

Relationship between Criminology and Corporate Sector: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract

This study employs a qualitative research approach to investigate the complex relationship between criminology, business activities, and the historical and geographical disparities in criminal legislation. This study aims to examine the efficacy and complexities associated with the application of criminal law to businesses by drawing a comparison between the system's treatment of corporate misconduct and that of crimes perpetrated by individuals. The collection of data mostly relies on secondary sources. The research employs a qualitative methodology. The findings indicate that the management of corporate misbehavior differs from that of individual infractions, hence presenting difficulties in terms of enforcement and punishment. The study's findings indicate that laws and societal standards have a substantial impact on the criminalization of specific actions. The researchers reached the conclusion that enhancing the enforcement procedures, enacting legislation safeguarding whistleblowers, enhancing corporate governance, and implementing public awareness efforts that include the community via education might potentially enhance the efficacy of the criminal justice system in addressing corporate crime.

Key Words: Classifications of Crimes, Corporate, Criminal Behavior, Criminal Offenses, Legal System

Introduction

According to criminology, the state is ultimately responsible for deciding what is or isn't illegal, and they having little to no control over this. The main goal of criminologists is to look into why people break the law so they can figure out why they do it (Doleac, 2020). It could help different state organizations do a better job of stopping crime and enforcing the law. This way of studying criminal behavior doesn't meet the standards of science or the goals of academic research. In this paper, the researcher points out those criminologists worldwide don't know how much their empirical results tell them about the causes of crime and that this affects how they define crime. A researcher named Buell (2021) in one of the academic debates about whether it was helpful to expand the definition of crime to include harmful acts done by corporate executives, bankers, officials, and others in positions of power. He thought criminals weren't getting the respect they should be getting. The author concludes that a class for which one could make up the word criminals is because those who commit new sins enjoy immunity. It refers to people who have been successful by doing things that aren't right but aren't against the law. Ross's work was put on the sidelines because studying illegal behavior wasn't considered essential. During the 1940s, Edwin H. Sutherland, on the other hand, argued that white-collar crime should get more attention (Sutherland, 1972). He was the one who took up Ross's cause in the end. He was the first to criticize the orthodox school of criminology. He said that white-collar and business criminals should be included in the study of crime.

Sutherland says these people falsify the value of assets and use deception to gain power. Sutherland's approach was an open invitation to criminology, a science that typically investigates crimes under civil and administrative law rather than criminal law, to examine business and white-collar crime. This biased approach to criminology was terrible for the field because it was vague and highly influenced by the values of some sociologists who acted like politicians instead of scientists. He said this plan didn't work because it didn't have a clear goal and was based on what different scholars liked.

Vague, omnibus concepts of crime are a blight on either a legal or sociological system that tries to be objective (Sutherland, 2017). They let a judge, an administrator, or a sociologist decide who should be called “criminal.” Then they put that name on everyone or anything the judge or administration thinks is wrong. Even though Sutherland has discussed the limits of crimes, the results have been less heated than expected. For example, classical criminology still doesn't pay much attention to the field's growth into social harm, which gives a one-sided view of criminality (Hillyard & Tombs, 2007). It means that traditional criminology hasn't taken the idea of crime seriously. As a result, it hasn't been able to defend itself against calls for a broader look at social damages in the field of criminology, including but not limited to state crime, corporate crime, state-corporate crime, and green crimes. It is what it means when one says that crimes have only looked at one side of the problem (Lynch & Stretesky, 2014).

The leading journal of the American Society of Criminology was about corporate crime. Less than a dozen were about state, state-corporate, or environmental crime. It means that about 0.02% of the studies released in this context look at different ideas of what is illegal (Goyes, 2021). Other scholars, who are not criminologists, have cited more than 126 pieces on corporate, environmental, and state crimes. Still, no single article has been cited more than 12 times yearly. It means that most criminologists don't pay much attention to plans to change how crime and criminology are defined (DeKeseredy & Dragiewicz, 2018).

Because of this, there has never been a serious debate or long-term study of corruption in academic writing. In this paper, the researcher discusses the different classes of crimes in depth. The researcher uses qualitative research methods to explore the topic and find the relevant results through secondary resources.

