

## UNIT-I

### 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPT OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMES

#### SYNOPSIS:

##### A. Introduction

##### B. Characteristics/Nature of white collar crime.

##### C. Growth of white collar crimes in India

##### D. Types of white collar crimes

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2. White collar crimes in the course of occupation
3. White collar crimes incidental to and in furtherance of business operations
4. White-collar crimes as a business, or as a central activity
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##### G. Measures to be taken to control / prevent white collar offences (Difficulties in enforcement)

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##### H. Difference between white collar crimes and traditional crimes

##### I. Relationship of white collar crime with other crimes

- a. White collar crimes and economic crimes
- b. Blue collar crimes and white collar crimes
- c. Corporate crime and white collar crime
- d. State-corporate crime and white collar crime
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- f. Occupational crime and white collar crimes
- g. Public welfare crimes and white collar crimes
- h. Victimless crimes and white collar crimes

##### J. Conclusion

**A. INTRODUCTION:**

The term "white-collar crime" was coined by Edwin Sutherland.

He defined "white-collar crime" as a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation.

White-collar crime refers to financially motivated non violent crime committed by business and government professionals.

The FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) defines white-collar crimes as "those illegal acts which are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and which are not dependent upon the application of threat of physical force or violence"

"white-collar crime" today covers a variety of non violent crimes usually committed in commercial situations for financial gains.

In the criminal prosecution proceedings against the accused in white collar crimes, all the defences available to non-white-collar defendants are available to them. Further, if the accused confesses to the commission of the crime, takes responsibility for the crime and assists the authorities in their investigation, then the quantum of punishment is lessened.

The concept of white collar crime has now become too global in nature. It is called in variety of other terms like "occupational," "organizational," "economic" and "corporate" crimes.

**B. CHARACTERISTICS/NATURE OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

1. Many white-collar crimes are difficult to detect, because the criminals use intelligent and expert means to conceal the crimes through complex transactions.
2. Individuals directly and through the garb of corporations commit white-collar crimes.
3. One white collar crime differs from another in the background of commission of crime, the characteristics of the offender and the organizational culture of the corporate body.
4. These crimes are committed to promote illegal financial interests by altering records and overcharging or by cheating the clients by professionals.
5. Corporate executives commit these criminal acts to benefit their company by adopting methods like overcharging, price fixing, false advertising, etc.
6. White-collar crimes are not restricted to just legally defined crimes, but includes many unethical acts,

harmful activities, civil and regulatory violations, and the like.

7. White-collar crimes fall into two basic categories. First, white collar crimes committed by the largest and most wealthy global corporations and their branches all over the world. It is called elite white-collar Crime. In general, it is more harmful, because the the persons who commit the crimes have the most resources, and the consequences of their acts are more often national, international, or even global in scope. Non-elite white-collar crimes involve businesses and governmental organizations whose actions impact more on a regional, state, or local level.
8. White-collar offenders do not consider themselves as criminals, as committing crime is not their predominant activity. This distinguishes white-collar crimes from other types of elite crimes such as professional and organized crimes. However, most white-collar crimes are planned, and the persons committing such crimes know that they are illegal.

### **C. GROWTH OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMES IN INDIA:**

1. From 1990 onwards, white collar crimes started increasing in India. The finance companies started defrauding the investors Many small investors, as a group, lost crores and crores of rupees.

2. There was steep increase in white collar crime rates in the government managed institutions like Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Telecom Department, Insurance Companies, etc.
3. The magnitude and the varying new methods of committing white collar crimes were on the increasing trend.
4. Many white collar crimes had been dealt with even 150 years ago in the Indian Penal Code which was enacted in the year 1861. It was because of the foresighted vision of Lord Macaulay who framed this code.
5. In the Indian Penal Code, punishments were provided for white collar crimes like
  - Cheating (Sec. 420),
  - Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec- 409),
  - Counterfeiting of Coins (Sec-232),
  - Making and Selling of Adulterated Drugs (Sec. 274& 275),
  - Fraudulent use of Weights and Measures (Sec. 265),
  - Counterfeiting Govt. Stamps and their Sale (Sec, 255 and 258),
  - Making and Selling of Fake Goods (Sec. 481 to 489),
  - Counterfeiting of the currency (Sec. 489-A and 489- B).

