



Recent Trends In Organized Crime In India

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ABSTRACT

The term "transnational organised crime" (TOC) refers to a wide range of illegal acts, including drug and human trafficking, drug smuggling, piracy, and money laundering. Conflict-torn and unstable nations are particularly prone to the dynamics of TOC and may provide more favourable circumstances for its growth. There are many and grave ramifications for such states. A look at how TOC has changed in recent years and how policy might be altered to take this into account is the focus of this study. There is a growing emphasis on opportunistic networks, rather than state-sponsored cartels, in today's TOC. These networks may specialise in transportation and logistics, for example. The study suggests a holistic approach to solving the issue, which emphasises TOC as only one factor in a much larger chain of events. A re-evaluation of many present TOC assumptions and a rethinking of current policies would be required.

KEYWORDS: Crime, Assumption, Serious. Transport, Logistics, Transnational, Trafficking

INTRODUCTION

Access to reliable data on global organised crime trends will be critical to the TOC Convention's implementation and monitoring. In all corners of the globe, crime has been transformed by globalisation and economic interconnectedness. A globalised economy, improved communications and information technology, and blurred national boundaries have all contributed to the spread of crime away from its traditional home base. As a result, understanding modern-day organised crime requires an understanding of globalisation as a whole.

Organized crime poses a serious threat to public safety. Organized criminal activity is followed by an attempt to acquire financial and political benefit. Such groups may be causing an incalculable amount of harm to society. Contrasting

the honest and hard-working life, the profit made from these crimes is enormous.

Organized crimes are of two types:-

- Predatory and service crimes or
- Racketeering

LITERATURE REVIEW

Klaus von Lampe (2021) For those interested in organised crime and related themes, here is a collection of more than 300 English-language publications from the year 2020. The date of the copyright for each book is noted in the bibliography. The year of the issue or volume in which the article is published does not determine when it is included in the database, but rather the year in which the paper was properly published. Using search phrases like "organised crime," "criminal network," "mafia," "trafficking," and "smuggling," relevant papers were found in several databases, including Google Scholar and Google Books. Information was also contributed by authors and publishers. For the purpose of this list, we sought to include publications that reflect the multi-faceted approach to studying organised crime, which includes a wide range of topics such as the study of crimes, the study of criminal organisations, and the study of criminals' use of social networks for their own ends. All of the papers from Trends in Organized Crime volume 23 were included, regardless of whether or not they were thematically focused.

LARS FLYSJÖ (2020) For the formation and spread of organised crime, the construction sector has played a key role. As Western Europe's most economically unequal nation, Sweden is undergoing a period of upheaval. Organized crime is a major worry for a society in transition. A detailed literature assessment on the role of corruption in the organised crime infiltration of the construction sector is provided in this research, which tries to add to our understanding of how organised crime emerges. Enforcement of cartels and unregistered labour were found to be corrupt. Members of labour organisations, legislators and city planners were among those targeted by organised crime. Both the regulations and the lack of control have been proved to be used by organised criminal organisations in order to increase their revenues and power. Transition economies, discretionary authority, and the issue of agency are only a few of the factors that have been implicated in the rise of organised crime. Swedish organised crime and the construction business were examined as a basis for comparison.

Christian Bueger et.al (2020) A major worldwide problem is transnational organised crime at sea. But the notion is still ambiguous and debated, despite its relevance. It is because of this uncertainty that a coherent international policy response has been stalled as a propensity to concentrate on specific difficulties, such as piracy or illegal fishing. Disagreements persist over the definition of the term "illicit" and the activities it includes or excludes, as well as how these activities can be conceptualised in a way that takes into account the concept's diversity while also providing a foundation for a comprehensive response to the problems it poses To fill this void, we provide a comprehensive understanding of transnational organised crime at sea. The purpose of this research is to provide a solid foundation for future investigations into the many varieties of blue crime, to trace their individual features and to discover how they interact, and to investigate what sorts of synergies may be developed to react to them. Consequently, we organise the fledgling academic and policy discourse on blue criminology and maritime security to give a new paradigm for practitioners and analysts alike to navigate this complicated topic.

Samuel K Wasser et.al (2018) Transnational criminal organisations have been able to hide their contraband amid the 1 billion containers moved across the globe each year because to the rapid expansion of global commerce. In order to identify the big cartels that are transporting the contraband, forensic measures are required. Two tusks from the same elephant are routinely delivered in big consignments of ivory by the same trafficker, using DNA-based sample matching and geographic tusk assignment. The paired shipments originate from the same original export location and have a considerable degree of geographic overlap in terms of where their tusks were harvested. All these shipments are linked together to show the scale, connection, and location of Africa's greatest ivory smuggling gang.

