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CORPORATE DECEPTION: WHITE COLLAR CRIME,A GROWING MENACE IN INDIA

- Sairee Ghosh[1]

ABSTRACT

Scholars define herbivores as "those who commit crimes when their offenses are minor and limited to a particular bureaucratic area."White Collar Crime is committed by Meat Eaters, who are present in practically every business. White Collar Crime has increased as a result of technological and educational advancements, which are protected by professionals who take advantage of legal loopholes and covertly supported by the government.[2] Non-criminal unlawful acts are referred to as White Collar Crimes. They are mostly carried out to get money illegally and to cover their financial losses using unlawful tactics such as Money Laundering, Deception, Scams, Forgeries, and Concealment. Over the past few decades, this has been rapidly increasing throughout India.[3]

The objective of this study is to advance a thorough analysis of White Collar Crimes in relation to Indian law. It provides a detailed explanation of the many kinds of White Collar Crimes that occur in India. This article provides a comprehensive examination of past crimes in India as well as the causes of such crimes. Additionally, it also discusses the legal framework and judicial interpretations of itbut has also argued for the necessity of strict regulations to stop such horrible deeds that might significantly impact the nation's economic development.

KEYWORDS: *White Collar Crimes, Corporate Deception, Money Laundering, Deception, Scams, Forgeries, Corruption, Financial Theft, Tax Evasion, Bank Fraud*

INTRODUCTION

[1]LLM Student,Vidyasagar University

[2]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science;https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 21, 2025)

[3]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 21, 2025)

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Herbivores are "those who commit crimes when their offenses are minor and limited to a particular bureaucratic area," according to researchers. Meat eaters are found in almost every industry and are responsible for White Collar Crime. Technological and educational developments have led to an upsurge in White Collar Crime, which is shielded by experts who exploit legal gaps and get covert government help.[4]

The variety of illegal activities that the criminal may engage in is what distinguishes White Collar Crime from blue-collar crime. Because of the less advanced tactics used by the criminals, blue-collar crimes such as robberies and break-ins are usually simpler. On the other hand, white-collar criminals are more frequently able to carry out intricate and sophisticated fraud schemes, such as when they work as bank loan officers.[5]

ProfessorEdwin Sutherland, a criminologist and sociologist, first used the phrase "White Collar Crime" in the 1930s. He created the term "Persons of Respectability", to refer to the kind of crimes typically perpetrated by those who are thought to hold a high social status. The Bloomington School of Criminology at the State University of Indiana was later founded by Sutherland. [6]

AN OVERVIEW OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMES

Professor Edwin Sutherland developed the term "White Collar Crime" in the discipline of criminology and characterized the felony,"A crime committed by persons of respectability and high social status in the course of their employment". These offenses are hard to identify, indirect, faceless, and impersonal. These perpetrators' high levels of intelligence, stability, prosperity, and social standing make this clear.[7]

Non-criminal violations are referred to as White Collar Crimes. Over the past few decades, this has been rapidly increasing throughout India. These crimes are widespread and prevalent in all spheres and professions of society. The nature of these crimes is such that the harm or damage they produce is so widely dispersed over the vast population that it is essentially inconsequential in terms of the victims themselves. These offenses are

[4]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 21, 2025)
[5] ibid
[6] ibid
[7]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 21, 2025)

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hard to identify, indirect, faceless, and impersonal. These perpetrators' high levels of intelligence, stability, prosperity, and social standing make this clear.[8]

Large and intricate organizations are the backdrop for White Collar Crimes. People with advanced knowledge of organizational theory, information technology, engineering, medicine, finance, management, and other fields commit these crimes. White Collar Crimes, which are not readily apparent in other felonies, include moral ambiguity and complexity. Victims are not aware that they are being victimized, and victim identification is extremely challenging.[9]

