

FINANCIAL FRAUD, ECONOMIC OFFENCE IN INDIA: CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH HEURISTIC METHOD

SHAHANSHAH GULPHAM*

Department of, School of Criminology and Behavioural Science, Rashtriya Raksha University, Gandhinagar, India.
Email: Shahanshah.gulpham@rru.ac.in

Received: 4 June 2022, Revised and Accepted: 11 August 2022

ABSTRACT

Financial inclusion is the decade's big achievement of the Government of India through the opening zero balance saving accounts mass level in nationalized scheduled banks. In recent past, India is facing big challenges to tackle the white collar and economic crime problems responsible for ruining the entire economic management and system of public policy allocations. The present paper is analyzing the various publicly concerned financial fraud and multiple economic offenses which are directly or indirectly affecting the country's economy and responsible for sea-merging the financial condition of the nation. Even, there are multiple preventive provisions implemented to prevent such offences by the government and various initiatives taken parallel to combat the economic crisis. In this paper, a heuristic method of crime prevention has been suggested to tackle similar offences and reduce the occurrence of the frauds.

Keywords: Financial fraud, Economic offence, Heuristic method, India.

© 2022 The Authors. Published by Innovare Academic Sciences Pvt Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22159/ijss.2022v10i6.45435>. Journal homepage: <https://innovareacademics.in/journals/index.php/ijss>

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India has under consideration the question of effectively dealing with certain economic offenders. The social and economic offence dealt with special legislations as Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Drugs (Control) Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, etc., Import and Exports (control) Act. These are basically non-emotional offences as in murder, rape defamation, etc., and no emotional reaction as between the victim and the offender (Law Commission Report 47). India made appropriate laws or changes within the existing acts through amendments and also framed new legislations in handling the serious fraud or economic offences whenever required. Our minds are familiar with traditional offences or conventional offences such as murder, rape, and theft but it take time to realize the seriousness of non-conventional crimes or economic offences. In economic offences, there is no immediate tangible object of the harm visible to the mind. Neither the offender nor the society adequately realizes the harm, because of the absence of an immediate victim.

Fraud, as such, is not a criminal offence in India as per the definition of Reserve Bank of India. Fraud is defined in Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act for the purpose of a contract and insofar as the operation of the Contract Act is concerned. Financial frauds relating to the capital and securities market are already dealt with SEBI regulations. If any fraud is committed in a bilateral contractual situation or otherwise whether involving personal fund or public fund, also an act of cheating or if such an act involves impersonation, criminal breach of trust or criminal conspiracy, or forgery, or falsification or destruction of documents for wrongful gain, or embezzlement of funds, then and only then, such fraud can be an offence (RBI).

The Fugitive Economic Offender Act, 2018, is to be considered one of the important enacted legislation which deals with economic offenders in reaction with recently occurred high profile economic offences in India.

Crime is not evenly distributed across the social spectrum, and age, location, gender, and socioeconomic position are important variables in

accounting for offending and victimization. Student of Lombroso, Raffaele Garofalo supported that crime can be understood only by scientific methods and formulated a sociological positivity definition of crime as immoral act that is injurious to society (Wayne, 1995). He explained crime or offense violating the two basic altruistic sentiments common to all people, namely, probity and piety. Economic offenders are having the sentiment of probity which increases criminality against society based on psychological orientation. In economic offences, the victims are usually the state or a section of public, particularly the consuming public. Consuming the public may be including the portion of consumer of goods or service, buys shares or securities or other intangible. Where there is an individual victim, the more important element of the offence is harm to society. Economic offences highly affect the Indian economy, illegal transnational organized crimes, trafficking, and inflation.

Hybridization of the economy in the recent past was very transformative. Changes in class structure of society, state and globalization and occurrence of the wake of late modernity, free economic markets, cultural conservatism, etc., made possible by the shifting economic interests of the skilled working class, the welfare and sometimes economic recessions as shown in India in 1992. Together these dynamics change collectively and experience of economic crime also has brought with it new freedoms, new wake of consumption and new possibilities for individual choice, and new disorders and dislocations-above all new levels of crime and insecurity (Garland and Sparks 2000). One thing more important to mention here is fraud is applying both criminal and civil laws and the victim can file a civil lawsuit whereas the government can bring both charges in fraud lending.

