

National Seminar
on

“History of Crime and Economy in Existing Society and Future Challenges”

by

All Indian Rights Organisation (AIRO)
(A Chapter of Naina-Dayal Foundation)

in association with

Dept. of Ancient Indian History, University of Lucknow, Lucknow

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A Report

Disclaimer

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Society is other than biological society. Culture was created long back for a smooth and cozy life within the barriers of nature. Though human being sustained his life as he thought, but his travel was not so easy because of variation in value, culture and basic requirement of individuals. The most problematic feature is population pressure. The scarcity of limited natural resources and growing population instigated people to migrate from one place to another. It also led to conflicts among humans for having dominance over the limited resources. All this caused emergence of crime in the society to capture property or periphery. Use of money in place of barter system also added to the woes of people. Introduction of money created osmosis between requirement of one's life and availability of resources. Since flow of money is maintained by the state, no one can mint it himself/herself. One can only earn money by his work or labour.

Today world revolves round money, nothing is in reach without money. Societal norms and access of life according to rules of culture also had effect on physical structure of man - as change in intestine due to effect of cooked food led to inability to eat raw food. Whether it is affording food, acquiring property or fulfilling other basic requirements of life, one needs money

and money to have all amenities in life. Those who are not capable to earn sufficient money for their necessities of life, indulge in different types of crime like theft, dacoits, murder, attempt to murder, kidnapping, capture of property by force. This lust for money leads to an arena of black money, money laundering or surplus money. Bribery started for getting the work done in one's favour. In today's parlance it is called Suvidha Shulk.

Alike other creatures human being made his body as a source of income and livelihood. So far as other creatures are concerned, they use their body for getting food, which is evident from their food chain. Whereas human beings use their body not only for getting food, but also for gaining money more and more. Slavery is the most ancient type of crime, which is prevalent today also despite constitutional prohibition. Whether slavery can be stopped forever ??? Perhaps not because trafficking of human beings is more frequent across the globe. This is a declared serious crime in all societies. Prostitution has emerged as a vast sex market for livelihood globally. It is side effect of culture which view female as commodity Though among all creatures female is more powerful than male, but in the continuous process of cultural learning, a women has been viewed as suppressed and depressed one. This took away from her original ability. Why role of women are different from one culture to another, it is well documented in Mead's work – the effect of culture on women.

To regulate sex activity marriage emerged as a queer characteristic of culture, because it is year going process among men while among other creatures it is fixed time process, so it was necessary to regulate sex activity for which marriage was the best solution. Initially it acted as the best way, but due to emergence of dowry dowry deaths, demand of dowry, the number of unmarried women increased manifold. Ultimately leading to sexual crimes. Problem of single women, unmarried women, ex martial relation, premarital relation are posing a big question in the society. Divorce is no taboo in the society in present times, which has diluted the essence of marriage. Today marriage related crimes are increasing - domestic violence, sexual harassment, adultery, right in property are few areas of crime generated in the society due to economy. The most heinous type of crime after the marriage is DAYAN tradition in which a widow is declared as a witch if she denies to her property, sex relation etc. More than 2500 women are killed across the globe due to this witch tradition. Black mailing, threats are other crimes in the society, which sustain because of value system of Indian culture. Woman is treated as a puppet.

Marriage is not meant only for sex relation but for reproduction also. Birth of a child is very momentous for a family and this was important more when human being led agrarian life where son was more important. Before that in nomadic life also, son was important for war. In ancient India abduction of girl child was a big problem, to combat this started child marriage, which a crime in the present time. Today also birth of a son is celebrated more than the birth of a girl child, though we live in advanced, civilized world. Female feticide and infanticide are still in practice and in fact have increased even after having PNDT Act since 1994. The emergence of market and consumerism have also led to exploitation of women in various ways.

Indian ashram system talked about Vanaprasth which started at the age of 50 but it is not seen in present society. Today it is considered as crime if anyone doesn't look after his/her parents. In emerging society an act may be crime which was once a part of culture.

