



International Institute of
Justice & Police Sciences

CALL FOR CHAPTERS – EDITED BOOK

Handbook of Criminology & Criminal Justice in India – to be published by a Scopus Indexed International Publisher such as Routledge / Springer

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Introduction:

The landscape of criminology and criminal justice in India is evolving rapidly, driven by changes in society, technology, and legal frameworks. This proposed edited book aims to explore the intricate dynamics of the Indian criminology and criminal justice system within the context of the 21st century. By analyzing key developments, challenges, and reforms, this book intends to provide an in-depth understanding of how the criminal justice system in India is adapting to the modern era. By engaging with multidisciplinary perspectives, this book seeks to address the challenges faced by the criminal justice system and highlight innovative approaches, policy interventions, and legal reforms that shape its trajectory.

Contributor Profile:

We invite contributions from scholars, researchers, legal experts, practitioners, policymakers, and academicians with a keen interest in law, criminal justice, criminology, sociology, psychology, forensic sciences, cyber sciences, political science, public administration, and related disciplines. Both empirical research and theoretical analyses are encouraged.

Submission Guidelines:

- Abstract (250-300 words) Submission Deadline: **[31 August 2023]**
- Chapter Selection Announcement: **[15 September 2023]**
- Full Chapter Submission Deadline: **[October 15, 2023]**
- Chapters should be minimum of 6000 and maximum of 8000 words in length including references/appendix.
- Authors must use uniform style of APA (based on the 7th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association) guidelines.
- All abstracts and selected chapters will undergo a rigorous double-blind peer-review process.
- After the final acceptance of the Chapters, the authors would be requested to pay Rs.2000 as publication charges.

Publication Plan:

The edited book is intended for publication with a renowned international academic publisher known for its contributions to criminal justice and law-related literature that is indexed in Scopus / Web of Science and other renowned indexing.

Themes and Topics:

The book will encompass a range of themes concerning criminology and criminal justice in India, including, but not limited to:

1. CRIMINAL LAW-MAKING PROCESSES AND LEGISLATURE

1. Legislative Process and Criminal Law:

- Examination of the role of the Indian Parliament in enacting criminal laws and amending existing statutes.
- Analysis of the stages involved in the legislative process, from bill introduction to presidential assent.
- Analysis of the recent bills (2023), Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya (BS), and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS).

2. **Codification vs. Common Law Approach:**

- Study of the codification of criminal laws in India, such as the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).
- Exploration of the balance between codified laws and judicial interpretation in shaping criminal jurisprudence.

3. **Amendment and Reforms:**

- Analysis of the process of amending and reforming criminal laws to address changing societal needs and legal developments.
- Examination of recent criminal law amendments and their implications.

4. **Public Participation and Consultation:**

- Study of public consultation mechanisms, stakeholder engagement, and public opinion in shaping criminal legislation.
- Analysis of the role of parliamentary committees in soliciting expert opinions and public feedback.

5. **Political Considerations and Criminal Law:**

- Exploration of the influence of political considerations, public sentiment, and electoral dynamics on criminal lawmaking.
- Analysis of the challenges in maintaining a balance between public demand for stringent laws and protecting individual rights.

6. **Comparative Analysis and International Obligations:**

- Examination of international treaties and agreements that influence criminal lawmaking in India.
- Study of how India's criminal laws align with global human rights standards and obligations.

7. **Emerging Crimes and Legislative Responses:**

- Analysis of how the legislature addresses emerging crimes such as cybercrimes, white-collar offenses, and technology-related violations.
- Exploration of challenges in adapting legal frameworks to new and evolving criminal activities.

8. **Defining Criminal Offenses and Punishments:**

- Study of the principles and considerations involved in defining criminal offenses, including elements of mens rea (criminal intent) and actus reus (criminal act).
- Analysis of factors influencing the determination of appropriate punishments and sentencing guidelines.

9. **Social and Cultural Factors in Legislation:**

- Examination of how cultural norms, social dynamics, and traditions influence the creation of criminal laws.

- Analysis of reforms aimed at aligning criminal laws with changing societal attitudes.

10. Victim-Centric Legislation:

- Study of legislative measures aimed at safeguarding the rights and interests of victims within the criminal justice system.
- Analysis of victim compensation programs and support services.