These offences calculated to prevent or obstruct the economic development of the country and endanger its economic health includes evasion of taxes, misusing of position by public servants, hoarding, black marketing, adulteration of food and drugs, theft and misappropriation of public property funds, trafficking in licenses, and permits. It also covers offenses in the nature of breaches of contracts, resulting in the delivery of goods not according to specifications.

If any person is robbed, assaulted, or cheated, there is some person who is interested in getting the offender prosecuted, and because the act is

a physical one having an immediate and direct impact, both individual and social vengeance are likely to be aroused. This element is, however, absent when, for example, essential commodities are hoarded, or foreign exchange is illegally taken out of the country or prohibited goods are imported.

Here, the most important feature of these offences is the fact that ordinarily they do not involve an individual direct victim but are punished because they harm the whole society. This constitutes the primary reason why special efforts have to be made to enforce them.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND DETECTION OF CRIME

In the broader terms, economic efficiency is a terminology of economics and relating to the improvement of the condition or the situation in which one or the other thing will get affected (Hemanth *et al.*, 2019). These lexicons are typically used in microeconomics to assume the best of its output. The limited resources need to be used in a judicially manner to come up with the solution of the various problems which are faced by the community or the society (Goredema, 2015). The optimal production of the resources is such which needs to be designed in such a way that the detection of the crime must be done as soon as possible with the generation of healthy environment.

In the economic models of crime, the economic incentives are changing because of the changing nature of the criminals activities (Eide and Rubin, 2006). Evidence-based crime prevention is possible in the countries if the cost-benefit analysis is done properly. Trends of crime in the country depend on the development of the demographical factors. The police force of the country needs to play very important role in reducing the crime in the country. The tools which will be applicable by them must be effective and efficient as well. When talking about the economic efficiency, there is necessity to have tools which will monitor the crime and the reasons behind that. Further, the economic crimes in the country and its impact on the various strata of the society also matter which should be measured. The deterrence effects on the country and the responses by the criminals have changed the criminal justice system (Freeman, 1999).

In the economic efficiency, it could be seen that the unemployment plays a very important role as most of the crime are dependent on it. The neo-classical theory of Becker mentions that the criminals are economically rational and respond suggestively to the deterring enticements by the criminal justice system. The outcome of the criminal act is uncertain. The number of increase in the unemployment is also related to the rise in victims in the country (Prabakaran and Mitra, 2018). The economics of crime because crime is an area which put economic analysis into the rigorous test.

The market model of the crime in the society paves that the criminals from the civil society is/are labels and removed and later tabooed to an extent that the acceptance in the society reduces (Al-Sarraj, 2016). There is no elasticity toward the criminals in the society. When it comes to investigation and the detection of the crime, then tools can be used which would help the crime pattern and also the psychology analysis of the criminals. The data mining techniques and tools can also be helpful when it comes to the attribution of the types of crime (Cunningham *et al.* 1978). The scientific detection of crime can also be helpful but that requires the high level models which will be dealing with economic efficiency of the area or the state where this has to be applicable. The extraction of new information should be such through which the maximum evaluation can be done and would generate the transparent analysis to the organization concerned. (Fernandez, 2019). This would be defiantly helpful for the tools and the data collection process which will be done to curb the crime in the society.

HEURISTIC MEASURES OF ECONOMIC CRIMES

The economic analysis exercise should be done with accurate objectives and evaluations which in a long run create policy interventions

and benefits to a larger section. The other important measure is the sustainability of these types of models. To check the use of the resources which are available are also important to do the work more sustainably. In many countries, there are the programs which are running related to the economic efficiency and crime prevention. The law enforcements in these areas will be definitely helpful to reduce the crime (Stewart *et al.*, 2020). The cost-benefit analysis and the cost-effective ratio need to be more effectively implemented and heuristic approach should be adopted.

The crime rises in any country will defiantly affect the different sectors such as the family, civil society, community, individual, and the justice system as well. This is also going to hamper the financial incentives which are involved into it (Nicola and Scartezini, 2000). The victims and the offenders both are important for the society at a large because they needs to be converted into asset rather than the liability. Hence to look after toward them and to help the government and the other institutions with the economic efficient models, it become very important to think on such programs and to have think tanks. It is the responsibility of the citizens and also the government to look after these things. In these situation, there are heuristic methods can be used for economic management.

