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Unveiling the Underworld: Understanding the Dynamics, Impacts, and Countermeasures of Organized Crime

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ABSTRACT

Organized crime stands as a complex and resilient challenge to contemporary societies, transcending borders and infiltrating various sectors with its illicit activities. This research paper delves into the intricate web of organized crime, aiming to uncover its underlying structures, economic ramifications, and social impacts. Drawing upon a comprehensive review of existing literature and empirical evidence, this study offers insights into the multifaceted nature of organized criminal enterprises. The first section of the article examines the historical foundations of organized crime and the circumstances that have led to its spread in contemporary society. It draws attention to the adaptable tactics used by criminal networks, such as taking use of technological improvements, globalization, and gaps in the legal and regulatory systems. Additionally, the study clarifies the economic aspects of organized crime and its significant influence on legal markets, financial systems, and international financial stability. It measures the enormous financial losses that societies suffer as a result of several illegal activities like drug and human trafficking, cybercrime, and the trade in counterfeit goods through case studies and statistical research. Additionally, this article explores the human and social costs of organized crime, highlighting how damaging it is to organizations, communities, and individuals. It looks at the connections between organized crime and exploitation, corruption, and violence, paying special attention to vulnerable groups that are the targets of forced labor, human trafficking, and other types of coercion. The research highlights effective tactics and initiatives that try to disrupt criminal networks, improve law enforcement capacities,

and address underlying causes in order to tackle the problems presented by organized crime. It emphasizes the value of comprehensive strategies that incorporate community involvement, preventative measures, targeted enforcement actions, and international cooperation. In order to effectively tackle organized crime, the paper's conclusion emphasizes the importance of ongoing research and innovation. In order to effectively combat this ongoing danger to international security and prosperity, it advocates for collaborative frameworks and legislative reforms in addition to constant efforts to expand our understanding of shifting criminal methods and emerging threats.

KEYWORDS

Terrorist Groups, Organized Crimes, Contemporary Societies, Illicit Activities, Economic Ramifications, Globalization, International Cooperation, International Security, Legislative Reforms, Emerging Threats, Economic Repercussions, Social Disruption.

INTRODUCTION

Organized crime, which can take many different forms and affect people individually, in groups, and inside institutions, is a serious threat to society around the globe. Organized crime penetrates all societal strata, cutting over national and cultural barriers, and manifests itself in everything from the nefarious activities of large syndicates to its subtle impact on legal economies. This introduction lays the groundwork for an in-depth examination of organized crime, including its definition, historical origins, and modern incarnations.¹

Organized crime, which is defined as a wide range of illegal acts carried out by structured gangs, includes money laundering, cybercrime, extortion, drug and people trafficking, and extortion. Organized crime functions more intelligently and efficiently than other forms of criminal activity, using networks, corruption, and hierarchies to avoid capture and continue operating.

Notable instances of organized crime can be found throughout history, some of which date back to prehistoric times. But the contemporary form of organized crime emerged in the United States during the Prohibition era, when criminal syndicates used the illegal alcohol trade as a means of gaining power and fortune.

¹ Shankar. P. (2011) "Transnational Organized Crime: The Indian Perspective.

Since then, organized crime has expanded its power and reach globally by evolving and adapting to shifting social, economic, and technical landscapes.

A comprehensive understanding of organized crime necessitates taking into account its operational techniques, societal impact, structural traits, and countermeasures. In order to shed light on the intricacies and challenges of organized crime, this research paper will present a thorough analysis of the phenomenon using a variety of theoretical frameworks, empirical data, and case studies.

This paper aims to expand our understanding of organized crime by tracing its historical development, investigating its theoretical foundations, and evaluating its modern expressions. It will also analyze the success of law enforcement initiatives and responses, as well as the effects of organized crime on economies, governance institutions, and society.

