

ABSTRACT BOOKLET

**3rd International eConference on
CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC
SCIENCE IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH**

August 8-9, 2021



Organized by

Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
in collaboration with National Forensic Sciences University, India
and Ryukoku University, Japan



National Forensic
Sciences University

Knowledge | Wisdom | Fulfilment
An Institution of National Importance
(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)



MESSAGE FROM THE CONVENER

Department of Criminology University of Dhaka

In year of 2021 when Bangladesh celebrates the golden jubilee of independence, the University of Dhaka completes a period of hundred years and this year as well marks the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, as part of this celebration the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka holds 3rd International e-Conference on Criminology and Forensic Science in the Global South on 8-9 August 2021 in collaboration with National Forensic Sciences University, India and Ryukoku University, Japan. I, as a Chairman of the Department of Criminology, would like to share a few words in this auspicious event.

Since its establishment in 2012, the Department of Criminology used to organize monthly colloquium, seminars, workshops, international conferences towards creation and dissemination of knowledge on crime causation, crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention. Amidst pandemic we see particularly high rates of different criminal activities across countries whether be it in North or South part of the world. Importantly in crime investigation and prevention, forensic science undoubtedly plays an integral part and as a young professional in criminology I think both disciplines complement each other for a functioning criminal justice system.



I hope the Conference would be considered one of the landmark events to open new avenues for doing research and knowledge production in the global South.

MESSAGE FROM THE CONVENER

Department of Criminology University of Dhaka

On another note, we find a practicality that many important criminological problems in the South are not covered in conventional Anglo-American criminology texts. Critics of the western centric criminology have pointed to the social or criminological theories produced in the North and the theoretical presumptions and crime control models when applied to southern contexts might not be fitted in other parts of the world. I believe this is the high time to produce platforms talking about distinctive criminological paradigm in the Global South. In this context, I hope the international e-Conference on Criminology and Forensic Science in the Global South would be considered one of the landmark events to open new avenues for doing research and knowledge production with criminology in the third world countries perspectives.

I on the behalf of organizing committee, am honored to welcome the distinguished guests, scholars and speakers on wide range of diverse issues and the participants of the event. Our technical program is composed of highly qualified experts in Criminology and Forensic Sciences. The program offers four keynote speeches and 5 invited talks; in total 28 research papers split between 6 oral panel sessions for two days.

In conclusion, I take the opportunity to thank the guests of the inaugural and closing ceremony from the University of Dhaka and the Faculty of Social Sciences, key note speakers and invited guests, session chairs and colleagues from the partner universities. Appreciation should go to the colleagues and students of the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka who have worked extremely hard for organizing the event. I would particularly like to extend our gratitude to our strategic partner UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) for its support and media partners for making this the conference with the highest level of publicity.

Thank you!



Khandaker Farzana Rahman
Chairman and Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology
Convenor, 3rd International e-Conference on Criminology
and Forensic Science in the Global South 2021



CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 01: AUGUST 8, 2021

INAUGURAL CEREMONY (BD TIME 10.30 AM- 12.00 PM)

TITLE OF GUESTS	NAMES	AFFILIATION
CHIEF GUEST	PROF. DR. A. S. M. MAKSUD KAMAL	PRO-VICE CHANCELLOR (EDUCATION), UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA
SPECIAL GUEST	KAZI BAZLUR RAHMAN	FORMER INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GUEST OF HONOR	PROF. DR. SADEKA HALIM	DEAN (ACTING), FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA
VOTE OF THANKS	DR. ZIA RAHMAN	PROFESSOR AND FOUNDER CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA,
WELCOME SPEECH	KHANDAKER FARZANA RAHMAN	CONVENER, INTERNATIONAL E-CONFERENCE ON CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 01: AUGUST 8, 2021

PANEL SESSION ONE: BD TIME 1.30 PM- 3.30 PM

SL	Title	Title of the paper	Affiliation (Professional)
Chair: Major General A.K.Mohammad Ali Sikder			
Session 01: (1.30 pm- 3.30 pm) Perspectives of Crime and Criminology	Key Note Speech (1.30 pm- 2.00 pm)	Criminology of the Global South: A journey toward cognitive justice	Professor Dr. Kerry Carrington, School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology, Australia
	Panel Speaker: 01 (2.00 pm- 2.15 pm)	Truth and Method in Southern Criminology	Dr Mark Brown, Deputy Head and Senior Lecturer, School of Law, University of Sheffield, UK
	Panel Speaker: 02 (2.15 pm- 2.30 pm)	Online Child Sexual Abuse in India: Analysis of Policy and Laws	Dr. K. V. K. Santhy, Associate Professor of Criminal Law, NALSAR University of Law, India
	Panel Speaker: 03 (2.30pm-2.45pm)	Female Criminality: an Empirical Study on the Causes and Remedies	Dr. Sanu Rani Paul, Assistant Professor at Symbiosis Law School Hyderabad
	Panel Speaker: 04 (2.45pm -3.00pm)	Unraveling Systems of Corruption within Healthcare: A Perspective from Bangladesh	Mr. Hifajatali H. Sayyed, Assistant Professor at Symbiosis Law School Hyderabad, India
Question and Answers 30 Minutes Session ends 3.30pm			

CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 01: AUGUST 8, 2021

PANEL SESSION TWO: 4.00PM -6.00PM

<p style="text-align: center;">Chair: Mr. M. Humayun Kabir, Former Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United States</p>			
<p>Session 02: (4.00 pm- 6.00 pm) Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</p>	Key Note Speech (4.00 pm- 4.30 pm)	Sources of Youth Vulnerability: Bangladesh in an Era of Transition	Dr. Zia Rahman, Professor and Founder Chairman, Department of Criminology University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
	Panel Speaker: 01 (4.30 pm- 4.45 pm)	The Restorative Policing 'Movement': A Missed Revolution	Dr. Kerry Clamp, Associate Professor of Criminology, School of Sociology and Social Policy, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Nottingham, UK
	Panel Speaker: 02 (4.45 pm- 5.00 pm)	Obstacles to Prevention of Counterfeiting: An Issue of Mistrust that Ultimately Benefits Offenders in the Sub- Continent	Mashiur Rahman, Deputy Police Commissioner (Detective Branch, North), Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Bangladesh
	Panel Speaker: 03 (5.00pm-5.15pm)	Advanced Digital Forensic Investigation Approach	Professor Dr. Naveen Kumar Chaudhary, Dean School of Cyber Security and Digital Forensics, National Forensic Sciences University, India
	Panel Speaker: 04 (5.15pm -5.30pm)	The Intersection of Gender and the Criminal Justice System in Bangladesh	Psymhe Wadud, Lecturer, Bangladesh University of Professionals, Bangladesh
<p style="text-align: center;">Question and Answers 30 Minutes Session ends 6.00 pm</p>			

CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 02: AUGUST 9, 2021

PANEL SESSION THREE: 10.00AM-12.00PM

SL	Title	Name	Affiliation (Professional)
Chair: Shahriar Karim, Executive Editor, The Daily Sangbad			
Session 03: (10.00 am- 12.00 pm) Theme Session: Late Modern Criminology in Global Periphery	Key Note Speech (10.00 am- 10.30 am)	The Future of Japanese Criminology: Crime, Justice and Social Order in a Time of Pandemic	Professor Dr. Shinichi Ishizuka, Director, Criminology Research Center, Ryukoku University, Japan
	Panel Speaker: 01 (10.30 am- 10.45 am)	Wasted lives, land and waters: exploiting nature's riches and its lethal consequences: Green criminology and systemic injustice	Professor Dr. Emilio Viano, President of the International Society for Criminology and Professor of Law, American University, USA
	Panel Speaker: 02 (10.45 am- 11.00 am)	The Cybercrime Economy in the Global South Towards a socio- economic analysis	Dr Michael McGuire, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, UK
	Panel Speaker: 03 (11.00 am-11.15 am)	Current Issues in Prison Medical Care in Japan	Dr. Akiko Kogawara, Professor, Criminology Research Center, Ryukoku University, Japan
	Panel Speaker: 04 (11.15 am -11.30 am)	From Utopia to Apology: Prevention of Environmental Crimes in Bangladesh	Preeti Kana Sikder, Assistant Professor, Department of Law & Justice, Jahangirnagar University
Question and Answers 30 Minutes Session ends 12.00 pm			

CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 02: AUGUST 9, 2021

PANEL SESSION FOUR: 1.00PM -3.00PM

<p style="text-align: center;">Chair: Professor Dr. Rashed Uz Zaman, Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka</p>			
Session 04: (1.00 pm- 2.45 pm) Theme Session: Forensic Culture in the South Asia	Key Note Speech (1.00 pm- 1.30 am)	Forensic Science Challenges in Indian Subcontinent Region and Way Ahead	Professor Dr. JM Vyas, Vice Chancellor, National Forensic Sciences University, India
	Panel Speaker: 01 (1.30 pm- 1.45 pm)	Bridging the Gap between Forensic and Legal Community: The Legal Framework for More Robust Digital Evidence Admissibility in Bangladeshi Courts	Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan, Associate Professor, Department of Law, University of Dhaka
	Panel Speaker: 02 (1.45 pm- 2.00 pm)	A Joint Investigation of Polygraph and Layered Voice Analysis: A Theoretical Study	Anurag M., Forensic Expert (Psychology), Delhi Police Department
	Panel Speaker: 03 (2.00pm-2.15pm)	Solutions for Technological Advancements in Policing for South Asian Nations	Krupa Nishar, Assistant Professor (Forensic Psychology), National Forensic Science University, India
Brig. General (Dr.) K.K. Tripathi, Former Dean of School of Behavioral Science, National Forensic Science University, India			
Question and Answers 30 Minutes; Session ends 2.45 pm			

CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 02: AUGUST 9, 2021

PANEL SESSION FIVE: BD TIME 3.00PM-4.45PM

Parallel Session 1			
Chair: Dr. S. M. Shameem Reza, Associate Professor, Department of Mass Communication & Journalism, University of Dhaka			
Session 05: (3.00 pm- 4.45 pm) Perspectives and Challenges of Forensic Science	Panel Speaker: 01 (3.00 pm- 3.15 pm)	A New Paradigm in Forensic Dactyloscopy: Microscopic and Molecular Analysis of Fingerprints for the Identification of Criminals	Dr. G. Rajesh Babu Centre Head, International Centre for Humanitarian Forensics, Associate Dean, School of Medico legal studies National Forensic Sciences University, India
	Panel Speaker: 02 (3.15 pm- 3.30 pm)	Digital Cyber Forensics and Its Challenges	Lt. Dr. R. Sivakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tamil Nadu, India
	Panel Speaker: 03 (3.30pm-3.45 pm)	Challenges Facing the Practice of Forensic Odontology in the Indian Sub-Continent	Dr.Krishnanand P S, Professor & Head, Department of Forensic Odontology, Dayananda Sagar College of Dental Sciences, Bengaluru, India
	Panel Speaker: 04 (3.45pm-4.00 pm)	The Changing face of Forensic Science in India: A way forward	Dr.Rukmani Krishnamurthy, Chairperson & CEO, Helik Advisory Ltd. Mumbai, India
Question and Answers 30 Minutes			

CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 02: AUGUST 9, 2021

PANEL SESSION SIX: BD TIME 3.00PM-4.45PM

Parallel Session 2 (Young Researchers Panel Session)			
Chair: Professor Dr. Sabbir Ahmed, Department of Political Sciences, University of Dhaka			
Session 06: (3.00 pm- 4.45 pm) Young Researchers Panel Session	Panel Speaker: 01 (3.00 pm- 3.15 pm)	Comparative Desistance Research - the importance of considering context carefully across Japan and England.	Adam J Hunt , PhD Candidate, University of Sheffield, UK
	Panel Speaker: 02 (3.15 pm- 3.30 pm)	Challenges in Illicit Drug Abuse Investigation: Assessing the Spatial Overlap between Prevention and Reformation	Era Robbani, M.S.S. student in the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka.
	Panel Speaker: 03 (3.30pm-3.45 pm)	Understanding the differences in Aging of fingerprints and Age of fingerprints between the prints developed using traditional and mineral-based powders - A detailed dermatoglyphic analysis.	Kiruthiga U, PhD Candidate, National Forensic Science University, India
	Panel Speaker: 04 (3.45pm -4.00pm)	Upraising criminal heaven (South Asian prospect) Dark Web & Role of Digital Forensics to find the hidden Crime	Maisha Tabassum Anima, M.S.S. student in the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka.
	Panel Speaker: 04 (4.00pm -4.15pm)	ATM Security Scenario in the Banking Sector of Bangladesh: A Criminological Study on ATM Fraud	Tasnim Ferdows Fatir, M.S.S. student in the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka.
Question and Answers 30 Minutes			



CONFERENCE TIMELINE

DAY 02: AUGUST 9, 2021

SESSION: CONCLUDING CEREMONY (BD TIME 5.30 TO 7.00PM)

TITLE OF GUESTS	NAMES	AFFILIATION
CHIEF GUEST	PROF. DR. MAMTAZ UDDIN AHMED	TREASURER, UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA
SPECIAL GUEST	MD. MONIRUL ISLAM	ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE OF BANGLADESH POLICE AND HEAD OF THE SPECIAL BRANCH, BANGLADESH
GUEST OF HONOR	PROF. (DR.) S. O. JUNARE	DEAN, SCHOOL OF DOCTORAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH AND SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES, DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE & INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING, NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCES UNIVERSITY, INDIA
VOTE OF THANKS	DR. ZIA RAHMAN	PROFESSOR AND FOUNDER CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA,
MODERATOR	UMME WARA	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA, BANGLADESH



Keynote Speakers

KEYNOTE PAPER-1

Title: Criminologies of the Global South: A Journey toward Cognitive Justice

Abstract: The production of knowledge in the social sciences is heavily skewed towards a select number of English speaking countries in the Global North, whose journals, conferences, publishers and universities dominate the intellectual landscape. This pattern of cognitive injustice is similar in the field of criminology. The criminological field of knowledge is northern-centric, urban-centric and terra-centric. It has had little to say about the violence of nation building, of empire and settler colonialism, and the role of war, enslavement, exploitation and convict transportation in shaping 21st century patterns of violence and criminalization in the global south. The colonization, slavery and migration of millions of peoples from the global south shape patterns of criminalization, victimization, crime and violence today.

Yet knowledge can be generated from the specific experiences of the global South, and Northern thinking can be cross-fertilized by it in a way that enhances global knowledge. There have been substantial efforts to undo colonized ways of thinking blind to the history and realities of colonization on the global scale (Connell, 2007; de Souza Santos 2014; Mignolo 2012). Southern theories and border epistemologies have opened up new ways of thinking about society, crime, law and justice. In this key note presentation I reflect on the journey of correcting these biases and omissions by southernizing criminology - a project that aims to recover voices from the periphery with a view to democratizing knowledge and as a salve for the hegemony of northern-centric thought.

Professor Kerry Carrington

Biography: Kerry Carrington is the Professor of School of Justice of Queensland University of Technology, Australia. Prior to this she was the Head of School of Justice from 2009. She is a Fellow, Academy of Social Sciences in Australia, a Senior Counsellor of the Asian Criminological Society, and former Vice Chair of the Division of Critical Criminology, American Society of Criminology. She is the founding Co-Chief Editor of the International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy, Pacific Rim Editor of Critical Criminology and International editorial board member of the British Society of Criminology's flagship journal - Criminology and Criminal Justice, and Feminist Criminology.