BASIC FINANCIAL CRIMES AND ROOTS

Crime scientists and economists alike attempt to identify pragmatic responses to what economists said "market distortions" which create market failures and ultimately affect individual and societal welfare activities. In the criminological field, distortions may be thought of as crimes, and market failure as the subsequent negative externalities that affect both individuals and society at large. In terms of addressing market failure and minimizing the negative externalities associated with that failure, economists envisage their purview in research, policy, and practice (Rechard Wortley, 2019). Here, economic offenders are institutionalized with increasing harm to society and societal welfare. In general, economic offenders are not served punishments for their act or misdeed, reason behind increasing the economic offences. A classified economic offence includes money laundering, frauds, tax evasion, and cheating (Arjan, 2016). Financial fraud covers the financial statement fraud, investment scams, and fraudulent financial mis-selling (Arjan, 2016).

The criminal of economic offences has a motive of greed, materialistic avarice, or rapaciousness and operation mode of these offences is fraud, not force, deliberate, and willful. The social interest in the preservation of the property, wealth or health of its individual members and national resources and in general the economic system which is whole from exploitation or waste by individuals or groups. Social interest in the augmentation of the wealth of the country by enforcing the law relating to taxes and duties, foreign exchange, foreign commerce, industries, and the others alike.

Our analysis shows that the "peak point recognized for economic offences at the time of gigantic process of government of social and economic planning and they affect health and wealth of the entire community."

Socioeconomic offences such as white collar crime could also be an interesting part of economic offence. White collar crime described as a crime committed in the course of one's occupation by a member of the highly respective society or upper class of the society (Sutherland, 1940). A manufacturer of drugs or illicit drugs who deliberately supplies sub-standards drugs is a white collar criminal as it is a big corporation guilty of fraudulent evasion of tax. Similarly smuggler, we cannot include white collar criminals as they are coming from lower class strata but may be charged as a guilty person of socioeconomic offence. Fore stance, economic offences are those which affect the country's economy and not merely the wealth of an individual victim.

Merton's social structure and anomie (Merton, 1938), modern capitalist society was seen as being under pressure, and the strains and tensions

within it, Merton thought, led to crime and deviance distinguishing between a social "structure" which provide economic roots to success and "culture" which provided norms, values, and goals. Merton explained that deviance occurred where there was an imbalance between social structure (approved social means) and culture (approved goals). The tension or norm breakdown in this way is something related with economic offences (anomie). Economic offenders or fugitive offenders of the developing countries, such as India, are more prone to act economically because of having a dream of a wealthy man and wanting to become elite in society.

There are economic factors in shaping criminality and began to produce a genuinely social account that found the roots of crime to lie not in individual people but in the organization and working of the wider society. Offenders wanted to become at the economic level between a "future as part of the socially mobile elite" or as part of the "new lumpenproletariat."

Roots of the economic crime and financial fraud generally have several legal elements as; misrepresentation of a material fact; knowledge on the part of the accused that they were misrepresenting the fact; the misrepresentation was made purposefully, with the intent of fooling the victim; the victim believed the misrepresentation and relied on it; and the victim suffered damaged as a result of the misrepresentation. Financial fraud includes mail fraud, bank fraud, tax evasion, bankruptcy fraud, security fraud, racketeering, wire fraud, embezzlement, and counterfeiting.

NETWORKING IN ECONOMIC OFFENCE

Economic offences closely relate with "fraud will" and this *Mens Rea* of fraud is considered crime. There is also a distinction between civil and criminal fraud. Criminal fraud involves taking something through force or by stealth where fraud revolves around a purposeful misrepresentation of fact. Prosecutor can take a fraud case in both ways but a criminal case would be taken by the party or victim of the misrepresentation.

Corporate or economic offenders enjoy the economic and social benefits of their position with little challenges from either legal or

populist quarters. They profit from activities that damage the quality of life of others and from economic crimes that pass losses onto consumers through higher prices, workers losing pensions or jobs, and compromised health and safety programs, leading to accidents and manslaughter death of employees (Alvesalo and Tombs, 2002).

