



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation

ISSN: 2582-7138

Received: 29-09-2021; Accepted: 15-10-2021

www.allmultidisciplinaryjournal.com

Volume 2; Issue 6; November-December 2021; Page No. 103-105

Organized crime a major crisis in India and its impact on the internal security of India

Dr. Sumanta Bhattacharya ¹, Bhavneet Kaur Sachdev ²

¹ Research Scholar, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

² Department of Political Science, Calcutta University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author: Dr. Sumanta Bhattacharya

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54660/anfo.2021.2.6.5>

Abstract

The Linkage between organized crime groups and terrorist groups have strengthen criminal activities like drug trafficking, smuggling of gold, arms and commodities, kidnapping, extortion, human trafficking, fake currency. Organized crime has become a global challenges it has an effect on all the countries involved in this business of supply and demand. Indian terrorist groups has the support of external forces especially who provide them fund in return of drug trafficking, the north –east states and Kashmir this is very common, in fact north east has a parallel government. There are many gangs who conduct this business and Mumbai is the main target being the financial capital and has

the biggest port in India, most of the smuggling business is carried out through sea and many terrorist in the past have entered India through sea routes as it is difficult to identify and fake identity card is not recognised. The Indian government has no agencies so strong to tackle this issue only, lack of coordination, resources and manpower, with lack of trained staffs at the police station has made the groups more strong to conduct these activities. Clashes of opinion between the central and the state government to tackle organize crime, increase the time period to come to a single decision. However, we need to strengthen our system and come up with new laws and acts to tackle this menace.

Keywords: Linkage, Terrorist groups, organized crimes, drug trafficking, smuggling, gangs, sea routes manpower, lack of coordination

Introduction

Organized crime can be defined as a structured group consisting of three or four or more than that existing for a period of time and aiming to commit a serious crime directly or indirectly, financial or any other material. Organized crime can be classified into two main types: Traditional Organized crime which incorporates illicit liquor, kidnapping, prostitution rackets, gambling, betting, blackmailing, trade extortion, sand mafia, contract killing, mining mafia, pornography and many other, the second type is Non-Traditional organized crimes which consist of transnational crimes human trafficking, cybercrime, money laundering, arms smuggling, pumping fake Indian currency, hacking, drug smuggling etc. There is a connection between organized crime and Terrorism, terrorist often engage in organized crime to make themselves financially stable. Drug trafficking, Money laundering and extortion are some of the crimes in which terrorist participate to generate money. Organized crimes groups and terrorist often operate at the same network, both of them work where there is little government control, weak enforcement of law, open borders and same means of technology to communicate. Organized crime groups can supply black marketed arms and volatile to terrorist groups in return of chemical substance and diamonds. Terrorist group use this smuggling network formed by organized crime to move operatives across the world. Criminal gangs supply money laundering assistance and the terrorist group commanding the ground tax drug traffickers in return of cover. Organized crimes and terrorist groups target on ineffective governance and poor checks and balances. They have developed mutual relationship, neither all terrorist acts are arranged crimes, nor all arranged crime involve terrorism. In the first world countries arranged crime have little or no terrorist activities where as in the third world countries, terrorism and organized crimes work together in many activities. The major difference between terrorism and organized crime is, terrorism aim is to overthrow the existing government and get control, on the other hand organized crime aims to form a parallel government co-existing with the existing one. Terrorism uses violence as a means to get control over the government where as organized crimes prefer non-violent means. The most important factor which makes terrorism different from organized crime is Terrorism is totally political at times it make involve exploitation of regional, national and religious sentiments to achieve their goals where as Organized crime is economic focused. Black money, money laundering are all parts of organized crimes. Terrorist and organized crime groups have a connection in the Kashmir region, North-East India.

The Bombay Blast. Dawood Ibrahim is an example of organized crime group. There is also connection between the terrorist groups and drug trafficking business carried out by groups, terrorism and money laundering and terrorism and black money. Many acts have been introduced for instance the Preventive of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), legal framework to eliminate organized crimes in India along with terrorist activities which together is a threat to India security and economy.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in an methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to local people, survey, and interviews-consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. What is organized crime, types of organized crimes?
2. Linkage between Terrorism and organized crimes.
3. Effects of these organized crimes in India.
4. Challenges to the elimination of organized crimes in India
5. How can be put a stop to organized crime in India.