6. In the past few decades, the magnitude and enormity of white collar crimes and economic crimes have tremendously increased due to the rapid development in science & technology, especially in the fields of transport, communication, printing and computers.
7. The commission of white collar crimes and economic crimes will continue till the law makers plug the loopholes in the penal law system. Even then, these offenders find new methods to exploit the weaknesses in any system by finding new areas or subvert the systems in their specialized fields.
8. In the recent past, there were many big scams with alarming magnitude costing the exchequer billions of money.  
Some of the major scams are:
  - i. Primary Market Frauds.
  - ii. Secondary Market Frauds (Insider trading)
  - iii. The Stock Market Scams of 90's.
  - iv. 2G scam.
  - v. Coal auction scam
  - vi. Cattle fodder scam in Bihar.

#### **D. TYPES OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES:**

##### **1. WHITE COLLAR CRIMES BY INDIVIDUALS:**

These are crimes by persons operating on an individual ad hoc basis; ie. Income tax, credit card, bankruptcy frauds, etc.,

##### **2. WHITE COLLAR CRIMES IN THE COURSE OF OCCUPATION:**

These crimes are committed by persons operating inside business, government, or other establishments, in violation of their duty of loyalty and fidelity to employer or client; ie., embezzlement, insider trading, commercial bribery, and kickbacks.

##### **3. WHITE COLLAR CRIMES INCIDENTAL TO AND IN FURTHERANCE OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS:**

Here, crimes are not the central purpose of the business; They are incidental and ancillary. For eg. Antitrust violations, deceptive advertising, commercial espionage, etc.,

##### **4. WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES AS A BUSINESS, OR AS A CENTRAL ACTIVITY:**

These are professional crimes like scams, land frauds, phoney charity, religious frauds, etc.,

##### **5. GLOBAL WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES:**

These include exporting dangerous pharmaceuticals which are banned for sale in advanced nations, dumping of imported toxic waste, global narcotics trade, global prostitution operated by vice-dealing corporations, international smuggling of endangered species, bribery and other forms of corruption taking place between international corporations and governments, the illegal sales of weapons, etc.,

## 6. OTHER TYPICAL WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES:

These include bribery, copyright infringement, cyber crimes, embezzlement (criminal misappropriation), identity impersonation, insider trading, fraud, money laundering, forgery, prize schemes, etc.,

The most common white-collar crimes include:

1. **Bank Frauds:** To engage in an act or pattern of activity to defraud or misappropriate bank funds.
2. **Blackmailing:** It is a demand for money or other consideration under threat, bodily harm, injury to person /property, or exposure of secrets.
3. **Bribery:** It is offering of money or valuables or services with the intent to influence the actions/decisions of the other person/s.
4. **Cellular Phone Frauds:** It is the unauthorized use, tampering, or manipulation of a cellular phone or services.
5. **Computer frauds:** Here, the computer hackers steal information sources contained in the computers such as bank balance information, credit card information and other money transaction information.
6. **Counterfeiting:** It is copying or imitating without authorization and passing to the public as genuine

or original item. Currency counterfeiting, stamp paper counterfeiting, etc., are main forms of counterfeiting.

7. **Credit Card Frauds:** Unauthorized use of credit cards, use of fake credit cards to obtain goods/ services of value from shop keepers and service centres.
8. **Currency Schemes:** It is the practice or gambling of speculation on the future value of currencies.
9. **Educational Institutions:** White collar criminals operate privately run educational institutions. The governing bodies manage to get large sums by way of government grants of financial aid by submitting fictitious and fake details about their institutions. The teachers and other working staff in these institutions are paid a meagre salary but receipts are obtained for a higher amount. They also collect huge money (by black money also) by way of capitation fees.
10. **Embezzlement of money:** This is misappropriation of money for his own benefit by a person who has been entrusted with such money
11. **Environmental Schemes:** Many Non governmental organisations, government bodies, by overbilling and fraudulent practices, charge extra money from the government in implementing environmental schemes like cleaning, sowing saplings, road repairs, pollution removal schemes etc.,.

