



International Institute of
Justice & Police Sciences



International Conference

on

Global Crime Prevention, Justice, & Criminal Victimization

Organised by

**International Institute of Justice &
Police Sciences (IIJPS)**

in collaboration with

**South Asian Society of Criminology &
Victimology (SASCV)**

16 - 17, March, 2024

Programme & Abstract Book



**APPA
EDUCATION & RESEARCH
FOUNDATION**
Dedicated To All Fathers Of This World



South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV)

<https://www.sascv.org>

SASCV is a professional organization dedicated to promoting research, education, and professional development in the fields of criminology and victimology in South Asia. The organization was founded in 2009 by Professor K. Jaishankar and SASCV is registered in Tirunelveli under Tamil Nadu Registration Act. SASCV brings together scholars, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers from across South Asia to share knowledge and expertise in the field.

The SASCV has made several significant contributions to the field of criminology and victimology in South Asia. Some of the key contributions include:

1. **Promoting research:** The SASCV has played a key role in promoting research in the fields of criminology and victimology in South Asia. The organization has organized and sponsored numerous conferences, workshops, and seminars, providing a platform for researchers to present their work and engage in scholarly discussion.
2. **Building capacity:** The SASCV has played a key role in building capacity in the field of criminology and victimology in South Asia. The organization has organized training programs and workshops for scholars, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers, providing them with the skills and knowledge they need to advance the field.
3. **Advocating for victims:** The SASCV has played a key role in advocating for victims of crime in South Asia. The organization has been involved in several initiatives to raise awareness about the needs and rights of victims, and has worked to improve the response of the criminal justice system to the needs of victims.
4. **Enhancing cross-disciplinary collaboration:** The SASCV has played a key role in enhancing cross-disciplinary collaboration in the field of criminology and victimology in South Asia. The organization has brought together scholars, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers from different disciplines, fostering collaboration and cross-fertilization of ideas.
5. **Networking:** The SASCV has played a key role in networking among scholars, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers in the field of criminology and victimology in South Asia. The organization has provided a platform for researchers and practitioners to share their work and connect with others working in the field.

The South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV) has made significant contributions to the field of criminology and victimology in South Asia by promoting research, building capacity, advocating for victims, enhancing cross-disciplinary collaboration and networking among scholars, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers in the field.



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Welcome to IJPS-SASCV International Conference 2024

Professor (Dr.) K. Jaishankar

Principal Director, International Institute of Justice & Police Sciences (IJPS)



Dear Esteemed Delegates, Scholars, and Practitioners,

It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I welcome you to the International Conference on Global Crime Prevention, Justice, & Criminal Victimization, organized by the International Institute of Justice & Police Sciences in collaboration with the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology. As we gather on March 16-17, 2024, we embark on a crucial dialogue centered on our conference theme, "Securing Global Communities: Challenges and Innovations in Crime Prevention, Justice & Victimization."

In an era where crime and justice challenges transcend borders, addressing issues such as transnational organized crime, cyber threats, victimization, and forensic advancements has never been more vital. This conference provides a unique platform for experts, policymakers, law enforcement officials, and academics to exchange knowledge, present cutting-edge research, and explore collaborative solutions to some of the most pressing concerns in crime prevention and justice.

Our diverse range of sub-themes—spanning global perspectives on crime prevention, technological innovations, forensic sciences, policing strategies, and policy development—reflects the multidisciplinary nature of our collective efforts. The insights shared over these two days will be instrumental in shaping policies, refining justice mechanisms, and fostering safer communities worldwide.

I extend my sincere gratitude to all speakers, presenters, and participants for your valuable contributions. Your expertise and commitment to justice and security are what make this conference a meaningful and impactful gathering. I also thank our organizing committee and partners for their dedication in making this event possible.

I look forward to engaging discussions, innovative solutions, and the opportunity to build lasting collaborations. Together, let us work towards a future where justice, security, and crime prevention continue to evolve for the betterment of global communities.

Warm Regards,

K. Jaishankar

General Chair – IJPS-SASCV Con'24 and President – SASCV
Founder / Principal Director / Professor of Criminology & Justice Sciences
International Institute of Justice and Police Sciences (IJPS), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India



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Welcome to IIJPS-SASCV International Conference 2024

Dr. Hai Thanh Luong

Research Fellow, School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Australia



Dear Distinguished Participants, Scholars, and Practitioners,

It is my great honor to welcome you all to the International Conference on Global Crime Prevention, Justice, & Criminal Victimization, jointly organized by the International Institute of Justice & Police Sciences and the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology. As the Chair of the Vietnamese Society of Criminology and Criminal Justice (VSCCJ) and a Research Fellow at the University of Queensland, I am delighted to serve as the Co-Chair

of this significant gathering of experts and thought leaders in the field of criminology and justice.

The theme of this year's conference, "Securing Global Communities: Challenges and Innovations in Crime Prevention, Justice & Victimization," underscores the urgent need for collaborative and innovative approaches to address crime in an increasingly interconnected world. As crime evolves, so too must our responses—whether through advancements in forensic sciences, the integration of cutting-edge technologies in law enforcement, or the development of policies that safeguard vulnerable populations.

With an array of distinguished speakers and scholars contributing to discussions on crime prevention, policing, transnational crime, cyber threats, victimization, and legislative frameworks, I am confident that this conference will spark insightful debates and foster meaningful collaborations. It is only through global partnerships and multidisciplinary engagement that we can build resilient and just societies.

I extend my gratitude to the organizers, speakers, and participants for their dedication and invaluable contributions to this conference. I look forward to engaging discussions, the exchange of groundbreaking research, and the opportunity to collectively shape the future of crime prevention and justice.

Best regards,

Hai Thanh Luong

Co-Chair – IIJPS-SASCV Con'24

Chair, Vietnamese Society of Criminology and Criminal Justice (VSCCJ)

Research Fellow, School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Australia



School of Security & Global Studies

AMERICAN MILITARY UNIVERSITY
<https://www.amu.apus.edu/>

Dr. Michael Pittaro



Dear Distinguished Delegates, Researchers, and Practitioners,

It is my privilege to welcome you to the International Conference on Global Crime Prevention, Justice, & Criminal Victimization, organized by the International Institute of Justice & Police Sciences in collaboration with the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology. As the Program Chair, I am honored to oversee a diverse and intellectually stimulating program that brings together leading experts, academics, policymakers, and practitioners from across the world.

This year's theme, "Securing Global Communities: Challenges and Innovations in Crime Prevention, Justice & Victimization," reflects the urgent need for new strategies and collaborative efforts to tackle crime in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Our carefully curated sessions cover a wide range of sub-themes, including global perspectives on crime prevention, technological innovations in justice, forensic sciences, victimization studies, policing strategies, transnational organized crime, and policy development. Each session is designed to foster critical discussions, present cutting-edge research, and inspire innovative solutions that can shape the future of crime prevention and justice.

I extend my deepest gratitude to all our keynote speakers, panelists, paper presenters, and attendees for their invaluable contributions. Your expertise and insights will make this conference a hub of meaningful discourse and collaboration. I also express my sincere appreciation to the organizing committee, reviewers, and all those who have worked tirelessly to put together this exceptional program.