Left realism perspective is directly related to the economic crisis and fugitives. At the time of economic crisis of any country, economic offences such as economic offences (fugitive) increase (Walton and Young, 1979). It covers a range of perspectives on crime and law, interactionism's microsocial approach arguably as a coercive concept of order, and an unwillingness to deal with etiology, statistics, and reform. The Government of India recently started to drastic economic reforms, tycoon of business started to fraud with the government, and flees from country who are now listed as fugitive offenders (i.e., Vijay Malya, Neerav Modi, etc.). They did not accept the taxation reforms of the government and decided to lunch with them.

INTERNET AND CYBER CRIME

The internet has revolutionized communications, interconnections, trade and commerce, businesses, and sharing of information by making the world a single place irrespective of geographical boundaries. In the last decade, access to the internet has increased exponentially around the world due to networks and connection by tech giants. The internet remains the powerful tool that it can be used for almost any purpose and it is accessible by every individual who connects to one of its constituent networks and individuals can have easy access to the internet. It supports host of human communications.

The invention of cyberspace, the term first coined by William Gibson in 1982 referring to the widespread online world of computer networks, was made to make the lives of people better, but it showed its dark side when it became the hub for people to exploit this unguarded space (Mshana, n.d). Information technology was administered as a troubleshooter in the banking system, as it smoothened the functioning of interbank and intra-bank connectivity as it does not have any limitations related to boundaries, but soon it becomes obvious that information technology along with its benefits has brought down some threat that is commonly called cybercrimes and has become a preferable

Fraud and financial crimes	
Fraud	Bribery
In-depth information about fraud in general and definitions of the various types of fraud such as wire fraud; tax evasion; insurance fraud; and identity theft and other for identifying fraudulent activity.	Act of accepting or offering something of value in exchange for influence or power in connection to an elected position or public employment.
Embezzlement	Money laundering
A crime that occurs when an individual steals money or property that he or she has been entrusted to manage.	A crime involving the movement of illicit money and other gains into legitimate channels to disguise the money's illegal source and thwart tax officials.
White collar crimes	Tax evasion
Crime committed by high respected person of the society in the course of his or her occupation encompass many separate individual crimes, most commonly related to the use of deceit for financial gains, such as securities fraud	The crime of not paying one's legally required share of either central or state government's taxes. Ignorance of personal liability. Deliberately avoiding paying tax. It charges economic criminality of individuals, corporate, and trusts.
Securities fraud	Identity theft
Securities fraud is a crime in which a corporate officer makes misleading statements about the company's stock performance or discloses confidential information related to its stock.	When someone unlawfully uses another's personally identifying information such as PIN or personal other information to commit other crimes. For instance credit card fraud.
Mortgage fraud	Racketeering
Define as of the various different illegal schemes related to the misrepresentation or misstatement of mortgage documents for the purpose of defrauding another party, such as a lender or a homeowner.	Crime committed at a state level in the course of acquiring a business operation through illegal means and using business operation to commit illegal acts such as illegal gambling, prostitution rings, and drug trafficking.

tool for committing frauds (Goel, 2012). With the arrival of cyberspace, the growth of economic offences has skyrocketed (Kancharla, 2020).

One of the root cause identified behind the increasing rate of economic offences using internet has been conceptualized is that the invention of internet was never intended for commercial business but for research purpose only, making all of its protocols open and unsecured and this is the reason that the data, including confidential ones, that are transmitted over internet are easily intercepted and stolen (Broadhurst and Chang, 2012). The motivation to commit crime in cyberspace is further elucidated in General Strain Theory of Robert Agnew (1992). It was clearly articulated that a situation of strain is created when people experience failure to achieve the desired goals, lose some positive aspect in their lives or some negative aspect is presented in their lives. With the introduction of stressful lifestyles resulting in lack of social support, people feel strained, compelling them to resort towards committing the frauds in cyberspace which are very easily accessible and not easily exposable (Greenwood, 2016).

The platform of the internet has provided people with anonymity, fast connections, and accessibility encouraging the motivated offenders to take the undue advantage. This switch of perpetuating economic offences from physical space to cyberspace is well explained in Space Transition Theory. According to Jaishankar (2008), because of flexibility, anonymity, and lack of deterrence, this dynamic spatiotemporal nature of cyberspace is mostly preferred by those people who were repressing their criminal behavior in the physical space due to fear of stigmatization from the members of society.