11. Rights of the Accused and Fair Trial:

- Exploration of legislative provisions that protect the rights of the accused, such as the right to legal representation and fair trial.
- Analysis of challenges in maintaining a balance between protecting the accused's rights and ensuring justice for victims.

12. Death Penalty and Capital Punishment Laws:

- Examination of legislative provisions related to the death penalty and capital punishment.
- Analysis of debates surrounding the abolition of the death penalty and international human rights perspectives.

13. Role of Legal Experts and Academia:

- Study of the role of legal experts, scholars, and academia in shaping criminal law through research, advocacy, and policy recommendations.
- Exploration of how academic insights influence legislative reforms.

2. POLICING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT:

1. Historical Evolution of Policing:

- Tracing the historical development of policing in India from colonial times to the present day.
- Exploring the influence of British policing models on the Indian police system.

2. Police Organization and Structure:

- Analysis of the organizational structure of Indian police forces at national, state, and local levels.
- Comparison between urban and rural policing structures and challenges.

3. Police Accountability and Oversight:

- Examination of mechanisms for ensuring police accountability, including internal affairs units and external oversight bodies.
- Discussion of challenges in implementing accountability measures and promoting transparency.

4. **Community Policing and Engagement:**
 - Study of community policing initiatives aimed at building trust between police and citizens.
 - Evaluation of the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention strategies.
5. **Use of Technology in Policing:**
 - Analysis of technological advancements used by Indian police forces, such as surveillance systems, facial recognition, and data analytics.
 - Ethical and privacy considerations associated with the use of technology in law enforcement.
6. **Police Training and Capacity Building:**
 - Examination of training programs for police officers, focusing on skill development, human rights, and community relations.
 - Challenges in maintaining a well-trained and motivated police force.
7. **Criminal Investigation and Forensics:**
 - Study of investigative techniques, evidence collection, and forensic tools used by Indian police.
 - Challenges in conducting effective investigations and securing convictions.
8. **Police and Human Rights:**
 - Analysis of instances of police brutality, custodial violence, and extrajudicial encounters.
 - Efforts to align police practices with international human rights standards.
9. **Specialized Units and Counterterrorism:**
 - Exploration of specialized police units dealing with terrorism, organized crime, cybercrime, and narcotics.
 - Balancing counterterrorism efforts with safeguarding civil liberties.
10. **Police Reforms and Modernization:**
 - Assessment of past and ongoing police reform initiatives aimed at improving efficiency, transparency, and public trust.
 - Analysis of the impact of the Supreme Court's directives on police reforms.
11. **Gender Sensitivity and Diversity:**
 - Study of efforts to increase the representation of women and marginalized communities in the police force.
 - Impact of gender-sensitive policing on addressing violence against women and vulnerable groups.

12. Challenges in Policing:

- Discussion of challenges such as corruption, political interference, inadequate resources, and overburdened police personnel.
- Strategies to address these challenges and improve the overall policing environment.

13. International Cooperation and Policing:

- Examination of India's cooperation with international law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crime, human trafficking, and cybercrime.
- Impact of international partnerships on policing effectiveness.

3. JUDICIARY AND CRIMINAL TRIAL PROCEDURES:

1. Structure of the Indian Judiciary:

- Analysis of the hierarchical structure of the Indian judiciary, including the Supreme Court, High Courts, and District Courts.
- Comparison between the civil and criminal justice systems in terms of organization and jurisdiction.

2. Role of the Judiciary in Upholding the Constitution:

- Examination of the judiciary's role as a guardian of the Constitution, including landmark judgments related to fundamental rights and freedoms.
- Impact of public interest litigation (PIL) in addressing societal issues through judicial intervention.

3. Criminal Trial Procedures:

- Study of the stages of a criminal trial, including investigation, filing of charges, trial, and appeal.
- Discussion of procedural safeguards to ensure fair trial rights for accused individuals.

4. Adversarial vs. Inquisitorial Systems:

- Analysis of the adversarial nature of the Indian criminal justice system, emphasizing the roles of prosecution and defense.
- Exploration of the inquisitorial elements within the Indian judicial process.

5. Role of Evidence and Witnesses:

- Examination of rules and principles related to evidence, witness examination, and cross-examination in criminal trials.

