

CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC OFFENCES

Characteristics of socio-economic offences

- Motive: Unlike traditional crimes, the act of committing the crime is motivated by extreme greed or a desire for riches.
- Emotion: Whereas typical crimes are committed for emotional reasons, these sorts of offences have no emotional basis or relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.
- Target victim: In most cases, the victim is the state or a group of individuals, most notably those who are consumers of particular goods or services, shareholders or holders of other assets, and so on.
- Mode of operation: The primary motivator for committing such a crime is deception, not coercion.
- Mental element: Such offences are generally committed on purpose.
- Protected interest:
 - The preservation of individual members' property, money, or health, as well as national resources, as well as the broader economic system as a whole, from exploitation or waste by people or organizations, is a social interest.
 - Social interest in increasing the country's wealth through implementing rules governing taxes and dues, foreign exchanges, international business, and the like.

Types of socio-economic offences in India

- Actions planned and carried out to impede or inhibit the country's economic development and health,
- Income tax evasion,
- Misuse of position and authority by public officials, which is most likely to result in corruption,

- All offences including breach of contract and delivery of goods that do not meet the requirements as promised,
- All black marketing and hoarding-related actions,
- Activities involving food and medication adulteration. Misappropriation and theft of government property and finances,
- The activities associated with the trafficking of licenses, permits, and so forth.