Gradually, cyberspace started accommodating darknet markets which is fast becoming the favorable medium of economic offences for black market to trade illegal goods (Saxena and Lata, 2016). The increasing popularity of anonymizing software such as Virtual Private Networks and Tors to access the Dark web has also given the motivation to fraudsters and hackers to commit worldwide fraud and identity thefts by removing their traces and making it difficult for authorities to pinpoint the location of suspects (Omar and Zakariye, 2020).

Tackling the ascending rate of economic offences through cyberspace is one of the major concerns of the Government of India. Evolving nature of technology and subsequent crimes arising out of it is making it difficult for police and prosecutors to tackle this issue because of the lack of basic understanding of the nature and characteristics of cyber space from their side (Menon and Siew, 2012). With no geographical boundaries to limit, cybercrimes have transgressed internationally motivating a perpetrator sitting in one country to target the victim at the other end of the world with specific regards to economic offences. Lack of planning, legal infrastructure, and proactive role of lawmakers, our country is unable to face off the evolving nature of cybercrimes, nevertheless having the number of preventive laws (Arora, 2016).

Another factor behind rising cases of economic offences using cyberspace is slow progress of the Criminal Justice System. Based on the analysis of NCRB report of year 2014–18, the pendency of the cases was increased by 4 times and majority of the cases were disposed of by the police due to lack of evidence or taken as a mistake of fact (Kancharla, 2020). The loopholes generated from the cyber laws are motivating the perpetrators to use the platform of cyberspace to commit economic offences. Becarria (1974) through his theory of deterrence has effective deterrence only be achieved by making the punishment for crime certain, swift, and severe. In the absence of these three elements and an increasing backlog of the cases, perpetrators are motivated to prefer the mode of cyberspace to commit economic offences.

COMBATING FINANCIAL FRAUDS WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

John McCarthy coined the term artificial intelligence in the year 1950; he is also known as father of AI. According to McCarthy, artificial intelligence is "The science and engineering of making intelligent

machines, especially intelligent computer programs." Artificial intelligence is basically the ability of the computer program to learn and think like humans and mimic their actions. The goal of artificial intelligence includes learning, reasoning and perception, and problem-solving. Artificial intelligence is based on the principle that human intelligence can be defined in a way that a machine can easily mimic it and execute tasks, from the most simple to those that are even more complex. To modern day, AI has endless possibilities and applications; the technology can be applied to many different sectors and industries. Artificial intelligence includes vastly major subfields that work on large amounts of data, processing, and generating output. It includes machine learning, natural language processing (NLP), cognitive computing, neural networks, and deep learning. All of these technologies have to do with preventing crimes. AI has specific applications in detecting, reducing, and preventing crimes well within time, and especially frauds of myriad nature in corporate, industries, and businesses.

NLP

NLP and graph analytics have applications in detections of frauds. NLP is a means by which computers study, comprehend, and derive meaning from human language in a smart and useful way. Graph analytics are concerned with understanding structures in networks. It is a method of mapping and exploring relationships between individuals who is behind prompts.

FUTURE DIRECTION OF FINANCIAL CRIME PREVENTION

Economic offences extend to deliberate evasion of taxes and the question that arises for consideration is how drastically and swiftly penal action can be taken to prove a deterrent against commission of such offenses.

There are threats to the national economy arising from a violation of the restrictions imposed in the interest of conserving foreign exchange could constitute an equally serious danger to the survival of the nation. Economic bankruptcy can pose as serious a problem as political insecurity.

The current trend of legislation and also the judicial approach to such offences appears to be that these offences are treated lightly and the punishment is not adequate having regard to the gravity of such offences.

The suppression of economic crimes in any modern society is of obvious importance. The transition from a rural and simple society to an industrialized and complex one entails regulation by or under law of activities having an economic import.

Consistently, with India's approach in dealing with the menace to social health and wealth posed by economic offences, it is recommended an increase in punishment for the principal offences under most of the act. In doing so, India's main object is to give adequate expression to the social disapproval of such crimes. One of the object of punishment is the emphatic denunciation of the crime by the community, and we believe that this denunciation could be achieved only if the gradation of punishments is so devised as to evoke in the public mind an intelligent reaction, and this in its turn would be facilitated if the scales of punishment exhibit a modicum of uniformity based on rational considerations. The increase of the maximum punishments will also make the offence cognizable and non-bailable and that we regard as a welcome consequence (Law Commission Recommendation).