Literature Review

Organized crime is considered to be a changing and flexible activity, criminal organizations such as terrorist groups have a political agenda. Globalisation, easy and faster communication, transfer of finance and international travel have intensified opportunity for transnational organized criminal groups to expand and explore themselves, Traditional and terrorist based organized criminal groups have evolved and are being replaced by small networks which are flexible with branches across the country. Organized crime affects all states whether countries of supply, demand or transmit. There are different types of organized crimes such as Narcotics smuggling, Arms smuggling, Gold smuggling, Fake Currency, Human Trafficking, Kidnapping and extortion, Contact killing, cybercrime, Money laundering, Maritime piracy, CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defence) Smuggling, Trading in Human body parts and Infiltration of illegal business. There is no law in India on organized crime, However there are laws related to criminal intrigue like Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, provides punishment for criminal intrigue, Dacoity and related offence which involves 10 years and 5 months punishment under Section 395, Kidnapping for ransom under section 364-A. There is no central legislation for the elimination of gang activities. Uttar Pradesh has enacted the Uttar Pradesh Gangster and Anti-Social Activities (Preventive Act, 1986), which is applicable is that state only. Maharashtra and Karnataka also have issued legislation on the control of Organized Crimes, The National Security Act 1980 and The Prevention of illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1988. The UP COCA has been brought to check and reduce organized crime and Mafia. The crimes include illegal mining, sale of illegal medicine, land grabs, abduction syndicates, wildlife

smuggling, extortion and white collared criminals. Terrorist and organized crimes groups have engaged together, this relationship has helped terrorist groups to be less depended on state sponsors and their other domestic and international supporters.

The second half of the 1990s witnessed terrorism groups learning about criminal networks. Organized crimes involve many activities in which terrorist groups are involved like illegal trafficking of drugs, arms and human beings, along with fake currency and money laundering. Terrorist group in return requires arms and money to fight against the security forces. Organized crime require client and couriers to smuggle arms, drugs and human beings across the country and region. In India the connection between the two is both at the national and Tran's national level, at the national level it is within India and at the international level it is both in and outside India. The cases of organized crimes have grown over the years, In India sea routes have been the target of organized crimes starting from smuggling to the entire of terrorist groups to India.

Findings

In the North East states of India all militant groups have a parallel government or have their own area of impact and are engaged in assembling capital from the citizens directly. Government executive in those areas are intimidate or told to give bribed to the people who are supporters of militant group and these militant group sell the products at a high rate to the local people, commodities like rice and fuel. This is an example of linkage between the organized crimes and terrorism inside India. Kidnapping, extortion, contracts and black marketing fall shortage of finance, this is where transnational activities come to play. Terrorist groups in the North-East area become courier of illegal drugs and arms and even supply of human beings from one part of the country to other. Some of the infamous area points of entry from South East Asia include the entry Chittagong hill tracts, Moreh, Cox's Bazar, these routes have been taken away by the terrorist groups in the north –eastern region. In Kashmir also we see linkages between the terrorist groups and organized crimes which exist at different level, there is no parallel government here, people are dependent on the external forces. External funds reach the militant groups through various means Countries like Pakistan and many in the Gulf region all Muslim countries are a source of funds. There are many militant outfit in India that are run by Muslim terrorist groups and have the support of Pakistan especially the ISI which uses drug money to fund militant activities in the state. FCIN is the main source of courier in the Kashmir, Indian Counterfeit Currency, even indigenous militants were paid with counterfeits.

The Bombay blast had a connection between the terrorist groups and organized crimes. The Bombay Blast of 1993 is a perfect example of organized crimes and terrorist activity a series of 13 bomb explosions which resulted in over 350 Fatalities and 1200 injuries. The attack was coordinated by Dawood Ibrahim, don of Bombay who is involved in activities like drug smuggling, gold smuggling, match-fixing. The reasons behind organized crime is to obtain wealth at a fast rate, obtain power through illegal means, the trend to obtain monopolistic control to monitor prices, lack of equality, there is no equal opportunity available which trend people to join organize crimes, they belief in groups and the