Nafiu Ahmed (2017) Transnational organised crime is no longer restricted to a certain geographic area or a single country. Such crimes have occurred in various forms throughout history, but the current patterns are more complicated than previous ones. Globalization, poverty, inequality in wealth, technical innovation, corruption, ineffective governance, and many more reasons contribute to the rise of transnational organised crime (TOCs). The report focuses on the increasing number of TOC instances in India, which is under attack from a wide range of transnational criminal operations. Smuggling, gun trafficking, human and drug trafficking, prostitution, abduction, and cybercrime are only a few examples of these crimes.. The operations of organised crime syndicates are becoming more diverse and growing. As a result, TOCs have a negative impact on both social and economic growth. TOCs are also examined in relation to the economy as a whole.

An in-depth look at how the government is dealing with these issues is provided, as well as recommendations on how to weaken the country's criminal underworld.

WHAT IS ORGANISED CRIME?

There has been a dramatic rise in organised crime in recent years that poses a serious danger to the security and prosperity of countries and communities worldwide, according to UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa in 2010. Global governance has fallen behind economic globalisation in the last quarter century (i.e. since the end of the Cold War). This has led to tremendous potential for criminals to profit from unprecedented openness in the financial sector, travel and communication, as well as commerce, finance, and travel. There has been a dramatic expansion in the scope of organised crime, which has spread across the globe and into the macroeconomic arena.

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIMES (TOCS) IN INDIA

Defining TOC in an unorthodox manner does not exist. It's still portrayed as a criminal enterprise run by a group of people who have a common aim to benefit from illicit activity. Networks or groups of persons operating in a nation are referred to as TOC when they plan and carry out illegal economic ventures. People smuggling, human trafficking, body parts for weapons and narcotics, endangered animals, and nuclear material are all examples of illegal operations that are part of the criminal network (Viano, 2010, p. 34). Networks tied to government officials and politicians help to handle the business of TOCs in India. In Mumbai, one of India's most important financial centres, numerous gangs engage in continual conflict. In order to conduct their profitable business, these criminal organisations arrange themselves properly (Viano, 2010, p. 34). After the imposition of the land prohibition rule, TOC in India was born.

The Dawood Ibrahim Gang, the Chhota Rajan Gang, and the Babloo Shrivastava Gang are three of India's most notorious terrorist organised crime syndicates. In India, the most feared mafia gang is Dawood Ibrahim Gang, because to its extensive reach. It has been in operation since 1985 and is engaged in smuggling, extortion, and the trafficking of weaponry and drugs. Dawood Ibrahim formerly counted Chhota Rajan Gang as one of its members (Mondol et al., 2015, p. 556). Contract killing and drug trafficking are two of this group's main activities. Finally, Babloo Shrivastava is engaged in the murder and abduction of the victims. As a result, illegal narcotics trafficking is now India's most pressing TOC concern. Indians have long been an important source for the scientific and medical fields since they are one of the largest producers of licit opium. A portion of the illegal narcotics enters the market in various ways, such as via plant cultivation, for example (Mondol et al., 2015, p. 556). In addition, acetic

anhydride, a chemical used in the production of heroin, may be found in India. Opium production has shifted to towns in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, for example. Terrorist Organization of the Confederacy (TOC) is a major threat to the nation's identity and security. The following is a list of some of the most prevalent types of crimes that threaten society.

TERRORISM AND NARCO-TERRORISM

Terrorism is a major issue in India. Terrorism does not, conceptually, fit into the category of organised crime since its primary goal is political or ideological in nature. As a result, the goal of terrorism varies greatly from the goal of organised crime, which is to gain financial dominance. While this may seem counterintuitive, the Indian experience shows that organised crime groups serve as a cover for criminal activity ranging from rape and murder to drug trafficking and abduction.

FACTORS WHICH FACILITATE TO INCREASE TOCS IN INDIA

There has always been some kind of organised crime in India. Due to many political and socioeconomic causes, as well as improvements in science and technology, such crime has taken on a fatal form in the modern world. Listed below are the main reasons why TOCs in India are on the rise.

CONCLUSION

Even if the NCRB's crime statistics are general in nature, they nonetheless point to specific regions and activities that need attention. Combined with a comprehensive local data base, they should serve as a framework for delivering high-quality, cost-effective services to discriminating customers. Given the limited capabilities of Indian police, a lack of a centralised response from the Indian government might lead to more issues. A functional pan-Asian framework that can handle challenges such as transnational organised crime is far from materialising, as seen by India's lack of participation with key mega regional organisations like ASEAN. Effective courts and anticorruption systems must be developed, as will police reform.

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