I look forward to engaging discussions, thought-provoking presentations, and the opportunity to connect with each of you. Let us use this platform to share knowledge, build networks, and work towards a safer and more just world.
Warm Regards,

Michael Pittaro

Associate Professor – American Military University
Professor of Criminal Justice (Honorary), IIJPS
Program Chair – IIJPS-SASCV Con'24

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

OPENING KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Katarzyna Witkowska-Rozpara

Head, Center for
Criminological Analysis,
Department of
Criminology and
Criminal Policy,
University of Warsaw
(IPSiR UW), Poland

SPECIAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Sally Atkinson-Sheppard

Senior Lecturer in Criminology
University of Westminster, UK

CLOSING KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. (Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel

Professor of Social Work
APCA – Academy of Prisons and Correctional
Administration
Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India

ACADEMIC AWARD WINNERS

PROFESSOR JAISHANKAR BEST PAPER AWARD FOR EMERGING SCHOLAR



R. M. Arivazhagan

Assistant Professor of
Criminology ©
Tamil Nadu Open University
Chennai, Tamil Nadu,
India

*"Blue Criminology: A Qualitative Study on Sea
Cucumber Poaching and Smuggling in Gulf of Mannar
Marine Biosphere Reserve"*

PROFESSOR KEITH HARRIS BEST PAPER AWARD FOR YOUNG SCHOLAR



Malvika Gupta

PhD Candidate in Law
Shoolini University,
Bajhol, Himachal Pradesh, India

*"Predictive Policing: Navigating Data-Driven
Crime Prevention And Ethical Challenges"*



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ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Professor (Dr.) K. Jaishankar

.....
General Chair – IIJPS-SASCV Con'24
President – SASCV
Founding Principal Director, IIJPS



Dr. Hai Thanh Luong

.....
General Chair – IIJPS-SASCV Con'24
Chair - Vietnamese Society of Criminology and
Criminal Justice (VSCCJ) &
Research Fellow, School of Social Science,
University of Queensland, Australia



Dr. Amit Gopal Thakre

.....
Organizing Secretary - IIJPS-SASCV Con'24
Principal Research Analyst - IIJPS

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School of Security & Global Studies
American Military University



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Department of Management
Pondicherry University



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Centre for Social Management, Central University of
Gujarat

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- Professor Muzammil Quraishi Ph.D.(UK)
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- Professor Uri Yanay Ph.D. (Israel)
- Professor Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović PhD (Serbia)
- Yuning Wu Ph.D. (USA/China)

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Pondicherry University



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Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu



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Advocate, Madurai High Court
Madurai, Tamil Nadu



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Assistant Professor in Criminology,
Saveetha School of Law,
Research Associate, IIJPS



COORDINATOR

Mr. A. Saikrishna

Research Scholar, Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice,
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

PROGRAMME

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Programme at a Glance

Day 1, March 16, 2024

Day March 17, 2024



**International Conference on
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PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

DAY 1, SATURDAY, 16TH MARCH, 2024	
10:00 – 10:15	INAUGURAL CEREMONY
10:15 – 11:45	Panel 1 – Crime Prevention & Technological Innovations
11:45 – 12:00	BREAK
12:00 – 1:00	<p align="center">KEYNOTE 1 & 2</p> <p>OPENING KEYNOTE <i>Katarzyna Witkowska-Rozpara, Poland</i> <i>From assimilation and discrimination to...? The Sámi as an Indigenous People in the Norwegian criminal justice system</i> (7.30 AM – Poland Time)</p> <p>SPECIAL KEYNOTE <i>Sally Atkinson-Sheppard, UK</i> <i>Organised Crime, Gangs, and Illicit Child Labourers in Nepal</i> (7.00 AM – UK Time)</p>
1:00 – 2:00	LUNCH BREAK

2:00 – 3:30	Panel 2 – Victims and Vulnerable Populations 1
3:30 – 3:45	BREAK
3:45 – 5:15	Panel 3 – Victims and Vulnerable Populations 2
5:15 – 5:30	BREAK
5:30 – 7:00	Panel 4 – Forensic Science and Justice
DAY 2, SUNDAY, 17TH MARCH, 2024	
9:00 – 10:30	Panel 5 – Transnational Organized Crime
10:30 – 10:45	BREAK
10:45 – 12:30	Panel 6 – Policing, Legislation and Policy Development
12:30 – 1:30	LUNCH BREAK
1:30 – 3:00	Panel 7 – Community Engagement in Crime Prevention
3:00 – 3:30	<p style="text-align: center;">VALEDICTORY AND AWARDS CEREMONY</p> <p>Valedictory Address: Prof (Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Professor of Social Work, Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India</p>



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PROGRAMME – DAY 1

SATURDAY, 16TH MARCH 2024	
10:00 – 10:15	INAUGURAL CEREMONY
10:15 – 11:45	Panel 1 – Crime Prevention & Technological Innovations Chair: Prof (Dr.) K. Jaishankar
	1. AI-Powered Cyber Security: Safeguarding the Digital Realm from Technology-Based Crimes <i>A. Afiya Parveen and S. Abinaya</i>
	2. Nexus Among Crime, Law & Order Position, and Social Deprivation: The India Story <i>Sovik Mukherjee</i>

	<p>3. A Reflection of Crime in Indian Society through Adlerian Lens <i>Nistha Sahoo</i></p>
	<p>4. Humanitarian Intervention: An Honourable Aid or a Surrogate Evil? <i>Shrishti Kedia, Jupitara Gogoi and Nishant Baswal</i></p>
	<p>5. Understanding the Impact: Crime against Transgender Individuals Amidst the Pandemic <i>Kajal</i></p>
	<p>6. Development of an Application to Detect Malicious Links Embedded In QR Codes <i>Nikhil Joe Varghese, Neha Elsa John, and Amala K J</i></p>
	<p>7. Technological Innovations in Policing: A Case Study of Belagavi District <i>Mallikarjunagouda</i></p>
1:45 – 12:00	BREAK
12:00 – 1:00	<p>KEYNOTE 1 & 2</p> <p>OPENING KEYNOTE - Dr. Katarzyna Witkowska-Rozpara, Poland <i>From assimilation and discrimination to...? The Sámi as an Indigenous People in the Norwegian criminal justice system - (7.30 AM – Poland Time)</i></p> <p>SPECIAL KEYNOTE - Dr. Sally Atkinson-Sheppard, UK <i>Organised Crime, Gangs, and Illicit Child Labourers in Nepal (7.00 AM – UK Time)</i></p>
1:00 – 2:00	LUNCH BREAK
2:00 – 3:30	<p>Panel 2 – Victims and Vulnerable Populations 1 Chair: Dr. R. Sivakumar</p>
	<p>8. Hyper-agency and County Lines <i>Sally Atkinson-Sheppard</i></p>
	<p>9. Victimization and Re-Victimisation in Offenses of Rape in India: A Study on the Intersectionality of Factors <i>Anindita Bhattacharjee</i></p>
	<p>10. Unlocking the Truth: The Untold Story of Elderly Crime and Prevention in Poland <i>Justyna Włodarczyk-Madejska (10 AM Poland Time)</i></p>

