

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC OFFENCES IN THE PRESENT - CONTEXT

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“Socio-economic crimes are associated with the middle or upper class people and that are more often committed by them in their course of occupation. The victim of socio-economic offence is almost entire community. The financial losses incurred by the public because of these crimes are perhaps greater than the loss from all other crimes combined together and it might even be greater than loss to public through inefficient or corrupt Government”. QuotedEdwin Sutherland.

ABSTRACT

The human beings are the finest creating of nature, is on the threshold of a modern arena. Socio-economic crime can be committed by anybody whether it's a man or woman, multi-national company or a big wealthy entrepreneur guilty for tax evasion and middle class pensioner depositing false return, only the former can be considered as White Collar Crime. It is an everyday fact of life that huge percentage of offence are committed all over the world, it's a sensation issue and challenge for prevention and protection. White collar crime is a crime committed by the people of reputable group and high social status during the course of their occupation through misrepresentation, fraudulent advertisements, infringement of patents, copy rights and trademarks etc with a view to earn huge profits these criminal practices are very common to trade, commerce, education, health etc. Law Commission of India had suggested many changes in the statutes dealing with socio-economic offences, so as to make the punishments more stringent for punishing the socio-economic offenders. Subsequently the 47th Law Commission Report identified new composite three basic forms of socio-economic offences as first of all an Illegal Economic Activities, Secondly a Illegal way of performing commercial and allied transaction, Thirdly, if an Evasion of public taxes or monetary liabilities. all white collar crimes can be socio-economic offences but not all socio-economic offences can be termed as white collar crimes. All type of crimes are rampant inside the society. Increase in crimes in general has led to believe the society that people have developed immunity against law and equally on criminal justice administration. All surety of the punishments, not the severity of punishment is the need of the hour. The author tried his best explore all the root causes of the socio-economic offences and provisions of law to check the malpractices in every endeavor.

Key Words: Offences Crime, White Color Offences, Socio-economic offence, Fraud, Misrepresentation, Illegal economic activities, Commercial transactions, White collar crimes.

1. Introduction

The law regulated the social interest, arbitrates conflicting claim and demands security of persons and property of the people and is an essential function of the state. Indian is a country

which has always preached the highest philosophical and ethical doctrines of equality. man and woman are always placed on the same footings.

The study of socio-economic offences is grave concern among the Indian society. Its cut across all the boundaries, religion, culture and income groups inside the society the socio-economic crimes is rampant in this rem by personam. Socio-economic crime can be committed by anybody whether it's a multi-national company or a big wealthy entrepreneur guilty for tax evasion and middle class pensioner depositing false return, only the former can be considered as White Collar Crime.

The white collar crime is a crime committed by the people of reputable group and high social status during the course of their occupation through misrepresentation, fraudulent advertisements, infringement of patents, copy rights and trademarks etc with a view to earn huge profits these criminal practices are very common to trade, commerce, education, health etc. These initial impacts of COVID-19 will, however, permeate to other sectors including agriculture. These new elements of criminal jurisprudence, in legislation intended to regulate and control Socio-economic offences with curtailment of necessity to prove intent. Socio-economic offences is still burning question of the day as social crimes are rampant not only in our country but for the whole World.

A new set of Socio-economic offences are coming into the light with use of technology thereby accelerating social and economic crimes. The unprecedented growth of information technologies has excelled tremendous opportunities and advantages in the fields of mass industrialization, mass communication, mass education, mass administration, mass adjudication and mass identification, furthermore, such technological marvel being symbols of social revolution. It is the rule of nature that each new invention and innovation has also been characterized by destructive phenomenon The dramatic spread of COVID-19 has threatened human lives, disrupted livelihoods, and affected trade, economy and businesses across the globe

In this last quarter of 21st century the major's coups of the techno-scientific culture have invented a new pad for information. This communication and revolution has touched all socio-economic organizations and political governance and governance of every perspectives, after the agricultural and industrial revolution.