Literature Review

Variations in the Criminal Law

The rules of the criminal procedure vary from one country to another and even from one state or region to another within the same country, for example, in Europe, Asia, or the Middle East. Even though many parts of criminal law are the same from one country to the next, this is still the case (Cho, 2000). Some of these problems have already been pointed out, but there are still more. No actual research has been done on the basic assumption that most people have about criminal law. There are many rules, such as gambling, drugs, rape, same-sex marriage, killing someone with a car, and guns. In addition to these apparent changes, criminal law is likely to be different from one country to the next in several small ways. Because of this, the values and norms that the rules represent will also have to change. Because of this, it is possible that the link between societal norms and criminal law is not as strong as the consensus theory says it is (Miziara & Miziara, 2013).

On the other hand, researchers like Jennings et al., (2020), who believe in a consensus, say that these differences show that criminal law correctly reflects the values and norms of the people in a particular political jurisdiction. It is because it makes sense to think that differences in legal systems come from a wide range of cultural norms and beliefs. It supports the idea that the best way to understand the law is from the point of view of a lawyer. Still, it doesn't support the idea that criminal law is a global standard against which wrongdoing is judged. Because the Criminal Code isn't an objective way to measure crime, these pieces of data can't back up that conclusion. The statement above shows that the explanation that most people agree on for whether or not certain behaviors should be illegal in a particular group is too simple. If most people agreed on something, it would make sense to think that criminal law gave an objective way to decide whether something was illegal (Morgan, 2019).

Legal Criteria for Crime

As per Elton (2020), no criminal law statutes explicitly identify the rules that should be followed to determine when a behavior should be defined as a criminal act in the law. That decision, describing something as harmful, is left up to lawmakers. And since criminal law provides no rules that ought to be followed by lawmakers when deciding which acts to criminalize, one can expect that lawmakers follow different criteria across locations and across time (Elton, 2020). These additional rules that lawmakers impose, when they make the law explain why criminal law varies over time and from place to place. Lacking guiding principles or practices about the behaviors that the criminal law ought to treat as illegal, it is fair to ask about the kinds of concerns, rules, or influences lawmakers employ to create the criminal law. Criminologists who advocate for the study of crime as strictly reflected in criminal law rarely attempt to discern the rules lawmakers operate when creating the content of the criminal law. If the rules lawmakers use to create the criminal exist, they are vague, and their application is erratic. It is especially true if one considers the treatment of corporate crime in criminal law. Criminal law does not usually address corporate behavior as a crime; it is often discussed by civil, regulatory, and administrative law (Song et al., 2019). And indeed, other forms of law address the criminal behavior of corporations and identify behaviors corporations commit as crimes. Criminologists often ignore noncriminal rules with criminal implications even when it is just a matter of chance that an act is not classified as a crime. For example, it is widely recognized that the same corporate act may be treated criminally, civilly, or administratively. The choice often depends on politics, the decision-makers' ideology, and the economic resources of agencies enforcing the law (Bigenwald & Chambon, 2019).

Moreover, even when corporations are treated as criminals, their crimes are not recorded in the official state statistics or other index crimes. Thus this lack of inclusion shapes the study and definition of crime. For example, in November 2013, the B.P. Corporation was adjudicated guilty of 14 criminal law violations related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. This corporate crime will not be included in the Uniform Crime Reports or victimization surveys. There is no scientific reason for having some crimes in the databanks criminologists typically study while ignoring others (Otero, 2022). There also are no methodological rules about the specific forms of behavior that could be criminalized, even when forms of behavior not currently identified as crimes by the criminal law are similar to those the criminal law already defines as a crime. Sometimes, crimes are omitted by criminal lawmakers because they are said to be different under some element of the behavior. For example, criminal law often refers to intent when identifying crimes. There are criminal laws in which the actor's dream may distinguish between an act defined as a crime or some other form of harmful behavior (Tortora et al., 2020).

Despite treating the corporation as an individual, the corporation has no mind and, therefore, cannot form intent in the same ways as individuals. This situation produces a great deal of confusion when applying criminal law to corporations and for criminologists when they think about crime and corporate offenders (Pardo, 2019).

Material and Methods

The connection between criminal law and business is explored in this qualitative research. In this study, we compare and contrast the methods used by criminal law to punish corporate wrongdoing with those that target private citizens. Scholarly articles, novels, academic papers, and government documents are among the numerous materials that undergo this thorough evaluation and examination. This research explores the various regulatory frameworks, enforcement techniques, and legal systems used in different nations to provide a thorough knowledge of the intricacies involved in identifying, prosecuting, and investigating corporate crimes.

