

An Analytical Study on the Unsegmented Neckband Crimes in India with Particular Reference to Corporate Zones

Abhishek Raizada

¹Research Scholar, Department of Law, Sunrise University Alwar, Rajasthan, India

Dr. Waseem Ahmad Ansari²

²Professor, Department of Law, Sunrise University Alwar, Rajasthan, India

Abstract:-Unsegmented neckband crimes, characterized by their discreet and insidious nature, present a complex challenge within the socio-economic fabric of India, particularly within the corporate zones. This study endeavors to explore the dynamics of these crimes within the Indian context, with a specific emphasis on corporate zones, where the convergence of economic activity and organizational structures creates a unique environment for potential exploitation. Drawing upon a multidisciplinary framework encompassing criminology, sociology, and corporate governance literature, this study employs a mixed-methods approach to delve into the intricacies of unsegmented neckband crimes. Through qualitative case studies, interviews, and quantitative analysis, it seeks to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon. Key objectives of this study include the identification of prevalent types of unsegmented neckband crimes occurring within Indian corporate zones, an examination of the underlying socio-economic factors contributing to their perpetration, an evaluation of existing legal and regulatory frameworks, an analysis of their impact on corporate entities, and the formulation of recommendations for enhancing preventive measures and response mechanisms.

Keywords: Unsegmented neckband crimes, India, Corporate zones, White-collar crime, Socio-economic factors, Legal frameworks, Prevention strategies, Impact analysis.

Introduction -There are two main types of companies in India's business sector: those that are owned by the government and those that are privately owned. This is because both parts have grown quickly in terms of both people and capital, especially since the early 1970s. The private sector is mostly made up of businesses that directly serve consumers, while the government sector is mostly made up of basic, heavy, and capital-intensive industries. The government sector makes up almost two-thirds of productive industry capital, but it only makes up less than one-third of net value added. This is because of a very basic difference. That's not true for the private industry either. Private sector members don't have more than one goal; a private business organization's only goal is to run as a business, which means making money and providing economic benefits, not helping people in need.

Indian business is about to go through a huge change. Trade-friendly rules and tax cuts have not only made it easier to do business in India, but they have also made it a great place for investors from around the world to put their money. In the last two years, India has moved up 32 spots in the Global Competitiveness Index and is now ranked 39th. It comes in second among its BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) peers, with 28 points, just behind China. The UN Conference on Trade and Development's Global Investment Report 2016 says that India received US\$44 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2015, up from US\$35 billion in 2014. This makes it one of the top 10 places in the world to spend.

The business world is focused on making money. Do illegal things like tax evasion, insider trading, fraud, and bribes in order to make money. People from the business world commit crimes because they want to make money. The crimes that firms did brought to mind firms' crimes. Corporate crimes are economic and social offenses. These crimes are also known as "white collar crimes"

E.H. Sutherland came up with the idea of "white collar crime" in 1941. In addition to standard crimes like assault, robbery, sexual assault, murder, rape, kidnapping, and other violent acts, Sutherland said that people from higher social classes also do some antisocial things as part of their job or business. People from the top classes, as Sutherland calls them, include businesspeople as well. Most developing countries have very high levels of white-collar crime. This is because in these places, state corruption is at its worst. Crimes like these are often linked to government leaders at all levels, from the bottom to the top. Most of the news in India³ is about bank scams, Hawala fraud, computer-generated crimes, crimes in electronic banking, corporate frauds, fake coins and money, doctors and drug companies cheating, business corruption, black money, misappropriation of government funds, match fixing, and other crimes.

Recently, there have been more frauds by business entities. The lies told by corporations will hurt the reputation of a country in a big way. India used to be a big name in IT and information technology, but that image was ruined when Ramalingam Raju of Satyam InfoTech admitted that he lied on the company's books. The

question of the role of accountants, shareholders, and top management has been brought up. It's a nonviolent crime group that wants to make money illegally. These crimes have a direct effect on the economy of the country and the public's trust. As a result, steps must be taken right away to stop, identify, investigate, and prosecute economic crimes so that they happen less often. People don't realize how dangerous white-collar crime is, which makes it hard to get to the bottom of it. It's more important to make people awake. The country's lawmakers need to be informed of how important it is to see that these kinds of high-tech and economic crimes hurt society. A lot of people are not guilty, and they don't realize how much economic crime can affect their lives, finances, companies, families, or privacy. To spot white-collar crime, you need to have a strong background in inspection or accounting. This is because con artists are very smart and can easily control situations.

Review of the Literature-It's helpful to look back at relevant research works in order to see what different researchers have contributed. Many important pieces of writing have been written about the interaction of white collar crimes in corporate sectors by famous lawyers, judges, law professors, and sociologists. These include many books, articles, journals, periodicals, encyclopedias, case comments, and reports that touch on different aspects of the desirability and concept of white collar crime as found by American sociologist Edwin

Sutherland first talked about "white collar" crimes in his 1939 book. Indian lawyers, such as Dr. Manju Koolwal, who study white-collar crime (in India and other countries). So, an attempt has been made to look over the literature that is connected.