12. **Extortion:** It is illegal receiving of money or in kind from another person illegally by actual or threatened force, fear, or violence, or under the fraudulent cover of official right.
13. **Engineering contract works:** In the engineering contract works, underhand dealing with contractors and suppliers, execution of sub-standard work, supply of substandard materials, maintenance of bogus records of labour etc.,.
14. **Fake job Placement Rackets:** It is the false promise of job placement by manpower consultancies and employment placement agencies to unemployed / underemployed persons by collecting from them huge money as service charges.
15. **Forgery:** It is both a traditional and white collar crime. It is creating a false document by false signatures to resemble original signatures with a view to making wrongful gains.
16. **Health Care Frauds:** It is a fake health care service to magically cure incurable diseases by unlicensed health care providers for huge medical fees.
17. **Hoardings, profiteering and black marketing:** It is a white collar crime related to business. The business people in expectation of huge profits and increasing in prices of goods and commodities engage in hoarding, profiteering and black marketing.

18. **Violation of foreign exchange regulations and import and export laws:** Violation of foreign exchange regulations and import and export laws are frequently resorted to for the sake of making huge profits.
19. **Adulteration of foodstuffs, edibles and drugs:** Adulteration of foodstuffs, edibles and drugs are major white collar crimes because these drugs etc., cause irreparable damage to public health.
20. **Insider Trading:** It is the passing on or leaking or using inside, confidential, or advance information to trade in public shares held by corporations.
21. **Insurance Frauds:** This includes making false fire accidents, motor accidents, false health claims etc., to collect money fraudently from insurance companies. Unlicensed brokers collecting insurance premium from public and cheating them.
22. **Investment Schemes:** Private finance companies by offering high interests attract public to invest their hard-earned savings and cheat them after a particular period.
23. **Kickbacks:** It is promise that while selling a product, a portion of price will be given back to the buyer after a period of time.
24. **Legal Profession:** The white collar crimes in the legal professions are like - fabricating false evidence,

engaging professional stock witness, violating ethical standards of legal profession, dilatory and delay tactics in conducting a case, collusion with the ministerial staff of the courts etc.

25. **Money Laundering:** It is the concealment of the origin of illegally obtained money, usually by means of transfers involving foreign banks or legitimate businesses.
26. **Medical profession:** The White collar crimes in medical profession are issuance of false medical certificates, causing illegal abortions, giving false expert opinions, offering commission for referring cases to fellow doctors and to lab tests and selling sample-drugs and medicines to patients or chemists.
27. **Securities Frauds:** It is artificially inflating the price of stocks and shares by stock brokers so that the buyers purchase the stocks and shares at a high price and after purchase, the value of shares go down. For eg. 'Harshad Mehta & Ketan Parekh Shares Scam'.
28. **Tax Evasion:** It is committing fraud in filing or paying taxes. Tax evasion is more common with influential category of people such as traders, businessmen, lawyers, doctors, engineers, contractors etc. The actual tax paid by these persons is only a fraction of their income and the rest of the money is circulated as 'black money'.

29. **Tele-marketing Frauds:** The tele-marketing persons attractively advertise in media and make people to purchase their inferior quality goods for high prices and in these cases, legal action is difficult because of lack of jurisdiction of local courts where purchaser resides.
30. **Welfare Frauds:** The privately managed financial institutions commit fraud of investment of money by public in their pension funds scheme, annuity funds scheme etc.,
31. **Weights and Measures:** This includes manipulations in measurements and weights while selling goods and products. The sellers supply lesser quantity than the billed quantity and thereby cheat the consumers.

#### **E. JUDICIAL RESPONSE TO THE WHITE COLLAR CRIMES IN INDIA:**

The Indian judiciary assists in the eradication of white collar crimes from India. This has arisen due to judicial activism of the Supreme Court and the High Courts in India. The judicial precedents are the evidence for this.

The judiciary took serious note of the growing intensity of the white-collar crimes and its response is classified under the following three headings:

1. Judicial response under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988,

2. Judicial response under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and
3. Judicial response under other statutes dealing with white-collar crime.

#### **F. PUNISHMENT FOR WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

As regards quantum of punishment for white collar crimes, there is no uniformity. For the same nature of offence, there are disparities in sentencing in different nations.

In western countries, the penalties for white-collar offences include fines, home detention, community confinement, paying the cost of prosecution, forfeitures, restitution, and imprisonment.

In countries like China, depending on the gravity of white-collar crimes, even death penalties are awarded.

Certain countries like Canada consider the relationship between the accused and the complainant parties to be a significant feature in sentencing.

#### **REASONS FOR GROWTH OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMES IN INDIA:**

The following are the major reasons for committing white collar crimes -

1. White collar crimes are committed out of greed and too much desire to become rich in a short period.

Most of the people who usually commit these crimes are already rich and financially secure.

