

IS IT A SCAM

Scam

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A scam, or a confidence trick, 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. Researchers have defined confidence tricks as "a distinctive species of fraudulent conduct ... intending to further voluntary exchanges that are not mutually beneficial", as they "benefit con operators ('con men') at the expense of their victims (the 'marks')".

Advance-fee scam

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An advance-fee scam is a form of fraud and is a common scam. 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. If a victim makes the payment, the fraudster either invents a series of further fees for the victim to pay or simply disappears.

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. The number "419" refers to the section of the Nigerian Criminal Code dealing with fraud and the charges and penalties for such offenders. 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.

Although Nigeria is most often the nation referred to in these scams, they mainly originate in other nations. Other nations known to have a high incidence of advance-fee fraud include Ivory Coast, Togo, South Africa, the Netherlands, Spain, and Jamaica.

Harshad Mehta

and convicted fraudster. Mehta's involvement in the 1992 Indian securities scam (about ₹30,000 crore (equivalent to ₹2.3 trillion or US\$27 billion in 2023))

Harshad Shantilal Mehta (29 July 1954 – 31 December 2001) was an Indian stockbroker, businessman, and convicted fraudster. Mehta's involvement in the 1992 Indian securities scam (about ₹30,000 crore (equivalent to ₹2.3 trillion or US\$27 billion in 2023)) led him to gain infamy for market manipulation.

Of the 27 criminal charges brought against Mehta, he was only convicted of four, before his death (by sudden heart attack) at age 47 in 2001. It was alleged that Mehta engaged in a massive stock manipulation scheme financed by worthless bank receipts, which his firm brokered for "ready forward" transactions between banks. Mehta was convicted by the Bombay High Court and the Supreme Court of India for his part in a financial scandal valued at ₹100 billion (US\$1.2 billion) which took place on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). The scandal exposed the loopholes in the Indian banking system and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) transaction system, and consequently the Securities and Exchange Board of India introduced new rules to address those loopholes. He was on trial for 9 years, until he died at the end of 2001 from a heart attack.

Scam 1992

Scam 1992 – The Harshad Mehta Story is an Indian Hindi-language biographical financial thriller streaming television series on SonyLIV directed by Hansal

Scam 1992 – The Harshad Mehta Story is an Indian Hindi-language biographical financial thriller streaming television series on SonyLIV directed by Hansal Mehta, with Jai Mehta serving as the co-director. Based on the 1992 Indian stock market scam committed by many stockbrokers including Harshad Mehta, the series is adapted from journalist Sucheta Dalal and Debashish Basu's 1992 book *The Scam: Who Won, Who Lost, Who Got Away*. The screenplay and dialogues were written by Sumit Purohit, Saurabh Dey, Vaibhav Vishal and Karan Vyas.

It stars Pratik Gandhi as the protagonist Harshad Mehta, with Shreya Dhanwanthary appearing in a parallel lead role, as Sucheta Dalal. The series also features Satish Kaushik, Anant Mahadevan, Rajat Kapoor, K. K. Raina, Lalit Parimoo, Hemant Kher and Nikhil Dwivedi in pivotal roles. The series focuses on Harshad Mehta's life story, his meteoric rise and the subsequent downfall.

Originally produced by Sameer Nair of Applause Entertainment, Hansal Mehta, worked for three years in writing the script consisting of 550 pages. The project was officially announced in December 2019, with principal shoot beginning following its announcement. Filmed across 200 locations in Mumbai, within 85 days, the shooting was wrapped up in March 2020. The cinematography was handled by Pratham Mehta and the series was edited by Sumit Purohit and Kunal Walve. Achint Thakkar composed the background score.

Scam 1992 was premiered on SonyLIV on 9 October 2020. The series eventually received praise from the performances of the cast members, writing and the major technical aspects. It became the most viewed web series on the streaming platform.

At the 2021 Filmfare OTT Awards, Scam 1992 – The Harshad Mehta Story received a leading 14 nominations, including Best Actress in a Drama Series (Dhanwanthary) and Best Supporting Actress in a Drama Series (Anjali Barot), and won a leading 11 awards, including Best Drama Series, Best Director in a Drama Series (Hansal and Jai) and Best Actor in a Drama Series (Gandhi).

In March 2021, SonyLiv and Applause Entertainment announced the second installment of the franchise titled Scam 2003 based on 2003 Stamp Paper Scam. it is to be developed by Hansal Mehta.

Scam (disambiguation)

up scam or scammer in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. A scam is an attempt to defraud a person or group by gaining their confidence. Scam or Scams may

A scam is an attempt to defraud a person or group by gaining their confidence.

Scam or Scams may also refer to:

Fodder Scam

The Fodder Scam was a corruption scandal that involved the embezzlement of about ₹940 crore (equivalent to ₹48 billion or US\$570 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\$570 million in 2023) from the government treasury of the north Indian state of Bihar. Among those implicated in the theft and arrested were then Chief Minister of Bihar, Lalu Prasad Yadav, as well as former Chief Minister, Jagannath Mishra. The scandal led to the end of Lalu's reign as Chief Minister. Dineshwar Prasad Sharma is also alleged to have received ₹300.60 crore from S. N. Sinha. On 23 December

2017, Lalu Prasad Yadav was convicted by a special CBI court while Jagannath Misra was acquitted.