	<p>11. Factors Influencing Child Sexual Abuse Crime: A Case Study in NGHE An Province, Vietnam <i>Dinh Ngoc Thang and Ha Thi Thuy</i> (3.30 PM Vietnam Time)</p>
	<p>12. Harmonizing Hopes with Hurdles: A Panoramic Exploration of Justice Accessibility for Child Sexual Abuse Victims within the POCSO Paradigm <i>Meha Bhushan</i></p>
	<p>13. Social Media Victimization: Explorative Study on Combating Social Media Victimization Influenced by Likes and Comments with Knowledge of Persuasive Technique <i>V. Mohanamerry</i> (3.30 PM Malaysia Time)</p>
	<p>14. Protecting Crime Victims Among Vulnerable Groups In Contemporary Vietnamese Law and Some Issues Raised <i>Nguyễn Văn Hà and Lưu Thị Ngọc Lan</i> (3.30 PM Vietnam Time)</p>
3:30 – 3:45	BREAK
3:45 – 5:15	<p>Panel 3 – Victims and Vulnerable Populations 2 Chair: Dr. A. Marisport</p>
	<p>15. Victims, Victimization and Victim Rights: A Study of Rape Victims in the State of Gujarat <i>Ritika Ranka, A Marisport and Hitesh Thakkar</i></p>
	<p>16. Absurdism: Another Feather for Crime in Society - <i>Sonam Sanoria</i></p>
	<p>17. Caste-Based Discrimination in Graveyard Access: A Theoretical Analysis <i>Sai Krishna A, Arun Kumar G and R. Sivakumar</i></p>
	<p>18. The Circles: A restorative journey of inmates/ ex-inmates in India <i>Sakshi vaish</i></p>
	<p>19. Understanding the Socio-Psychological Impact of Cyberbullying On Women In The Indian Context: A Comprehensive Exploration <i>Fenn Moses E</i></p>
	<p>20. Victim Participation in Criminal Proceedings in India: A Critical Study <i>Soni Bhola</i></p>

5:15 – 5:30	BREAK
5:30 – 7:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 4 – Forensic Science and Justice Chair: Dr. E. Enanalap Periyar</p>
	<p>21. The Impact of Forensic Science on Wrongful Convictions <i>Sumbul Fatima</i></p>
	<p>22. Exploring the Intricacies of Psychopathy: A Case Study Analysis from ‘The Mask of Sanity’ <i>Karishma Arora and Shweta Goel</i></p>
	<p>23. Cybercrimes: A Qualitative Study on Combining Cybercrime Investigations and Forensics Expertise In Finland <i>Vidhyth Narain Selvam</i></p>
	<p>24. Applicability of Forensic Psychology in Child Victim Justice System of Nepal: Reference to Sexual Offense <i>Laxmi Bakhadyo</i></p>
	<p>25. A Detailed Analysis of the Use of Computers and Telecommunication Networks in Gambling-Related Crimes in Vietnam: A Case Study Approach <i>Ho Trong Huu and Dinh Ngoc Thang</i> (6.45 PM Vietnam time)</p>
	<p>26. Green Victimology: Seeking justice in poisoned lands: voices of Chlordecone victims in Martinique & Guadeloupe – <i>Violette Prignac Merle</i> (8 AM Canada Montreal Time)</p>



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PROGRAMME – DAY 2

SUNDAY 17TH MARCH, 2024	
9:00 – 10:30	Panel 5 – Transnational Organized Crime Chair: Prof (Dr.) Kama Raju Chitrapu
	27. Blue Criminology: A Qualitative Study on Sea Cucumber Poaching and Smuggling in Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve <i>R. M. Arivazhagan</i>
	28. Liability of Multinational Enterprises for Transnational Environmental Harm <i>Aanchal Rawat</i>
	29. Cyber Victimization among Adolescents: A Literature Review <i>Sai Krishna A, J. Priscilla Pandian, and R. Sivakumar</i>

	<p>30. Cybercrime and Transnational Criminal Networks <i>Dipali Solanki</i></p>
	<p>31. Transnational Organized Crime and Cybercrimes in India <i>Kama Raju Chitrapu</i></p>
	<p>32. Unveiling the Shadows: Exploring the Dark Web's Role in Transnational Criminal Activity <i>Vidhushi Rakhliwal</i></p>
10:30 – 10:45	BREAK
10:45 – 12:30	<p>Panel 6 – Policing, Legislation and Policy Development Chair: Dr. Renu Pal Sood</p>
	<p>33. Predictive Policing: Navigating Data-Driven Crime Prevention And Ethical Challenges <i>Malvika Gupta and Renu Pal Sood</i></p>
	<p>34. Guardians of Tomorrow: A Futuristic Approach to Indian Policing Through Adequate Deployment of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning <i>Navneet Jain</i></p>
	<p>35. Predictive Policing: Advancements, Challenges, and Ethical Implications <i>Sai Krishna A, Arun Kumar G and R. Sivakumar</i></p>
	<p>36. The Role of NGO's In Shaping Legal Policies: The Crucial Role of NGO's In Shaping Law to Combat Sexual Abuse Against Married Women In India <i>Isha Kansal</i></p>
	<p>37. Constitutional Quandaries, Scientific Conundrums and Ethical Crossroads: A Closer Look at the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 <i>Ritu Basu and Anuleena Bhattacharjee</i></p>
	<p>38. A Study of the Role of Religious Institutions in Fostering Community Engagement for Crime Prevention <i>N. D. D. N. Weerasinghe</i></p>
	<p>39. Intersections Between Neurolaw and Artificial Intelligence Systems in the Criminal Field <i>Massimo Gangi (7.30 AM Italy Time)</i></p>
12:30 – 1:30	LUNCH BREAK

1:30 – 3:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 7 – Community Engagement in Crime Prevention Chair: Dr. Hewawasam H. P. K. N.</p>
	<p>40. Live Streaming of Court Proceedings in India: A Digital Ethnography <i>Smriti Sikri</i></p>
	<p>41. Youth Participation in Crime Prevention; Sri Lankan Perspective <i>Hewawasam H. P. K. N. and Dissanayake A. S.</i></p>
	<p>42. The Role of the Community in Crime Prevention - The Case of Vietnam <i>Ha Le Thuy (3.30 PM Vietnam Time)</i></p>
	<p>43. Community Policing and Crime Reduction: A Comparative Study <i>Harshad Bhandodkar, Pooja Naik Gaonkar & Niharika Chari</i></p>
	<p>44. Preventing and Combating Wildlife Crime in Vietnam and Related Issues in Cooperation with Southeast Asian Countries <i>Luu Hoai Bao (3.30 PM Vietnam Time)</i></p>
	<p>45. Impact of Community Engagement In Crime Prevention: Analysis <i>Vaishnavi Vivek Sawant</i></p>
	<p>46. Nexus Between Transnational Crime and Cybercrime: Analysis <i>Anisha Anant Kudaskar</i></p>
	<p>47. Comparative Criminal Justice: Relevance and Challenges <i>Ahmad Salisu Abdullahi (9.30 AM Nigeria Time)</i></p>
3:00 – 3:30	<p style="text-align: center;">VALEDICTORY AND AWARDS CEREMONY</p> <p>Valedictory Address: Prof (Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Professor of Social Work, Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India</p>

THEME:

**SECURING GLOBAL
COMMUNITIES:
CHALLENGES AND
INNOVATIONS IN
CRIME PREVENTION,
JUSTICE &
VICTIMIZATION"**

THEME I

**Global
Perspectives
on Crime
Prevention**



Hyper-agency and County Lines

S. Atkinson-Sheppard*

How can we understand agency in a county lines (drug dealing) context? By drawing on data gathered with practitioners and young adults associated with a homeless charity in London, UK the paper argues that in convergence with existing theory, the agency young people exhibit within a county lines context is ambiguous (Bordonaro and Payne, 2012), blurring the boundaries of what children should and should not do. Agency is also tactical, it has a purpose, linked to profit generation, social inclusion and protection. It also changes over time. In divergence from extant theory, the paper argues that it is important to consider the specific nature of county lines related agency – one which is embedded within wider notions of hyper-consumerism, hyper-realities and lives lived online, it is thus a 'hyper-agency' which is relevant in this context.

