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ORGANIZED CRIMES ON THE EXAMPLE OF INDIA

The most of criminals make a crimes to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Such instances fall under the scope of organized crimes. Organized crime means the commission of a crime at regular intervals in order to make money or profits. While organized crime is generally thought of as a form of illegal business, some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, rebel forces, and separatists, are politically motivated.

To commit a crime (including organised crime), there are four stages that needs to be fulfilled. First, there should be an intention to commit a crime. Secondly, there must be some preparation to give effect to the crime. Third, there should be an attempt, i.e., presence of some action in pursuance of the crime being committed. Lastly, the attempt should be accomplished for the commission of that crime.

There are various activities that may be termed as organized crimes. Though there cannot be a definite list, some of the most common types of organized crimes in India are Money laundering, Smuggling, Drug trafficking, Human trafficking, Contract killings and kidnapping and etc.

Drug trafficking can be defined as a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. Nearly 70% of these narcotics and drugs are trafficked over land using various modes of transportation and the country's borders are the first point of contact for drug trafficking. With the help of the poor, uneducated Indians living on the borders of India, traffickers are able to move these illegal drugs with ease. It is usually considered that the most important reason for the high rate of drug trafficking is the geographical condition of India. It is located between the Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos) on the northeast and Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran) on the northwest- both of which are the two largest sources of illicit drugs in Asia. Resultantly, this form of organised crime has become more prevalent and significant in the country.

In India to fight with drug trafficking and drug use was pass the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act(NDPS Act). Under the NDPS Act, it is illegal for any person to produce/ manufacture/cultivate, possess, sell, purchase, transport, store, and/or consume any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. The Act extends to the whole of India and it also applies to all Indian citizens outside India and to all persons on ships and aircraft registered in India. Also was created the Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) and The Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB).They are responsible for fighting drug trafficking and the abuse of illegal substances.

India is a source, transit and destination country of human trafficking. Human trafficking has become the easiest and most profitable trade for traffickers who lure, kidnap and abduct disadvantaged people for exploitation. Lack of education and awareness makes women and men from low-earning and less privileged backgrounds vulnerable to human trafficking in India while children are easy to prey on. India recognized a 27.7% increase in the cases of trafficking, a rise from 1,714 cases in 2020 to 2,189 cases in 2021.

The U.S. State Department in its 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report ranked India as a Tier 2 country, meaning, “India does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.” To prevent this crime Indian government increased the number of awareness and educational campaigns.

Though eradicating human trafficking is no easy feat, steps such as spreading awareness among people, strengthening law and order, investing in education and employment and collaborating with civil societies can significantly reduce the prevalence of human trafficking in India.

There is no central legislation specifically governing organized crime in India. It is important that specialized steps are taken to curb this menace. Specific laws are required and the executive needs to be empowered to take steps accordingly. Moreover, the enforcement should also be stringent failing which, the whole object of enacting such a law would defeat..

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