Recognizing the interdependence of transnational criminal networks and the necessity of concerted international responses are critical in combating the ongoing danger posed by organized crime. This study intends to add to the continuing conversation about fighting organized crime and preserving the integrity and security of countries around the globe by clarifying the complexities of organized crime and pointing out options for intervention and prevention.²

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Arya Mittal (2022), “All you need to know about organized crime in India”, The author in her article is writing about “to give a succinct overview of the various forms of organized crime that exist in Indian culture and the laws that govern them.”

- Brill (2020), “Global Governance”, The author in his book is telling about “transparency, accountability, rule of law, effectiveness, and inclusiveness in governance structures”
- Chakrabarty, B (2016), “Ethics in governance in India”, The author under his writing describes about “explores the ethical issues and concerns that India's governance framework raises, as well as how ethics influences the country's policies and decision-making procedures. It might provide light on how morality is applied—or occasionally disregarded—in the Indian setting.”

² Ibid.

- JS Albanese (2008), “The prediction and control of organized crimes”, The author writes about “insights into the structure and operations of organized crime groups, as well as the dynamics, methods, and strategies involved in understanding and combating them; the role of law enforcement and intelligence agencies in observing and interfering with criminal activity; the use of technology and data analysis in predicting criminal behaviour; and the creation of policies and interventions to prevent and combat organized crime.”
- Madan Lal Sharma “Organized crime in India: Problems and Perspective”, The author in his book is discussing about “number of aspects of organized crime in India, such as how it has developed historically, important individuals and groups involved, the types of crimes that are common in various areas, and the effects it has on the country's governance, economy, and society. The challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in combating organized crime, tactics used to break up criminal networks, laws and policies designed to combat organized crime, and the role of technology and international cooperation in addressing transnational criminal activities are all possible topics covered in the book.”
- Michal D. Lyman And Gary W. Potter (2010), “Organized crime fifth edition” in his published book he is telling about “The way organized crime has developed historically and how it has changed over time , the various kinds of organized crime groups, including drug cartels, transnational criminal networks, and classic Mafia organizations , The hierarchy and structure of organized crime groups, encompassing the positions of associates, enforcers, and leaders , the illicit operations carried out by organized crime gangs, including extortion, money laundering, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.
- Minakshi Sinha (2015) “Organized crime and emerging challenges to criminal justice functionaries: measures for prevention and control” under his research she is describing about “current organized crime trend and its effects in India, various forces at play during the commission of organized crime in India , determine the obstacles and issues that Indian criminal justice officials encounter when looking into, prosecuting, and sentencing

offenders involved in organized crime, the effectiveness and application of the laws currently in place in India to prevent and control organized crime, the suggestion of methods for scientific research, effective

- Monika Sharma (2019), "Organized crime: An overview", The author in his book is describing about "The first part of the book might define organized crime and offer a theoretical foundation for comprehending its traits, dynamics, and structure. Examine how globalization has affected organized crime, taking into account the constraints faced by governance and law enforcement institutions as well as the growth of criminal networks across national boundaries."
- Patrick J. Ryan And George E. Rush (1997), "Understanding organized crime in global perspective" The author tells about "thorough investigation of organized crime from a global perspective".
- Prof. N.V. Paranjape (2019), "Criminology And Penology", The author in his book has written about "explores the study of criminal justice and punishment. Penology deals with the treatment and punishment of criminals, whereas criminology focuses on the origins, effects, and prevention of crime."
- Shaman Parween And Harsh Patel (2021), "Combating organized crime: The Draconian Concept in India", The author in his book is describing about "The book probably discusses the concept of draconian measures or harsh penalties aimed at combating organized crime. This could include legislative measures, law enforcement tactics, and judicial approaches designed to deter and punish organized criminal activities."
- Shankar. P. (2011), "Transnational Organized Crime: The Indian Perspective" under this book the author is talking about "likely provides an insightful examination of how transnational organized crime intersects with India's socio-economic and political landscape."