2. White collar crimes help people to commit such crimes secretly without being known to the public and society immediately.
3. The emergence of cutting edge in technology, growing businesses avenues, political pressures and nexus have helped the white collar criminals to start new avenues of quick earnings.
4. The increase in white collar crimes is due to booming global economy and technological advancements such as the Internet and fast money net transfer systems. The law enforcement agencies lack technical knowledge and know-how to investigate these crimes.
5. There is difficulty in detecting the white collar crimes, as they are always committed in privacy and using human intelligence. Further, there are no eyewitnesses as in the case of traditional crimes.

#### **MAIN REASONS FOR WHICH THESE WHITE COLLAR CRIMINALS OR OCCUPATIONAL CRIMINALS GO UNPUNISHED:**

Even though there are many legislations regarding White Collar Crimes, still most of the offenders go unpunished.



The main reasons are as follows:

- i. Legislators and the law implementers belong to the same group or class to which these white collar criminals belong to.
- ii. There is less police effort and action in unearthing white collar crimes because the offenders are rich and they bribe the police and others.
- iii. The white collar crime laws have many loopholes in favour of the criminals.
- iv. Since mass of people are affected in low money value frauds, they are unable to take collective action, because they are at different places. Court action by individuals is costly and time consuming.
- v. The judiciary is equally guilty, because of delaying justice.

**G. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO CONTROL/ PREVENT WHITE COLLAR OFFENCES (DIFFICULTIES IN ENFORCEMENT):**

In spite of certain measures taken by the Governments, the economic crimes have assumed serious proportion, which needs to be addressed with a practical approach.

The following measures/suggestions are recommended, though many of the measures are difficult for enforcement.

**I. STRICT LAWS WITH SEVERE PUNISHMENTS:**

The Laws Governing White collar Offences have to be made strict with severe punishments. The laws have to be changed periodically keeping pace with the changes in social and economic scenario so that they continue to be effective with rational punishment.

For eg., the 'Frauds' in telecom sector (2G) under 'The Indian Telegraph Act', 1885, the selling of spurious drugs under 'The Drugs & Cosmetics Act' are costing the govt exchequer hundreds of crores of rupees annually, but the punishment for the offenders is minimal. ie., three years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of rupees one thousand only. Hence, all the laws relating to white collar/economic offences need to be reviewed and revamped to create necessary deterrence in the minds of the offenders.

**II. CONFISCATION OF ILL GOTTEN WEALTH OF WHITE COLLAR/ ECONOMIC OFFENDERS:**

Thousands of crores of rupees are siphoned off by economic offenders every year and they continue to own and enjoy such ill gotten wealth. The 'penal laws' only punish the offenders with physical imprisonment, but they do not provide for any confiscation of the wealth they have acquired through the commission of white collar/ economic offences. It is time to enact a stringent law authorizing enforcement agencies dealing with the white collar /economic crimes to take away all the ill gotten wealth from them.

### **III. STRICT BAIL CONDITIONS IN WHITE COLLAR/ECONOMIC OFFENCES:**

Present laws are not strict as regards granting of bail to white collar/Economic offenders. Since such offenders are very rich, they not only engage the best lawyers to defend them, but also adopt all nefarious means to get their release through bail at any cost.

On the other hand, the prosecutors in criminal courts are not well versed in white collar/ economic crimes.. In Narenderjeet Singh Sahni v/s Union of India, the Supreme Court held that the White Collar Crimes are akin to Economic genocide (Mass killing of a particular ethnic race) and granting bail of such accused would amount to misplaced sympathy of the Court.

### **IV. CREATION OF EXCLUSIVE WHITE COLLAR/ECONOMIC OFFENCES COURTS:**

Ordinary criminal courts lack expertise in handling white collar crimes. Further, there is undue delay in disposal of these cases, as they are already overloaded with other criminal cases. Therefore, there is an urgent need to create exclusive courts to try these cases quickly.

### **V. SIMPLIFIED COURT PROCEDURE:**

In the present criminal trial system, the trial system being complicated, it takes many years to complete the trial and award punishment to the offender. Hence, there is need to simplify Court procedure and ensure that cases are completed and punishments awarded within a reasonable time.

### **VI. WIDE PUBLICITY OF CONVICTS OF WHITE COLLAR OFFENCES:**

The list of convicted white collar/economic offenders along with their photographs need to be published in all media including the internet. This will not only be deterrent to other similar offenders but also help financial institutions and the public to take note of their modus operandi so that they are cautious and do not fall prey to their fraudulent designs.