The global economy has begun to show major disruptions and is heading toward a severe recession with an unprecedented economic crisis. As the global economy is highly integrated and

interdependent through the global supply chains, it has been profoundly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The cyber space is carrying several genuine and fraud mails and messages all over the world every second. The fraud mails and messages are medium through which cyber crimes are committed. In form, judicial policy making differed from that of the legislature, policy is formulated by the legislature which interpreting the provisions of the constitution or of a statute or filling in gaps, related to a specific depute that comes up before it, in fact, if the judicial power is exercised only interstitially by filling in the gaps, the interstices are of large dimensions and the policy making opportunities are virtually unlimited.

All type of crimes are rampant inside the society. Increase in crimes in general has led to believe the society that people have developed immunity against law and equally on criminal justice administration. All Surety of the punishment is not the severity of punishment in the need of the hour today.

2. Socio and Economic Offence Perspectives.

Law follows social change and keeps itself up to dated so as to march with society. If in any case, it leads behind, it remains in stature book but ceases to be effective like dead wood bereft of any practical utility as such there are many areas where law leads to society.

There are various dimensions of law and the offence is evergreen phenomena inside the society. All most all the offences are the illegal actions resulting from the breach of law. It can be Conventional offences such as murder, theft, rape, etc or Non-conventional offences, where 'Conventional Offences' consist of 'Men's Rea' having regard to 'Non- Conventional Offences' consider 'disapproving Men's Rea' on the accused such as tax evasion, adulteration of food or drugs, and black marketing etc. Socio-economic offences are the type of non-conventional offences which affect the society at large. The Socio-Economic offences are the offences that affect the social and economic health, material welfare and morals of Society.

The problem of dealing effectively with these socio-economic offences for social and national interest with those who were guilty of such anti-social acts requires proper prosecution and conviction. Vijay Mallya suffered various cases in India, where his companies had defaulted on loans of Rs9, 000crore from Indian banks. And Nirav Modi faces allegations of defrauding Punjab National Bank of more than Rs 11,300 crore. In the year 2015, when FSSAI banned Maggi, Monosodium Glutamate was tested in Maggi Noodles at the U.P. Food Safety and Drug Administration lab at Gorakhpur, U.P. and then at the Central Food Lab, Kolkata in June 2015. It

contained lead at 17.2 parts per million (ppm) which is not permissible under Food Safety and Standard Regulations, 2011, these cases illustrate high profile socio-economic crimes prevailing in our country India.

The victim of such offence is always the entire community or section of public, even it affect the economy of the country as a whole. Another essential element of these crimes are it perpetrated through fraud rather than force or act deliberated willful. Socio-economic offences are punishable under the special law of crimes; their control involves the protection and preservation of the general health and welfare of individual.

This type of socio-economic crime can be committed by anybody whether it's a multi-national company or a big wealthy entrepreneur guilty for tax evasion and middle class pensioner depositing false return, only the former can be considered as White Collar Crime. White collar crime is a crime committed by the people of reputable group and high social status during the course of their occupation through misrepresentation, fraudulent advertisements, infringement of patents, copy rights and trademarks etc with a view to earn huge profits these criminal practices are very common to trade, commerce, education, health etc.

These initial impacts of COVID-19 will, however, permeate to other sectors including agriculture. Besides the loss of income from job and migration, the South Asian population will suffer from the dampened demand of their products and services due to fall in aggregate demand and avoidance behavior (e.g., tourism, travel, recreation) due to ongoing risks of contracting the virus. Moreover, the loss of income and fall in remittances may increase indebtedness and force households to sell their productive assets and/or severely restrict the ability of the poor households to invest in education of their children, and/or compromise on their nutrition, which will have long-lasting effects.

This may deepen poverty, inequalities and vulnerabilities in the region. The economic and social costs of the COVID-19 outbreak are likely to be significant and long-lasting. Although all countries have faced difficulties due to Covid-19, South Asian countries in particular have had to deal with a more challenging situation due to their large population, weak health facilities, high poverty rates, low socio-economic conditions, poor social protection systems, limited access to water and sanitation, and inadequate living space, necessary to maintain physical distancing and take other required measures to contain this pandemic.