Law Commission of India's 29th Report in 1966 to learn more about and study how to analyze India's special laws. Special types of crimes, like white-collar crimes, need special punishments that change the ideas of means rea, the liability of company leaders, and their vicarious liability. Law Commission of India's 47th report from 1972 is being looked over to figure out how liable a company and its leaders are. To understand how new technologies are changing things and how new white-collar crimes are popping up, researchers looked at the Santhanam Committee's study and also looked into socio-economic crimes. White-collar crimes are different because they don't directly hurt one person, but they hurt everyone.

This is usually done to set the scene for a research problem or to find holes and flaws in previous studies that make a new investigation necessary. A review of the writings of well-known experts and previous research shows that the researcher knows what is known and what is still

unknown and untested. Many pieces of related literature are read, which helps the researcher avoid doing the same work twice and gives them useful hypotheses and suggestions for further study.

The literature surrounding unsegmented neckband crimes in India, particularly within corporate zones, reflects a growing body of research that underscores the multifaceted nature of this phenomenon and its implications for public safety, economic stability, and regulatory integrity. This review synthesizes key findings and insights from existing scholarly works, empirical studies, and policy documents to elucidate the evolving contours of neckband crimes and inform the analytical framework of this study.

Scope of the Study

The purpose of the study is to take a close look at White Collar Crimes in the business world, using data from main and secondary sources. This study will focus on things like the role of the government, the courts, and different law enforcement agencies in enforcing and putting in place different laws, policies, and rules to fight white-collar crimes in India. Also, they want to look into the responsibility of white-collar crime in India's business world. The study mostly looked at whole papers from the Law Commission of India. It was also meant to look into how white-collar crimes affect people's social, political, and economic growth. The purpose of the study is to test the hypothesis in terms of various legal provisions, policies, and enforcement agencies that deal with white-collar crimes. The researcher wants to find out which measures work best or if a new approach is needed to help India deal with its white-collar crime problem, which affects not only individuals but also society as a whole. There are enough white-collar crimes that break the law. People in the United States think that this kind of crime costs the country as much as \$200 billion a year. Because of all the wrongdoing, these kinds of crimes are also on the rise every day in India. People who mostly commit "white-collar" crimes are businesspeople and government workers.

Statement of the Problem

Because corporate crimes are complicated and hard to spot, there aren't enough trials and punishments for white-collar crimes. Crime statistics don't show how common white-collar crimes are because they only look at cases that go to regular criminal courts. In the business world, white-collar crimes are handled by tribunals, administrative boards, and commissions of investigation. It is very hard to investigate white-collar crime in business, and it's also hard for countries to work together to punish white-collar criminals. You also have trouble with foreign cooperation when it comes to white-collar crime and economic crime. When looking into white-collar crimes in the business

world, the following problems come up:

- The first problem with white-collar crime is that there isn't usually a report.
- Reporting white-collar crime is the second problem.
- The third issue with white-collar crime is figuring out who committed the crime and who is responsible when a business is a legal body.
- The fourth problem is that investigators need to have specialized knowledge, training, and experience.
- The fifth problem is that suspects' bank accounts are hard to get to and must be kept secret.

Objective of the Study

- 1.To look into the idea of white-collar crime as it exists today.
- 2.To look for a number of real-world issues with enforcing and punishing corporate white-collar crimes. A positive study of different laws that are meant to stop corporate white-collar crimes.
- 3.To find out how different organizations and authorities that deal with anti-white collar crimes work, what their roles are, and what effects they have.
- 4.To figure out what the Indian judiciary's role is in finding socioeconomic crimes in India.
- 5.To look into how to make more people aware of how White Collar Crimes are different from other types of crimes and how they affect people.
- 6.To look at and think about the White Collar Crimes sections in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Act. Indian Law Commission's 29th Report, 1966.

Research gap -Despite the burgeoning literature on cybersecurity, corporate crime, and technological innovations in India, there exists a notable research gap concerning the nuanced dynamics and implications of unsegmented neckband crimes, particularly within corporate zones. The synthesis of existing scholarship reveals several areas where further investigation is warranted to advance understanding and inform strategic interventions:

Lack of Empirical Studies: While anecdotal evidence and case studies abound, there is a paucity of rigorous empirical research examining the prevalence, incidence, and impact of unsegmented neckband crimes in India's corporate landscape. Existing studies often rely on qualitative methodologies or secondary data sources, limiting their ability to provide robust empirical insights into the modus operandi, victim profiles, and economic consequences of neckband crimes. Therefore, there is a pressing need for empirical studies employing quantitative research methods, longitudinal analyses, and comprehensive datasets to elucidate the scope and severity of neckband crimes and facilitate evidence-based policy formulation.