Religion is another reason, from ancient to modern times responsible for crime in the society. Ancient India was mono religious but when invaders came, many were killed on religious ground. Only a feeling of tolerance made an environment of coexistence. Religion is back bone of life and it stimulates life in all walks but due to emergence of pluralism and multi-cultural societies, every religious act of an individual is not viewed as religious step. The feeling of hatred for other religion creates the problem of communalism. In spite of religious and linguistic freedom given in our constitution, we witness massacre in the name of communalism and lingualism.

Recent examples of violence and terrorism have added woes to the Indian economic conditions. The growth of GDP is at its nadir in present times. The most obvious economic implication of India's problem with violence against women is symbolized by the shocking assault and gang rape of a New Delhi woman on a moving bus. Due to violence India's 600 million women are marginalized. The World Economic Forum ranks India 123rd in the world by women's economic participation and 121st by educational attainment. There are a number of reasons that India, though the world's second-most populous nation, is also one of its poorest per capita. Attitudes toward women are almost certainly part of the problem. This may be why China's first communist leaders, who took over when their then-poor nation had similar attitudes toward women, campaigned aggressively against such practices as female foot-binding, arguing that underlying attitudes toward women held back the country's economy.

A study across several cities found that a staggering 82 percent of Indian women have reduced their working hours, leaving the office early because they don't want to be traveling after dark, when the risk of assault could be higher. Some quit outright, afraid that commuting has become too dangerous.

The study, by an Indian chamber of commerce office called Assocham, added that past, high-profile instances of sexual violence have led to similar reductions in female workplace participation. The Wall Street Journal wrote up the survey's findings, which include the revelation that many women have already quit. Assocham further added that one in three women working in the IT sector in Delhi either reduced working hours after sunset or quit their jobs. The study estimates that, in the aftermath of the attack, the productivity of women employed in the IT sector in the Delhi area has dropped by as much as 40%. There are about 2,200 IT and outsourcing companies in the Delhi area, employing over 250,000 women.

Besides above said area of crimes new emerged crime is cyber crime. Tax theft, are other areas which have taken place because of culture because everyone bears at least one family and it is not possible for anyone to sustain in the era of globalization without making crime either against state or an individual. Theft of house tax, water tax, brothel tax, bar girls profession, intellectual property right, are those areas where we can sketch crime in the frame of economy .

Today's scenario of anomie has changed the society's mind set. People think that value based life is very difficult and useless. It's better to have a criminal nexus or background for getting things done in life. The number of white collar criminals (criminals indulging in socio economic offences having a mass destructive effect) have increased manifold. Though we have tougher laws for traditional criminals, but white collar criminals get away with fewer punishments.

The problem has aggravated more and more because of delayed justice by courts. Very long and stratified structure and procedure (lower court, session court, high court, supreme court) of judicial system has created a sense of no fear in the minds of criminals. Provisions for appeal and mercy for criminals also add to delay in administration of justice. There is no rule of law prevalent in the society; political criminal nexus is giving a breeding ground for more and more crimes in the society.

With all above prepositions national seminar on the theme “**History of crime and Economy in Existing Society and Future Challenges**” was inaugurated by **lighting the lamp by Sri Arvind Singh Gope, the State Minister** (Panchayati Raj) of U.P. Government. He was accompanied by Mr. Prateek Yadav, Prof. S.M. Misra, Prof Nishith Rai, **Prof. D.P. Tewari, Organizing Director** and **Dr. Preeti Misra, the Key Note Speaker**. The inaugural function of the seminar was **presided by Dr. S.B. Nmse, the Hon’ble Vice Chancellor** of Lucknow university. **Dr. Alok Chantia, Organizing Secretary** gave welcome address. In his address the hon’ble minister Gope pointed out those areas where crime has made its intervention and has spoiled the society from the time of its inception. Prof. Nimse sketched a canvas of crime in the field of academics which is ultimately spoiling the future of nation. Dr. Preeti Misra as key note speaker explained the relation between crime and economy. She examined the philosophy of crime in historical context and produced ample of examples in which crime takes place. **Prof. D.P. Tewari as Organizing Director** described the theme of seminar in the light of available literature. He quoted extensively from the ancient literature and reflected on the present scene of crime in modern world. Mr Prateek Yadav spoke about youth and their involvement in crime. Prof S.M. Misra also pointed out the journey of crime from ancient to modern time. Prof Nishith Rai gave vote of thanks acknowledging the contribution of all in organizing the seminar successfully. This inaugural function was followed by **8 technical sessions** in next two days with 157 abstracts.