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 media due to the extensive nexus between tenured bureaucrats, elected politicians and businesspeople that it revealed, and as an example of the Mafia Raj that has penetrated several state-run economic sectors in the country.

As of May 2013, the trial was completed in 44 cases out of a total of 53 cases. More than 500 accused have been convicted and awarded punishments by various courts.

1992 Indian stock market scam

market scam was a market manipulation carried out by Harshad Mehta with other bankers and politicians on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The scam caused significant

The 1992 Indian stock market scam was a market manipulation carried out by Harshad Mehta with other bankers and politicians on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The scam caused significant disruption to the stock market of India, defrauding investors of over \$15 million.

The techniques used by Mehta involved having corrupt officials sign fake cheques, abuse market loopholes, and use fabrication to drive stock prices up to 40 times their original price. Stock traders making good returns as a result of the scam were able to fraudulently obtain unsecured loans from banks. When the scam was discovered in April 1992, India's stock market crashed, and the same banks suddenly found themselves holding millions of Indian rupees (INR) in useless debt.

Scam 2003

Scam 2003: The Telgi Story is a 2023 Indian Hindi-language biographical financial thriller streaming television series on SonyLIV directed by Tushar Hiranandani

Scam 2003: The Telgi Story is a 2023 Indian Hindi-language biographical financial thriller streaming television series on SonyLIV directed by Tushar Hiranandani, with Hansal Mehta serving as the co-director. Based on a true story of stamped paper counterfeitings committed by Abdul Karim Telgi in early 2000s, the series is inspired from Sanjay Singh's book Telgi Scam: Reporter's ki Diary. It is the second installment in Scam franchise following Scam 1992.

It stars Gagan Dev Riar as the protagonist Abdul Karim Telgi with Mukesh Tiwari, Sana Amin Sheikh, Bharat Jadhav and Shaad Randhawa in pivotal roles. The first 5 episodes of the series released on 1 September 2023 via SonyLIV and the remaining 5 released on 5 November 2023.

Pig butchering scam

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A pig butchering scam (Chinese: ???, sha zhu pan or shazhupan, translated as the killing pig game) is a type of online scam where the victim is encouraged to make increasing financial contributions over a long period, usually in the form of cryptocurrency. Such scams are commonplace on social media and dating apps, and often involve elements of catfishing, investment fraud and romance scams. The scammer builds trust with the victim through online communication, subsequently persuading them to invest in a fraudulent cryptocurrency

scheme. The "butchering" or "slaughtering" of the victim transpires when their assets or funds are stolen. Perpetrators are typically victims of a fraud factory, where they are lured to travel internationally under false pretenses, trafficked to another location, and forced to commit the fraud by organised crime gangs.

Contact begins with unsolicited telephone calls with extended or repeated contact, fake profiles on dating apps, or romantic interest from strangers, all with requests for personal information with the view to financially profile the target. After gaining the victim's trust, the scammer offers too-good-to-be-true rates of return on trades or investments using genuine-looking but fraudulent websites or apps. The scammer may pressure the victim to invest quickly, offer extravagant gifts which require the release of money, claim difficulties in withdrawing funds from supposed investment returns, and give inconsistent or vague details about the investment. A scammer will often try to isolate their victim by monopolizing their attention away from loved ones, who may otherwise realise the victim is falling prey to a scam.

Scams can be detected using simple precautions. To avoid being scammed, experts recommend that persons conduct due diligence and verify the identity of the fake persona, such as by asking for their long-used legitimate LinkedIn and Facebook accounts with their verifiable family and colleagues in their social network. Scammers get angry and abusive when pressed for verifiable details for them or their investments. To avoid being detected, scammers also often avoid giving out their WhatsApp number, and prefer apps where their phone number is hidden such as Telegram or WeChat. Many scammers obtain their own WhatsApp-linked fraudulent phone number through a burner phone, virtual number, phone number mule, or caller ID spoofing, and then avoid videocall verification. Experts also recommend that potential victims insist on multiple, long videocalls to verify the identity of the potential scammer, confirm the identity of mentioned companies with registration and regulatory bodies, not invest in any scheme through people met online but not in person, cut off contact with potential scammers and their platforms, and immediately alert local, state, or federal authorities and loved ones. Legitimate opportunities rarely require rushed decisions.

In 2024, crypto fraud was estimated to have had a value of US\$12.4 billion, of which high-yield investment program (HYIP) scams and pig butchering scams contributed 50.2% and 33.2% respectively, with pig butchering scams growing at the rapid rate of 40% over the previous year. In October 2023, 12% of Americans using dating apps experienced exposure to this type of fraud, up from 5% in 2018. The scam originated in China in 2016 or earlier, and proliferated in Southeast Asia amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Abdul Karim Telgi

money by printing counterfeit stamp paper in India, with the size of the scam estimated to be around ?200 billion (US\$2.4 billion). Abdul Karim's mother

Abdul Karim Telgi (29 July 1961 – 23 October 2017) was an Indian counterfeiter. He earned money by printing counterfeit stamp paper in India, with the size of the scam estimated to be around ?200 billion (US\$2.4 billion).

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