



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**(An Autonomous Institution)**



**COIMBATORE-35**

**Accredited by NBA-AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with A++ Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING**

**COURSE NAME: 19GET201-Professional Ethics And Human Values**

**IV YEAR / VII SEMESTER**

**Unit 4– Responsibilities and Rights**

**Topic 3: Occupational Crime**



# What We'll Discuss

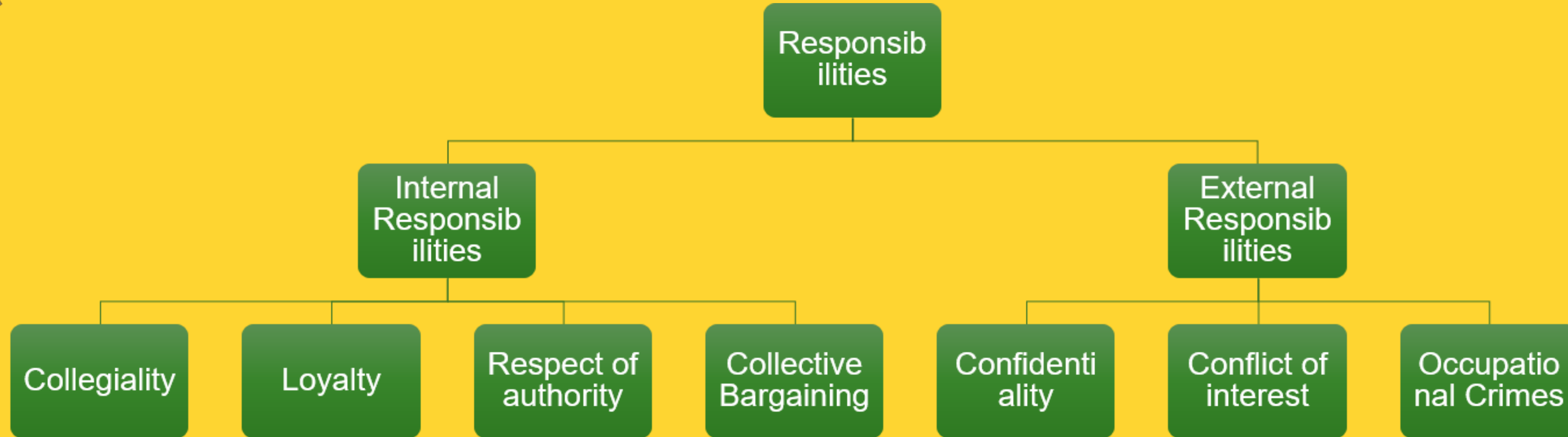
## TOPIC OUTLINE



External Responsibilities  
Types of Crime  
Occupational Crime



# Responsibilities of Engineers



## Internal Responsibilities:

- Responsibilities of an engineer towards an employer, that the Responsibilities within an organization

## External Responsibilities :

- Responsibilities of an engineer towards outside world, that the Responsibilities outside organization



# External Responsibilities



- Responsibilities of an engineer towards outside world, that the  
Responsibilities outside organization
- It includes
  - Confidentiality
  - Conflict of interest
  - Occupational crimes



# Types of Crimes



- Domestic crime

Non-accidental crime committed by members of the family

- Professional Crime

When crime is pursued as a profession or day to day occupation

Blue collar crime (or) Street crime

Crime against person, property (theft, assault on a person, rape)

- Victimless crime

Person who commits the crime is the victim of the crime. E.g. Drug addiction

- Hate crime

Crime done on the banner of religion, community, linguistics



# Occupational crimes



- Occupational crimes are illegal acts made possible through one's lawful employment.
- It is the secretive violation of laws regulating work activities.
- When committed by office workers or professionals, occupational crime is called “white collar crime “
- Most of occupational crimes are special instances of conflicts of interests.
- These crimes are motivated by personal greed, corporate ambition, misguided company loyalty
- Examples:
  - Price Fixing
  - Endangering lives
  - Industrial espionage





# Occupational crime of price fixing



- While fixing price for any product or service sometimes all competitors come together and jointly set up the price to be charged. These are called pricing cartels.
- This is unfair and unethical practice
- Example: 1983, Washington power bids
- Laws are enforced which forbids companies from jointly fixing



# Endangering lives



- Some companies employ workers without disclosing them harmful health effects and safety hazards about the working environment
- This is kind of occupational crimes







# Industrial Espionage(spying)



- Industrial spying
- Espionage refers secret gathering of information in order to influence relationships between two entities
- The vital information's are secretly gathered through espionage agents for economic gains



# People Committing Occupational Crimes



- Usually have high standard of education
- From a non-criminal family background
- Middle class male around 27 years of age (70% of the time) with no previous history
- No involvement in drug or alcohol abuse
- Those who had troublesome life experience in the childhood (Blum)



**RECALL TIME**

**ASSESSMENT  
TIME**



# THANK YOU