METHODOLOGY

In light of this context, the author carried out research through Doctrinal method to determine the difficulties faced by criminal justice officials in India when attempting to investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime criminals. The factors contributing to the rising incidence of transnational organized crime were also examined, along with issues and limitations in the investigation and prosecution of such instances. Data was gathered from a variety of research papers and published books by authors.

NEED FOR RESEARCH

In light of the aforementioned research questions, the following are the study's objectives:

1. To research the current organized crime trend and its effects in India.
2. To examine the various factors at play when organized crime is committed in India.
3. To determine the issues and limitations that Indian criminal justice officials encounter when looking into, trying, and punishing offenders involved in organized crime.
4. To evaluate the efficacy and application of the laws now in place in India that were passed to stop and regulate organized crime, as well as to research Various UN instruments pertaining to organized crime and their applicability to mutual aid, extradition of criminals, investigation, database sharing, and other associated issues for the prevention and management of organized crime in India.

RESEARCH GAP

Despite the fact that organized crime is widely acknowledged, different jurisdictions may have quite different legal frameworks and definitions. A study might compare and contrast several legal definitions of organized crime and examine how these definitions affect prosecution, law enforcement, and policy formation.

It can be difficult to obtain fundamental legal materials like statutes, case law, and regulations, particularly if they are not easily accessed online or call for access to specialized legal databases or archives.

It can be challenging to locate trustworthy secondary materials that thoroughly cover the research topic, such as scholarly papers, treatises, and legal textbooks, particularly if the field of law is relatively obscure or understudied.

It can be challenging to remain impartial when examining legal doctrine, particularly when the subject of the study is divisive in politics or society. It may be difficult for researchers to strike a balance between presenting a fair examination of the legislation and promoting a specific viewpoint.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

Over centuries and across continents, organized crime has changed historically in response to political upheavals, technical breakthroughs, and socioeconomic shifts. Although there have been many different types of organized crime throughout history, the contemporary definition of organized crime first appeared in the 19th and 20th centuries with the emergence of strong criminal syndicates.

Below is an overview of the historical evolution of organized crime:

- **Ancient Origins:** The history of organized crime may be traced back to the early civilizations of Greece, Rome, and China. Organized criminal groups involved in extortion, piracy, and smuggling began to arise in these civilizations.
- **Feudal Societies:** Amid social unrest and political unrest, organized crime flourished during Europe's feudal era. Criminal gangs were frequently used by feudal lords and nobles to extort local populations, smuggle goods, and defend their interests.
- **Prohibition Era:** The 1920s and 1930s Prohibition era is frequently linked to the current age of organized crime in the United States. Due to the implementation of Prohibition regulations, strong criminal organizations that profited from the illegal alcohol trade emerged, including the Italian-American Mafia.³
- **Post-World War II:** Following the war, organized crime broadened its horizons and changed the types of crimes it committed. The Mafia, also called La Cosa Nostra, became involved in labor racketeering, gambling, and drug trafficking in addition to bootlegging.
- **Globalization:** Thanks to advancements in communication and transportation technologies, organized crime was able to spread throughout the world in the second half of the 20th century. Criminal syndicates created international networks and engaged in money laundering, armaments smuggling, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.⁴

³ Madan Lal Sharma "Organized crime in India: Problems and Perspective"

⁴ Madan Lal Sharma "Organized crime in India: Problems and Perspective"

- **Cybercrime:** Since the digital era has arrived, organized crime has progressively shifted its focus to cybercrime as a profitable venture. Cybercriminal networks carry out operations including ransomware and malware distribution, identity theft, online fraud, and hacking.

