



# White Collar Crimes identification in India

## Social Impact, Modern Technology

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**Abstract-** White-collar crimes, typically non-violent crime characterized by deceit to obtain or avoid losing money. or to gain a personal or business advantage. These crimes include fraud, bribery, embezzlement, money laundering, insider trading, tax evasion, and cybercrime, often committed by individuals in positions of authority. This research focuses on the identification and detection of white-collar crimes in India using a multi-disciplinary approach. Now present time incorporates data mining, forensic accounting, machine learning, and network analysis to uncover suspicious patterns and behaviors from financial records, audit trails, and digital footprints. white-collar crimes in India, impact these crime can have far-reaching negative consequence, impacting businesses, consumers and the economy as a whole.

**Keywords-** While collar, crime, India, organizations etc.

### I. Introduction

This research article analyses and study on white collar crime in India. And to understand the concept of white-collar crime in India. White-collar crime was coined by sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939 to describe crime is a broad term for non-violent offenses typically committed by individuals in professional or business settings, that involve deception manipulation, or breach of trust for financial gain. white-collar crimes evolved in India from last few years. And how this has become a socio-economic crime. Besides this there are crimes which are involved in different profession in medical, education and legal profession. White Collar Crime occur in large and complex organization. White-collar crimes often involve deceit, concealment, or the manipulation of legal and financial systems. These offences are committed by people with sophisticated understanding of disciplines of finance management, engineering, medicine, organizational theory, information technology etc. The harm caused by white collar crimes is, in most cases. For example tax evasion lead to reduce revenue for the treasury, bribery lead to biased government decision making, inside trading lead to loss of investments in investors. The misappropriation of funds entrusted to one's care often by employees or managers.

#### **Meaning of White - Collar Crime:**

White Collar Crimes are the crimes committed by a person of high social status and respectability during the course of his occupation. white-collar crimes evolved in India from last few years. And how this has become a socio-economic crime . These crimes are non-violent crimes committed by business people through deceptive activities who are able to access large amounts of money for the purpose of financial gain. White Collar Crimes are committed by people who are involved in otherwise, lawful



businesses and covers a wide range of activities. The perpetrators hold respectable positions in the communities

### **Types of White -Collar Crimes**

There are different types of white-collar crimes. Some of them are as follows:

- **Bank Fraud:** Bank Fraud means to engage in such activities in order to defraud a bank or using illegal way.
- **Blackmail:** Blackmail means demand for money by threatening some person .
- **Bribery:** Bribery means offering money, goods or any gift to someone in order to have control over his actions.
- **Computer Fraud:** Computer frauds are involve hacking ,spam email, fishing or stealing information of some other person.
- **Embezzlement:** When a person entrusted with money or property uses it for his own use,
- **Extortion:** When a person illegally obtains someone's property by actual or threatened force.
- **Insider-Trading:** When someone uses the confidential information to trade in shares of publicly held corporations.<sup>2</sup>
- **Money-Laundering:** concealment of origin of illegally obtained money.
- **Tax fraud:** Tax fraud means tax by providing wrong information in tax forms or illegally transferring property in order to avoid tax.

## **II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA AND GLOBALLY**

### **• India:**

Indian Penal Code (IPC),1860 as the cornerstone of Indian criminal law, I. Section 403: Addresses dishonest misappropriation of property.

Section 409: Breach of trust by public servants.

Prevention of Corruption Act

SEBI and RBI regulations securities market, protecting investors and maintaining market integrity.

### **• Global:**

U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

ECD Anti-Bribery Convention

Enforcement agencies include the CBI, ED, SFIO.

## **III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE & FAMOUS CASE**

Enforcement Landscape :

The Enforcement Directorate (“ED”) in May 2023 arrested a Jharkhand-based IAS officer for land fraud. Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, Chhavi Ranjan facilitated the purchase and sale of land illegally, including of land. At the time of his arrest, Ranjan served as a Director of Social Welfare.

(K.G. Moazzem, Year: 2017), Financial Frauds in Indian Banks: An Empirical Analysis:



(Neha Kaur, Year: 2019), “Detection of Financial Frauds in Indian Banking Sector Using Data Mining Techniques:

#### **IV. CHALLENGES IN ADDRESSING WHITE-COLLAR CRIME**

Advanced Technique: challenging to trace the flow of illicit funds.

High-Level Involvement: Multiple Records override controls, and cover are not possible at the time.

Cross-Border Transactions: Cross-border financial transactions, complicating the tracing and recovery of assets.

#### **V. IMPACT ON SOCIETY AND ECONOMY**

- **White-collar crime has a profound impact, including:**
- **Economic Damage:** Losses run into billions globally.
- **Investor Trust:** Erosion of public and investor confidence.
- **Market Stability:** White-collar crimes can trigger financial crises.
- **Social Inequality:** They often go unpunished, creating a sense of injustice.

#### **VI. CONCLUSION**

White-collar crime represents a serious threat to economic stability and public trust. Its non-violent nature often leads to leniency, despite the high level of harm caused. Combating these crimes requires a multipronged approach, including legal reform, corporate governance, technological innovation, and public awareness.

#### **REFERENCES**

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