To contain the spread of the virus, South Asian countries have imposed stringent lockdowns, which have consequently affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in

the region, where a third of world's poor live. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the existing and prospective impacts, risks and challenges of Covid-19 on key social and economic sectors including migration, tourism, informal sector, agriculture and rural livelihoods.

The world's many megacities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Karachi and Dhaka are in this region and their population density is extremely high. In many countries, people lack access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. where policy and law laid down by the legislature are unable to keep pace with the social, political, economical and technological realities and the needs and expectations of the society.

3. Emerging Risks and Social Offences

The analysis revealed that COVID-19 is likely to affect economic growth, increase fiscal deficit and monetary burden, increase the risks of macroeconomic instability, decrease migration and remittance, reduce income from travel and tourism, and result in dwindling micro-small and medium industries and informal businesses. One of the characteristics of the new economic policy of liberalization is that the policy has concentrated on the private sector and particularly in attracting foreign investment and trade liberalization.

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to bring additional risks and challenges for South Asia, impacting communities and households through multiple channels. The poorest of the poor households and communities have already been impacted through the collapse/reduction of tourism, sharp fall in migration and remittances (both external and internal), and loss of jobs in the urban areas.

Social protection system is very limited across the South Asian countries, where vulnerable population is expected to face unprecedented challenge due to the COVID-19 pandemic at their own expense. A huge share of populations in the region is involved in informal work with daily wage labor.

There is already strained all economic conditions, the majority of the people in this region have few resources and weak capacity to cope with the exposures of a pandemic shock. The challenges are reinforced by the fact that a large share of population makes their living through informal sectors or self-employment, without any health or social protection.

This is likely to deepen poverty and increase unemployment and the risks of hunger and food insecurity. If not addressed properly, this may reinforce existing inequalities, break social harmony, and increase tension and turbulence. The economic and social costs of the COVID-19 outbreak are therefore likely to be significant and long-lasting in South Asia. There is a high

population density, poor working conditions and inadequate living space make social distancing very difficult. The world's largest slums are in South Asia and many of these are home to huge numbers of people.

These overcrowded living spaces and limited, and often shared, water and sanitation facilities have made physical distancing and self-isolation difficult, consequently increasing the risks of exposure and vulnerabilities. It worsened the terms and conditions of the labour. The public sector was the first target which is incurring heavy losses, instead of improving, there is deteriorating. Contrary to the expectations of its most enthusiastic advocates, the past decade of economic reforms have failed to yield higher growth in output and employment in the global economy. It is expected that many children, especially girls, marginalized communities, and the disabled may not be back to school, as they will be forced to make up for their household income loss caused by the pandemic.

4. Salient features on Social and Economic Offences

4.1. Motive - In these types of offences the particular motive of the criminal is not lust or hate rather the motive is avarice.

4.2. Emotion - If the background of these types of offences can be seen then it can be understood that the background is non-emotional which is not the same in cases of murder, rape etc. if compared with these types of offences, as in the cases of social and economic offences, generally there is no existence of any emotional reaction between the offender and victim.

4.3 Victim of crime - Usually in these types of offences the victim is a large portion of the public, especially the consuming public and though even if there is no harm to any particular person, but the harm is caused to the societies which have a very large impact upon the society.

4.4. Mode of operation - The mode of these type of offences is fraud generally and not force.

4.5. Mental element - The act which results in commission of these type of offences is generally a deliberate and wilful act.