- Challenges in preserving the integrity of evidence and ensuring witness protection.
- 6. Rights of the Accused:**
 - Study of the rights granted to accused individuals, such as the right to legal representation, presumption of innocence, and protection against self-incrimination.
 - Analysis of preventive detention laws and their implications for individual rights.
 - 7. Death Penalty and Sentencing:**
 - Discussion of the death penalty in India, including landmark cases and debates over its necessity and effectiveness.
 - Analysis of sentencing principles and considerations, including mitigating and aggravating factors.
 - 8. Judicial Precedent and Case Law:**
 - Examination of the importance of judicial precedent in shaping criminal law and ensuring consistency in judgments.
 - Impact of evolving interpretations of laws on criminal jurisprudence.
 - 9. Speedy Justice and Case Backlog:**
 - Analysis of delays in the criminal justice system and their impact on access to justice.
 - Exploration of initiatives to address case backlog and expedite trial proceedings.
 - 10. Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation:**
 - Study of the juvenile justice system, including laws and procedures related to young offenders.
 - Analysis of rehabilitation measures and the balance between punitive and restorative approaches.
 - 11. Alternative Dispute Resolution in Criminal Cases:**
 - Examination of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as plea bargaining and mediation, in criminal cases.
 - Comparison between traditional adversarial trials and alternative approaches.
 - 12. Technology and Modernization of the Judiciary:**
 - Discussion of the integration of technology in court proceedings, case management, and e-filing systems.
 - Impact of digitization on transparency, efficiency, and access to justice.

13. Challenges and Reforms:

- Identification of challenges within the criminal justice system, including inadequate infrastructure, lack of resources, and inefficiencies.
- Analysis of ongoing and proposed reforms to improve the administration of criminal justice.

4. PRISONS AND CORRECTIONS:

1. Prison System and Infrastructure:

- Analysis of the structure and organization of the Indian prison system, including central, state, and district jails.
- Examination of prison infrastructure, capacity issues, and living conditions of inmates.

2. Rehabilitation and Reformation Programs:

- Study of rehabilitation and skill development programs aimed at reintegrating inmates into society upon release.
- Analysis of vocational training, educational initiatives, and psychological counselling for prisoners.

3. Prison Healthcare and Mental Health:

- Exploration of healthcare services and mental health support within the prison system.
- Assessment of challenges in providing adequate medical care and addressing mental health issues among inmates.

4. Overcrowding and Decongestion Efforts:

- Examination of challenges related to prison overcrowding and strategies to alleviate congestion.
- Analysis of bail reform, parole, and early release programs as mechanisms for reducing inmate populations.

5. Rights of Prisoners:

- Study of the rights and entitlements of prisoners, including access to legal representation, medical care, and humane treatment.
- Discussion of efforts to uphold human rights standards within correctional facilities.

6. Women and Juveniles in Prisons:

- Analysis of the unique challenges faced by women inmates and juvenile offenders within the prison system.
- Exploration of gender-sensitive approaches and juvenile justice reform in correctional facilities.

7. Criminal Justice and Prison Reforms:

- Examination of initiatives aimed at reforming the criminal justice system to prevent unnecessary incarceration.
- Analysis of diversion programs, restorative justice, and community-based alternatives to imprisonment.

8. Prison Management and Staff Training:

- Study of training programs for prison staff to promote professionalism, empathy, and effective management.
- Analysis of challenges in maintaining discipline and order within prisons.

9. Innovations in Correctional Practices:

- Exploration of innovative approaches such as open prisons, halfway houses, and rehabilitation centres.
- Assessment of their impact on reducing recidivism and promoting successful reintegration.

10. Foreign Nationals in Indian Prisons:

- Analysis of the challenges and legal issues surrounding the incarceration of foreign nationals.
- Discussion of international cooperation and agreements related to prisoner exchange and repatriation.

11. Impact of COVID-19 on Prisons:

- Examination of the impact of the pandemic on prison populations, healthcare, and measures to prevent outbreaks.
- Analysis of strategies adopted to ensure the safety and well-being of inmates and staff.

12. Death Penalty and Life Imprisonment:

- Study of the application of the death penalty in India, including legal frameworks and controversies.
- Exploration of life imprisonment as an alternative to the death penalty and its implications.

13. Prisoners' Rehabilitation After Release:

- Analysis of post-release support systems and reintegration efforts for former inmates.
- Examination of challenges faced by ex-prisoners in terms of social stigma, employment, and housing.