*Senior lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, University of Westminster, London, UK. Email: s.atkinsonsheppard@westminster.ac.uk

A Reflection of Crime in Indian Society Through Adlerian Lens

Nistha Sahoo*

Every individual possesses a unique personality which is formed due to a pattern or life-style followed by him in his past or present. Alfred Adler has theorized about crime in a direct way rather than circuitously. He had discussed the importance of community feeling in resemblance of social interest. He discussed about inferiority complexes that compress us to reach our optimum self. Moreover, he is one of the most influential psychologists who analysed about family dynamics, particularly parenting styles and birth order. He did not treat crime and criminals as tertiary topics and for him, "criminals," neurotics, perverts, and psychotics were all explained using one cogent construct. According to Adler "criminals" view the world as a hostile and dangerous place and rather than taking a courageous and social route to solving the tasks of life, criminals take a "shortcut" in life and secure a "cheap victory" by using guile and force to evade responsibility and resolving their issues in life. This article goes on to elaborate on how Adler's ideas of Adlerian Theory have reshaped research and teaching in the discipline of criminology and criminal justice in India.

*V Sem, 3rd year BBA LLB, IFIM LAW SCHOOL, Bangalore, 560100.

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Humanitarian Intervention: An Honourable Aid or a Surrogate Evil?

Shrishti Kedia,* Jupitara Gogoi** and Nishant Baswal***

This paper delineates the development of the concept “humanitarian intervention” during the crises of Rwanda and Kosovo in the 90s, and the adoption of newer semantics “responsibility to protect” (R2P) in the 2005 United Nations World Summit. Regarding the silence of R2P proponents in the case of emerging hostilities such as the Russia Ukraine conflict and the Gaza strip violence, it is worth discussing whether it is a universal moral norm or a partisan political doctrine. The paper discusses the existing tension and clashes over the concept of Military Intervention, which prevents it from becoming a universal moral norm in times of crisis. The need for regulated interventions is highlighted. The research identifies a gap on the international community’s responsibility towards the affected state post-intervention; this shall be discussed thoroughly in the paper.

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Nexus Among Crime, Law & Order Position, and Social Deprivation: The India Story

Sovik Mukherjee*

In the context of social sustainability, sustainable development entails growth without severe social disruption. This paper examines three crime types in India—violent (murder), property-related (dacoity, robbery, trespass, theft), and riots—using NCRB data. Crime arises not only from weak law enforcement but also from social deprivation, infrastructure, socio-economic, ethnic, and religious factors. A Law & Order Index (LOI) is constructed for 16 major states using a Euclidean distance approach, considering police personnel per 1,000 population, pending court cases, undertrial prisoners, criminal courts, and ADR centers. The LOI reflects a state's law-and-order status. Using panel data (2001–2022; riots: 2011–2018), the study applies a Poisson process-based Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) to assess the impact of LOI and other factors on crime. The paper's novelty lies in exploring these determinants as enablers of human capability within a stable socio-political environment.

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THEME-II

**Technological
Innovations
in Criminal
Justice
Systems**

Ai Powered Cybersecurity: Safeguarding The Digital Realm From Technology Based Crimes

A. Afiya Parveen* and S. Abinaya*

Despite technological advancements, cybercrimes continue to rise. Does this imply a lack of progress in technology? This paper explores how Artificial Intelligence (AI) in cybersecurity acts as a defense against cyber threats, hypothesizing that AI integration can significantly reduce technology-based crimes. Using a doctrinal methodology, the study examines India's cybercrime challenges through secondary data sources, including books, newspapers, and government reports. It highlights the importance of the Indian Penal Code (1860) and the Information Technology Act (2000) in addressing cyber offenses. The paper focuses on AI's role in preventing cybercrimes by detecting threats, identifying suspicious activities, and warning users of potential dangers. While AI enhances cybersecurity, it also poses risks, as cybercriminals may exploit it for sophisticated attacks. Despite these concerns, AI remains a key driver in strengthening cybersecurity and enhancing organizational defenses.

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Technological Innovations in Policing: A Case Study of Belagavi District

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This study explores the adoption and impact of technological innovations in the policing practices of Belagavi district, focusing on their role within the broader criminal justice system. Belagavi, a significant district in Karnataka, India, faces unique challenges in law enforcement, necessitating the exploration of innovative solutions. Through qualitative research methods including interviews, surveys, and analysis of official records, this study investigates the implementation of various technological tools such as digital databases, surveillance systems, and communication devices. The study also evaluates the effectiveness of these innovations in enhancing crime prevention, investigation, and community engagement. Additionally, it examines the challenges encountered during the adoption and integration of these technologies and offers recommendations for optimizing their use in the criminal justice system.

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Development Of An Application To Detect Malicious Links Embedded In QR Codes

Nikhil Joe Varghese, Neha Elsa John, and Amala K J

Phishing attacks, a form of cybercrime, use deceptive techniques like malicious links to steal personal information by impersonating legitimate websites. This research addresses the growing threat of phishing attacks via QR codes, which embed harmful links that appear trustworthy. QR codes (Quick Response codes) are widely used for payments, advertisements, and social media, but their ease of scanning introduces security risks. This study examines these risks and introduces "SEQR", an Android application designed to detect malicious QR codes. The app integrates Python scripts with twelve security checks and a GUI developed in Android Studio, providing a percentage-based risk assessment of scanned QR codes. By enhancing awareness and security, this research contributes to mitigating phishing threats in everyday digital interactions.

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Live Streaming of Court Proceedings in India: A Digital Ethnography

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Court ethnographies highlight courts as spaces of contestation and meaning-making. Despite being public institutions, Indian courts remain specialized and jargon-heavy, often deterring laypersons. The COVID-19 pandemic prompted courts to adopt live streaming to enhance visibility and accessibility. Following the Supreme Court's ruling in *Swapnil Tripathi v. Union of India* (2018), model rules for live streaming were introduced, which this paper analyzes. Using live-streamed proceedings of the Gujarat High Court on YouTube as a case study, the paper examines courtroom interactions, the structural organization of proceedings, and the ethical implications of using YouTube as a public legal platform. While intended to increase public awareness, live-streamed proceedings reveal how judicial processes intersect with social realities. This study explores the role of technology in ensuring justice and shaping its public perception, offering insights into how legal stakeholders navigate digital infrastructure in the judicial process.