4.6. Protected Interest- The interest which needed to be protected if there is commission of these type of offences are two-fold, as social interest is protected while preserving the property or health or the wealth of the individual members and while preserving the whole economic system of a country and also protecting the social interest which is in the augmentation of wealth of the whole country

5. The Evolution on Socio & Economic Offence in India

The evolutionary pattern of Socio-economic offences follows three-phase of evolution driven by various social, economic and political factors:

5.1. Pre-Independence Period:

After the British emerged victorious in the war of succession to the Mughal rule, adverse changes began to appear in the social and economic structure of this country. In 1717 the Mughal Emperor issued a 'Royal farman', which granted the freedom to East India Company to import and export its goods in Bengal without paying taxes on their private trade. That farman provided conducive circumstances for the servants of the British company to commit economic offences. This exploitation was carried out through a range of economic policies of the colonial economy. In this way newer form of criminality emerged in India which gradually developed as socio economic offences.

It can be clearly evident from the statement by Lord Clive: I shall only say that such a sense of anarchy, confusion, bribery, corruption and extortion was never seen or heard of in any country but Bengal; nor such and so many fortunes acquired in so unjust and rapacious a manner...?. With the passage of time the East India Company in the pretext of business establishment, acquired political powers which ultimately degenerated absolute setup of high moral standards of Indian social and economic structure.

5.2. Post Independence Period

The second phase of socio economic offences started with the freedom, Our Country was suffering from scarcity of everything including administrative machinery. After World war- II the condition were pathetic which led to change in the normal working of society.

The greediness among businessmen and zamindari system gave new outline of Socio-economic offences with increased demand and scarce resources. The basic reason behind acceleration of these types of offences was lack of proper legal and administrative control. Further because of partition of India and Pakistan the crowd of refugees reached India from Pakistan and vice-versa.

It created economic problem and social disorganization. All this causes fertile ground for the wide spread of socio economic offences in India. In various country this period was witnesses as an era of miraculous re-orientation in criminological thinking. The concept of crime was closely related to social policy.

The stringent anti-dowry laws enacted to prevent the incidence of dowry-deaths and bridge-burning. The relationship between economy and socio-economic crime is inverse, when condition are favorable the incidence of crime are comparatively low but in the time of economic

depression criminality records an upward trend. Co-relation between socio-economic crime rate and education indicates that these crimes are associated with exploitation of illiterate groups and groups which lacking awareness of their own rights.

5.3. Modern Day Scenario.

In a dynamic society the rapid growth in industrialization and urbanization was the main aspect involve in extensive re-organization of an economy for betterment but it is also responsible for increasing such offences. The effect of modernization and excessive materialism has changed the very concept of crime.

The modern era is well known for the remarkable development in science and technology which simultaneously also achieved by commerce and industry where socio-economic offences got much more chance for their growth and development. Because an Overwhelming emphasis are made on achieving corporate objectives and maintaining high economic status, the present century led to discard the high standards and moral values in favour of power, money and material things.

There has been considerable increase in crime rate. The difference between old and new values arose criminality in HI-tech world, the power of one 'machine - clone' is power of all connected 'machine - clone' which may be termed as 'network of network ' or 'Internet' giving space to cyber crime and other computer related activities. And to deal with such offences in present scenario of globalization and computerization and growing E-Commerce in 1996 UNICITRAL adopted Model Law on E-commerce.

The UN General Assembly then passed a resolution in 1997 recommending the states in UN to give favorable consideration to Model Law. The Government of India, against background of UN Model law, enacted its IT Act in 2000. In addition to it, India is also in list of countries aiming to introduce their own data privacy laws, based on Hon'ble Supreme court decision on K.Puttaswamy case & global example like European seven privacy principle. Cyber crime involving violation of right to privacy adversely affects the judicial right of privacy of a person.

Therefore in emergence of Socio-economic offences, such circumstance in each phases made the environment more conducive for monstrous growth of socio economic offences particularly in Developing Countries like India.