Over the course of its historical development, organized crime has proven to be remarkably adaptive, taking advantage of weaknesses in legal and regulatory frameworks to continue its illegal activities. Law enforcement organizations, legislative actions, international cooperation, and community-based initiatives have all been involved in the fight against organized crime. To preserve the rule of law and ensure community safety and security, however, new approaches and constant attention are required due to the ongoing danger posed by organized crime.⁵

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Views from a theoretical perspective on organized crime provide understanding of the fundamental reasons, workings, and survival of criminal enterprises. These viewpoints aid in the understanding of the complexity of organized crime and the creation of successful countermeasures by academics and professionals. Numerous theoretical frameworks have been put out to examine organized crime, with each focusing on a distinct facet of its behavior, structure, and effects. Here are some key theoretical perspectives:

- **Structural-Functionalism:** According to this theory, social structures and functions inside society produce organized crime. This viewpoint holds that regulatory inadequacies, inefficient governance, and socioeconomic inequality all contribute to the emergence of organized crime. Criminal groups serve a variety of purposes in society, including controlling unlawful marketplaces, supplying illicit goods and services, and upholding order inside criminal networks.
- **Social Disorganization idea:** According to this idea, social disorganization—which includes things like unemployment, poverty, and a lack of strong social ties—occurs in areas and places where organized crime is more likely to occur. Because traditional social institutions—such as families, churches, and schools—are unable to maintain social order in these kinds of settings, alternative forms of government—including criminal networks—become more prevalent.⁶

⁵ Shaman Parween And Harsh Patel (2021), “Combating organized crime: The Draconian Concept in India.

⁶ Patrick J. Ryan And George E. Rush (1997) “Understanding organized Crime

- Rational Choice idea: According to this idea, people join organized crime when the advantages exceed the disadvantages. This viewpoint holds that criminals assess the possible benefits of engaging in illicit activity against the dangers of being discovered and prosecuted. Organized criminal groups use murder, corruption, and diversity as tools to attain their goals. They act as logical agents looking to maximize revenues while reducing risks.⁷
- Subcultural Theory: According to subcultural theory, aberrant subcultures that reject conventional norms and values are where organized crime first appears. Criminal groups create their own hierarchies, codes of conduct, and subcultures that support criminal activities and preserve group cohesiveness. Loyalty, honor, and respect are examples of subcultural elements that greatly influence how organized crime members behave.
- Conflict Theory: According to conflict theory, organized crime is an outward sign of larger social, political, and economic disputes in society. This viewpoint holds that marginalized people attempt to confront established power structures and assert their interests, which leads to the emergence of organized crime groups. Conflict theorists highlight how oppression, exploitation, and power relationships influence organized criminal groups' actions.
- Differential Association Theory: This theory postulates that people pick up criminal behavior from interacting with other people who break the law. Members of organized crime are exposed to peers, relatives, and other powerful individuals within criminal networks, which helps them integrate into criminal subcultures. Criminal attitudes, values, and behaviors are reinforced through this social learning process.

These theoretical perspectives provide valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms driving organized crime and inform efforts to understand, prevent, and combat criminal enterprises. By examining the social, economic, and cultural factors that contribute to the emergence and perpetuation of organized crime, researchers and policymakers can develop more targeted interventions and strategies to address this persistent threat to society.⁸

STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF ORGANIZED CRIMES

in global perspective”

⁷ Arys Mittal (2022), “All you need to know about organized crime in India”

⁸ Arys Mittal (2022), “All you need to know about organized crime in India”

The nature of the criminal activity, the geography, and the cultural setting are some of the variables that affect the structure and functioning of organized crime. However, the structure and methods of operation of organized crime groups usually share certain basic traits. Here is an overview of the structure and operations of organized crime:

1. **Hierarchical Structure** :- Organized crime groups are known for their hierarchical structures, which are characterized by distinct roles and responsibilities. The leaders or bosses, who are in charge of all major decisions and general management of the criminal business, are at the top of the hierarchy. There are several tiers of leadership behind them, such as lieutenants, captains, and underbosses, who oversee various facets of the company's operations. The foot troops, or associates, who execute orders from higher-ranking members, are at the lowest level.
2. **Division of Labor**: Each member or faction of an organized crime group specializes in a certain type of illegal activity, allowing the group to function through a division of labor. These illicit operations could involve the smuggling of weapons, cybercrime, extortion, money laundering, drug trafficking, and human trafficking, among others. Organized crime groups can operate more effectively and reduce the chance of being discovered and prosecuted by splitting up the labor.⁹
3. **Control of Territories**: Wherever they conduct their illegal activities, organized crime gangs frequently hold control over a certain territory or geographic area. These areas may be delineated by historical ties, economic interests, or boundaries based on ethnicity or culture. Organizational crime gangs can monopolize illicit markets, extort companies and individuals, and have influence over local populations when they control territory.
4. **Use of Violence and Intimidation**: Organized criminal groups frequently employ violence and intimidation as a means of enforcing compliance, resolving conflicts, and preserving control over their areas. To create fear and discourage resistance, one tactic is to use threats, extortion,

⁹ Patrick J.Ryan And George E.Rush (1997) "Understanding organized Crime in global perspective"

and physical violence against rivals, informants, or disobedient members. Within the corporation, the threat of violence is a potent weapon for upholding loyalty and discipline.¹⁰

5. **Corruption and Infiltration:** To support their illegal activities and elude law enforcement, organized crime groups frequently try to infiltrate respectable institutions and corrupt public authorities. A few examples of corrupt practices are bribery, blackmail, and coercion. Organized crime groups can thwart attempts to look into and prosecute their illicit activities by infiltrating the judiciary, law enforcement, and political institutions.
6. **Money Laundering:** This essential component of organized crime operations allows offenders to hide the source of their illegal gains and incorporate them into the legal economy. To launder money, organized crime groups employ a variety of complex techniques and networks, such as front firms, offshore accounts, bitcoin transactions and shell companies. Criminals can profit from their illicit operations without being caught or having their assets seized thanks to money laundering.
7. **Adaptability and Innovation:** To take advantage of new possibilities and elude law enforcement, organized crime groups are extremely inventive and flexible, continuously changing their methods and plans. Globalization, technological advancements, and modifications to the legal and regulatory landscapes bring with them fresh opportunities and difficulties for organized crime groups, which means they have to constantly innovate and adapt in order to stay in business.¹¹

To effectively battle criminal enterprises and protect communities from the widespread threat of organized crime, law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and other stakeholders must have a thorough understanding of the structure and operations of organized crime. It is possible to lessen the effects of organized crime and preserve the rule of law by upending the hierarchical structure, focusing on important leaders and facilitators, and dissolving unlawful networks.

¹⁰ Monika Sharma (2019) "Organized Crimes: An Overview"

¹¹ Monika Sharma (2019) "Organized Crimes: An Overview"

SOCIETAL IMPACT OF ORGANISED CRIME

Everywhere it exists, organized crime has a profound and diverse influence on people's lives, communities, economies, and political systems. Organized crime has a significant and frequently negative impact on society, with implications for the political, social, and economic spheres. Here are some key aspects of the societal impact of organized crime:

1. **Economic Repercussions:** By siphoning money into illegal activities and diverting resources away from legal businesses, organized crime impedes economic growth and stability. The formal economy is being distorted by the infiltration of illicit proceeds, which also encourages unfair competition and erodes public confidence in financial institutions. Additionally, businesses, consumers, and taxpayers bear a heavy financial burden as a result of organized criminal activities like extortion, fraud, and corruption, which impedes investment, innovation, and the creation of jobs.¹²
2. **Social Disruption:** By sustaining violence, fear, and insecurity in communities, organized crime plays a role in the dissolution of society. Criminal activity that results in substance abuse, exploitation, and victimization, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and extortion, can have catastrophic effects on individuals and families. Furthermore, vulnerable populations and marginalized neighborhoods are frequent operating grounds for organized criminal groups, which exacerbate social injustices and prolong cycles of deprivation and poverty.
3. **Erosion of Governance:** By influencing public officials, taking control of law enforcement, and undermining democratic procedures, organized crime erodes public confidence in government institutions and the rule of law. Criminal syndicates can operate with impunity, avoid punishment, and sway laws and regulations to their benefit when there is corruption in place. Moreover, organized crime's penetration of political institutions threatens democratic governance, reduces the efficiency of law enforcement, and promotes a lawless and impunity-based culture.