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THEME III

**Victimization
and
Vulnerable
Populations**

Victimisation and Re-Victimisation in Offenses of Rape in India: A Study on the Intersectionality of Factors

Anindita Bhattacharjee*

Despite stringent legal amendments and heightened penalties, including the death penalty, rape continues to be a pressing issue in India, as reflected in official crime data. This study examines the dynamics of rape victimization, assessing how the legal system confronts emerging challenges while identifying persistent gaps. A key focus is re-victimization, arising from legal proceedings marked by police inaction, questioning sequences, and victim-blaming attitudes. Using the Case Law method, the study analyzes rape conviction cases from the Supreme Court and High Courts, selected through random sampling from online legal databases. The findings highlight victim demographics, including socio-economic, geographic, and gender profiles, revealing how intersectional factors influence vulnerability. The study further critiques the criminal justice system's role in compounding victimization. Ultimately, it proposes policy recommendations and a remedial framework to address the multi-faceted challenges faced by rape survivors in India.

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Unlocking the Truth: The Untold Story of Elderly Crime and Prevention in Poland

J. Włodarczyk-Madejska*

Crime patterns evolve with demographic shifts, and in Poland, the rise in elderly offenders signals a pressing yet overlooked issue. The doubling of elderly inmates between 2010 and 2021 highlights the need for deeper understanding and prevention strategies. This study examines 353 criminal cases and includes interviews with 30 senior inmates, revealing insights that challenge conventional views on aging and crime. Key risk factors include alcohol addiction and poverty, which not only contribute to offenses but also hinder desistance. Many elderly offenders suffer from chronic illnesses and have limited income, primarily spent on household expenses and medication. Victims are often intimate partners of similar age, leading courts to impose restraining orders and eviction mandates, forcing many offenders to rebuild their lives at an advanced age. With one in four convicted seniors imprisoned and half of them reoffending, preventing elderly crime is challenging but essential. This research calls for targeted interventions to address the root causes and support reintegration efforts.

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Harmonizing Hopes with Hurdles: A Panoramic Exploration of Justice Accessibility for Child Sexual Abuse Victims within the POCSO Paradigm

Meha Bhushan*

This paper examines the accessibility of justice for child sexual abuse victims under India's Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. While the Act is a significant legal milestone in safeguarding minors, its effectiveness in delivering justice requires critical evaluation. The study identifies key challenges in POCSO implementation, including delayed trials, inadequate support systems, and societal stigmatization. It assesses legal procedures against international standards, highlighting the need for a victim-centric approach. The role of law enforcement, the judiciary, and support organizations in facilitating justice is also explored. To improve accessibility, the article advocates systemic reforms, awareness campaigns, and the creation of specialized courts. By addressing these gaps, it contributes to the broader discourse on child protection laws, aiming to strengthen India's legal response to child sexual abuse.

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Social Media Victimization: Explorative Study on Combating Social Media Victimization Influenced by Likes and Comments with Knowledge of Persuasive Technique

V. Mohanamerry*

Internet and Computing Technology has revolutionized human communication where the emergence of social networks have changed the dimension and boundary of connecting people. This paper investigates the social media crime where criminals implant the positive emotions with “Likes” and “Comments” to build trustable relationship with hidden criminal intention to frame the victims psychologically to motivate them into the state of inaccurate judgement. Social networks being an open platform, there is a control gap where the accountability to detect criminal intentions and prevent victimization resides with the account holder. This had adversely resulted in fraud, scam, financial crimes, and physical crimes and require urgent attention to prevent such victimization. This research examines the visceral triggers employed by criminals and preventing victimization with the knowledge of persuasive technique among social media users.

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Protecting Crime Victims Among Vulnerable Groups In Contemporary Vietnamese Law And Some Issues Raised

Nguyễn Văn Hà* and Lưu Thị Ngọc Lan*

Regarding the protection of victims of crime, Vietnamese law has relatively specific and reasonable provisions that are suitable for the social-economic conditions of Vietnam as well as tailored to each group of victims, especially vulnerable groups such as children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. However, the protection of these vulnerable victim groups still faces many limitations and barriers in accessing justice. This article provides an overall assessment of the regulations in Vietnamese law concerning these vulnerable groups compared to international legal standards, then focuses on analysing and identifying the limitations in protecting them as crime victims within the current legal framework and practical implementation. The article also highlights legal issues that require further research and refinement to bring about more positive progress in protecting crime victims belonging to vulnerable groups in Vietnam.

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Green victimology: Seeking justice in poisoned lands: voices of Chlordecone victims in Martinique & Guadeloupe

V. Prignac Merle*

Environmental crimes, often seen as victimless, have severe consequences for ecosystems and vulnerable populations. This study explores the experiences and justice expectations of chlordecone victims in Martinique (N=15) and Guadeloupe (N=10), where the pesticide—used in banana cultivation from 1970 to 1993—has left a lasting toxic legacy. Chlordecone, a neurotoxic and carcinogenic endocrine disruptor, was authorized in these territories despite being banned in mainland France, reflecting colonial inequalities. Soil contamination is expected to persist for centuries, exacerbating physical, mental, and socio-economic burdens on affected communities. Semi-structured interviews reveal anxiety, guilt, and gendered differences in mental distress, emphasizing that the poisoning extends beyond health impacts into daily life. The study highlights a disconnect between government responses and community needs, advocating for transformative justice through victim-centered, grassroots approaches that address the broader historical and social dimensions of environmental crime.

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Victims, Victimization and Victim Rights: A Study of Rape Victims in the State of Gujarat

Ritika Ranka,* A Marisport and Hitesh Thakkar*****

The role of victims in India's criminal justice system has evolved significantly, with victims now playing a more substantial role rather than being overlooked. While monetary compensation is the primary support mechanism, victims—especially rape survivors—continue to endure physical, psychological, financial, and legal hardships in their pursuit of justice. This empirical study examines victimization struggles (both primary and secondary) through data collected from women survivors of rape and sexual assault across four key parameters: physical, psychological, financial, and legal injury. The research also assesses the Gujarat Victim Compensation Scheme, analyzing its effectiveness in practice. Divided into five sections, the paper covers victim rights and historical context, a literature review, an evaluation of victim compensation in Gujarat, case studies and data analysis, and finally, policy recommendations. The study advocates for stronger victim-centric policies, emphasizing the need for legal and systemic reforms to enhance victim protection and access to justice.

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Cyber Victimization among Adolescents: A Literature Review

Sai Krishna A*, J. Priscilla Pandian and R. Sivakumar*****

Cyber victimization is a contemporary problem facing students and adolescents. To date, little research has documented how students might misuse technology to harass, control, and abuse their classmates and friends. This study examined the extent of cyber abuse or abuse via technology and new media in students' relationships and how it relates to other forms of adolescent dating violence. The quantities of social networking site use were significantly linked to victimization of digital controlling behavior. The results of the present study suggest the need for developmentally appropriate prevention and intervention programs (Educational campaigns) implemented at the school level if efforts to deal with this complex difficulty are to be doing well and problems are to be successful. Finally cyber victimization considerably predicted variance in social-emotional risk and internalizing problems above and beyond that predicted by traditional victimization.

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The Circles: A Restorative Journey of Inmates/ Ex-Inmates In India

Sakshi Vaish*

Indian prisons disproportionately hold marginalized groups—70% from Scheduled Tribes, Castes, and religious minorities, with 43.4% aged 18-30 and only 6.3% having a degree. In New Delhi's largest prison, 80% of inmates earn under \$106 per month. In April 2021, a needs assessment with 1,000 criminal justice professionals revealed three key gaps: 1) Lack of awareness about restorative justice, 2) Lack of accountability among stakeholders, and 3) No intervention to ease the judiciary's burden. To address this, The Circles was launched to empower prisoners/ex-prisoners as leaders in systemic reform. Through a circle process, they address issues like mental health, victim impact, and post-release support. Over three years, the initiative has rehabilitated many inmates, shifting responses from individual to systemic change.