### **VII. NEED FOR COORDINATED ACTION AGAINST WHITE COLLAR OFFENDERS:**

The Police, Income Tax, Customs, Central Excise, Commercial Taxes Department, Enforcement Department, CBI etc., must act in coordination with one another so that the activities of white collar/ economic offenders are investigated closely and all their attempts of diversion /suppression of the ill gotten wealth is curbed.

### **VIII. DIFFERENT DETENTION CENTRES:**

Sending everyone to the same jail should be avoided. Different detention centres for different kinds of criminal misconduct must be established.

### **IX. STRENGTHENING THE ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES:**

The enforcement agencies such as Central Bureau of Investigation, the Enforcement Directorate, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, the Income-tax Department and the Customs Department must be strengthened by more number of investigating officers

specialised in the field of white collar crime investigations. More modern facilities should be given to them to help in their investigations.

**X. CONSTANT VIGIL BY THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION:**

The Central Vigilance Commission must keep a constant vigil on the working of the top ranking officers. They should also make random surveillance of suspected officers.

**XI. INVOLVING PUBLIC IN PROSECUTION PROCEEDINGS OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMINALS:**

The general public must be involved while prosecuting white-collar criminals, as the offences in general are against them.

**XII. DETERRENT PUNISHMENT:**

Lastly, if the white collar criminals are proved guilty, then deterrent punishment must be given to them so that others will be afraid to commit white collar crimes.

**H. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHITE COLLAR CRIMES AND TRADITIONAL CRIMES:**

1. Both white collar crimes and traditional crimes are similar in their genesis, but implications of white collar crimes are much higher than traditional crimes.
2. Most of the traditional crimes are committed by people of low social status, while most of the white collar crimes are committed by people from high social status.

3. In case of white collar crimes, there is no clear cut definition whereas in the case of traditional crimes, there is clear cut definition.
4. Compensation to victims of white collar crimes is not possible as there are very large number of people and also it is difficult to ascertain their losses in many cases whereas in case of traditional crimes, victims are easily identifiable and can be compensated although not in all the cases.
5. Many people in the general public are unaware of white collar crimes, whereas traditional crimes are known to most sections of the public.

**I. RELATIONSHIP OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMES WITH OTHER CRIMES:**

**A. WHITE COLLAR CRIMES AND ECONOMIC CRIMES:**

There is subtle difference between while white collar crimes and economic crimes. Whereas the white collar crimes are majorly committed by professionals like chartered accountants, public servants, private employees in the course of their occupation, the economic crimes are crimes committed by intelligent but crooked individuals who deal with huge sums of public or government money. These economic offenders exploit the loopholes and lapses in almost all areas of economic activities and cheat the government of thousands of crores of Ruppees.

**B. BLUE COLLAR CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

1. Blue-collar crime means crimes committed by an individual from a lower social class causing injury to person and property.
2. It is just the opposite of white-collar crime which is associated with crime committed by individuals of a higher social class.
3. These crimes are often advanced by passion rather than pre meditated careful planning.
4. Blue collar crimes are commonly committed by people who are from a lower social class. They don't have access to the same resources as white collar workers.
5. These people tend to commit crimes that are immediate and personal in nature rather than crimes that involve elaborate planning.
6. Blue-collar crimes are punished much more quickly and severely than white-collar crime.
7. Examples of blue collar crimes include:
  - Armed robbery
  - Murder and other violent crimes
  - Sexual assault
  - Burglary and theft
  - Breaking and entering
  - Drug abuse
  - White Collar Crime

8. Due to the nature of their work, blue collar workers generally do not have the opportunity to commit crimes within the work organization, such as securities fraud or embezzlement.
9. Further, white collar crimes require a certain amount of status and power within the organization that can only be gained by white collar workers, i.e. being a business manager or a chief executive office of a corporation.
10. These types of crimes are commonly committed by white collar workers and hence the term 'white collar crime'. White collar crimes include: Stock fraud, Bribery, Income tax evasion , etc.,
11. Blue collar crime attracts more media and police attention than white collar crime.
12. Blue collar crimes are typically highly visible and physical in nature, whereas white collar crimes can be easily hidden within an organization and are more technical in nature.
13. Blue collar crime is often easier to detect than white collar crime.
14. Blue collar crime often affects fewer individuals than white collar crime. For example, one family may lose a majority of their possessions as a result of a robbery, but securities fraud can result in thousands of people losing their income and benefits, as well as shareholders' loss of finances.