Results and Discussion

Empirical Evidence and Public Perception of Crime

According to the consensus view, behavior is believed to become a crime when society has sufficient, widespread support or agreement that the conduct should be labeled. For this idea to have relevance concerning assumptions concerning the scientific validity of the concept and measurement of crime, one would expect the widespread agreement to be defined by setting a measurement standard that defines general understanding (Maculan & Gil Gil, 2020).

For example, Shelley, Chiricos, and Gertz (2011) determined that certain environmental acts should be considered a crime and were given higher seriousness scores than many already labeled as criminal acts. Thus while a sample of people may agree about those behaviors prohibited by the criminal law, they may also agree that there are behaviors that the criminal law ought to recognize as crimes but does not. This point illustrates that criminologists, drawing on the history of their discipline, tend to understand the concept of crime in ways that the public does not. The public may not appreciate the differences between the crimes they are being asked to address, nor do they necessarily know that the criminal law terminology only applies to certain types of behavior or individuals, not corporations (Baranyanan, 2021).

Different Categories of Crime

Delinquency

It is a term for antisocial or illegal behavior popular among young people. When people are in their teens, they often start to misbehave. The legal age of the majority changes from country to country, but it is usually between 15 and 18 years old. In extreme cases, the age at which a person can be charged with murder or other major crimes can be lowered. When talking about kids, the word “delinquency” is often used to describe activities that would be illegal if an adult did them. It is because breaking the rules about how to act is linked to being a criminal.

On the other hand, a status crime is wrongdoing that is illegal by a child but perfectly fine when done by an adult. This word is used in the United States and other places to talk about things kids aren't allowed to do, but adults can. A juvenile court is a place where young people can be locked up. Most teens who break the law in Western countries do so between the ages of 14 and 15, and guys are more likely to do so than women (Bobbio et al., 2020). The most common crime among 14-year-olds is the theft of private goods. People 16 or 17 are likelier to do dangerous and harmful things like fight or use guns. When people act this way, bad things are more likely to happen than good ones. Most teens who break the law don't keep doing it as adults. As people grow up and go through life events like getting a job, getting married, or just getting through the hard years of adolescence, they tend to change their behavior to fit social norms. Even though the study has some flaws, most juvenile criminals can return to society. However, compared to the rest of the population, a much higher percentage of juvenile offenders commit crimes as adults. In the United States, Europe, and Japan, more boys than girls are young criminals. About 80% of people are affected by this. Many of the bad things kids do come from what they learn in school. Juvenile criminals don't like school and often do poorly in school because of this. Most crooks are people who dropped out of high school and can't find steady work. They are unhappy with society and want to move up in the gang (Buchanan et al., 2020).

Teens may get perks from being in a gang that they wouldn't get anywhere else, like at school. People have tried to figure out which kids and teens are more likely to become thieves at a younger age so that they can be helped before they get into crime. When making predictions about how the child will act at school, the quality of the child's home setting may be just as important as how the child affects at school. Some things are the same for every family with a young criminal. Because so many of their parents are alcoholics or thieves, they don't get any help from them, either financially or emotionally. Even though it doesn't work, physical force is often used to get someone to do what you want. Almost all of these efforts, on the other hand, have failed. One of those studies by Trang (2021) shows that young people act in vogue because they fear being considered thieves. It is a common worry

among people who live in cities. If someone of any age does something illegal, the state has to charge them with a crime.

Probation is the most common way to punish a young person. In return for agreeing to be watched by a probation officer and suspending their sentence, a probationer gets a shorter sentence (Soung, 2022). Most of the time, probation is the standard punishment for minor offenders. Most young people who break the law are given probation, a controlled release. Most of the time, probation is a choice for first-time offenders and minors found guilty of misdemeanors. If an offender is eligible for probation, it is up to the judge in charge of the case or the laws in place. People on probation must act right and contribute to society to finish their sentence. If these conditions aren't met, the criminal could be put in a safe place. A loving and reliable family may adopt a juvenile offender as a last option to keep them from going to a juvenile prison. Psychological treatments like psychoanalysis and group therapy are often used on young criminals on probation or in institutions. There are, however, ways to lead that is based on authority. Probation officers must balance being kind and being strict with convicted crooks. Because of this, being a probation officer is very hard, even though the tasks are massive. However, a study by Fine et al., (2019) shows that the probation system usually works well.