5.3.1. Major Causes of socio-Economic Offences

- **Industrial Revolution:** The transition from agricultural based country to industrial based brought change in the country which also change the pace of offence from traditional to socio-economic the new form of criminal jurisprudence.
- **Business Competition:** With the development in the business activities , the sense of extreme competitiveness also developed. Every one desire to one-up each other by any means necessary.
- **Economic Crises:** It can be marked that first half of 20th century was Great Depression period with world economic crises which accelerated number of massive corporate scandals
- **Lack of Nationalism:** The people start prioritising their own interest, profit motives than national interest. During freedom struggle nationalism was highest among people of India which they forgot after independence to eradicate corruption from our beloved country. Lack of nationalism doesn't deter people from committing frauds.
- **Red Tapism** –The higher level of red tapism led to higher level of corruption. Bureaucracy invariably breeds corruption. Paying and receiving bribe to speed up the handling of the procedure in typical example of Red Tapism associated corruption. And it also complicates the normal flow of control, administration and business also.
- **Lack of moral, ethical and spiritual values:** The moral education was downgraded in people public and private life due to lack of fear for ultimate judgement, the world beyond all humanity things disappear. This resulted in voracity for materialistic happiness which ultimately increase fraudulent activities and tempt an individual for committing such offence in society.
- **Laissez-faire or Non – interference of state:** The state decided to leave things as they lack in any intensive and organised public resentment. If such acts in society won't get any antipathy and umbrage, it will further lead to strengthen such act. Now the occurrence of such an offences are noticeable in our country needs substantive law to control it. With proper study and attention these crimes can be decline.
- **Poverty and Illiteracy:** Most of the poor and illiterate people are exploited by privileged class because of their adverse living condition. No doubt, poverty and illiteracy in India are the major cause of White collar crimes. As people are not aware of their political, economic and educational rights.

Thus, these factors are responsible for surfacing crimes across the globe for increase in the context of socio economic crime rather than conventional crimes. Almost all the real cases are

like the case of Vijay Mallya suffered various cases in India, where his companies had defaulted on loans of Rs9,000crore from Indian banks. And Nirav Modi faces allegations of defrauding Punjab National Bank of more than Rs 11,300 crore.

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Socio-economic offences is still burning question of the day as social crimes are rampant not only in our country but for the whole World. A new set of Socio-economic offences are coming into the light with use of technology thereby accelerating social and economic crimes.

6. Classification of Socio & Economic Offences .

While discussing the categories of social and economic offences which affect the health and material welfare of society and economy of Nation, the Law Commission in its 47th report had mentioned the categories falling under the purview of these offences as mentioned in the 29th Report of the Law Commission. In 29th Law Commission Report, some categories are mentioned which are dealt within the report. The Santhanam Committee of 1964 enlisted the following types of socio-economic offences:

6.1. The social and economic offences - Offences which actually obstruct the economic development of the country:-This category determine whether the economic development and the economic health of a country is being endangered by the commission of the offence or not. It calculated offence which prevents economic development and economic health.

6.1.1. Evasion of Taxes:- This category particularly deals with Income Tax Act, 1961. There are cases where the tax evasion has correctly and firmly disapproved by the court. It is pertinent to mention here that tax evasion actually s the defects which are actually present in the enforcement of the law.

- 6.1.2. Misuse of the position by the public servants**—When Public Servants specifically misuse their public position while making contracts and dealing with the matters relating to disposal of public property, issue of licenses and permits and similar other matters.
- 6.1.3. Offence in nature of breach of contract**—It deals with the situations where the individuals or industrial or commercial undertakings deliver the goods which are not in accordance with the previously agreed specifications while fulfilling the contracts which are entered into with a public authority. It involves those commodities which are not in accordance with agreed specifications and requirements of the public while making a contract.
- 6.1.4. Profiteering, black marketing and hoarding** -Profiteering means the act of selling anything at a rate which is excess to the controlled price of that thing. Hoarding is the act of storing things in excess to the permissible quantity. Black-marketing is illegal traffic in scarce commodities which are officially controlled. These all acts actually endanger the economic growth of the country. There are special legislations also relating to control the above mentioned acts in India.
- 6.1.5. Adulteration** - Now, adulteration of food and drug has become common problem not only for India, rather many countries all over the world. Previously, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 used to deal with the offences of food adulteration in India. Later The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 came into existence to redress the inadequacy. The Acts relate to drug control in India try to curb the problem of drug adulteration in India.
- 6.1.6. Theft and misappropriation of public property and funds** -Earlier the Indian Penal Code, with the help of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and some other special enactments dealt with the problems. Curative amendments were made and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 came into force to effectively fight these evils.
- 6.1.7. Trafficking in licenses or permits** - The acts include the outright sale of the licenses, as well as permits, whereby any other person is allowed, apart from the person who is intended to enjoy the benefits accruing from the licenses as well as permits. Any violation of prohibitions/ restrictions with intent to evade duties or fraudulently claim incentives are serious offence. Such offences can be confiscated and heavy fines and penalties imposed. The laws relating to the imports try to control the situation relating to these offences in India.
- 6.2. Traditional Socio-economic offences** - There are many other types of socio-economic offences,
- Smuggling
 - Violation of foreign exchange regulation
 - Bank frauds