Important recommendation in Indian scenario regarding the economic offender is preventive detention. It is advice whether persons suspected of large-scale smuggling of goods or violations of foreign exchange law should be brought without the act providing for preventive detention.

By introducing the territory oriented approach at international level, establishing the collaboration and coordination with global agencies of

investigations, prosecutions, and law enforcement, battle against the rise of economic offences using cyberspace can be fought on. This will help in building a multilateral platform to raise the common standards for privacy.

To prevent the people from becoming the victims of common cybercrimes such as phishing, vishing, or spoofing, educational interventions such as aggressive awareness campaigns need to be initiated including but not limited to guide manuals, posters, pop-up ads, commercial advertisement, and caller tunes focusing specifically on cybercrimes. This approach will not only enhance the behavioral skills of people but develop their cognitive development also, resulting in reduction and subsequent prevention of victimization in the cases of economic offences using cyberspace (Jahankhani, 2013).

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The manuscript entitled "Financial Fraud, Economic Offence in India: Crime Prevention through Heuristic Methods" submitted by me have **NO** affiliations with or involved in any organization or entity with any financial interest or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript. I declared that there is **NO** any conflicting issue related to the manuscript.]

REFERENCES

- Agnew R. Foundation for a general strain theory of crime and delinquency. *Criminology* 1992;30:47-87.
- Al-Sarraj DA. Concept of Economic Crimes as Perceived Across the World- Typology, New Trends and Countermeasures. New Delhi: Economic Trends; 2016. p. 107-21.
- Alvesalo A, Tombs S. Working for criminalization of economic offending: Contradictions for critical criminology? *Crit Criminol* 2002;11:21-40.
- Arjan R. Financial Fraud: A Literature Review. Cologne: Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies; 2016.
- Arora B. Exploring and analyzing internet crimes and their behaviours. *Perspect Sci* 2016;8:540-2.
- Artificial Intelligence Definition. Available from: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/a/artificial-intelligence-ai.asp> [Last accessed on 2021 Jan 21].
- Beccaria C. On Crimes and Punishment (H. Paolucci, Trans). Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill; 1764.
- Broadhurst R, Chang L. Cybercrime in Asia: Trends and Challenges. Berlin, Germany: Springer; 2013.
- Clarke RV. Seven Misconceptions of situational crime prevention. In: *Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety*. Milton Park, Abingdon-on-Thames. United Kingdom: Routledge; 2005.
- Combat Financial Crimes with Artificial Intelligence. United States: Genpact. Available from: <https://www.genpact.com/insight/article/combat-financial-crimes-with-artificial-intelligence> [Last accessed on 2021 Jan 21].
- Cunningham WC, Gross PJ, Nugent H. Economic Crime. Virginia: U.S Department of Justice; 1978.
- Eide E, Rubin P. Economics of Crime. Oslo: Research Gate; 2006.
- Fernandez RM. Effects of Economic Crimes on Sustainable Development. United Nations: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 2019. p. 35-47.
- Freeman RB. The Economics of Crime. Boston: Harvard University; 1999.
- Girling E, Loader I, Sparks R. Crime and Social Change in Middle England: Questions of Order in an English Town. London: Routledge; 2000.
- Goel M. Impact of technology on banking sector in India. *Int J Sci Res* 2012;2:380-3.
- Goredema C. Measuring the Impact of Economic Crime: Can Indicators Assist? Measures to Combat Economic Crime, Including Money-Laundering. Available from: https://www.unafei.or.jp/publications/pdf/11th_congress/19presentation_2.pdf [Last accessed on 2015 Jan 06].
- Greenwood ID. Cyber-Victimization and Delinquency: A General Strain Perspective. Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, and Professional Papers. United States: Greenwood ID; 2016. p. 10715. Available from: <https://www.scholarworks.umt.edu/etd/10715>
