

## **A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC CRIMES IN INDIA: EXAMINING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS AND INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES**

**Dr. N. Nisha Devi**

*Assistant Professor, Government Law College, Chengalpattu, Tamilnadu, India*

### **ABSTRACT**

*Economic crimes are one of the most prominent challenges faced by the societies in modern India. Some of the conventional crimes involve direct physical violence, whereas the economic crimes usually operate through deception, manipulation and for achieving unlawful financial gain. Even though economic crimes are non-violent in nature but their impact can be severe. Economic related crimes can weaken Institution, cost financial losses, reduce public confidence and negatively affect the economic stability. In most of the cases, these crimes were carefully carried out and planned by the groups, corporation or organised networks to exploit financial systems and technological advancements for their unlawful financial gain. An economic crime can be genuinely defined as unlawful activities which were done for the purpose of commercial, property, monetary benefits and any other financial gains through the fraudulent activities. Such economic crime can be committed against individuals, Bank, Corporation, Government officials, Institutions or investors. The economic crime can be a done through face to face transaction or by misusing the documents or can happen through digital technology like electronic payment system, online banking and digital or computer based database. The improvement, development and expansion of technology and global trade which resulted in increasing the scope of economic crimes which makes the detection, investigation and enforcement more difficult for Government and the State.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Economic Crimes, Fraud, Corruption, Money Laundering, Cyber Crime, Tax Evasion, Forgery, Financial Offences, Institutional Integrity, Regulatory Framework, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Prevention of Corruption Act, Financial Stability, Economic Governance.*

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