Murder

A person is guilty of murder if they do something to cause the death of another person on purpose. Homicide is the act of killing another person with the intent to do so. In some situations, homicide can be seen as murder, while in others, it can be seen as acceptable (Acker & Lanier, 2020). The consequences of murder can be very different from one legal system to the next, based on the details of the case, the nature of the crime, and the person who did it. The common law says that murder is the intentional or accidental killing of another person. It further states that murder is the deliberate or unintentional killing of another person. Manslaughter is a lesser crime than murder, but killing someone accidentally or out of anger is still murder. Murder is a more severe crime than manslaughter. Manslaughter is a lesser felony compared to murder, which is a more severe crime that can lead to the death penalty or life in jail without the chance of parole (Beno et al., 2020).

In standard law systems, one has to show proof of “men's rea” or that someone had bad intentions. It must be present to determine if a death was caused by murder or not. It includes overt intent and intent that can be drawn from extreme carelessness or danger, like the idea of “transferred intent,” in which a person who means to kill another person accidentally kills a third person (Wasti, 2020). It includes clear intent and intent that can be guessed from too much carelessness or risk. In some states and regions in the United States, three types of murder can lead to the death penalty. In civil law-based legal systems, murder is killing another person without a good reason. Depending on how bad the crime was, the punishments in different countries might be similar in how harsh they are (Clough, 2023). European civil law and Anglo-American common law differ regarding how specific murders are dealt with. They tell the difference between murders done intentionally and those done because of carelessness, anger, or by mistake. When figuring out punishments, it is essential to tell the difference between things that hurt the community, like saying you want to kill someone, and things that are just risky. One thing that hurts the community is telling people you will kill them (Sarkhosh & Hatami, 2021). Taking dangerous risks in public can be a sign that someone is ready to kill. In civil law, both the killer's reason for killing and the events of the killing are given more weight. Some types of killings are punished more harshly under civil law than in common law. These numbers include both planned and unplanned homicides. The most common cause of these deaths is some physical attack (Sarkhosh & Hatami, 2021).

Another example of this would be a death caused by irresponsible behavior instead of just simple carelessness. In civil law-based legal systems, anyone who uses force in a way that is likely to kill someone else is called a murderer. In some countries, like England, a death resulting from a crime is not considered murder unless the first crime is severe (Clough, 2023).

Felony and Misdemeanor

Depending on the gravity of the offense, a crime can be classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor under Anglo-American law (Gavrillov et al., 2022). In the United States legal system, a felony is a more severe offense than a misdemeanor. Additionally, it is common knowledge that certain transgressions are called “petty offenses” or “quasi-crimes.” The last two categories of accusations, typically brought about by a city ordinance or regulatory legislation, are not subject to the constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury. Regarding matters like these, one does not have the right to hear their case by a jury. The severity of a crime's potential punishment determines whether it is classified as a felony or a misdemeanor in the United States (Mathis, 2022).

On the other hand, the penalties for misdemeanors are typically less severe than those for felonies. Felonies are considered to be more serious offenses. A felony is a kind of offense with a mandatory minimum sentence of one year in prison if the defendant is proven guilty. Most of the time, a crime is classified as a misdemeanor if the only consequence is a relatively small fine or a brief period of incarceration. Suppose a person is found guilty of a more serious offense, such as a felony. In that case, they risk taking away some of their fundamental rights. Some of these rights include the right to vote, the right to run for public office, and the right to carry guns; however, these rights differ from state to state (Pope et al., 2023). Indictable acts can be broken down into three categories. They include high crimes and misdemeanors like treason and other crimes. When determining whether or not a specific behavior should be classified as a criminal offense, the legal system in England has never relied on a singular, all-encompassing principle. It is possible that the penalties for misdemeanors are more significant than those for felonies and that certain misdemeanors may inflict more harm on society than many statutory felonies. According to the opinions of several well-respected legal professionals, the distinction between crimes and misdemeanors is not accorded the same level of significance in today's legal system as it was in the past. The French penal law distinguishes between primary and less severe offences by referring to them as delist and contraventions. It has been asserted that the classification of crimes in the legal systems of England and the United States is arbitrary (Фазан, 2019).