KEYNOTE PAPER-2

Title: Sources of Youth Vulnerability: Bangladesh in an Era of Transition

Abstract: With changing social and economic indicators, Bangladesh is now in an era of rapid social transformation as it moves from a traditional to modern society. Unlike the West, where most states are in the late or postmodern stage or in a transition from modern to the late modern, Bangladeshi society still preserves many traditional institutions and values with feudal and colonial elements. Hence, while it makes its way towards modernity in the transitional phase, it is yet to achieve a full modern stage. However, living in the era of neoliberal globalization, and with advancement of ICT, Bangladeshi society equally receives late modern values before passage into a full modern stage. It thus stands in a fusion: with a complexity of traditional, modern and late modern institutions and values. Many social problems, prototypical to what the West faced during its early modern phase, such as divorce, violence against women, labor unrest, exploitation and accidents, corruption, drugs and trafficking, etc. now experience rising rates.

One of the many avenues for crime during early modern and early capitalist phases in the West was also the youth as they engaged in sub-cultures and gang formation, an example being the street "corner boys". These gangs saw involvement in an array of crime. Similarly, Bangladesh now encounters such social maladies including youth vulnerability that engages in gang culture, assaults, sexual abuse, murder, bullying, drug abuse etc. Bangladeshi youth are also vulnerable for exposure to late modern values (e.g., terrorism). Drawing from secondary sources, the aim of the paper is to identify the major sources of youth vulnerability within Bangladesh. This is an analytical paper and I argue that in the era of transition, the social control mechanisms and the traditional criminal justice system have become obsolete and thus not fully effective in countering the effects of modern and postmodern social forces; Bangladeshi youth are thus left in layers of vulnerability.

Professor Dr. Zia Rahman

Biography: Dr. Zia Rahman is the Founder Chairman and Professor of Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka. He completed his PhD and Masters from the University of Calgary, Canada. His areas of interest include globalization and labour issues, labour movements, social movements, globalization and international terrorism, transnational crime, youth crime and justice, political sociology, research methodology (quantitative and qualitative), urban sociology, social policy, theory, and sociology of development and underdevelopment.



KEYNOTE PAPER-3

Title: Forensic Science Challenges in Indian Subcontinent Region and Way Ahead

Abstract: Forensic intermingles science, law, policing, and policy and plays vital role in incident as well as crime investigation and management. A sound and professional forensic investigation capability facilitates good governance and makes a society and country a safer place to live. The Indian subcontinent region faces peculiar challenges due to volatile border and geo-political complexities. The challenges for the forensic investigators are increasing day-by-day, as they have to address a large spectrum of forensic activities. There is a rising demand for specialized skillset in wet, digital and behavioral forensics to handle multifaceted cases. The complexity of forensic investigation has increased manifold, however there is a gross shortage of skilled investigators. The availability of experts and trainers also need special attention. The upgradation of forensic skillset is an indispensable requirement with the wide acceptance of scientific tool driven forensic approach.

The countries in the Indian subcontinent region are developing nations with vast potential and complex security challenges. Forensic capabilities in most of the nations are at a nascent stage and capacity building is the need of the hour. The Law enforcement agencies and judiciary need the expertise of forensics to make the legal and justice delivery system efficient and credible. The countries in the Indian subcontinent region need to collaborate and share their expertise in forensics. They need to build a platform for 'Forensic Intelligence', sharing of 'best practices', promotion of joint research and extension of support for revamping and modernization of forensic facilities. The conventional forensic procedure is being up-scaled by new tools and technologies and there is a paradigm shift towards virtualization to extend Laboratory facilities at the crime scene. The collaborative model to work jointly on a mutually agreed forensic framework will provide much needed boost to forensic sciences in this region.

Professor Dr. JM Vyas

Biography: Dr. J. M. Vyas is the founder Vice Chancellor of National Forensic Sciences University, and Director General, Directorate of Forensic Science, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India. He is the senior most Forensic Scientist in the India and possess vast and rich experience of 48 years in the Forensics domain, that include 27 years of service as head of the Forensic Science Laboratory, Gujarat, India. He has been instrumental in introducing many innovative investigation technologies and best practices, which are still being followed in many Central and State Forensic Laboratories. The contribution of Dr. J. M. Vyas in the Forensics domain has been recognized at national as well as international level and he is in receipt of many prestigious national as well as international awards.



KEYNOTE PAPER-4

Title: The Future of Japanese Criminology: Crime, Justice and Social Order in a Time of Pandemic

Abstract: In my presentation, I would like to introduce the past and present researches and studies on criminology in Japan, and to illustrate the new phase on crime and criminal justice that has emerged in the pandemic. About 100 years ago, a medical doctor translated C. Lombroso's theory of "atavism" and the typology of criminals. After World War II, sociological criminology was introduced in academic disciplines on one hand. The psychological discipline was known well in the practical field on the other hand. However, there is no special department on Criminology in universities. Now, we are forced to think about Criminology seriously as a science, especially for missions and limits in the pandemic.

More offences happen not "on streets" but "in door" and images of offenders are changed from "barbarians" to "addicts". Most criminal behaviors are motivated not by innovation but retreatism.