- Offences in medical profession
- Making of false medical certificate.
- Sale of sample medicine
- Delaying of time by doctors to increase money bills.
- Offences in legal profession
- Fabrication of forged document.
- Violation of ethical standard.
- Threatening witnesses.
- Corruption in politics, etc.

Thus, the different typologies of social and economic offences are usually deliberate and willful criminal liabilities act which are causing great risk, harm and danger to the society as a whole. Economic and social welfare intervention must get hold of where ever possible to preserve social and economic interest in property or wealth or health of individual member as well as national resources.

6.2.1 Modern socio-economic offences: It is notable fact that these offences ordinarily do not involve individual direct victimization but are punished because they harm general social and economic system altogether. This type of criminality has spread all over the world in different degrees. The magnitude of such offences is very high. in fact , as the internet grows, develops and opens up to more people , we could be seeing many types of crimes such as conspiracy , solicitation , fraud sect, committed through which cyber crimes are committed, it ,classified as:

- Forms of cyber crimes
- Crime on the internet.
- Crimes of the internet.
- Cyber fraud
- Some common internet crimes.
- Fraud by computer manipulation.
- Computer forgery
- Computer vandalism/ sabotage.
- Identify theft
- Cyber pornography.
- Investigation of cyber crimes.

The investigation of cyber crime is difficult no doubt but with the help of experts difficult problems can be solved. Cyber sensitive police staffs are necessary. Police stations dealing exclusively with cyber crimes have been established in some metropolitan cities like Bombay, Delhi, and Hyderabad. In future, we require more number of such police stations in different parts of India to contain cyber crime.

7. COMBATING SOCIO ECONOMIC OFFENCE

Even the basic notion of crime has been altered during the computer era, cybercrimes have brought new aspects to white-collar crime. Social law has not been able to prevent these crimes owing to the inadequate execution of social reformative measures.

The shifting patterns with increasing crime rate from industrialization and excessive consumerism to this time period of criminal activity make it necessary to implement stricter legislation to combat socio-economic crimes. For punishing the criminals relating to these offences a number of legislation were framed to suppress socio-economic crime and to rehabilitate the corrigible offenders who might otherwise prove to be potential danger to social and economic system.

The enforcement of new legislation reflects the society disapprobation for socio-economic crime activities through apprehending, convicting and punishing offenders. Also these enactments are established for keeping the regular activities of trade, contracts etc, could take place with least number of malpractices. Some important legal control mechanisms in India that pertain to socio-economic offences and ensure safety and security of Nation and its people are mentioned as follows:

7.1. Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) ; The Act was enacted to ensure the easy availability of essential commodities to consumers and to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous traders. The Act provides for the regulation and control of production, distribution and pricing of commodities which are declared as essential. It aimed at preventing unnecessary essentials storage and stop black marketing of essential commodities.

7.2. Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 ; It came into force to deal with malpractices like black marketing, hoarding, profiteering and to control the unjustified rise in prices of essential commodities. It supplements the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) with a specific purpose to prevent black marketing. Accordingly, seeks to provide various safeguards to avoid possible abuse of the powers of detention by concerned authorities.