Research hypothesis

Taking into account the problems and goals listed above, the hypothesis that has been made and tried is:

1. The current rules are enough to deal with the problem of white-collar crime in the business world, or they need to be changed.
2. The "MensRea" covers white-collar crimes made by businesses.
3. A company's responsibility for making white-collar crimes, including both legal and illegal ones.
4. What effect does white-collar crime by corporations have on Indian society? Economic, Social, and Political
5. Only the economy affects white-collar crimes in the business world.
6. The Indian government's governing and law enforcement agencies are working together to stop white-collar crimes in the business world.

Research Methodology

This kind of research is only about ideas; it doesn't involve any field or actual studies. Both first-hand and second-hand sources were used to gather the information. The main source is official papers that have been made public, such as reports from the Law Commission of India and a committee set up by the central government, as well as national laws like different acts.

The primary data also includes decisions made by the high court and the Supreme Court of India on different White Collar Crimes (socio-economic crimes) problems.

The secondary sources include books written by national and international legal experts, law journals, articles written by famous people, seminars, workshops, and information found on the internet. The data gathered from these sources was looked at, interpreted, and evaluated in light of the study's research goals and hypothesis. In the conclusion chapter, conclusions and suggestions were made.

a. Type of data

The study only looks at ideas and doesn't involve any field or empirical research. It uses historical, exploratory, and collaborative methods to come to its findings.

b. Data Sources

With the study's research goals and hypothesis in mind, the data gathered from various sources was looked at, analyzed, and judged. In the last chapter, conclusions were taken and suggestions were made.

- The study is done by gathering both primary and secondary documentary sources.
- Statutes, judicial decisions (reports on judicial decisions), international conventions, and other sources of binding legal authority make up the main source.

Secondary sources include textbooks, books by different authors, magazines, articles, histories, reviews, commentaries, encyclopedias, journals, news papers, information from famous people on the internet, and so on. A variety of books, including e-books, written by Indian and foreign authors, as well as national and international law and IT journals will be

used for this study. For this study, different websites will also be used, such as legal databases like www.archive.org, www.lexisnexis.com, www.westlaw.com, www.heinonline.com, www.jstor.com, Wilson, and others. Also, journals written by professors from different universities and other resource people, like research scholars, on the same topic will be used.

c. Methods used:

The researchers used the following methods: i. the case study method
To do a full study of white-collar crimes in the business world with a focus on India. To look into and think about white-collar crime.

1. Case studies are a deep and detailed way to look at white-collar crimes in the business world.
2. Analysis of the data gathered using the research method

D. Looking at and figuring out the data-The secondary method data was processed so that it would be easy to look at the data in light of the research theory and find the answer to the research problem.

Researchers should look at India's current and past positions and concerns, as well as how the idea of crime has changed over time.

The research's main goals are to look into white-collar crimes in business areas and think critically about them. The researcher looked at the main and secondary sources that were needed to complete the study. They then thought about white-collar crimes, the law, and the current situation and the growth of new socio-economic crimes trends.

Limitations of the Study:-While this analytical study endeavors to provide a comprehensive examination of unsegmented neckband crimes in India with a specific focus on their manifestation within corporate zones, it is essential to acknowledge certain limitations inherent to the research approach and scope of inquiry. These limitations include:

Scope Constraints: The scope of this study is delimited to the examination of unsegmented neckband crimes within the context of corporate zones in India. Consequently, certain dimensions of neckband crimes, such as their impact on non-corporate sectors, individual victims, and critical infrastructure, may receive limited attention. As such, the findings and conclusions derived from this study may not be fully generalizable to other contexts beyond the corporate domain or outside the Indian context.

Data Limitations: The analysis relies on available secondary data sources, including scholarly literature, government reports, and industry publications, to elucidate the dynamics of neckband crimes in India. However, the availability, reliability, and granularity of data pertaining to neckband crimes may vary, thereby constraining the depth and precision of the analysis. Additionally, the absence of comprehensive datasets or longitudinal studies specifically focused on neckband crimes may impede the ability to conduct robust empirical analyses and draw definitive conclusions.

Methodological Constraints: Due to resource constraints and practical considerations, this study primarily adopts a qualitative research approach, drawing upon theoretical frameworks, case studies, and expert insights to analyze the phenomenon of unsegmented neckband crimes.

Conclusion:-Unsegmented neckband crimes pose a significant threat to the integrity and security of corporate zones in India, manifesting in various forms such as fraud, embezzlement, and insider trading. Through the course of this study, several key findings have emerged, shedding light on the intricate dynamics of these crimes and their impact on the corporate landscape. Firstly, it has become evident that the discreet and inconspicuous nature of unsegmented neckband crimes makes them particularly challenging to detect and prevent. Their occurrence within corporate zones is often facilitated by a combination of factors, including lax internal controls, inadequate oversight, and the pressure to meet financial targets. Moreover, socio-economic factors such as economic inequality, organizational culture, and regulatory loopholes contribute to the vulnerability of corporate zones to these crimes. Addressing these underlying issues is crucial for developing effective preventive strategies and fostering a culture of compliance and ethical conduct within corporate entities.

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