The fact that Illegal Tax Evasion and Open Defiling are considered salaried offenses also limits the capacity of administration personnel to break the law in other ways. Even if the concept of White Collar Crimes is always changing, there isn't a recognized criminology theory that explains them. It is true that members of the upper strata in our sick society are increasingly involved in anti-social and anti-human activities as part of their business, occupation, or profession, in addition to more common crimes like assault, battery, robbery, dacoit, murder, rape, kidnapping, and other violent acts and omissions.[10]

Since there are no severe sanctions for these offenses, those who commit them are regrettably not subject to any consequences. However, the Government's resolute efforts to combat White Collar Crime in India have been adequately reflected in the recent changes made to the Company Law, Insurance, and Banking Laws, the appointment of the Lokpal, the strengthening of Governmental Oversight over businesses, and the privatization of businesses. Rapid economic expansion, globalization, technical improvements, and a lack of effective regulation and enforcement systems have all contributed to the notable increase in White Collar Crime that has occurred in India during the past ten years.[11]

SPECTURM OF COMMERCIAL AND CORPORATE MISCONDUCT

[8] ibid
[9] EduBirdie; https://hub.edubirdie.com, (last visited on July 21, 2025)
[10] International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 21, 2025)
[11] The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 21, 2025)

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These crimes are typically committed by individuals with higher authority, such as Managers, Executives, well-known Businessmen, etc., and usually involve the misuse of funds, assets, or information.[12]

In terms of White Collar Crime, fraud is by far the most prevalent. Fraud occurs when a key truth is purposefully omitted or misrepresented. Among the most common forms of fraud are:

1. **Fraud:** People can be defrauded of their money in a number of ways. Providing the victim a sizable quantity of money is one of the most prevalent and simple frauds.

- The theft of a credit card, bank account, or confidential data from a computer is known as **Computer Fraud**.
- The hidings of assets, deceiving creditors, or unlawfully coercing debtors are all examples of **Bankruptcy Fraud**.
- Accepting bribes or invoicing for treatments that were not rendered, needless equipment, or services rendered by someone with less training are examples of **Health Care Fraud**. Institutions, home health care, ambulance services, physicians, chiropractors, mental institutions, labs, pharmacies, and assisted living facilities are all susceptible to this kind of scam.[13]
- The practice of connecting with potential victims primarily over the phone is known as **Telemarketing Fraud**.
- The use of a person's credit card details to make unlawful transactions is known as **Credit Card Fraud**.
- Falsifying, inflating, or "padding" insurance claims is known as **Insurance Fraud**.
- **Mail Fraud**is the illegal use of the United States mail system.[14]
- **Government Fraud**includes bribery in contracts, contractor collusion, false or double billing, false certification of part quality, and the substitution of fake parts, among other fraudulent activities involving public housing, agriculture, defense procurement, education, or other government operations.
- **Financial Fraud**is the practice of committing fraud in the areas of mortgage fraud, check-kiting, counterfeit negotiable instruments, commercial loans, and fake applications.

[12] ibid
[13]EduBirdie; https://hub.edubirdie.com, (last visited on July 22, 2025)
[14] ibid

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- The act of stealing from securities accounts and manipulating the market is known as **Securities Fraud**.
- Printing fake currency is known as **Counterfeiting**.[15]

The following aresome more prominent categories of White Collar Crimes in India:

2. **Bribery:** It is the act of offering, donating, receiving, or requesting something of value in order to sway the decisions of a public official or other authority figure.
3. **Embezzlement:** It is the theft or misappropriation of money or property committed to one's care, frequently by an employee or other trusted individual.
4. **Money laundering:** It is the practice of hiding the source of funds gained unlawfully, usually by moving them via a convoluted series of business or financial transactions.[16]
5. **Insider Trading:** Purchasing or disposing of stocks based on substantial, non-public knowledge about a business is known as Insider Trading, and it can result in unfair advantages and unlawful gains.
6. **Cybercrime:** It is defined as committing crimes including identity theft, phishing, hacking, or spreading malware for financial gain through the use of a computer or the internet.
7. **Forgery:** It is the deliberate creation of false papers or the modification of preexisting ones in order to mislead for financial benefit.[17]
8. **Tax evasion:** It is the illegal practice of underreporting income, exaggerating deductions, or concealing funds in offshore accounts in order to avoid paying taxes.
9. **Ponzi schemes:** These are fraudulent investment schemes that use the money of new investors to promise huge returns to early investors instead of real earnings.
10. **Corruption:** It is the misuse of authority for one's own benefit, frequently including dishonest or unlawful actions by public servants.[18]