¹² Chakrabarty, B (2016) "Ethics in governance in India"

4. **Impact on Public Health:** Through the illegal sale and distribution of narcotics, fake medications, and other dangerous substances, organized crime exacerbates public health emergencies. Drug trafficking networks place a heavy load on social services and healthcare systems by feeding addiction, substance misuse, and related health issues. Furthermore, there are significant dangers to public health and safety from the widespread use of shoddy items and counterfeit pharmaceuticals, which can result in avoidable diseases, accidents, and fatalities.
5. **Environmental Degradation:** Illegal trash disposal, wildlife trafficking, and illegal logging are examples of organized crime operations that lead to ecological harm and environmental degradation. Criminal organizations engage in unsustainable methods that diminish biodiversity, contaminate ecosystems, and harm endangered species in order to profit from the exploitation of natural resources. Furthermore, the illegal wildlife and endangered species trade destabilizes ecosystems, promotes biodiversity loss, and undercuts conservation initiatives.¹³
6. **Cultural and Social Decay:** By encouraging a culture of violence, exploitation, and criminality, organized crime threatens cultural values, social cohesiveness, and community resiliency. Through media representations, popular culture, and social media platforms, criminal organizations glamorize criminal lives and reinforce negative stereotypes. This can undermine trust, solidarity, and shared ideals in society and have a significant negative impact on individual attitudes, social norms, and community cohesiveness.

It takes coordinated efforts from governments, law enforcement, civil society organizations, and communities to address the socioeconomic consequences of organized crime. Enhancing law enforcement capacities, fortifying judicial institutions, encouraging accountability and openness, empowering communities, and tackling underlying issues like poverty, injustice, and social exclusion should be the main focuses of strategies against organized crime. Societies may lessen the negative impacts of organized crime and build safer, more resilient communities for future generations by cooperating to break up criminal networks, shut down illegal businesses, and uphold the

¹³ Chakrabarty, B (2016) "Ethics in governance in India"

rule of law.

GLOBALISATION

Globalization and transnational networks have significantly impacted the landscape of organized crime in several ways:

- **Market Expansion:** Globalization has made it easier for markets to spread over national boundaries, giving organized criminal groups a chance to participate in a variety of illegal operations like smuggling weapons, drugs, people, and counterfeit goods. Because of the interdependence of economies, there is a market for illegal goods and services, which organized crime groups take advantage of.
- **Network Formation:** Large-scale transnational networks among criminal groups have been made possible by globalization. The fact that these networks frequently operate across international borders and various countries makes it challenging for law enforcement to successfully confront them. Modern transportation and communication technology are used by criminal networks to plan their operations globally.¹⁴
- **Diversification of Criminal Activities:** To capitalize on international markets and technical developments, organized criminal groups have expanded their operations. For instance, cybercrime has become a profitable channel for criminal groups to carry out online fraud, identity theft, and hacking. Because cyberspace has no geographical boundaries, criminals can target victims anywhere in the world with relative anonymity.
- **Corruption and Influence:** The growing cross-border movement of people, capital, and goods has allowed organized crime groups to penetrate the legal sector and influence public authorities. Criminal groups frequently use lax regulatory frameworks and regulatory gaps as an excuse to dodge taxes, launder money, and gain control over lawful companies.
- **Challenges for Law Enforcement:** Because organized crime is typically multinational, law enforcement organizations face several obstacles because coordination and collaboration between different jurisdictions are sometimes lacking. To avoid being apprehended and prosecuted, criminal organizations take advantage of variations in the legal systems and enforcement capacities. Law enforcement authorities must cooperate internationally and share