Kidnapping

Kidnapping can be defined as either the illegal taking and keeping of another person against that person's will or the illicit taking and moving of another person without that person's permission by force or deception. The main reasons to kidnap someone are to sell them into slavery against their will, to make them afraid of more violence, or to keep them, hostage in exchange for a ransom payment (Tazzioli & De Genova, 2020). In recent years, terrorists and political activists have used kidnapping more often to get money or other rewards from governments. It is a capital crime, which means that the maximum sentence is life in jail, and some countries even have the death penalty as an option (Oludare et al., 2021). People used to say that someone was kidnapped if they were taken against their will to another country and forced to work there. Crimping was sometimes used to describe the immoral act of moving people to join the military. It was also used to describe how commercial seamen in port towns were taken advantage of. Both of these things fit the definition of “slavery.” Abduction could be used to describe the technique of taking young women and selling them into concubine age or prostitution to make money from their sexual services (Otto, 2019).

Depending on the laws in any state or country, a girl under the age of legal marriage who is kidnapped or held against her will be called an abductee. In some Western countries, it is against the law for a woman to try to get a married man to leave his partner and start a love relationship with her. According to the rules about kidnapping that is in place now, it is against the law to take someone hostage to demand a large sum of money as a ransom or other concessions in exchange for their release. This approach was used in the 1920s and 1930s in the U.S. The kidnapping of Charles A. Lindbergh's baby boy in 1932 prompted the United States to pass a law making moving a kidnapping victim across state lines illegal (Knapp, 2020). In most countries, selling someone into slavery without following the law is considered part of theft, which is a crime. If a person is kidnapped, illegally held in one place, and then moved to another location, the person who took them could face harsher punishments (Knapp, 2020).

Assault and Battery

Assault and battery are both crimes, but the words are sometimes used to mean the same thing. Assault is trying to commit battery or doing something that makes someone have a good reason to think that battery is about to happen. The battery is the illegal use of physical force against someone else. Assault, on the other hand, is a crime that occurs when someone does something that makes another person worry that they will be hurt (Henderson, 2021). These ideas, as well as the ideas of manslaughter and homicide, are prevalent in most legal systems. Their goal is to protect people from physical contact or force that is rude or unwanted, as well as from the fear or risk of such communication or power. Also standard is the idea of manslaughter and murder. No rule says a battery has to meet a certain minimum amount of force. Also, using power doesn't have to be done all the time directly (Henderson, 2021).

When someone hits someone else's cane or horse, gives them medicine or poison, or spreads disease, they are committing battery against that person. Even if someone gets hurt, it is not a criminal act of battery if the harm was caused by mistake or ordinary carelessness (Chisholm, 2020). It is valid unless the person got injured while doing something against the law. Most of the time, a person is not found guilty of battery unless they did something intending to hurt someone or with criminal negligence and carelessness. In these situations, however, a person could be charged with abuse. Even in those situations, a person might be allowed to do something like this if they are trying to protect themselves, other people, or their property or if they are trying to make sure they are safe (Hayes, 2022). By punishing actions that are dangerously close to being a battery, the law hopes to make people less likely to act in a way that is a battery. This goal is reached by making attempted assault a different crime. It is impossible to tell the difference between a criminal attack and actions that lead up to an assault, just like it is impossible to tell the difference between most other crimes that involve an attempt. It's essential to want to hurt someone, but it's not enough to want to hurt someone if all that will happen is that they might get hurt or beat up. Instead, the purpose must be shown by a clear and present risk, such as an overt act that risks battery. There are many different ways to do this. Because of this, words or thoughts alone are not enough to be considered an attack. Some kinds of attacks are called "aggravated assault" in England, some countries with civil law, and some U.S. states. Assault with a tool that can kill, assault with the intent to rob or rape, and assault with the intent to kill are all types of assault (Thomas, 2020). Both the first assault and any violence that comes after, it is considered to be aggravated attacks. It means that the punishments for both are harsher than those for a simple assault and battery (Thomas, 2020).