minority communities who are excluded from the society, they believe that legitimate methods cannot help in reaching to power, status and wealth. Criminal gangs in India are operating since ancient times, people use to do robbery of pilgrims and murder. Mumbai is the financial capital of India and is prone to terrorist attack and has experienced deadly attack of terrorist and a combination of both. Mumbai is home to most of the gangs who get the support or make their team by first providing local people with illicit liquor. Some of the gangs are Varad Rajan Mudaliyar, Hazi Mastan, Ravi Pujari, Karim Lala, Chhota Rajan, Yusuf Patel, Amar Naik, Arun Gawali, Dawood Ibrahim are examples of some of the people who started their own gangs. Mumbai sea port are the major location for these gangs to conduct their business of smuggling, in fact the transnational organized crime can be traced back to the time of 1960s and 1970s when smuggling of gold first started in the ports of Mumbai, Gujarat and Dubai which was followed by drug trafficking. Trade has been the main weapons of organized crimes. Crimes like kidnapping, extortion have also been carried out through the sea routes with entry of illegal migrants especially in the region of eastern coast they have the support of both terrorist and organized crime group. These cases are increasing with every passing day and the government has been unsuccessful in stopping it which is causing internal security threat to India. Naxalite, North-East insurgency, Hinterland groups and Kashmir terrorism all have joined hands with organized crime groups and together they are carrying out illegal activities across the country and outside the country, allowing terrorism to spread in India at a faster rate which will have a drastic effect on the economy of India.

Challenges

First is that, India has no legal framework to punish organized crimes in India, some of the states have but that is not sufficient enough. The existing general conspiracy laws and Act are inadequate as it targets individual only, we don't have laws for criminal groups. Second, it is very difficult to find proof, the organized crime groups are structured in a hierarchical manner, it is not possible to have the actual perpetrators, there is no legal backing for witness, as there is no law for the protection of witness against these organized gangs, the witness don't provide the actual details of the incident, there is lack of details and training for the police officers to catch hold of these gangs we have lack of staffs in the police stations, we have a poor criminal justice system, and most of the states don't have enough resources to fund the agencies, there is no power agency for investigation on organized crimes. Moreover India doesn't have any national level organization to coordinate the work of state, city police as well as central executive agencies, there is also no agency to gather, accumulate, investigate, documents related to organized crimes and lack of exchange of information, followed by lack of corporate framework, there is problems of coordination between the central and the state government or between states, view point clashes etc.

Way Forward

Organized crimes is not only a national level threat but has emerged as a international threat, where all the countries must come together and globally response to it, the police department should be well equipped with trained staffs, modern weapons, increase of manpower, we need to increase our cyber security safety, along with increase coastal

security, with registration on wooden boats which are easy way for terrorist to enter India, the government should introduced hi-tech software in order to track organized crime groups. Technology, Manpower and intelligence must work together to organized crime in India and especially agencies should be formed for this matter.

Conclusion

Organized crimes have expanded and gained more importance with its linkage with the terrorist groups. Drug trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, human trafficking, fake currency, smuggling as made organized crime groups wealthy and powerful in many ways which has an effect on the country as a whole, Almost all states are victims of organized crimes especially the one with coastline, those areas are main target for conducting crimes as there is less security and it becomes difficult to identify people. The history of smuggling in India can be traced back to ancient times, there have laws for criminal conspiracy, but no direct law against organized crimes or agencies formed to counter organized crime which is causing a threat to the security and integrity of India.

References

1. Hemant More, March, Organized crime in India, 2020.
2. Madan Lal Sharma. Organized crime in India: Problems and Perspectives, 108th International seminar visiting expert's papers.
3. Klaus Von Lampe. Organized crime research in perspective.
4. JS Albanese, The Prediction and Control of Organized crimes-New OJP resources.
5. P Hauck Organized crime and gang violence in national and international law.
6. Nafiu Ahmed. Transitional organized crime in India: A new Framework of Analysis, European Journal of Social Sciences 2(5):33-49.
7. Sumita Sarkar, Arvind Tiwari, Combating Organized crimes, A case study of Mumbai City, Institute for conflict Management, South Asia Terrorism Portal.
8. Monika Sharma. August, Organized Crimes: An overview, Indian Journal of Law and Human Behavior, 2019, 5(5).
9. Nichos Farrelly. December, Organized Crimes Control in Aisa Experiences from India, China and the Golden Triangle, SSRN, 2014.
10. M Vishwanath. October, A critical Study of legal control of organized crimes in India. Shodhganga, 2009.