**C. CORPORATE CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

1. Corporate crime deals with the company as a whole. The crime benefits the investors or the individuals who are in high positions in the company or the corporation.
2. Both the white-collar crime and the corporate crime are similar in that they are connected with business.
3. The difference between white collar crime and corporate crime is that white-collar crime benefits the individual involved whereas the corporate crime benefits the company.

**D. STATE-CORPORATE CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

1. In implementation of government schemes, corporate bodies usually involve themselves and there are negotiations of agreements between a State and a corporation at a relatively senior level on both sides.

To get such contracts at a higher profit margin, the corporate bodies often woo the State officials by offering money through illegal means. This leads to commission of white collar crimes on both the sides, causing loss of crores of rupees to govt exchequer.

Thus the government bidding contracts offer much scope to commission of white collar crimes.

2. The relationship between State-corporate crime and white collar crime is that State-corporate crime is one of the modes of committing white collar crime. State-corporate crime is a species whereas white collar crime is a genus.

Since senior levels of a corporation engage in criminal activity using the company as a shield, this crime is called 'control fraud'.

**E. ORGANIZED TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

Organized Trans-national Crime is an organized criminal activity that takes place across two or more national jurisdictions. Since there are rapid advancement in transportation and information technology, organized trans-national crimes are on the increase. Each State should suitably modernize the investigative and enforcement officials to respond to this form of crime on a global level.

Some of the Organized Trans-national Crimes are human trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting, global drug smuggling, illegal arms dealing, terrorism, and cyber crimes.

**F. OCCUPATIONAL CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

Occupational crimes are crimes committed by Individuals during and/or in the course of their employment. The most common forms of these crimes are theft, fraud, criminal breach of trust, leakage of confidential information (official secrets) to competitors etc.,

**G. PUBLIC WELFARE CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

1. 'Public welfare offences' denote "a group of offences and public nuisances punishable irrespective of the commitor's state of mind."
2. It is "an almost limit-less realm of statutory offences in which there is only a minor breach, if at all, of the rules of morality."
3. Industrialization and urbanization has made it necessary that certain standards of citizen behaviour must be observed to safeguard individual interests and the efficient flow of activities which make up present day community life. They are employer's liability, social security, purity and quality of foods, drugs and medical preparations, road traffic regulations etc.,
4. In Factories Act and other industrial and labour laws, the offences are called regulatory offences. Criminal law does not 'punish' these offences in the traditional sense, but places certain standards of behaviour for streamlining conduct.
5. Sayre roughly classified the 'Public welfare offences' into sub divisions of
  - i. illegal sale of intoxicating liquor.
  - ii. sale of impure or adulterated food or drugs.

- iii. sale of misbranded articles.
- iv. violations of anti-narcotic acts.
- v. criminal nuisances.
- vi. violations of traffic regulations.
- vii. violations of motor-vehicle laws and
- viii. violations of general police regulations passed for the safety or well-being of the community.

**H. VICTIMLESS CRIMES AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES:**

Victimless crimes are crimes where there are no victims. Legislature, in public interest, through criminal legislations, attempt to ban these crimes.

Victimless crimes are crimes wherein there is exchange between willing partners of strongly desired goods and/or services for eg., Prostitution, Unnatural offences.

However, in these cases, there may be certain objective consequences like enforcement of morality.

**J. CONCLUSION:**

As white collar/economic crimes have the effect of ruining the economy and some times the security of the country, it is time now to have a pro-active multifaceted approach to control /eradicate these offences altogether.

**UNIVERSITY QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW:**

1. *Briefly discuss white collar crimes in India.*
2. *Explain white collar crime. What are its nature, characteristics and types?*
3. *Explain the nature, definition and growth of white collar criminality.*
4. *Explain the relationship of white collar crime with other crimes.*
5. *Define white collar crime and explain the punishment for white collar crimes.*
6. *Define white collar crime and state reasons why they could not be controlled?*
7. *What are your suggestions and recommendations to prevent the commission of white collar crimes in India?*
8. *Write short note on: (a) Difference between white collar crimes and traditional crimes (b) Measures to be taken to control white collar offences in India (c) White collar crimes in India.*