White Collar Crimes

White-collar crime is any crime done by people in places of social, economic, or technological power to make money for themselves or their businesses. Edwin Sutherland, an American criminologist, made up the word in 1939 to describe how most businesspeople, high-ranking professionals, and politicians dressed when they broke the law. The phrase "suit and tie" was made up by Sutherland (Jordanoska & Schoultz, 2019). On the other hand, unlike when Sutherland was in charge, these groups are no longer the only ones who do illegal things. White-collar crime is growing in many ways. Some examples are embezzlement, bribery, plotting, obstruction of justice, perjury, money laundering, antitrust violations, tax crimes, and regulatory violations. Because of changes in business and technology, cybercrime (computer crime), healthcare fraud, and intellectual property crimes have joined these more common white-collar crimes (Rorie, 2019).

Price collusion is an example of a white-collar crime. It is when two or more companies agree to fix the prices of goods or services to make artificially high profits or drive a competitor out of the market. Other white-collar crimes include falsifying test reports on pharmaceutical products to get manufacturing licenses and using cheap materials that aren't up to code to build roads or buildings. Rogue workers or executives may sometimes do such actions. Still, more often than not, they are the result of the company as a whole trying to make as much money as possible, no matter what. When one talks about "corporate crime," it means white-collar crimes as part of a planned and coordinated effort to help a company make more money. Fraudulent corporations and partnerships can do bad things while

acting like real businesses. Businesses that participate in illegal activities could face fines and other punishments. When workers or top managers of a company do something illegal, the company itself could be charged with a crime (Benson & Harbinson, 2020).

Conspiracy

In the eyes of the law, conspiracy means working with one or more people to do something illegal or to do something illegal to reach a legal goal. Conspiracy is murky in Anglo-American and American law (Slavković, 2021). Its description of a conspiracy is more vague and open to different interpretations than any European or copycat law. In countries with a civil law system, people who agree to break the law are often only punished for political acts against the state. It doesn't matter if the illegal goal was tried or accomplished. The American Law Institute is a group of well-known lawyers, judges, and law teachers who work for free to make the law easier to understand and more up-to-date and made the Model Penal Code (1962). State laws in the United States are affected by this rule in a big way. The Model Penal Code has been brought up to Congress more than once but hasn't been passed by the federal government yet (Humphreys, 2021). Because of this, many laws restrict the idea of a conspiracy to cases in which criminal goals are advanced. Even though many laws say that an overt act must be done to prove an agreement to commit a crime, most of the time, conspiracy can be figured out from evidence that points to it. So, people who are part of a plot don't have to know each other's names or that they exist. A plot against a third party can be shown if two people make different deals with that third party. It is tough to limit the liability of someone who agrees to something in a conspiracy for the actions of others who were also part of the plot. U.S. federal law says that people who are part of a conspiracy can be found guilty of crimes they did to help the conspiracy along, in addition to the crime of conspiracy itself. Based on the Model Penal Code, several places in the United States have passed laws that say someone is not an accomplice to another crime just because they were part of a plot (Humphreys, 2021). The judges and the government are stressing how important proof of an agreement is to be linked to a specific crime.

On the other hand, most criminal organizations that look like conspiracies are more interested in business operations than in real criminal activities. For example, a chain plot is a set of illegal acts with the same goal. Even though there are different legal views about how true this is, a person at one end of a chain can be held responsible for a person's actions at the other end. Hub conspiracies are a type of illegal business in which one person works as a "fence" for stolen goods and makes multiple illegal deals with people who don't know about the other people involved in the plan (Ward, 2022). Under, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act of 1970, working for or with a company involved "patterns of racketeering activity." This law made the federal plot law in the United States of America much more comprehensive (DuCharme et al., 2019). In the beginning, it was said that conspiracies are especially dangerous because there is power in numbers that can be reached when people work together. Some people also say that finding out about a plot becomes harder when a group forms. The bigger the group, the less likely each conspirator is to testify in court. It makes it harder to show that there was a conspiracy (Mrabure & Abhulimhen-Iyoha, 2020).

Lastly, finding a middle ground may help people who don't have much motivation on their own be more focused and committed to their goals. Some people say that the Anglo-American meaning of a conspiracy is much too broad to help fight discrimination. In England, conspiracy meant either to do something illegal or to do something legal using illegal means. Most likely, this meaning was used for the first time in the early 1800s (Pentland). Still, some states of the U.S. have accepted the Model Penal Code rule that says a conspiracy can only happen when two or more people work together to do something that is already against the law. If the deal's goal is legal, continental law says it cannot be called a conspiracy (Saucedo, 2021). The Model Penal Code has stated that the punishment for conspiracy should be the same or less severe than the punishment for the actual crime (Ingram, 2019). However, in the United States, it is common for a plot to commit a crime to be harsher than the punishment for the actual crime. That's not how things work in this country. Some countries also say

that the punishment must be given for either the crime that led to the plot or the separate crime, but not for both. Instead, the conspiracy sentence is added for the separate crime (Ingram, 2019).