DRIVERS OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME IN MODERN SOCIETY

[15] ibid
[16] The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 22, 2025)
[17] ibid
[18] ibid

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Most people assume that economic instability or materialism is the main causes of White Collar Crime. However, situational pressures or the desire for greater financial gain also contribute to their commitment. There are several reasons for this infraction, though. The following highlights a few of them:

a) **The Increasing Accessibility of effect:** The victim will require some time to recover because the cost of these crimes is far higher than that of other crimes like Murder, Robbery, or Burglary. Additionally, Technology has made it easier and faster to hurt or lose someone else. These developments open up new ways to perpetrate financial crimes including Identity Theft and Cyber Fraud.

b) **Competition:** According to competition, two individuals will constantly be in competition with one another, and the one who can adapt to their surroundings the best will survive.[19]

c) **Lack of Strict Enforcement:** People can commit White Collar Crimes without worrying about serious repercussions when rules and regulations are not strictly enforced.

d) **Corruption:** Because people may turn to unethical means for their own benefit, widespread corruption in a variety of industries fosters an atmosphere that is favorable to White Collar Crimes.

e) **Complex Regulatory Environment:** People who utilize legal gaps for fraudulent purposes may take advantage of complex rules.

f) **Lack of Knowledge:** A lot of people might not be completely aware of the consequences of White Collar Crimes, which makes them more likely to do them.[20]

g) **Pressure to Succeed:** People may feel under pressure to succeed at all costs in a competitive setting, which might result in their committing White Collar Crimes.

h) **Insufficient Penalties:** Inadequate penalties or postponements in court cases may encourage people to carry out White Collar Crimes.[21]

i) **Greed:** People may engage in financial misbehavior and fraudulent schemes as a result of their desire for wealth and material belongings.

j) **Absence of Ethical Values:** People may put their own interests ahead of integrity if ethical behavior is not given enough attention in corporate operations.

[19] The Legal Eagle Plus; https://legaleagleweb.com, (last visited on July 22, 2025)
[20] The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 22, 2025)
[21] ibid

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k) **Social Acceptance:**White Collar Crimes can occasionally be normalized or socially acceptable in particular circles, which makes it simpler for people to defend their behavior.[22]

INDIA'S STRUGGLE WITH WHITE COLLAR OFFENDERS

In light of the shifting nature of White Collar Crime in India, the Indian Bar Association reports that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has discovered 6,533 cases of corruption in the past ten years, with 517 of those cases occurring in the last two years.[23]

- The theft of funds or assets from a bank without permission is known as Bank Fraud.
- For example, if an electoral officer required wine from a voter before letting him cast a ballot, it would be considered Bribery. [24]
- The sole law that addresses Cyber Crime-related offenses is the Information Technology Act of 2000.
- When someone effectively hides money they have obtained unlawfully by turning their criminal monies into legitimate funds, they are accused of Money Laundering.For example, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) was charged with laundering $23 billion through the importation of firearms and drugs.[25]

White Collar Crimes with Medical Practitioner: White-collar crimes can be committed by medical professionals who are not licensed to practice medicine in a number of circumstances. The patient's doctor was a fraud who just misleads the patients by failing to treat them appropriately and stealing their money selling pharmaceutical samples and medications directly to patients, facilitating illegal abortions, and issuing fictitious medical certifications.[26]

Corporate Deception in Legal Profession: In exchange for money or other services from their clients, attorneys regularly provide false testimony and evidence in court creating false witnesses and tampering with the evidence when the legal profession