First Technical Session’s theme was “**Crime Against Women In Civilization**” chaired by Prof. D.P. Tewari, University of Lucknow, and Dr. Azra Bano, N.S.N.P.G. College, Lucknow . Total 15 papers were read in this session. Dr.Shura Darapuri of BBAU Lucknow presented her paper on “social exclusion and crime against dalit women” which was followed by Dr. Suman Lata Singh, Lucknow. She presented her paper on “Crime Against Women In Ancient India. Dr. Madhuri Rawat, Mahila Degree College, Lucknow Presented her paper on “Psychology of Crime: An Analysis”. Dr Rahul Patel and Preetika Panday , Lucknow pointed out crime against girl child. The title of their paper was “Shattering Dreams: A study on Crime against Girl Children in U.P.”

Second Technical Session “Role And Impact of Economy in Crime From Ancient to Modern Times” was chaired by Dr. Salil Chandra, J.N.P.G. College. Lucknow, Dr. M.S.Goel, J.N.P.G.College, Lucknow and Dr. Mridul Srivastava, Dr. R.M.L.N.L University , Lucknow. 14 papers were presented in this session. Dr. Preeti Misra, BBAU Lucknow sketched the role of economy in her paper on “Administration of Criminal Justice and Economic Analysis of Crime with Special Reference to Organized Crime” which was followed by presentation of Ms Avantika, G.N.G.D. College, Lucknow on “Corruption as Crime”. Dr. Mahima Devi, Dr R.P.M.D. College, Lucknow presented paper on “Crime and Migration: a study of Lucknow city , U.P.” Dr . Alok Chantia, S.J.N.P.G. College, Lucknow presented a paper on “Crime and Money : A study among Dhankut of district Bharaiich of U.P.”. Paper on “Transnational Organized Crime: The

Globalized Illegal Economy-An Analysis” was presented by Dr. Upendra Nath Tiwari, Lucknow Law College, Lucknow

Third Technical Session started with its theme “**Crime Against SC/ST and Older Persons in Historical and Current Perspective**”. In this session 13 papers were read before the chair of Prof A.P.Singh, Lucknow University, Lucknow and Dr Seema Sarkar ,N.K.D College, Lucknow. Grishma Manikrao Khobragade of Birla College, Kalyan pointed out reflection on hegemonic nationalism as a social crime against dalit in global era, which was followed by Dr K.K. Bajpai’s presentation on crime against scheduled caste or scheduled tribes from ancient to present times. Same thought was reflected in the presentation of Bhagirath Lal Meghwal of JJT University Rajasthan. Shiv Ram Singh of Vansthali Vidhyapith of Rajasthan presented paper on dalit women and social exclusion.

Fourth Technical Session chaired by Prof. S.M. Misra, Lucknow University, and Prof. Amar Singh of the same university. Theme of this session was on “**Crime Against Humanity, Culture, State and Community**”. Among all presentations, some highlights are- Mrs. Shikha Chantia of Amity University, Lucknow presented her paper on Fashion and Economy: A pseudo Path of Crime, which was followed by Sandeep Kumar Singh of N.G.B.U. Allahabad, he presented his paper on “Crime, Policing and Political Representation In India”, Bushra Wadood, Integral University Lucknow presented her paper on “Deciphering the Criminal Mind: An Analysis of Ismat Chughtai’s Short Stories with a Focus on Crime against Women” followed by Rajeev Singh of BBAU, Lucknow, who made presentation on Right to Information. Mukesh Bharti of BBAU, Lucknow presented his paper on “Violence against LGBT Persons in India: An Invisible Crime”. Prayag Dutt Pandey of BBAU Lucknow reflected light on “The Law of War and Human Rights. Paper on “The Trend of White –Collar crimes in India” was jointly presented by Manobhav Kaushik and Hariom Dubey BBAU, Lucknow.