Stalking

Stalking is when one follows and bothers someone without their permission. It is against the law. Stalking has been going on since the beginning of time, but it wasn't made a crime until the early 1990s (Golamloo & Karami, 2021). On the other hand, stalking has only been a crime in recent years. According to McMahon et al., (2020), stalking is a sign of deeper problems with the person's mind. To divide stalkers into different subgroups, they were categorized based on their symptoms and possible causes. One way of looking at it divides obsessive's into three groups: erotomanics, who had no contact with their famous victims but still felt loved by them, love obsessional, who were like erotomanics but also had some mental illness; and everyday obsessions (McMahon et al., 2020).

A person who stalks out of anger is someone who's stalking usually prepares the way for some sexual assault. Sociologists like Ordaeva et al. (2019) have looked at stalking because relationships between people are not always transparent. They started by noticing that getting in touch with a possible love lover usually means showing interest or committing to another person. If one breaks Section 19 of the PECA, 16, they could get between five and seven years in jail, a fine of up to \$5 million, or both. Section 509 of the Pakistan Penal Code (1860) says that anyone who insults a woman's modesty verbally or physically can get three years in jail, a fine, or both. Moreover, Section 496C of the Pakistan Penal Code says that if a woman lies about another woman, she could go to jail for up to five years and have to pay a fine (Khan, 2022).

Conclusion

The moral foundations approach to crime classification is useful because it illuminates the reasons for criminalizing specific acts as well as the variables that account for the considerable historical and cultural variance in these prohibitions. It is also possible that it will provide useful assistance in reasoning about criminal conduct and devising programs to rehabilitate those who have committed crimes. The primary objective of criminology is to investigate why people disobey the law, although this method of investigating criminal behavior does not adhere to scientific or academic research objectives. Edwin H. Sutherland claimed that since white-collar and commercial criminals inflate asset values and used deceit to seize power, they ought to be studied alongside other types of criminals. This skewed approach to criminology, which was ambiguous and heavily affected by the beliefs of some sociologists, was disastrous for the field. Any attempt at objectivity in a legal or social system is hampered by vague, all-encompassing definitions of crime. Traditional criminology has a one-sided perspective on criminality since it doesn't take the idea of crime seriously. Criminal procedure varies from one nation to the next even within a single nation, from one state or region to another. There are several laws, including prohibitions on gambling, drugs, rape, same-sex unions, assassination by car, and the use of firearms. It is likely that the relationship between societal norms and criminal law is less than the consensus theory predicts since the values and norms that the rules represent must also evolve. According to scholars like Jennings, Farrall, Gray, and Hay (2020), variations in criminal law are a reflection of the values and social standards of the inhabitants of a given political jurisdiction. The remark above illustrates that the justification that most people agree on for whether or not certain activities should be criminal in a certain group is too simplistic because the Criminal Code is not an objective method of measuring crime. Legislators use different standards in different contexts and across time because there are no stated guidelines in criminal law statutes for determining when an action qualifies as a criminal offence. This explains why local and historical variations in criminal law exist. Criminologists who favor studying crime solely as it is reflected in criminal law seldom ever make an effort to ascertain the procedures used by legislators when formulating the criminal law's provisions. This is especially true when taking into account how corporate crime is handled by the criminal justice system.

Recommendations

Several recommendations are made by the study to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in combating corporate crime. People need better enforcement mechanisms to investigate and prosecute corporate offenders; laws to protect whistleblowers and improve corporate governance; public awareness campaigns, media coverage, and community engagement initiatives to educate the public; and more research and collaboration among legal scholars, criminologists, lawmakers, and practitioners. People also need reforms to corporate criminal liability that clarify and strengthen this area of law. These changes aim to make things more transparent, make business executives answerable, and teach us more about corporate wrongdoing. Tran disciplinary approaches and venues for exchanging information are also necessary for evidence-based policy and practice development, according to the research.

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