¹⁴ Brill (2020) "Global Governance Vol 6)

information in order to implement effective countermeasures.¹⁵

International networks and globalization have had a significant impact on the dynamics of organized crime, allowing criminal groups to grow, change up their business models, and elude detection. Governments, law enforcement organizations, and international organizations must work together to implement a coordinated, multifaceted strategy to combat the problems posed by transnational organized crime.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COUNTERMEASURES

IPC

Criminal Conspiracy

Criminal conspiracy is covered by Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), Section 120A. Criminal conspiracy is a crime for which two or more people conspire to commit the offense. The exception makes it very clear that it doesn't matter if the primary goal of the crime is achieved or something unrelated. Thus, this clause will undoubtedly apply to organized crime. Furthermore, criminal culpability under Section 120B of the IPC carries a maximum sentence of death as well as severe fines.

Specific Crime Under IPC

These organized criminals will additionally face charges related to the particular crime they have committed. For example, under Sections 300 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, which address murder, those who commit contract killings are subject to legal consequences. Similarly, Sections 360, 363, and 364A of the IPC will apply to an organized criminal involved in kidnapping. Section 370 and Section 370A of the IPC will be used to prosecute anyone involved in human trafficking.

Specific Law For Organised

Regarding organized crime, no overarching legislation exists. However, Maharashtra passed the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 in response to the high rates of organised crime in Mumbai. It lays down several rules on admissibility of evidence, witness protection, the court's presumption that the accused are criminals if certain

¹⁵ Brill (2020) "Global Governance Vol 6)

requirements are met, and more.¹⁶

PREVENTIVE LAW

National Security Act 1980

In India, there are several preventive legislation that are both expressly and tacitly applicable to organized crime. One of these is the National Security Act, which permits the arrest of those who are "acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of India, the defense of India, or the relations of India with foreign powers." The phrase "defence" has a very broad definition that include gangster operations. Since the administration is in charge of preventative detention, the courts have very little say in the matter.

Preventive Illicit Trafficking

Another preventative law that was passed with the intention of regulating the activities of those involved in the unlawful trafficking of drugs and other narcotic substances is the Prevention of unlawful Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. If it is discovered that someone is involved in drug trafficking, they may be held for up to a year under this law. Depending on how serious the situation is, this time frame may be further extended in some circumstances to include an additional year¹⁷.

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of organized crime is widespread and versatile, presenting enormous obstacles to civilizations all over the world. After a great deal of investigation, it is clear that sophisticated organized crime networks take use of legal loopholes and technological advancements to increase their influence and profit margins.

Beyond just its effects on the economy, organized crime has a significant negative influence on communities through exploitation, brutality, and corruption. The majority of its effects are felt by vulnerable groups, such as those who are drug addicts or victims of human trafficking, which emphasizes the urgent need for comprehensive and coordinated remedies.

A comprehensive strategy that combines law enforcement operations with programs for prevention, intervention, and community involvement is needed to effectively combat organized crime. Given the global nature of many criminal operations,

¹⁶ Arya Mittal (2022), "All you need to know about organized crime in India"

¹⁷ Arya Mittal (2022), "All you need to know about organized crime in India".

international collaboration is essential and calls for the exchange of information and collaborative frameworks among governments.¹⁸

Even though understanding and battling organized crime has advanced, continued research is essential to staying up to date with its changing strategies and technologies.¹⁹ Societies may lessen the effects of organized crime and strive toward building safer and more resilient communities by addressing the underlying causes, bolstering legal systems, and promoting international collaborations.²⁰

¹⁸ Ahmad Siddique “Criminology”.

¹⁹ Arya Mittal (2022), “All you need to know about organized crime in India”.

²⁰ Chakrabarty, B (2016) “Ethics in governance in India”.