Fifth Technical Session took place under the chairmanship of Dr. D.N.N.S. Yadav, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Theme of the session was “**Recent Trend of Crime in New Generation**”. In this session first paper was paper presented on “Articulating Perspective on Youth Development : Innovation and Ideas in the context of Education” by Raunak Ahmad of IGNOU, New Delhi, followed by the presentation of Rajeev Kumar, NLSIU, Bangalore, on “Recent Trends of Crime in New Generation”. Dr Akhilesh Ranjan, RITES, Haryana presented his paper on “Label Naxal in the Red Corridor of Champaran, Bihar, whereas Dr Santosh Upadhyay, Lucknow University, Lucknow presented his inference on “ Recent Movements against Crime in India : Is it Another Freedom Struggle. Bhanu Pratap, Amity University, Lucknow presented paper on “Actuarial Justice: The Future of Criminology and a New Power System”. Total 14 papers were read in this session.

Sixth Technical Session on “**Education and Crime in Historical and Modern Context**” was chaired by Dr Alok Chantia, AIRO, Lucknow. Total 17 papers were read in this session. Prof. D.P. Tewari, Lucknow University, Lucknow presented a paper on “Injustice with Talents in Self Finance Colleges”, whereas Dr Preety Agarwal of Pt. J.N.P.G.College, Banda examined the effect of education on crime. Dr. Rashida Ather, BBAU analysed child rights with human rights perspective. Ravindra Kumar & Vikas Kumar Upadhaya of BBAU, Lucknow presented a joint

paper on” Child Labour and Right to Free and Compulsory Education: Justice Response in India”.

Seventh Technical Session on “**Socio-Economic Dimensions of Crime Against Women from Ancient to Modern Times**” was chaired by Prof. R. Awasthi , Kumaon University and Dr. Rakesh Singh, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Prof C.M. Agarwal of Kumaon University, Almora poined out in his paper about the crime and women with special reference to Kumaon. Dr. Kalindri, Lucknow University, Lucknow examined crimes against women as an unending social evil. Ms. Anjali Dixit, SBSL College, Kanpur explained violence against women and crimes of honour during her presentation. Ms Ketika Lamba, P.T.U. Punjab presented domestic violence against women in depth. “Partner Violence : Prevalence, Preservation, and Promotion of Non-Violence” explained by Dr. Pragyan Dngwal of Amity University, Lucknow. Dr Anjana Singh, C.C.D. College, Lucknow presented her paper on “Woman, Crime and Economy: A Study in the City Of Lucknow, U.P.” 15 papers were read in this session.

Last **Eighth Technical Session** was on “**Legal Practices Against Crime in Historical and Modern Context**”. The session was chaired by Prof. C.M. Agarwal, Kumaon University, Dr. Archana Singh, LU and Dr. Preeti Misra, BBAU, Lucknow. Dr Manindra Tewari, D.A.V. College, Lucknow presented his paper on capital punishment in ancient India, whereas Dr. Shweta Tewari, A.P.S.G.P.G. College, Lucknow presented her paper on punishment in ancient India. Sonali Roy Chaoudhary and others, IMS University, Dehradun presented their paper on “Sedition- An Assault on Freedom of Speech and Expression” Total 24 papers were presented in this technical session.

The National Seminar on “**History of Crime and Economy in Existing Society and Future Challenges**” concluded on 13th November 2013 with valedictory function presided by Prof. S.N. Misra, Lucknow University. He spoke on crime in historical context with plenty of examples where as Prof. S.N. Kapoor, Lucknow University, Lucknow as Guest of honour threw light on the overall circumstance of common man’s life, which force him to commit crime in daily life. He also discussed close relation between crime and economy. Special lecture by Mr. Rakesh, DIG (Crime), Lucknow threw light on the cruel face of crime in the society. Dr. Alok Chantia, Organizing Secretary, presented seminar report, which was followed by vote of thanks by Prof. D.P. Tewari, Organizing Director. With all these National Seminar came to a close with the announcement of next seminar in November 2014.

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