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Understanding The Socio-Psychological Impact Of Cyberbullying On Women In The Indian Context: A Comprehensive Exploration

Fenn Moses E,^{*} and Ravichandran K^{**}

This study explores the growing issue of cyberbullying against women in India, examining its psychological, emotional, and societal impacts. With the rise of the digital age, online harassment has become a serious concern, often leading to anxiety, depression, and social withdrawal among victims. Through real-life experiences, the study identifies the various forms of cyberbullying, underlying factors contributing to its prevalence, and its long-term effects on victims' well-being and quality of life. It also analyzes how women cope with online abuse, the effectiveness of legal frameworks, the role of social media platforms in prevention, and government initiatives aimed at addressing this pervasive issue. By shedding light on these aspects, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of cyberbullying and advocate for stronger policies and protective measures.

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From Assimilation And Discrimination To...? The Sámi As An Indigenous People In The Norwegian Criminal Justice System

K. Witkowska-Rozpara*

The Sámi are the only Indigenous People in Europe. Despite colonization and discrimination policies implemented, among others, by Norway, Sámi has largely preserved social, cultural, and political institutions. In this presentation, I want to draw attention to how past experiences continue to influence the treatment of the Sámi across three areas: social research, judgment, and the execution of penalties. In the first part, I will demonstrate that belonging to the Sámi community hinders the examination of the scale of phenomena such as violence and creates problems in designing support for victims. In the second part, I will focus on how the necessity of respecting international law influences the decisions of Norwegian courts in criminal cases involving the Sámi and why these judgments are criticized by society. In the last part, I will show that Sámi prisoners are once again victims of discrimination, their rights are not respected and attempts to resolve this situation reveal old wounds and generate a new sense of injustice, felt not only by the Sámi themselves.

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Caste Based Discrimination in Graveyard Access: A Theoretical Analysis

Sai Krishna A*, Arun Kumar G and R. Sivakumar*****

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the issue of caste-based discrimination in the context of graveyards. Despite legal measures and societal advancements prejudices based on caste still play a role in several aspects of life including access to burial grounds. This research delves into the historical origins of caste and its association with burial practices with a specific focus on how marginalized castes are stigmatized and excluded. Through an examination of case studies and an analysis of existing literature, this study aims to shed light on the lived experiences of affected communities, the social dynamics that perpetuate discrimination and potential solutions for promoting inclusivity and equality within graveyards. The findings from this research contribute to our broader comprehension of caste-based discrimination and catalyze social change in this domain.

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THEME IV


**Forensic
Sciences and
Justice**

Exploring the Intricacies of Psychopathy: A Case Study Analysis from 'The Mask of Sanity'

Karishma Arora,* and Shweta Goel*

Accurately assessing psychopathy remains a challenge in mental health and forensic science due to the limitations of existing diagnostic criteria. This study explores psychopathy through a case analysis from *The Mask of Sanity* (Cleckley, 1976), aligning diagnostic criteria from the DSM-5 and ICD-10 to develop a codebook of nine psychopathic traits. Using HyperRESEARCH software, intercoder reliability was assessed, confirming consistency in traits like deceitfulness, disregard for laws, and lack of empathy. However, variations emerged in coding aggression, occupational engagement, and traits like parasitic lifestyle and emotional shallowness, revealing gaps in current frameworks. These findings emphasize the need for a more comprehensive diagnostic approach that captures the complexity of psychopathy beyond DSM and ICD classifications. Enhancing assessment methodologies is crucial for advancing clinical interventions and preventive strategies.

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Cybercrimes: A Qualitative Study on Combining Cybercrime Investigations and Forensics Expertise in Finland

Vidhyth Narain Selvam*

Forensic expertise plays a vital role in combating digital crimes, particularly in technologically advanced countries like Finland. This paper explores cybercrime investigation in Finland, emphasizing the use of forensic techniques to collect, analyze, and present digital evidence. Nordic countries have strengthened police collaboration through initiatives like the Nordic Computer Forensics Investigators (NCFI) and Nordplus training programs. Despite these advancements, gaps remain in understanding organizational models for cybercrime investigation within law enforcement. This research examines police structures, the expertise of personnel, and the integration of digital forensics with criminal investigations. It also explores strategies to enhance cyber forensic applications in addressing evolving cyber threats. Ultimately, the study aims to contribute to national efforts in developing effective cybercrime prevention and response strategies.

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Applicability of Forensic Psychology in Child Victim Justice System of Nepal: Reference to Sexual offense

Laxmi Bakhadyo*

Child victims of sexual abuse are highly vulnerable, and the trauma can have lasting effects into adulthood. While legal frameworks exist to ensure justice, the system primarily focuses on monetary compensation rather than psychological support. Forensic psychology remains largely absent in investigations and judicial proceedings. A study across five districts of Nepal—Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kavre, and Rukum East—analyzed 477 cases with 36 respondents. Findings reveal that justice mechanisms prioritize perpetrators over victims, treating children as mere evidence rather than integral to the case. Psychological support is minimal, with few counselors present during trials, and interrogators often lack forensic interrogation training. Nepal’s child victim justice system still falls short in addressing victims’ rights and emotional well-being.

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A Detailed Analysis of the Use of Computers and Telecommunication Networks in Gambling-Related Crimes in Vietnam: A Case Study Approach

Ho Trong Huu* and Dinh Ngoc Thang**

Vietnam strictly prohibits illegal gambling, yet its prevalence continues to rise, with criminals increasingly using technology to evade law enforcement. In 2022, 13.06% of the 44,353 social order crimes detected nationwide were linked to organized gambling, ranking third after property theft and intentional harm. The growth of online gambling, facilitated by computers and telecommunication networks, has made prevention more challenging. This study employs qualitative methods, including case studies and content analysis of court judgments and grey literature, to examine the 2017 Operation—one of Vietnam’s largest gambling crackdowns. The case involved hundreds of offenders, over VND 10,000 billion (approximately 400 million USD) in illegal transactions, 43 million gambling accounts, and even implicated high-ranking law enforcement officials. By analyzing the criminals’ strategies, this research proposes measures to combat technology-driven gambling crimes in Vietnam.

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THEME V

**Community
Engagement in
Crime
Prevention**

Youth Participation in Crime Prevention; A Sri Lankan Perspective

H. P. K. N. Hewawasam* and A. S. Dissanayake**

This study examines young graduates' awareness of crime control and prevention, identifying challenges in their participation and suggesting ways to enhance engagement. A survey of 155 graduates aged 18–26, representing all nine provinces of Sri Lanka, found that 40% were fully aware of crime prevention programs. Additionally, 78% believed organizing school workshops would be an effective strategy, while 90% supported the use of new technology in crime prevention. However, low participation is linked to a lack of awareness, reluctance to join programs, preference for technology over social activities, and modern urban lifestyles. To increase youth involvement, it is essential to shift from traditional methods to technology-driven, community-focused crime prevention strategies. Cultural programs and media campaigns illustrating the costs and impact of crime can also be effective, with both state and private sector involvement fostering greater youth and community engagement.