- Hemanth J, Sethi JK, Goyal LM, Mittal M. Monitoring the impact of economic crisis on crime in India using machine learning. *Comut Econ* 2019;53:1467-85.
- Hillyard P, Pnatazis C, Tombs S, Gordon D. Beyond Criminology: Taking Harm Seriously. London: Pluto; 2004.
- Internet. Description, History, and Facts. Britannica. United States: Internet. Available from: <https://www.britannica.com/technology/internet> [Last accessed on 2021 Jan 21].
- Jahankhani H. Developing a model to reduce and/or prevent cybercrime victimization among the user individuals. In: Akhgar B, Yates S, editors. *Strategic Intelligence Management: National Security Imperatives and Information and Communications Technologies*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Butterworth-Heinemann; 2013.
- Jaishankar K. Space Transition Theory of Cyber Crimes; 2008.
- Kancharla B. In 5 Years More Than Fourfold Increase in the Number of Pending Cyber Crime Cases, Factly; 2020. Available from: <https://www.factly.in/in-5-years-more-than-fourfold-increase-in-the-number-of-pending-cyber-crime-cases-in-courts-the-police/text=the%20number%20of%20convictions%20in%20cyber%20crime%20cases%20in%202018,year%20period%20of%202014%20d18>
- Law Commission Report, 2nd
- McIntosh C, Li J. An Introduction to Economic Analysis in Crime Prevention: The Why, how and so What. Ontario: National Crime prevention Center; 2012.
- Menon S, Siew TG. Key challenges in tackling economic and cyber crimes. *J Money Laund Control* 2012;15:243-56.
- Morrison W. Theoretical Criminology. Milton Park, Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge; 1995.
- Mshana JA. Cybercrime: An empirical study of its impact in the society a case study of Tanzania. *J Open Univ Tanzania* 2015;19:72-87.
- Nicola AD, Scartezzini A. When economic crime becomes organised: The role of information technologies. A case study. *Curr Issues Crim Justice* 2000;11:112-200.
- Omar ZM, Ibrahim J. An overview of dark net, rise and challenges and its assumptions. *Int J Comput Sci Inf Technol* 2020;8:110-6.
- Pearce F, Tombs S. Toxic Capitalism: Corporate Crime and the Chemical Industry. Farnham, United Kingdom: Ashgate, Aldershot; 1998.
- Prabakaran S, Mitra S. Survey of analysis of crime detection techniques using data mining and machine learning. *J Phys Conf Ser* 2018;1000:012046.
- PWC Firm. Economic Crime: A Threat to Business Processes. Economic Crime Survey. Antwerp: PWC Firm; 2014.
- Richard W, Tilley AS, Laycock G. *Routledge Handbook of Crime Science*. Milton Park, Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge; 2019.
- Saxena P, Lata S. The Darknet: An Enormous Black box of Cyberspace. *Bharati Law Review*; 2016. Available from: <https://www.docs.manupatra.in/newsline/articles/upload/77a1eb6c-71a0-4899-90EE-5776e7f458d1.pdf>
- Slapper G, Tombs S. Corporate Crime. Harlow: Longman; 1999.
- Stewart IJ, Viski A, Brewer J. Combating the financing of proliferation: Challenges and new tools. *J Financ Crime* 2020;27:1107-21.
- Sunner C. The Sociology of Deviance: An Obituary. Buckingham: Open University Press; 1994.
- Sutherland E. The Professional Theft. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1937.
- Sutherland E. White Collar Crime. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston; 1949.
- Tayal DK, Jain A, Arora S, Agrwal S, Gupta T, Tyagi N. Crime detection and criminal identification in India using data mining techniques. *AI Soc* 2015;30:117-27.
- Taylor I. Crime in Context: A Critical Criminology of Market Societies. Cambridge: Polity; 1999.
- Thomas D, Loader BD, editors. Cybercrime: Law Enforcement, Security and Surveillance in the Information Age. London: Routledge; 2000.
- Tombs S, Whyte D, editors. Unmasking the Crimes of the Powerful. Scrutinizing States and Corporation. New York: Peter Lang; 2003.
- Vann IB, Garson GD. Crime mapping and its extension to social science analysis. *Soc Sci Comput Rev* 2001;19:471-9.
- Walton P, Young J. The New Criminology. Basingstoke: Macmillan; 1997.
- What is Artificial Intelligence-AI Definition and Application. Available from: <https://www.intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-artificial-intelligence> [Last accessed on 2021 Jan 21].
- White R, Sutton A. Crime prevention urban space and social exclusion. *J Sociol* 1995;31:82-99.