[22] ibid
[23] The Legal Eagle Plus; https://legaleagleweb.com, (last visited on July 23, 2025)
[24] ibid
[25] ibid
[26]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 23, 2025)

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engages in document forgery violating the law's ethical standards and intimidating the opposing party's witnesses in order to make money.[27]

White Collar Offenses in Education: Several private educational institutions use misleading information and phony paperwork to get government subsidies to run their universities. It is commonly noted that the signing bonus is far more than the salaries of the academics and staff.[28]

The Supreme Court in ***Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab***[29] upheld the appeal and directed the State Commission to render a legally binding decision.The Court held that professionals in a wide range of fields, including law, medicine, architecture, and others, would be held accountable for negligence in the practice of their professions under the law of negligence if either of the two specified conditions was met:

- He lacked the skills required to be a professional, and
- Despite having the requisite skill to be a professional, he did not practice the same.[30]

In the ***D.K. Gandhi v. M. Mathias case***[31], Delhi resident D.K. Gandhi filed a lawsuit in 2006 alleging his lawyer had acted unethically. Gandhi paid a certain amount of money to an attorney. The lawyer was supposed to finish the case as soon as feasible. After the lawsuit was settled at the first hearing, Gandhi was supposed to get the compensation amount. But until Mr. Gandhi received an extra 5,000 rupees, the lawyer would not give him the money.[32]

JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENT AND LEGAL DEVELOPMENT

The nation's white-collar crime rate is regulated and monitored by a number of laws. A number of significant regulations have been enacted to reduce white-collar offenses, including the following:

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC)[33]:

[27] The Legal Eagle Plus; https://legaleagleweb.com, (last visited on July 23, 2025)
[28]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 23, 2025)
[29]Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab (2005) 6 SCC 1
[30] The Legal Eagle Plus; https://legaleagleweb.com, (last visited on July 23, 2025)
[31]D.K. Gandhi v. M. Mathias (decided on 6 August, 2007)
[32] The Legal Eagle Plus; https://legaleagleweb.com, (last visited on July 23, 2025)
[33] The Indian Penal Code, 1860,

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According to Section 405, criminal breach of trust—a typical white-collar crime in which someone entrusted with property misappropriates it—is covered under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC).[34]

The Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988[35]:

Section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988 addresses public employees who get compensation for their inappropriate performance of responsibilities that is not legally due.[36]

The Companies Act, 2013[37]:

Section 447 of the Companies Act of 2013 addresses the penalties for fraud, which includes actions such as financial statement or account fabrication.[38]

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988[39]:

The 1988 Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act forbids benami transactions, in which one person owns property while another pays for it.[40]

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992[41]:

In order to control the securities market and stop insider trading and other fraudulent activities, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, was passed.[42]

The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA)[43]:

Foreign exchange infractions and money laundering charges are addressed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA).[44]

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)[45]:

Aiming to stop money laundering, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) allows for the seizure of assets obtained via money laundering.[46]

The Competition Act, 2002[47]:

[34] The Indian Penal Code, 1860, Sec. 405, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)
[35] The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
[36] The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Sec. 7, Acts of Parliament, 1988 (India)
[37] The Companies Act, 2013
[38] The Companies Act, 2013, Sec 447, Acts of Parliament, 2013 (India)
[39] The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988
[40]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)
[41]The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992
[42]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)
[43]The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA)
[44]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)
[45]The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)
[46]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)
[47]The Competition Act, 2002

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Anti-competitive agreements, the misuse of a dominating position, and combinations that might negatively impact competition in India are all covered by the Competition Act of 2002.[48]

The Information Technology Act, 2000[49]:

Cybercrimes including hacking, data theft, and electronic fraud are addressed under the Information Technology Act of 2000.[50]

The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015[51]:

Undisclosed foreign income and assets held overseas are the focus of the 2015 Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act.[52]

The judiciary has seen that white-collar crimes have been increasing steadily. Some significant white-collar crime cases in India include the following, along with the rulings that were upheld:

Case of Saradha Chit Fund[53]