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The Role of the Community In Crime Prevention - The Case of Vietnam

Ha Le Thuy*

Crime prevention involves strategies to reduce crime risks and their impact on society, requiring approaches suited to a country's resources for maximum effectiveness. This article examines the role of communities in crime prevention, focusing on community-based models, particularly in Vietnam. Beyond law enforcement and the criminal justice system, various social institutions—families, schools, labor markets, and neighborhoods—play a crucial role in crime prevention. The Vietnamese government has actively promoted and implemented community-based crime prevention models nationwide. The study highlights the need to shift from traditional crime prevention methods to a socially driven, sustainable approach that integrates international best practices, ensuring greater flexibility and long-term crime reduction.

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Community Policing and Crime Reduction: A Comparative study

Harshad Bandodkar*, Pooja Naik Gaonkar* and Niharika Chari*

Crime originates within society, making it the first victim, yet law enforcement alone cannot always detect and prevent it. Community policing, or neighborhood policing, encourages public participation alongside the police to enhance crime prevention and public safety. This approach mobilizes community resources to address crime effectively and strengthen the criminal justice system. While community policing has shown success globally, challenges such as poor planning, lack of resources, weak police-community relations, and inadequate funding hinder its effectiveness. This article explores the concept, strategies, and impact of community policing in India, comparing it with international models and proposing policy measures to enhance its implementation.

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Preventing And Combating Wildlife Crime In Vietnam And Related Issues In Cooperation With Southeast Asian Countries

Luu Hoai Bao*

Wildlife crimes in Vietnam have increased over the past decade, with criminals using increasingly sophisticated methods. Both native and non-native species are illegally transported, traded, or used as transit through Vietnam, especially to neighboring countries. Preventing wildlife crime remains a critical challenge for law enforcement. This study employs a quantitative and comprehensive approach, analyzing secondary data, criminological statistics, and comparative research. It explores three key areas: the rising trend of wildlife crimes from 2015 to 2022, particularly in 2020–2022; the factors contributing to these crimes, including Vietnam’s geographical location, demand for wildlife products, legal enforcement gaps, and international coordination challenges; and solutions to enhance crime prevention, improve legal enforcement, and strengthen international cooperation, particularly with Southeast Asian countries.

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A Study of the Role of Religious Institutions in Fostering Community Engagement for Crime Prevention

N. D. D. N. Weerasinghe*

Religious institutions play a crucial role in shaping societal values, moral standards, and community dynamics, influencing both individual behavior and crime rates. This study examines how these institutions contribute to crime prevention through moral teachings, social cohesion, and support networks. Using in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and focus group discussions, the research engaged eight religious leaders from major religious groups in Sri Lanka, along with twenty community members from each group and three community police officers. Findings highlight that religion fosters social order by promoting shared values and beliefs, serving as a deterrent to crime. Religious institutions contribute by mentoring individuals, supporting vulnerable groups, and collaborating with law enforcement and community stakeholders. The study recommends implementing community outreach programs, youth initiatives offering alternatives to crime, victim support services, and conflict resolution training to prevent disputes from escalating into violence.

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Impact Of Community Engagement In Crime Prevention: Analysis

Vaishnavi Vivek Sawant*

Community engagement plays a pivotal role in crime prevention, fostering collaboration between law enforcement agencies, local authorities, and residents to create safer neighbourhoods. By empowering communities to actively participate in identifying risks, implementing preventive measures, and promoting social cohesion, crime rates can be effectively reduced. This research paper delves into the efficacy of community engagement in crime prevention efforts through an analysis of data collected via Google Form surveys. Recognizing the importance of community involvement in fostering safer neighbourhoods, the study investigates the perceptions, attitudes, and experiences of residents regarding their engagement in crime prevention initiatives. Using the accessibility and reach of online platforms, Google Forms are utilized to gather quantitative and qualitative data on community participation, the effectiveness of existing programs, and perceived barriers to engagement. Through analysis techniques such as statistical and qualitative analysis, the research aims to elucidate the impact of community engagement on crime prevention outcomes.

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THEME VI

**Policing and
Law
Enforcement
Strategies**

Predictive Policing: Navigating Data Driven Crime Prevention And Ethical Challenges

Malvika Gupta* and Renu Pal Sood**

Predictive policing is an advanced law enforcement approach that leverages data analysis and technology to anticipate and prevent crime. By integrating historical crime data, geographical trends, socio-economic factors, and other contextual variables, predictive algorithms identify potential crime hotspots and peak activity times. This enables law enforcement to allocate resources efficiently, optimize patrol routes, and shift from reactive to proactive crime prevention, potentially reducing crime rates and enhancing public safety. However, challenges persist, particularly ethical concerns related to algorithmic bias, privacy violations, and the risk of reinforcing existing disparities in policing. Over-reliance on technology and the diminishing role of human judgment in law enforcement decisions also raise critical concerns. While predictive policing offers transformative potential in crime prevention, its implementation must balance data-driven insights with the protection of individual rights and social equity. This study provides a comprehensive overview, encouraging a nuanced discussion on its implications for modern law enforcement.

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Predictive Policing: Advancements, Challenges, and Ethical Implications

Sai Krishna A*, Arun Kumar G and R. Sivakumar*****

In recent years, there has been a notable surge in interest surrounding predictive policing as law enforcement agencies actively seek inventive strategies to thwart criminal activities and bolster public safety. This research paper comprehensively delves into the realm of predictive policing, offering insights into its progress and examining the associated hurdles and ethical dilemmas. The document critically evaluates the efficacy of predictive policing, scrutinizing potential biases and addressing concerns pertaining to privacy and civil liberties. Emphasizing the necessity for prudent implementation, transparency, and continuous assessment, the findings underscore the imperative for the responsible and ethical application of predictive policing technologies to navigate societal complexities.

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THEME VII

**Transnational
Organized
Crime and Cyber
crimes**

Blue Criminology: A Qualitative Study on Sea cucumber Poaching and Smuggling in Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve

R. M. Arivazhagan,* S. Utham Kumar Jamadhagni and K. Jaishankar*****

Blue criminology examines illicit activities in marine environments, with this study focusing on wildlife crime in India's maritime domain, particularly the poaching and smuggling of sea cucumber, a protected species under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. In the Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve (GOMMBR), criminal networks, aided by middlemen, have exploited the international maritime boundary for over two decades, while coastal communities have also engaged opportunistically in this transnational environmental crime. The illegal trade poses a serious threat to the marine ecosystem, affecting multiple nations and requiring urgent collaborative intervention. Through focus group discussions with coastal communities, this research highlights gaps in crime recording within both the State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB) and the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB).

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Liability of Multinational Enterprises for Transnational Environmental Harm

Aanchal Rawat*

Multinational enterprises (MNEs) are often involved in activities that cause environmental harm across national borders. However, the existing international law framework does not provide adequate and effective remedies for the victims of such harm. This paper examines the challenges and limitations of holding MNEs liable for transnational environmental harm under international law and explores the potential alternatives and solutions. It analyzes the concepts of state responsibility and international liability, as well as the role of non-governmental actors and domestic courts in addressing environmental claims against MNEs. It also discusses the recent developments and trends in international environmental law and litigation, such as the Alien Tort Statute, the Latin American model law, and the International Law Commission's draft articles. The paper argues that there is a need for a more comprehensive and coherent approach to regulate MNEs' environmental conduct and to ensure adequate compensation and restoration for the affected communities and ecosystems.

