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## “JUDICIAL APPROACHES TO ORGANIZED CRIME: COMPARATIVE INSIGHTS FROM INDIAN AND AMERICAN COURTS”

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### Abstract

The judicial reaction towards organized crime is a crucial factor in determining the efficacy of criminal justice systems. This paper represents a comparative study of judicial practices embraced in India and the United States in dealing with organized crime in the courts. It explores the use and interpretation of specialized legislations by the judiciary, the review of evidentiary standards and the proper balance of individual rights and the security of the nation. In India, courts like the Supreme Court of India have in many instances stressed procedural protections as they administer harsh legislation, such as MCOCA and UAPA. Conversely, U.S. courts, such as the U.S. Supreme Court, have established a strong jurisprudence based on both statutory and common law provisions, such as the RICO Act, on enterprise and conspiracy liability. The paper identifies crucial similarities, differences, and changing patterns, and concludes that judicial interpretation plays a vital role in determining the effectiveness of the anti-organized crime structures in the two courts.

### INTRODUCTION

Organized crime is a chronic and constantly changing challenge to the rule of law, economic stability, and national security in jurisdictions. The long-standing influence of criminal cartels has taken place both in India and the United States, including drug trafficking and human smuggling, as well as monetary-related crimes and terror groups networks. Although a legislative framework and enforcement bodies are significant in curbing these practices, the judiciary is the last line of authority in environmental rights when it comes to the interpretation of such laws and their fair interpretation.

In India, the courts have been playing the role of balancing between the strict stipulations of special acts like the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act (MCOCA), and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) and the clause of fundamental rights as guaranteed by the

constitution. The questions by which the Courts and especially the Supreme Court of India and different High Courts have frequently questioned are confessions admissibility, length of

detention and misuse of special acts. It can be described as a safe approach towards judicial discretion, similar to precaution when it comes to avoiding state overreaches, yet at the same time allows successful prosecutes.

On the contrary, the judicial practice in the United States has developed differently, basing it on the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). U.S. Supreme Court has been pivotal in extending the horizons of prosecution in organized crimes by espousing liability in enterprise and conspiracy doctrines. The prosecution powers of the American courts are usually construed more broadly and frequently the breakdown of criminal networks become a priority over the procedural interests.

With this comparative study, the authors attempt to examine the influence of these varying judicial philosophies on the application of anti-organized crime laws. The article seeks to give a careful insight into the strengths and weaknesses of both systems by analyzing some of the main judicial trends, interpretative strategies and constitutional considerations.

## MAIN BODY OF THE PAPER.

### 1. Conceptual Framework of Organized Crime and Judicial Role

Organized crime is not only a cluster of individualized criminal activities but it is a cohesive, progressive, and money-related enterprise that most of the time is transnational in its activities and penetrates into law-abiding systems. The intricacy of this type of networks implies that they will require specific legal frameworks and offensive enforcement policies. Nonetheless, the judiciary holds a pivotal role as far as compliance with constitutional rules and principle of law is concerned with regard to interpretation and implementation of these frameworks.

Courts in India and the United States must undertake a delicate balancing act of the state giving the power to effectively fight organized crime and the individual liberties of the people. The methods of the judicial are not, thus, restricted to adjudication, but can be expanded to defining the outlines of criminal jurisprudence. The scope of liability, evidence admissibility, procedural protection, and eventual success or failure of the anti-organized crime regimes are made by the interpretative role of the courts.

### 2. Legal History and Courts.

#### 2.1 India: Special Legislation and Courts Review.

Indian legislative reaction to organised crime is marked by implementation of tough special laws including Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act (MCOCA) and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA). These legislations give police greater authority like longer detention, acceptability of confessions

taken in the presence of law enforcement personnel and increased bail conditions.

Such extraordinary provisions have always been stressed to be narrowly construed by the Supreme Court of India to avoid misuse. The legal issues commonly the subject of judicial review are a definition of what constitutes an organized crime, the necessity of a prior sanction to be prosecuted, and procedural and compliance. Courts have demanded that prosecution needs to prove a definite nexus between the accused and the organized crime syndicate and not on some loose or circumstantial ties.