After this deception was made public, hundreds of people from lower socioeconomic groups killed themselves. The Saradha Chit Fund, a Bengali chit fund, which was introduced in the beginning of the 2000s, was a Ponzi scheme that earned the nickname "Bonzi." A Trade Brains investigation found that Sudipto Sen, the program's creator, lured rural investors into the plan with promises of enormous riches and a religious twist through "Saradaha"—Sarada Devi was the spouse of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, one of Bengal's most revered saints.The organization raised an incredible 300 billion rupees from one million investors before collapsing. Additionally, some of the most credulous celebrities in the film business publicly endorsed the organization.[54]

Sen contributed money to local football clubs, watched a lot of TV news programs, and saw area films. The money was spent by Sen on local football teams, regional films, and several TV news programs. Sen lavishly financed political influencers to silence the irate

[48]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)
[49]The Information Technology Act, 2000
[50]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)
[51]The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015
[52]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)
[53]Case of Saradha Chit Fund Scam (February 26, 2019)
[54]SSRN; https://papers.ssrn.com, (last visited on July 24, 2025)

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investors' protests. During this process, Saradha created more than 200 companies in an attempt to distract SBI from its investigation by creating shell organizations. Until all reimbursements were paid, SEBI banned Sen and his associates from the securities market, among other sanctions. Following his admission of wrongdoing to the CBI, Sen departed, and other FIRs were later brought against him.[55]

CM Mamata Banerjee developed a 70 million dollar relief fund for disappointed low-income depositors, and a SIT started a continuing probe. Trade Brains reports that as of 2021, Sen had 98 unresolved claims.[56]

The Scam of Kingfisher Airlines[57]

The Kingfisher Airlines also known as the Vijay Mallya Scam, controversy featured the defaulting of loans worth over ₹9,000 crores by the now-defunct airline. The case brought attention to the problem of corporate organizations purposefully failing to repay loans. Vijay Mallya, the airline's promoter, had assets worth ₹1,400 crores seized by the Supreme Court of India after he left the nation.[58]

Harshad Mehta Scam[59]

On account of white-collar crime, an exceptionally recognized example is the Harshad Mehta Scam. Harshad Mehta, the most famous stockbroker and businessman in Bombay, is remembered in the movie "Scam 1992." A prominent figure in Mumbai's trading world, Mehta was accused of manipulating stock prices, causing share prices to soar. Lego Desk claims that Mehta's use of deceit generated little more than 5000 crore rupees.[60]

Famous financial writer Sucheta Dalal's thorough investigation led to the hoax's eventual discovery. But because Mehta took advantage of systemic vulnerabilities, his actions were more immoral than illegal. Following the discovery of this scam, the SEBI significantly updated its market laws and regulations. Lego Desk claims that panic selling resulted from Mehta's efforts.[61]

[55]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 25, 2025)
[56] ibid
[57]Kingfisher Airlines Ltd. V. Union of India and Others (2015)
[58]Lawful Legal; https://lawfullegal.in, (last visited on July 25, 2025)
[59] Harshad S. Mehta v. Union of India and Another (29 July, 1992)
[60]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 25, 2025)
[61] ibid

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Case Study of the Narada Sting Operation[62]

In the Narada Sting Operation Case, a news station carried out a sting operation that revealed many lawmakers taking bribes in exchange for favors. A number of politicians were arrested as a result of the case, which also raised awareness of the problem of political corruption in India.[63]

Incidents of Stock Market Manipulation

In recent years, a number of instances of stock market manipulation have surfaced, underscoring the necessity of more robust regulatory measures. In the Sahara-SEBI dispute, for instance, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) mandated that the Sahara Group reimburse investors more than ₹24,000 crores. The case established a standard for India's use of investor protection legislation.[64]

Scam of Satyam Computer Services Ltd.[65]

Known as the "Biggest Corporate Fraud in India," the Satyam Computer Services Ltd. scandal was a historic case in which Ramalinga Raju, the company's founder, manipulated assets and accounts. When Raju acknowledged in 2009 that he had fabricated the company's balance statement and inflated its income, the scandal became public knowledge. Significant modifications to India's corporate governance and regulatory systems resulted from the case.[66]