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Nexus Between Transnational Crime and Cybercrime: An Analysis

Anisha Anant Kudaskar*

Transnational crime and cybercrime pose significant global challenges, transcending borders and exploiting digital interconnectedness. This study examines their intersection, highlighting how cybercriminals leverage advanced technologies for cross-border crimes, evading law enforcement and threatening security. Using a Google Form survey, the research gathers data on the prevalence, characteristics, and impact of these crimes. Through quantitative analysis and thematic coding, it identifies patterns and trends in modern criminal behavior. The findings contribute to understanding transnational and cybercrime, offering insights for law enforcement, policymakers, and cybersecurity experts to develop effective strategies against emerging threats in an increasingly digital world.

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Cybercrime and Transnational Criminal Networks

Dipali Solanki*

As the digital landscape evolves, the interplay between cybercrime and transnational criminal networks grows increasingly complex. This study examines the diverse spectrum of cyber threats, including financially motivated attacks, cyber espionage, and the rise of ransomware. Cybercriminals continuously adapt, employing advanced persistent threats (APTs) and evolving attack vectors, making cyberspace both a hub of innovation and a zone of vulnerability. The research also explores the transnational dimension of cybercriminal activities, highlighting real-world cases that illustrate cross-border collaboration among threat actors and the urgent need for international cooperation. Additionally, it assesses current strategies and challenges in countering cybercrime, focusing on the roles of law enforcement, international organizations, and private-sector collaboration. The findings underscore the necessity of a unified global response to combat evolving cyber threats and fortify digital security through coordinated governmental and industry efforts.

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Transnational Organized Crime and Cybercrimes in India

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The rise of digital technology and internet use in India has led to increased cybercrimes, including financial fraud, identity theft, online harassment, and cyber terrorism. This study examines these evolving threats, their impact on individuals, businesses, and the economy, and the need for adaptive cybersecurity measures. It assesses India's legal framework, including the Information Technology Act, and the role of law enforcement agencies like the CBI and Enforcement Directorate in tackling cybercrime. Additionally, it highlights the importance of cybersecurity awareness and education, stressing the need for collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society. The study underscores the urgency of a multifaceted approach involving legal reforms, technological advancements, and awareness initiatives to safeguard India's cyberspace.

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Organised crime, gangs and illicit child labourers in Nepal

S. Atkinson-Sheppard*

The paper considers organised crime, gangs and the involvement of street children in illicit enterprises in Nepal. By drawing on a large-scale ethnographic study in Kathmandu, the paper considers the nature of gangs and organised crime, reflecting on instrumental drivers for crime, embedded within wider structures of illicit markets, established organised crime, state: crime collaboration and the need for children to work to survive. The presentation integrates economic drivers for involvement in organised crime with the moral economy, within the context of ecological framework of crime, embedded with wider issues of coloniality. In doing so, the paper reflects on the suitability of a 'lens of labour' as a means by which to deliberate young people's involvement in gangs and organised crime in Nepal. It situates these discussions within a comparative analysis of 2 similar studies conducted in Bangladesh and China; implications for other counties in South-Asia, including India are considered.

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Unveiling the Shadows: Exploring the Dark Web's Role in Transnational Criminal Activity

Vidhushi Rakhliwal*

The Dark Web has become a hub for transnational criminal activities, creating significant challenges for law enforcement worldwide. This study examines how its anonymity and encryption facilitate crimes such as drug trafficking, weapon sales, human trafficking, cybercrime, and terrorism financing. Criminal networks exploit decentralized marketplaces and encrypted channels to operate beyond geographical and legal boundaries. The paper analyzes their methods, the impact on global security, and law enforcement challenges, including jurisdictional and technological constraints. It highlights the need for global cooperation, enhanced cybersecurity, and policy reforms to counter Dark Web-enabled crimes effectively.

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THEME VIII

**Legislation and
Policy
Development**

Comparative Criminal Justice: Relevance and Challenges

Ahmad Salisu Abdullahi*

While criminal justice systems share fundamental functions, they differ in policies, procedures, and interactions. Given the limitations of local crime control, policymakers must explore alternative solutions and international cooperation. Criminologists study comparative criminal justice to understand and improve global practices. This paper examines its concept, relevance, and challenges in Nigeria, using secondary data sources. Comparative criminal justice aids learning, enhances cooperation, and refines theories but faces obstacles like unreliable data, ethnocentrism, language barriers, and funding constraints. Given Nigeria's challenges, prioritizing comparative research is essential for a more effective justice system.

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Intersections Between Neurolaw and Artificial Intelligence Systems in the Criminal Field

M. Gangi*

This paper explores the intersection of artificial intelligence and neurolaw in criminal justice. It examines key doctrinal perspectives—hard determinism, soft determinism, and re-thinking approaches—and their implications for criminal law. The study highlights key areas of influence, including imputability, recidivism, punishment, and the judge’s role. Neuroscientific advancements, such as neuroimaging, brain mapping, and AI-based lie detection, impact crime prevention and legal assessments of culpability. The paper argues for a circular relationship between neuroscience and AI, where each informs and enhances the other, shaping the future of criminal law and its approach to justice.

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The Role Of NGO's in Shaping Legal Policies: The Crucial Role of NGO's In Shaping Law to Combat Sexual Abuse Against Married Women in India

Isha Kansal*

Sexual abuse within marriage remains a pervasive issue in India, where deep-rooted patriarchal norms often marginalize women's rights. While societal traditions may revere women, many married women continue to face sexual abuse, highlighting a stark contradiction. In response, NGOs have become key advocates for legislative change and essential support providers for survivors. This research examines the strategies employed by NGOs to influence policy, shape legal frameworks, and collaborate with government bodies to combat marital sexual abuse. Despite legal advancements, many women struggle to access justice due to societal stigma and legislative gaps that hinder effective protection. The study explores how NGOs provide crucial support systems, including counseling services, legal aid, and community outreach, to empower survivors. Additionally, it highlights the challenges in existing laws and the necessity for reforms to ensure marital rights align with broader protections against sexual abuse. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how legal and societal developments intersect in creating a safer environment for married women in India.

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Constitutional Quandaries, Scientific Conundrums and Ethical Crossroads: A Closer Look at the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022

Ritu Basu* and Anuleena Bhattacharjee**

The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022, aims to modernize data collection for criminal investigations by expanding the scope of identification techniques and broadening law enforcement powers. However, concerns arise regarding the excessive discretion granted to authorities, which could lead to arbitrary classifications, discrimination, and violations of the principle of equality. The Act mandates the collection of biometric and physical measurements, raising issues of self-incrimination and failing to adequately balance investigative needs with an individual's right to privacy, which is intrinsically linked to fundamental rights such as life and liberty.

The absence of scientific validation for certain techniques further increases the risk of misleading or inaccurate conclusions in criminal cases. The paper critically examines the constitutional, ethical, and scientific implications of this law, emphasizing the need for a well-defined legal and forensic framework to safeguard fundamental rights and ensure the fair application of criminal justice procedures.

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