The caution has also been exercised by the Indian courts in accepting confessions recorded by police officers, which could be coerced. Although laws such as MCOCA permit such confessions, the courts have placed protective measures on the confessions in order to provide voluntariness and authenticity. It indicates a rights-oriented position, which is based on the guarantees of the Constitution in Articles 20 and 21.

#### 2.2 United States: United States RICO and Broad judicial interpretation.

Conversely, the racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) is one of the major instruments that the United States has used in the fight against organized crime. The U.S. Supreme Court has been disruptive in the interpretation of RICO provisions by taking an expansive method to enable successful prosecution.

The American courts have extended the term enterprise to be incorporated by legal and illegal organizations. Also, pattern of racketeering activity has been construed with a loose meaning where prosecutors are able to connect several acts of crimes over time. Such judicial practice plays a big role in helping law enforcement agencies to break down the sophisticated criminal networks.

One more interesting aspect is the toleration of conspiracy-based liability as in this situation, the

people could be made liable as a result of engaging in a criminal scheme without necessarily engaging in the act of committing particular predicate crimes. This is an expedient strategy in order to deal with the organised crime as a collective.

### 3. Evidentiary Standards and Procedural Safeguards.

#### 3.1 Indian Approach: Focus on Due Process.

Evidentiary standards that were very rigid and especially in criminal cases with a severe character have been followed by Indian courts. The judicial system has stressed the fact that the order of burden of proof is on the prosecution and must have been proved beyond reasonable doubt. In organized crime, this principle frequently gives rise to a high level of questioning regarding evidence which may be electronic surveillance, witness testimony and documentary evidence.

Procedural fairness has been stressed upon by the Supreme Court of India in numerous instances and more so where detention is conducted over a long period of time and the case is tried under special laws. This has prompted courts to impart bail on cases where there is lack of prima facie evidence or lapses in the procedure. This is a precautionary measure, to avoid wrong convictions and abuse of authority.

There is however, criticism that such high standards can be a limit to effective prosecution in situations where evidence is hard to get because of the secrecy surrounding organized crime networks.

#### 3.2 American Type: The Flexibility and Prosecutorial Advantage.

In the United States, the rigorous standards of evidence used are more relaxed in prosecution of organized crime. The U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed the use of, among other tools, wiretapping, the use of undercover operations and plea bargains in securing convictions.

In particular, plea bargaining is a powerful tool in

destroying criminal organizations as it promotes the cooperation of insiders with the authorities. Such practices have been generally supported by courts which have found them useful in exposing sophisticated criminal conspiracies.

Furthermore, prosecutorial capacity is enhanced by admissibility of co-conspirator statements and circular evidence as well. It is more pragmatic as it places emphasis on efficiency and effectiveness rather than formalism in procedures.

### 4. Preventive Detention and Bail Jurisprudence.

#### 4.1 India: Restrictive Bail Framework

India Strikes of bail jurisprudence especially in laws such as UAPA are restrictive. In most cases, the courts are bound to deny bail to an accused in case of a prima facie case. These provisions have been supported by the Supreme Court of India but at the same time, these provisions have been warned against abuse.

Cases in court have revealed the necessity to create a balance between the interests of national security and the individual freedom. But practically it is long pre-trial detention that continues to be of concern because they question the assumption of innocence and the right to a speedy trial.

#### 4.2 United States: Bail and Pre-Trial Detention

Consideration of flight risk and danger to the community is one of the guides used to determine the position of bails in the United States. Courts are also free to withhold bail in any case involving a serious offense of organized crime especially in a situation where there is likelihood of witness tampering or the perpetrator is likely to continue committing the crime.

The U.S Supreme Court has defended the use of preventive detention under specific situations since it has seen the need in ensuring that order is preserved in the society. Nonetheless, the impact of extended periods of detention is usually alleviated through the presence of plea

bargaining and expedited trial procedures.

## 5. The judicial attitude to the power of the state and individual rights.

The divergence in Indian judicial and American judicial approaches is among several key differences of the approach to state power. Indian courts are more conservative with a greater appreciation of constitutional protection and narrowing the extent of state power. This is indicative of the constitutional dedication of India to basic rights and its history of power abuse.

Conversely, American courts tend to focus on the efficiency of the enforcement of the laws with special emphasis to law involving organized crime. The judicial system has demonstrated a desire to grant more powers to prosecutors as long as their powers are exercised as part of the due process.