We have to find positivistic evidences and construct a new paradigm. I am inspired by excellent speakers at the 12th Conference of Asian Criminological Society (ACS) in June 2021. I will propose to build a department of Criminology, which will be able to develop our academic discipline towards the Japanese Criminology as a "normal science" (Kuhn, 1963). I believe that our past and present researches and practices are orientating Ryukoku Criminology towards a compassionate and human criminology.

Professor Shinichi Ishizuka

Biography: Professor Ishizuka graduated in 1979 from Chuo University in Tokyo and then finished his PhD in 1985 from the Graduate School of Chuo University. He was a Professor at the Faculty of Law in Kitakyushu City University between 1987 and 1998 and then joined as a Professor at the Faculty of Law and Law school at Ryukoku University, where he has served since 1998.

He was a Guest professor in 1995 and 1997 at Gottingen University, Germany, and guest researcher between 2005 and 2006 at Giessen University. He acted as President of the Japanese Association of Criminological Sociology between 2014 and 2020, is a member of the Executive Board till 2021 and the Chair of the Organizing Committee on the 12th Conference of Asian Criminological Society in 2021.





Panel Speakers

PANEL SPEAKER- 01

Mark Brown

Biography: Mark Brown is Director of the Centre for Criminological Research in the School of Law, University of Sheffield, UK. He has worked for more than 20 years in South Asia, including recently in collaboration with colleagues at TISS Mumbai and JNU in Delhi on the contemporary penalization of hunting nomadic communities. In Bhutan he has worked with colleagues at JSW Law and with civil society organizations on penal matters and supporting SDG16+ initiatives. He advises the United Nations on penal reform and has recently work on criminal justice evaluations in Afghanistan, Iran Pakistan and in Central Asia.



Paper Title: Truth and Method in Southern Criminology

Abstract: What does it mean to “do” southern criminology? What does this entail and what demands should it place upon us as criminologists ethically and methodologically? This presentation will address such questions through a form of north-south dialogue. At the center of this are a set of questions about ethical conduct in the pursuit of knowledge and understanding in human relations. These develop into a conversation that engages South Asian scholars working at the forefront of critical social science, history and theory with a foundation text of hermeneuticist theory and practice, Hans-Georg Gadamer’s *Truth and Method*, published in 1960.

Out of this exercise in communication across histories, cultures and knowledge practices, a new kind of dialogue and a new way of thinking about ethical practice in criminology is opened. To give such abstractions a concrete reference point, the presentation will illustrate their possibilities and tensions through a discussion of penal reform and the question of whether or not so-called “failed” northern penal methods – like the prison – should be exported south.

PANEL SPEAKER- 02

Dr. K.V.K. Santhy

Biography: Dr. K. V. K. Santhy is an Associate Professor of Criminal Law as well as the Proctor of NALSAR University of Law.



Paper Title: Online Child Sexual Abuse in India: Analysis of Policy and Laws

Abstract: Cyber bullying, unwanted exposure to pornography, online sexual solicitation among adolescents are simply new technological variations of long-term patterns of childhood and adolescent misbehavior. India takes the first place in the list compiled from the reports of Online Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) as recorded by The National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The statistics from the NCMEC also reveal that there were 25,000 cases of CSAM circulations in only 5 months, with Delhi recording the highest numbers. These frightening revelations not only point fingers at our collective failure in protecting children against various online sexual assaults and abuse but also expose cracks in the foundations of India's Criminal Justice Administration. They once again bring forth questions on the role played by lawmakers, investigative agencies, prosecutors, judges and NGOs in the prevention of child sexual abuse, particularly of not so often discussed 'online child sexual abuse'.

This paper attempts to overcome the limitations of previous research in that it presents a comprehensive yet critical analysis of the laws and policies dealing with the challenges lying at intersections of technology and pedophilia. Furthermore, this paper also brings forward unique issues faced by LGBTQ children, which have always been ignored by CSA studies in India. Then it calls for a radical transformation in the responses to the alarming rise of online CSA cases by making a case for Proactive approach over Reactive approach and for Preventive policy over Punitive policy in truly protecting children against CSA.

PANEL SPEAKER- 03

Dr. Sanu Rani Paul, Mr. Hifajatali H. Sayyed

Biography: Dr. Sanu Rani Paul is an Assistant Professor at Symbiosis Law School Hyderabad having seven years of teaching experience and interest areas include gender studies and environmental law.

Mr. Hifajatali H. Sayyed is an Assistant Professor at Symbiosis Law School Hyderabad having three years of teaching experience and his interest area includes criminal and forensic law.



Paper Title: Online Child Sexual Abuse in India: Analysis of Policy and Laws

Abstract: Cyber bullying, unwanted exposure to pornography, online sexual solicitation among adolescents are simply new technological variations of long-term patterns of childhood and adolescent misbehavior. India takes the first place in the list compiled from the reports of Online Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) as recorded by The National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The statistics from the NCMEC also reveal that there were 25,000 cases of CSAM circulations in only 5 months, with Delhi recording the highest numbers. These frightening revelations not only point fingers at our collective failure in protecting children against various online sexual assaults and abuse but also expose cracks in the foundations of India's Criminal Justice Administration. They once again bring forth questions on the role played by lawmakers, investigative agencies, prosecutors, judges and NGOs in the prevention of child sexual abuse, particularly of not so often discussed 'online child sexual abuse'.

