# Scam 2010 Release Date

The U.S. State Department often refers to bride scams as "Boris and Natasha" scams, when a lonely American man believes he has found a beautiful woman to marry except Natasha ends up being a Boris. Bride scams are a part of the rapidly growing criminal activity known as Cybercrime, which in 2007 and 2008, cost approximately US$8 billion worldwide. Currently, laws are unable to properly deal with the various forms of cybercrime that are facing contemporary law enforcement agencies. The Federal Bureau... bf1cb091f2

Scam letters The oldest reference to the origin of scam letters could be found at the Spanish Prisoner scam. This scam dates back to A scam letter is a document, distributed electronically or otherwise, to a recipient misrepresenting the truth with the aim of gaining an advantage in a fraudulent manner. the origin of scam letters date bf1cb091f2

List of scams Scams and confidence tricks are difficult to classify, because they change often and often contain elements of more than one type. Throughout this list Scams and confidence tricks are difficult to classify, because they change often and often contain elements of more than one type. This list should not be considered complete but covers the most common examples. Throughout this list, the perpetrator of the confidence trick is called the "con artist" or simply "artist", and the intended victim is the "mark" bf1cb091f2

Currently it is unclear how far back the origin of scam letters date. The oldest reference to the origin of scam letters could be found at the Spanish Prisoner scam. This scam dates back to the 1580s, where the fictitious prisoner would promise to share non-existent treasure with the person who would send him money to bribe the guards. bf1cb091f2 Get-rich-quick schemes are extremely varied; these include fake franchises, real estate "sure things", get-rich-quick books, wealth-building seminars, self-help gurus, sure-fire inventions, useless products, chain letters, fortune tellers, quack doctors, miracle pharmaceuticals, foreign exchange fraud, Nigerian money scams, fraudulent treasure hunts, and charms and talismans. Variations include the pyramid scheme, the Ponzi scheme, and the matrix scheme. bf1cb091f2

Saradha Group financial scandal Kerala Next. 2013. {{cite news}}: |access-date= requires |url= (help)CS1 The Saradha Group financial scandal was a major political scandal caused by the collapse of a Ponzi scheme run by Saradha Group, a consortium of over 200 private companies that was believed to be running collective investment schemes popularly but incorrectly referred to as chit funds in Eastern India. 29 April 2013. "Saradha money scam: Calcutta High Court and Central govt stepping in" bf1cb091f2

This phenomenon increased in number with the rise of the internet with its online dating sites and online chats. bf1cb091f2 On 21 December 2017, a special court in New Delhi acquitted all accused in the 2G spectrum case including the prime... bf1cb091f2 In May 2014, the Supreme Court of India, due to inter-state ramifications, possible international money laundering, serious regulatory failures and alleged political nexus, transferred all investigations into the Saradha scam and other Ponzi schemes to the Central Bureau... bf1cb091f2

Bride scam [citation needed] The U. The basis of the confidence trick is to seek men from the western world who would like to marry a foreign woman and pretend to be willing to marry them. The woman (scammer) asks the man to send money, for example, for the purposes of purchasing an airline ticket or a visa they have no intention of buying. State Department often refers to bride scams as "Boris and Natasha" scams, when a lonely A bride scam is a form of romance scam, a confidence trick that aims to defraud potential grooms with the offer of a foreign bride. The relationship ends after requested money has been wired and received, sometimes after multiple transfers have been made. its online dating sites and online chats. S bf1cb091f2

The theft spanned many years, and allegedly involved numerous administrative and elected officials of Bihar State across multiple administrations of the Indian National Congress and the Janata Dal Parties. The corruption scheme involved the fabrication of "vast herds of fictitious livestock" for which fodder, medicines and animal husbandry equipment was supposedly procured. Although the scandal broke in 1996, the theft had been in progress, and increased in size, for over two decades. Besides the magnitude and duration of the theft, the scam was and continues to be covered in Indian... bf1cb091f2

Satyam scandal The swindle was discovered in late 2008 when the Hyderabad property market collapsed, leaving a trail back to Satyam. Raju's Story — Revisiting the Satyam Scam". The founder and directors of India-based outsourcing company Satyam Computer Services, falsified the accounts, inflated the share price, and stole large sums from the company. Much of this was invested in property. Ramalinga The Satyam Computer Services scandal was India's largest corporate fraud until 2010. Satyam Chairman B. "Bad Boy Billionaires India: Final episode on Satyam scandal releases after 5 years" bf1cb091f2

Today scam letters are a general part of electronic life, ending up in mailboxes in hordes. bf1cb091f2

2G spectrum case stock market scam NSE co-location scam Mining scam in India Indian coal allocation scam Saradha Chit Fund Scam Uttar Pradesh NRHM scam Concerns and controversies The 2G spectrum case was a political controversy in which politicians and private officials of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) coalition government in India were allegedly involved in selling or allotting 122 2G spectrum licenses on conditions that provided an advantage to specific telecom operators. Raja, then Telecom Minister, was accused of selling 2G spectrum licenses at a very low cost which resulted in the loss of ₹1,760 billion (US$25 billion) in government revenue. Raja was also accused of not following rules as well as not recognizing any advice from the Ministries of Finance and Law and Justice of India while allotting 2G spectrum licenses to telecom operators. A. Series of allegations were made on allotting 2G spectrum licenses including allegations from Central Bureau of Investigation after investigating the case alleging Raja for intentionally advancing the cut-off date (from 01/10/2007 to 25/09/2007) to favour specific firms (Unitech Wireless and Swan Telecom), which were allegedly ineligible for applying for telecom licenses, in return for bribes bf1cb091f2