2G Spectrum Frauds[67]

The 2008 Department of Telecommunications award of 2G spectrum licenses was the subject of a significant corruption case known as the 2G Spectrum Scam, or "Commonwealth Scam", 122 2G licenses were revoked as a result of the case, and several prominent politicians and businesspeople were found guilty, includingformer telecom minister A. Raja.[68]

Sukesh Chandrasekhar's Deception[69]

[62]Narada Sting Operation Case (2016)
[63]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 25, 2025)
[64]ibid
[65]Satyam Computer Services Ltd. (2013)
[66]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 25, 2025)
[67] Subramanian Swamy v. A.Raja (decided on Agust 24, 2012)
[68] Indian Kanoon; https://indiankanoon.org, (last visited on July 25, 2025)
[69] Sukesh Chandrashekar Scam Case(2015)

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Con artist Sukesh Chandrasekhar became well-known for his supposedly opulent lifestyle as a consequence of the many frauds he committed. Amit Shah, the current home minister, was one of the government officials exploited by dropout Sukesh to cheat unsuspecting parties out of millions of rupees. His name was also associated with Bollywood stars Jacqueline Fernandes and Nora Fatehi, whom he showered with expensive cars, stylish handbags, and racehorses!
Recent sources claim that Sukesh helped AIADMK deputy general secretary TTV Dhinakaran secure a favorable position with the election commission.The Delhi Police Crime Branch first arrested Sukesh and Dhinakaran in 2017 in relation to the bribery case against the electoral commission; the investigation is still underway. While jailed, Sukesh reportedly scammed several innocent individuals out of at least 200 crore rupees.[70]

CONCLUSION AND BROADER IMPLICATION

Crimes that harm the country's economy as a whole are known as White Collar Crimes. Two striking features of White Collar Crimes are that they are perpetrated by people from higher social groups and that they are non-violent, despite the fact that the offenders may feel entitled or like to exercise control. The country's economy is at risk from Financial Theft, Tax Evasion, Bank Fraud, and Other Economic Crimes. In addition to harming an individual's or a country's financial circumstances, it also harms society. As the globe undergoes new technological developments and our culture becomes more contemporary, the rate of crime is increasing faster, specifically the rise in White Collar Crimes, which has increased significantly. Bribery, corruption, and money laundering are just a few of the numerous crimes that have negatively affected society.[71]

White Collar Crime is a significant problem in India that requires addressing. White Collar Crimes typically involve money or power and are perpetrated by those in trusted positions, such as government officials or company executives. Due to their potential to negatively damage the economy and the lives of numerous individuals, these crimes have the potential to significantly impact society.[72]

[70]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 26, 2025)
[71] The Legal Eagle Plus; https://legaleagleweb.com, (last visited on July 26, 2025)
[72]The Legal Quorum; https://thelegalquorum.com, (last visited on July 26, 2025)

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The delayed and overworked legal system in India is one issue in handling White Collar Crime. Justice is occasionally postponed or denied, and trials can drag on for a long period. The fact that those who are charged of these crimes sometimes have large fortunes and can afford to engage the best attorneys to defend them presents another problem. As a result, prosecutors may find it more difficult to support their claims.[73]

There are still holes in the judicial system even if some legislation has been introduced to combat White Collar Crime. As a result, the Indian government has to strengthen governance and impose harsh penalties on lawbreakers. The next stages are being outlined by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

- Political parties must now have the guts to clear the air.
- To cut down on fraud, the private sector needs to put ethics first and put fraud prevention measures into place.
- Both sectors need to collaborate in order to reduce the danger of fraud in India.

White Collar Crime control tactics have rationale, and the vagueness of society's reaction to this type of crime is connected to broader social factors that contain both objective and subjective elements.[74]

[73] ibid

[74]International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science; https://www.irjmets.com, (last visited on July 26, 2025)

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