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PANEL SPEAKER- 04

Sumaiya Iqbal

Biography: Sumaiya Iqbal is an independent researcher in Criminology with an undergraduate and post graduate degree from the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka.



Paper Title: Unraveling Systems of Corruption within Healthcare: A Perspective from Bangladesh

Abstract: Among many aspects the Covid-19 pandemic has brought forth is the focus on corruption taking place globally and public uproar against such crime. Countries such as Colombia, Argentina, Iran, Zimbabwe and others struggled considerably amidst the corruption scandals weakening their response to the virus (Gallego, Prem & Vargas, 2020; Steingrüber, Kirya, Jackson & Mullard, 2020; Gheorghe & Voinea, 2020). As part of the efforts undertaken by many nations to curb crime, top officials were sacked and entire layers of management replaced indicating the intolerance to corruption during such testing times (Wanat, 2020; Bostock, 2020; Gheorghe & Voinea, 2020). Bangladesh was no exception to the series of corruption charges and fraudulent events associated with Covid-19. Numerous cases of relief loot, fake PPE, fake masks, fake budgets, tender fixing 15 and faulty treatment plagued the country while more serious instances of corruption came forth in cases including Regent Hospital, Jobeda Khatun Healthcare, and other institutions. Through the analysis of secondary documents and selected case studies, the paper brings forth the ways the pandemic brought light to standing weak governance structures as well as reduced voice and accountability with emphasis on the healthcare systems prevalent in Bangladesh.

PANEL SPEAKER- 05

Dr. Kerry Clamp

Biography: Dr Kerry Clamp is an Associate Professor in Criminology at the University of Nottingham, UK. Her research focuses on the application of restorative justice within transitional settings, policing and the community. She is the author of *Restorative Justice in Transition* (2013), *Restorative Justice in Transitional Settings* (2016) and *Restorative Policing: Concepts, Theory and Practice* (2017, co-authored with Craig Paterson). She currently sits on the International Advisory Board for The International Journal of Restorative Justice. She has always had a strong interest in practice and a desire to reduce the boundaries between academia, practice and policymaking.

To that end, she was Editor of the Newsletter for the European Forum for Restorative Justice and Chair of the Editorial Committee (2011-2017) and is currently Chair of the Board of Trustees for the Restorative Justice Council (since July 2018). Her new monograph series with Routledge entitled *Contemporary Issues in Restorative Practices* creates a platform for practitioners to share skills and techniques at the forefront of the field.



Paper Title: The Restorative Policing 'Movement': A Missed Revolution

Abstract: Over the last four decades, policing has undergone a range of reform efforts that have departed from the dominant reactive enforcement model. The success of these reforms is subject to much debate, but they have led several commentators to suggest that change has a tendency to occur more in rhetoric than operational reality. Part of the reason for this is that abstract principles underpinning new reform initiatives have not been translated in a way that can be meaningfully integrated into operational policing practice and they often jar with operational policing culture. This paper will explicate how to reform policing in a way that will allow for greater community input and accountability – a model known as restorative policing. It begins by reflecting on the movement of restorative policing from the global south to the global north and the ways in which the transformative ambitions of its initial architects remain unrealized. In part, this is due to the increasingly restricted view of what restorative justice is and the untapped potential of using restorative justice values and principles in the pursuit meaningful police reform. Drawing on recent empirical research, a case is made for equipping police officers with both restorative skills and knowledge of restorative justice theory to transform their interactions with the public and stimulate a more meaningful discussion about the role and function of policing in contemporary society.

PANEL SPEAKER- 06

Mashiur Rahman

Mashiur Rahman is a Deputy Police Commissioner (Detective Branch, North), Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Bangladesh. His working areas of work include Drug trafficking, Human Trafficking, Counterfeiting and Youth Gang Crimes. He joined the Bangladesh Police in 2005 as Assistant Police Superintendent. He completed his undergraduate and graduate degrees study from the Department of English, University of Dhaka.



Paper Title: Obstacles in the Prevention of Counterfeiting: An Issue of Mistrust that Ultimately Benefits Offenders in the Sub-Continent

Abstract: In exchange dynamics and the development measurement index the invention of currencies and currency notes is of huge significance. Although punishable with death sentences, the crime of counterfeiting was parallel to the invention of currency and currency notes. Bangladesh in particular witnessed the alarming spread of this offence in the last decade. The counterfeiters are mostly homegrown having nexus with offenders within and beyond borders. Criminals maintain this nexus for circulation of the notes besides collecting raw materials. Law enforcers have been busting these dens and arresting the rackets at regular intervals. Still enforcers beyond borders have a sense of mistrust towards their counterparts. This mistrust is of state patronization or of the lack of sincerity within the state organs. Having investigations of the relevant information and caring for the counterparts' interest can help fight the issue successfully; this is significant as while mistrust among enforcers only facilitates the criminals. My presentation will focus on barriers of combatting counterfeiting and the mistrust issue occurring between state organs based on my professional experience and investigation.