5. FORENSIC SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING

1. Evolution of Forensic Science in India:

- Historical overview of the development of forensic science as a discipline in the country.
- Key milestones, contributions, and early forensic practices in India.

2. Forensic Laboratory Infrastructure:

- Analysis of the forensic laboratory infrastructure in India, including central and state-level facilities.
- Discussion of challenges related to resource allocation, modernization, and technology adoption.

3. Role of Forensic Evidence in Criminal Investigations:

- Examination of the importance of forensic evidence in solving crimes and supporting legal proceedings.
- Study of different types of forensic evidence, such as DNA analysis, fingerprinting, and ballistics.

4. DNA Profiling and Genetic Forensics:

- Exploration of the application of DNA profiling in criminal investigations and identification of individuals.
- Analysis of challenges, accuracy, and ethical considerations in genetic forensics.

5. Digital Forensics and Cybercrime Investigation:

- Study of digital forensic techniques used to investigate cybercrimes, data breaches, and digital evidence.
- Analysis of challenges in preserving digital evidence integrity and privacy concerns.

6. Fingerprint and Biometric Analysis:

- Examination of fingerprint identification methods and their role in criminal investigations.
- Discussion of emerging biometric technologies and their application in law enforcement.

7. Firearm and Ballistics Analysis:

- Analysis of firearm examination techniques, including bullet and cartridge case analysis.
- Study of ballistics in crime scene reconstruction and determining the source of fired bullets.

8. Forensic Toxicology and Chemical Analysis:

- Exploration of forensic toxicology methods for detecting drugs, alcohol, and poisons in biological samples.
- Analysis of chemical analysis techniques in arson investigations and detection of chemical substances.

9. Forensic Odontology and Anthropology:

- Study of dental records and dental evidence in identifying human remains.
- Exploration of anthropological techniques for identifying skeletal remains and reconstructing crime scenes.

10. Forensic Entomology and Serology:

- Analysis of the use of insect evidence in estimating time of death and postmortem interval.
- Study of serological techniques in blood and bodily fluid analysis for identifying suspects.

11. Forensic Engineering and Accident Investigation:

- Examination of engineering principles applied in accident investigations, such as traffic collisions and industrial accidents.
- Analysis of the role of forensic engineering in determining causes and liability.

12. Quality Control and Standards in Forensic Science:

- Exploration of accreditation and quality assurance mechanisms for forensic laboratories in India.
- Discussion of the need for standardized protocols and best practices in forensic analysis.

13. Forensic Expert Testimony and Legal Proceedings:

- Study of the role of forensic experts in court proceedings, including the presentation of evidence and expert testimony.
- Analysis of challenges and ethical considerations in forensic expert testimony.

14. Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Research:

- Examination of collaborative efforts between forensic scientists, law enforcement, and other disciplines.
- Exploration of research advancements and interdisciplinary projects in the field.

6. HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE:

1. Constitutional Framework and Human Rights:

- Examination of how the Indian Constitution safeguards fundamental human rights through provisions like the Right to Equality, Right to Life, and Right to Freedom.
- Analysis of landmark judicial interpretations that have expanded the scope of human rights protection.

2. Human Rights Institutions and Mechanisms:

- Study of statutory bodies such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and their role in protecting and promoting human rights.
- Analysis of challenges and effectiveness of human rights institutions in India.

3. Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment:

- Exploration of barriers to accessing justice, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable populations.
- Study of initiatives aimed at providing legal aid, advice, and empowerment to underserved communities.

4. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and Activism:

- Examination of the impact of PILs in addressing human rights violations and promoting social justice.
- Case studies of significant PILs that have contributed to positive changes in society.

5. Right to Information and Transparency:

- Analysis of the Right to Information Act and its significance in ensuring government transparency and accountability.
- Exploration of how access to information enhances human rights advocacy.

6. Criminal Justice Reforms and Human Rights:

- Study of how human rights considerations impact criminal justice processes, including arrest, detention, and trial.
- Examination of safeguards against torture, custodial violence, and arbitrary detention.

7. Gender Equality and Women's Rights:

- Analysis of legal frameworks and initiatives addressing gender-based discrimination, violence, and inequality.