7.3. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (PFA); and Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS) ; The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 was enacted by the Union legislature for the prevention of adulteration of food and also aimed at preventing import, manufacture, sale or distribution of adulterated and misbranded food. The 1954 Act remained in operation until it was repealed in 2006 by the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 because of the loopholes in the former Act.

7.4. The FSS Act is an umbrella legislation of all the older laws, orders, rules and regulations for food safety. This Act covered 07 older Acts into one bucket, namely:

- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- Fruit Products Order, 1955
- Meat Food Products Order, 1973
- Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947
- Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1988
- Solvent Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967
- Milk and Milk Products Order, 1922

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an autonomous body established under the Act, 2006. This Act takes care of international practices and envisages an overreaching policy framework and provision of single window to guide and regulate persons engaged in manufacture, marketing, processing, handling, transportation, import and sale of food.

This is an organized as well as the unorganized food sectors are required to follow the same food law. There are a lot of suitable amendments in the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the respondent-Union of India shall also make penal provisions at par with the provisions contained in the State amendments as indicated.

8. Various aspects of corruption –

The corruption is rampant over the society. If you access the manual, newspaper, electronic media and social media in every second, there is an offence committed by the offender if you analyse the basic aspect then you will be able to realise the impact and effect of offences inside the society. In this present context socio-economic offences are common phenomena inside the society.

8.1.1. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947; A need was felt to introduce special legislation to eradicate bribery and corruption; it was thus that the Prevention of Corruption Act,

8.1.2. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988; and Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018. The Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA) discusses various offences and penalties but bribe giving is not defined separately as an offences. It was aimed at anti-corruption laws more effective by widening their coverage and by strengthening the provisions to make the overall statute more effective. Also, the Act of 1988 was enacted to prevent corruption in Government departments and to prosecute and punish public servants involved in corrupt practices. As the 1988 Act saw limited success, an amendment (Amendment Act) which came into force on 26 July 2018.

The Amendment Act of 2018 attempted to bring the 1988 Act in line with United Nations Convention against Corruption 2005, which was ratified by India in 2011

9. Conclusion

It is even green practice that in every topic there is a need for drawing concluding remarks to highlight the main aspects of the core subject. As we know inevitable phenomena the impact of modernization, urbanization and industrialization in modern dynamic society result in economic and social disorganization, the traditional laws of crime as established under Indian Penal Code, 1860 were found insufficient to cope up with new varieties of socio-economic crimes which have sprung up with the development and changes in society.

The governmental legislations (as listed above) could not bring the socio-economic offences under control. Despite such attempts at governmental level, there is no real solution for it other than bringing awareness among people in society. The modern legislation permits sufficient discretion to judicial authorities to meet the exigencies of time thus making the law more elastic and adoptable to preclude unwarranted adjournment in trial and proceeding of court in criminal procedure. In the present set-up, administration of justice is criticized for delay in justice delivery system. Indian judiciary has become a problem to the nation as the system of functioning and the non-disposal of pending case has lost its credibility, the effective system of judiciary is to deliver justice in time otherwise there will be devastation and its frustration. Of course economic independence and education may provide some solace to the problem, yet it is apprehended that it will not curb the menace unless people adopt attitudinal change radically. "Under the swarajya government the law will not tolerate any arrogation of superiority by any person or class whether in the name of the custom or religion.

- Where any of these act committed is circumstances where under the victim of such conduct has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the victimizations. In the present set-up,

administration of justice is criticized for delay in justice delivery system. Indian judiciary has become a problem to the nation as the system of functioning and the non disposal of pending cases has lost its credibility.

- The effective system of judiciary is to deliver justice in crime otherwise it results in frustration. To add the light owing to too many litigation's judges also adjourn the cases only to delay the justice delivery system. Litigation is unusually dragged for several years. There reforms are needed in the realm of attitude of judges in the adjudication of criminal cases.

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