PANEL SPEAKER- 07

Professor Dr. Naveen Kumar Chaudhary

Dr Naveen Kumar Chaudhary is a Professor of Cyber Security and Dean in School of Cyber Security and Digital Forensics at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India. He also heads the University Cyber Defense Centre that is one of its kind in Asia and Centre of International Relations that coordinates and steers all the International activities at the University. He has published more than 27 papers and articles in journals, magazines and newsletters. He has worked for more than 23 years in the specialized areas of technology that include Cyber Security, Digital Forensics and e-Governance.



Paper Title: Advanced Digital Forensic Investigation Approach

Abstract: There has been a rise in the use of technology among the criminals and anti-social elements. The use of latest electronic gadgets like mobile phones, computers and BYODs among the criminals have increased manifold. The advancement in embedded system technology has miniaturized the size of the digital devices and made it possible to add many additional features in each the device. This has definitely added value based features in the devices but it has also increased the complexity in the design architecture. The internet has also grown in size and numbers. The dark web facilitates anonymous communication making it easier for the cyber criminals to target the victims with anonymity. The Popular computer and mobile phone applications like WhatsApp, Telegram and Signal, provide end-to-end encryption making it possible for the people with malicious intent to communicate securely in the closed user groups. The criminal's increasing dependence on technology opens opportunity for the investigators to gainfully extract useful artifacts and reconstruct the incident, provided the device and data related to the incident are accessible. This can provide significant leads to the law enforcement agencies to crack the case. However changing digital technology landscape with high-speed processors, advanced encryption and strong biometric authentication system has posed serious challenges for the investigators. It has made their task complex and tiring, calling for adoption of a new forensic investigation approach. The tool-driven forensic investigation suffers from a few limitations. It only works well on those platforms for which library and support is available in the module. Over a period, heterogeneous technologies and communication systems have come to the fore; the forensic tools for probing all such technologies are not readily available. The new technologies have offered new avenues but their illegal and unauthorized use pose many challenges for the forensic investigators. There is a no tailored made 'one-size-fits-all' kind of solution available for the heterogeneous technologies. This paper discusses about the latest challenges associated with digital forensic investigation and suggests approach for the advanced forensic investigation.

PANEL SPEAKER- 08

Psymhe Wadud

Psymhe Wadud is a Lecturer of Bangladesh University of Professionals, Bangladesh. She has completed LLB and LLM in the University of Dhaka. She is also an associate of the Law and Our Rights page of the Daily Star.



Paper Title: The Intersection of Gender and the Criminal Justice in Bangladesh

Abstract: In the context of gender justice, the notion of formal equality permeates an array of Constitutions of the world. Bangladesh is not an exception in this regard. In a similar vein, an overarching notion of formal equality also permeates the general legal frameworks across jurisdictions, including the framework on the criminal justice system. However, formal equality, while being gender-neutral, often tends to have a debilitating impact on women. This article critically examines the constitutional mandate of formal equality and contextualizes the same for the criminal justice approaches in general. It discusses certain criminal justice privileges, liabilities and their excesses in Bangladesh and traces their intersection with gender. It searches for and evaluates the alternatives to prosecution, alternatives to incarceration, and mitigation (with regard to sentencing), among others, by situating women at the center of criminal justice concerns. Finally, this article argues in favor of a tailored criminal justice approach for women that can be put in place instead of one that is gender-neutral, in order to address women's specific needs, concerns, and vulnerabilities.

PANEL SPEAKER- 09

Emilio C. Viano

Emilio C. VIANO has earned several law degrees in the United Kingdom and the United States; a Master in Anthropology and a Ph.D. at New York University where he graduated with Honors. He has been Professor at American University's School of Public Affairs, the Washington College of Law and other universities in the USA and worldwide, including the University of Paris V and X, the University of Bologna, the University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai, and others. He received several teaching and University service awards and served on various key Committees involved in the University's governance. Currently, he is President of the International Society of Criminology, re-elected in 2019; Board Member of the International Association of Penal Law and of the International Society of Social Defense (SIDS); Voting Member of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation.



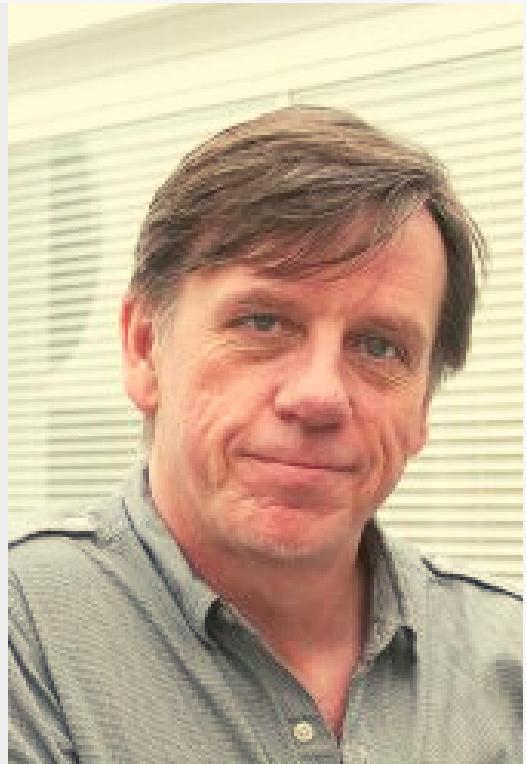
Paper Title: Wasted Lives, Land and Waters: Exploiting Nature's Riches and its Lethal Consequences. Green criminology and Systemic Injustice.