- Exploration of challenges and progress in advancing women's rights and empowerment.
8. **Rights of Marginalized Communities:**
- Examination of legal measures and policies targeting the rights of Dalits, Adivasis, religious minorities, and other marginalized groups.
 - Analysis of efforts to address discrimination, hate crimes, and social exclusion.
9. **Environmental Rights and Sustainability:**
- Exploration of the relationship between human rights and environmental protection including Green Criminology.
 - Analysis of legal mechanisms for safeguarding environmental rights and ensuring sustainable development.
10. **Freedom of Expression and Media Freedom:**
- Study of the right to freedom of expression and its limitations in the context of media, artistic expression, and dissent.
 - Analysis of challenges to media freedom and the role of legal mechanisms in protecting journalists' rights.
11. **Human Rights and Armed Conflicts:**
- Examination of human rights violations in conflict zones and the challenges of upholding rights during armed conflicts.
 - Analysis of international humanitarian law and its application in the Indian context.
12. **Child Rights and Juvenile Justice:**
- Study of legal provisions and efforts aimed at safeguarding the rights of children and promoting their well-being.
 - Exploration of juvenile justice reforms and measures to prevent child exploitation.
13. **Human Rights Education and Awareness:**
- Analysis of initiatives to promote human rights education, awareness, and advocacy among the general public.
 - Examination of the role of civil society organizations, educational institutions, and media in raising awareness.

7. VICTIMOLOGY

1. Cultural and Social Dynamics:

- The influence of cultural norms, traditions, and social hierarchies on victimization patterns in India.
- Impact of gender roles and patriarchal attitudes on victim-blaming and shaming.
- Vulnerabilities of marginalized communities due to caste, religion, and socio-economic disparities.

2. Violence Against Women and Men:

- Exploring the prevalence and types of violence against women/men, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, and human trafficking.
- Analysis of legal frameworks and their effectiveness in addressing gender-based violence.
- Intersectionality: How factors like caste, class, and ethnicity intersect with gender to compound vulnerabilities.

3. Child Victimology:

- Child labour, exploitation, and trafficking issues affecting India's youth.
- The role of child protection policies, education, and awareness campaigns in preventing victimization.
- Online risks: Examination of cyberbullying, online exploitation, and measures to safeguard children.

4. Crime Against Dalits and Minorities:

- Discrimination, violence, and hate crimes against Dalits and religious minorities.
- Exploration of legal safeguards such as the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.
- Social movements advocating for the rights and protection of marginalized communities.

5. Cyber Victimology:

- Emergence of cybercrime as a modern form of victimization.
- Cyberbullying, online harassment, and digital privacy concerns in the Indian context.
- Challenges in regulating and preventing cybercrimes while upholding individual freedoms.

6. Terrorism and Political Victimology:

- Impact of terrorism on victims and their families, both emotionally and economically.

- State-sponsored violence and human rights abuses, focusing on regions like Kashmir and Northeast India.
- Transitional justice mechanisms and efforts to address historical injustices.

7. **Trafficking and Modern Slavery:**

- Human trafficking for forced labour and sexual exploitation within and across Indian borders.
- Role of organized crime networks, poverty, and lack of awareness in perpetuating trafficking.
- Efforts by NGOs, government agencies, and international collaborations to combat trafficking.

8. **Environmental Victimology:**

- Displacement and environmental degradation affecting indigenous communities and marginalized populations.
- Consequences of industrial pollution, deforestation, and climate change-related vulnerabilities.
- Advocacy for environmental justice and sustainable development policies.

9. **Impact of Technology:**

- Technological advancements leading to new forms of victimization, such as cyberbullying and revenge porn.
- Use of technology for victim support, reporting, and advocacy.
- Balancing the benefits of technology with the risks of increased vulnerability.

10. **Legal and Policy Interventions:**

- Analysis of existing laws, policies, and initiatives aimed at preventing victimization and providing support.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of victim compensation programs and rehabilitation measures.
- Recommendations for strengthening the legal framework and improving victim-centric approaches.

Conclusion:

The "**Handbook of Criminology and Criminal Justice in India**" aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of the ever-changing landscape of criminology and criminal justice in India. By delving into critical developments, challenges, and reforms, this book strives to contribute to the discourse on shaping an effective, equitable, and modern criminal justice system that meets the demands of the 21st century.