpose. There are numerous approaches to accomplish this. As a result, statements

or ideas by themselves do not constitute an attack (Imran *et al.,* 2024: 7). In England, certain civil law nations, and certain states in the United States, certain types of attacks are classified as "aggravated assault." There are three different kind of assault: assault with a weapon that is capable of killing, attack with the intention to rob or rape, and assault with the goal to kill (Thomas, 2020). The initial assault and any subsequent acts of violence are regarded as aggravating attacks. According to Thomas (2020), this indicates that the penalties for both are more severe than those for a basic battery and assault.

4.6. White Collar Crimes

Any crime committed by those in positions of social, economic, or technological authority with the intention of profiting themselves or their companies is referred to as "white-collar crime." The term was coined in 1939 by American criminologist Edwin Sutherland to characterise the way that most politicians, businessmen, and high-ranking professionals dressed when they defied the law (van Baar, 2019). However, in contrast to Sutherland's administration, these organisations are no longer the only ones engaging in criminal activity. In many respects, white-collar crime is on the rise. Embezzlement, bribery, conspiracy, perjury, obstruction of justice, money laundering, antitrust violations, tax offences, and regulatory infractions are a few examples. These more prevalent white-collar crimes have been joined by cybercrime (computer crime), healthcare fraud, and intellectual property crimes due to developments in business and technology (Payne, 2018).

One type of white-collar crime is price collusion. It occurs when two or more businesses decide to set a fixed price for goods or services in order to drive out competitors or generate unnaturally high profits. Other white-collar crimes include employing subpar building or road construction materials at a low cost and fabricating test results for pharmaceuticals in order to obtain manufacturing licenses. Executives or rogue employees may occasionally take such activities. However, the majority of the time, they are the outcome of the business as a whole attempting to maximize profits at any costs. When one refers to "corporate crime," they are referring to white-collar crimes that are part of a deliberate and concerted attempt to increase a company's revenue. False partnerships and corporations have the ability to act badly while posing as legitimate companies. Companies engaged in unlawful activity may be subject to fines and other penalties. A firm may face criminal charges when its employees or senior managers engage in illicit activities (Benson & Harbinson, 2020).

The above discussions show that managing corporate misconduct is different from managing individual transgressions, which creates challenges for enforcement and punishment. The results of the study show that the criminalisation of particular behaviours is significantly influenced by legal frameworks and social norms. The paper finds that improving corporate governance, strengthening enforcement protocols, passing laws protecting whistleblowers, and launching community education-based public awareness campaigns could all potentially improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in combating corporate crime.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because it sheds light on the factors that account for the significant historical and cultural variation in these restrictions as well as the justifications for criminalising particular behaviours, the moral foundations methodology for crime categorisation is helpful. Additionally, it might be helpful in analysing criminal behaviour and creating initiatives to help ex-offenders get their lives back on track.Although this approach to studying criminal behaviour does not follow scientific or academic research aims, the main goal of criminology is to find out why people break the law. According to Edwin H. Sutherland, white-collar and commercial criminals should be examined alongside other categories of offenders because they exaggerate asset values and use lies to gain power. The discipline of criminology suffered greatly from this biased approach, which was unclear and greatly influenced by the opinions of some sociologists. Broad, inclusive definitions of crime undermine any effort at objectivity in the legal or social systems. Because conventional criminology fails to consider the concept of crime meticulously, it has an inaccurate viewpoint on criminality.

Even within a single nation, there are differences in criminal procedure between states and regions. There are various laws that forbid the use of firearms, gambling, drugs, rape, same-sex partnerships, and car assassinations, among other things. Since the values and norms that the laws reflect must also change, it is probable that there will be fewer of an interaction between society standards and criminal law compared to the consensus theory suggests. Scholars such as

Jennings, Farrall, Gray, and Hay (2020) contend that social norms and values of the people living under a certain political jurisdiction are reflected in variances in criminal law. The statement above demonstrates how the Criminal Code is not an impartial means of gauging crime, hence the rationale that most people agree upon regarding whether or not particular behaviours should be illegal in a particular group is overly simplified. Because there are no explicit rules in criminal law statutes for assessing when an activity qualifies as a criminal offence, legislators apply different standards in different settings and throughout time.

This clarifies the existence of historical and regional differences in criminal law. Criminal justice scholars who prioritise analysing crime exclusively through the lens of criminal law rarely attempt to learn the processes that legislators employed to construct the criminal law's provisions. This is particularly relevant when considering the way the criminal justice system handles corporate crime. It is necessary for individuals to have stronger laws protecting whistleblowers and enhancing corporate governance, as well as more scholarly cooperation between legal researchers, criminologists, legislators, and professionals. Public awareness efforts, coverage in the media, and initiatives to engage the community are some of the ways that people can educate themselves about corporate injustice. Additionally, changes that increase and clarify corporate criminal culpability are required by the public. These modifications are intended to increase transparency, hold corporate leaders accountable, and educate us on corporate misconduct. The research indicates that venues for information exchange and trans disciplinary methods are also essential for the development of evidence-based policy and practice.

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