For many years Satyam accounts showed profits that had never existed, cash at the bank that did not exist, which inflated the share price. Raju and friends then sold shares. The accounts also showed $3m of "salary payments" to people who did not exist. These in fact went to board members. The falsified accounts were used to obtain cheap loans in the USA which were stolen by Raju and never entered into the accounts. Much of the money was squandered in real estate deals in Hyderabad. When the property market collapsed in 2008, the money vanished and whistle-blowers began to be heard. A failed attempt by Raju to use Satyam... bf1cb091f2 == Get-rich-quick schemes == bf1cb091f2 Although Nigeria is most often the nation referred to in these scams, they mainly originate in other nations. Other nations known... bf1cb091f2 == Law enforcement == bf1cb091f2 == Origin == bf1cb091f2

Indian coal allocation scam The coal allocation scam, dubbed in the media as Coalgate, was a major political scandal concerning the Indian government's allocation of the nation's The coal allocation scam, dubbed in the media as Coalgate, was a major political scandal concerning the Indian government's allocation of the nation's coal deposits to public sector enterprise (PSEs) and private companies. In a draft report issued in March 2012, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) office accused the Government of India of allocating coal blocks in an inefficient manner during the period 2004–2009. Over the summer of 2012, resulting in a Central Bureau of Investigation probe into whether the allocation of the coal blocks was in fact influenced by corruption. In July 2026, the Supreme Court accepted the closure report of CBI and closed the coal block allocation case against former PM Manmohan Singh highlighting that there was no sufficient evidence to register a corruption case bf1cb091f2

Fodder Scam On 23 December 2017, Yadav was convicted by a special CBI court, whereas Misra was acquitted. The Fodder Scam was a corruption scandal that involved the embezzlement of about ₹940 crore (equivalent to ₹48 billion or US$500 million in 2023) from The Fodder Scam was a corruption scandal that involved the embezzlement of about ₹940 crore (equivalent to ₹48 billion or US$500 million in 2023) from the government treasury of the east Indian state of Bihar. The scandal led to the end of Yadav's reign as chief minister. Dineshwar Prasad Sharma is also alleged to have received ₹300. Sinha. 60 crore from S. Among those implicated in the theft and arrested were then the chief minister of Bihar, Lalu Prasad Yadav, as well as former chief minister Jagannath Mishra. N bf1cb091f2

The essence of the CAG's argument is that the Government had the authority to allocate coal blocks by a process of competitive bidding, but chose not to. As a result, both public sector enterprises (PSEs) and private firms paid less than they might have otherwise. In its draft report in March the CAG estimated the "windfall gain" to the allocatees was ₹10,673 billion (US$110 billion... bf1cb091f2 Other terms for "scam" include confidence trick, con, con game, confidence game, confidence scheme, ripoff, stratagem, finesse, grift, hustle, bunko, bunco, swindle, flimflam, gaffle, and bamboozle. bf1cb091f2 == History == bf1cb091f2 == Terminology == bf1cb091f2 The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) states that "An advance fee scheme occurs when the victim pays money to someone in anticipation of receiving something of greater value – such as a loan, contract, investment, or gift – and then receives little or nothing in return." There are many variations of this type of scam, including the Nigerian prince scam, also known as a 419 scam. It is popularly known as "yahoo yahoo" in Nigeria. The number "419" refers to the section of the Nigerian Criminal Code dealing with fraud. The scam has been used with fax and traditional mail and is now prevalent in online communications such as emails. Other variations include the Spanish Prisoner scam and the black money scam. bf1cb091f2

Scam Confidence tricks exploit A scam, or a confidence trick (shortened to con), is an attempt to defraud a person or group after first gaining their trust. Confidence tricks exploit victims using a combination of the victim's credulity, naivety, compassion, vanity, confidence, irresponsibility, and greed. intending to further voluntary exchanges that are not mutually beneficial", as they "benefit con operators at the expense of their victims (the 'marks')". Researchers have defined confidence tricks as "a distinctive species of fraudulent conduct. A scam, or a confidence trick (shortened to con), is an attempt to defraud a person or group after first gaining their trust bf1cb091f2

Advance-fee scam If a victim makes the payment, the fraudster either invents a series of further fees for the victim to pay or simply disappears. The scam works by promising the victim a large sum of money in return for a small upfront payment, which the fraudster claims will be used to obtain the large sum. The scam works by promising the victim a large sum of money in return for a small upfront An advance-fee scam is a form of fraud and is a common scam. An advance-fee scam is a form of fraud and is a common scam bf1cb091f2

The scandal was brought to light in 2009 when chairman Byrraju Ramalinga Raju confessed that the company's accounts had been falsified. bf1cb091f2 The central government through the Income Tax Department and Enforcement Directorate launched a multi-agency probe to investigate the Saradha scam and similar Ponzi schemes. bf1cb091f2 The group collected around ₹200 to 300 billion (US$4–6 billion) from over 1.7 million depositors before it collapsed in April 2013. In the aftermath of the scandal, the State Government of West Bengal where the Saradha Group and most of its investors were based instituted an inquiry commission to investigate the collapse. The State government also set up a fund of ₹5 billion (US$52 million) to ensure that low-income investors were not bankrupted. bf1cb091f2 The perpetrator is often referred to as a scammer, confidence man, con man, con artist, grifter, hustler, or swindler. The intended victims are known as marks, suckers, stooges, mugs, rubes, or gulls. When accomplices are employed, they are known as shills. bf1cb091f2