This decision underscores the differences between Indian and American judicial philosophies: rights approach in India and pragmatic/enforcement approach in the United States.

## 6. The role of Judiciary in dealing with the new transgressions of organized crime.

### 6.1 Cybercrime and the Digital Networks.

Organized crime has also taken a new aspect due to the emergence of cybercrime. Both jurisdictions face more and more cases dealing with hacking, fraudulent activities online and money laundering through online services. The courts need to adjust to new technologies and invent new interpretative models.

Indian courts are slowly appreciating the significance of expertise in specific fields and the issues of digital evidence and jurisdiction are already starting to be handled. On the same note, the American courts have been keen on interpreting current laws to make them applicable in cyber-related crimes.

### 6.2 Transnational Organized Crime

Globalization has enabled the spread of international organized crime and has led to the

need of international collaboration. Courts have significance in extradition process, mutual legal assistance, and enforcement of international treaties.

India and the United States have been involved in transnational crime cigar fight. Cases like these where courts have demonstrated in reaching a judgment have tended to be aspects of a need to strike a balance between the domestic legal facets and global commitments.

## 7. Experts and Objections to judicial Methods.

Although both systems have their strong aspects, the two judicial systems have major issues with the organized crimes.

In India, effective prosecution is usually hampered by the length of time it takes to take the case to court, the unavailability of resources and complexity of the processes. Sometimes the conservative nature of the courts in protecting the rights can lead to acquittals because of lack of evidence.

The broad interpretation of statutes such as RICO has undoubtedly become a topic of concern in the United States in regard to over-criminalization and the abuse of prosecutorial discretion. Critics believe that the universal definition and the use of a plea bargain can hinder justice and cause coercive mechanisms.

## 8. Comparative Analysis and Key Takeaways

In a comparative study, it is noted that, although the two countries have a common goal of fighting organized crime, the judicial system of the two countries is very different both in terms of philosophy and practice.

India lays stress on procedural protection, evidences standards, and protection of personal rights. United States lays emphasis on efficiency, flexibility, and elimination of criminal stores by broad interpretation of the law.

Each method has its advantageous and disadvantageous aspects. The Indian model is more protective of the abuse of authority but is likely to be weak in terms of the effectiveness of enforcement. The American type improves the

work of prosecutors but provokes worries related to overreach.

But what would be optimal would be a combination of these aspects in equal measure so as to be able to have successful crime control coupled with the preservation of the fundamental rights.

The United States and the courts of India have a determining influence in how organized crime should be dealt with. Courts shape both the law application itself and the philosophy of criminal justice, through their interpretations. Although these approaches vary in ideology and labelling, as each jurisdiction upholds its legal tradition and juridical culture, the necessity to maintain the effective and flexible judicial structure is universal.

With the ever-changing nature of organized crime, the presence of the judiciary will become more important as a means of keeping legal systems effective and just.

### Conclusion

Comparative study of justice systems in India and the United States in terms of organized crime shows that there is an inherent difference in legal ideology, but a dedication to fighting organized criminal networks. Protection of constitutional rights, procedural protections and due process have been part of the priorities of the Indian judiciary spearheaded by the Supreme Court of India. Such a rights and conservative policy makes sure that extraordinary powers which the special legislations grant are never abused, thus upholding the rule of law. But this judicial restraint occasionally diminishes the effectiveness of prosecution against very intricate and clandestine criminal operations.

The judiciary of the United States, especially the U.S. Supreme Court have been more pragmatic and broad-minded especially in statutes such as the RICO. American courts have greatly enhanced the effectiveness with which law enforcers disrupt organized crime syndicates by expanding the radius of enterprise liability, as well as by ratifying malleable evidentiary

benchmarks. However, such practice brings up the issue of perceived overreach, plea bargaining under the duress and the devaluation of the individual rights.

The paper emphasizes that neither of the systems is inherently better they are all representative of their constitutional ethos and reality of socio-political life. A perfect judicial system would be one that would reconcile the merits of both frameworks--that is ideas of both India and the United States, where rights protection is determined by adjudicative efficacy reasoning. Since organized crime is continually developing in digital and transnational forms, judicial flexibility, uniformity, and moderation will be essential. Finally, the courts should remain a guaranty of state overreach as well as a dagger in the back of systematized crime.

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