Abstract: Historically, one can identify among the roots of the world of business, production, sale and profit-making in which we live, the systemic violence and deep exploitation inflicted on the Global South and on indigenous people; justified and propelled by capitalism and most clearly shown by the institution of slavery and servitude. The mining and extraction of natural resources have been carried out for centuries through systemic injustice and organized depredation, generating in the process pollution, toxic waste and poisoned air, water and the environment in general. Green criminology should lead us to ask ourselves how we are going to stop this lethal process; dismantle the economy of exploitation, exhaustion and suffocation and clean the mess that we greedily created.

PANEL SPEAKER- 10

Dr. Michael McGuire

Dr. Michael McGuire is a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, UK. Dr. McGuire reads Philosophy & Scientific method at the London School of Economics where he acquired a first class BSc Econ and he completed his PhD, at Kings College London. He has subsequently developed an international profile in the study of technology and the justice system and has published widely in these areas. His first book *Hypercrime: The New Geometry of Harm* (Glasshouse, 2008), involved a critique of the notion of cybercrime as a way of modelling computer enabled offending and was awarded the 2008 British Society of Criminology runners up Book Prize. His most recent publication *Technology, Crime & Justice: The Question Concerning Technomia* (Routledge, 2012) is the first book in the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice to attempt an overview of the implication of technology for the justice system and complements a range of applied studies in this area, including a comprehensive evidence review of cybercrime for the Home Office.



Paper Title: The Cybercrime Economy in the Global South: Towards a Socio-economic Analysis

Abstract: One of the primary motivations for engaging in cybercrime lies in the pursuit of revenues. Yet, though this has been a well understood pathway into offending within traditional crime contexts, it has been far less researched in the cybercrime field. Where there has been a focus on financial aspects of cybercrime, this has tended to focus upon its costs (on governments, companies or victims), rather than the potential profits to be made from it. Yet revenues play a central role in driving what I have defined as a 'cybercrime economy': first in terms of the methods used to generate them, second in terms of how they are moved, transferred or laundered and third in terms of how they are disposed of or spent. In this discussion I report back on a year-long study which attempted to address this gap by mapping some of the revenue flows that sustain and promote the appeal of cyber criminality. I consider some of the specific impacts of the cybercrime economy upon the Global South and evaluate these in relation to the harms it generates within other jurisdictions.

PANEL SPEAKER- 11

Professor Dr. Akiko Kogawara

Akiko Kogawara is a criminal law professor at Ryukoku University, Kyoto, Japan. She maintains a special focus on patient right, end-of-life options, prison medical care, and death row inmates' right. She is the director of the Forensic Science Unit of Ryukoku University Criminology Research Center and a core member of the Shaken Baby Syndrome Review Project Japan.



Paper Title: Current Issues in Prison Medical Care in Japan

Abstract: It is widely acknowledged that in aging societies, prison populations have also aged. Hence, many nations have been facing various problems related to the treatment of the elderly in penal institutions, the greatest of which is prison medical care. According to data, medical care for prisoners is insufficient in Japan. The extremely limited access to medical care causes most patient-prisoners to serve their terms as patients in regular prisons, even though their symptoms are often not light. Simultaneously, long-term prisoners have significant difficulties in obtaining temporary or permanent release, regardless of their age or medical condition. This presentation will shed light on the critical situation of prison medical care in Japan, where the aging of the population is particularly significant.

PANEL SPEAKER- 12

Preeti Kana Sikder

Preeti Kana Sikder is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Law and Justice, Jahangirnagar University. She has obtained LLB and LLM degrees from the University of Dhaka. She has a degree on Qualitative Research Methods at Institute of Education & Research, University of Dhaka.



Paper Title: From Utopia to Apology: Efficacies of Environmental Courts in Bangladesh.

Abstract: In Bangladesh, the issue of accelerating environmental conservation and penalizing polluters gained its prominence in response to the international commitments being placed since the Stockholm Convention. Unlike the USA, the concept of 'environmental justice' was never brought to our forefront through public protests. Rather a steady and thoughtful process dealing with environmental crimes through social, administrative and legal steps gave rise to discussion around this topic. As a result of such social and political movement, the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act of 1995 was enacted to function as a flagship legislation. In fact, there are around two hundred additional Bangladeshi legislations which are directly related to environmental protection. All the legislative effort has led to clear definitions of the major environmental crimes from our national context. In incorporating specific penalties for committing such environmental crimes, amendment of these laws has been frequent too. Moreover, Bangladesh had established national environmental courts back in 2000 as the core authority of criminal enforcement in environmental matters. The Department of Environment is also functioning in this regard. However, such enforcement has hardly been successful and environmental degradation is worse than ever. This paper critically analyses the expectations from and the role presently played by the functioning environmental courts of Bangladesh in criminal enforcement of environmental laws.

PANEL SPEAKER- 13

Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan

Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan is an Associate Professor at the Department of Law, University of Dhaka. He is the Director, Master of Laws (General and Specialized) Program in the same Department. He has several national and international publications on Evidence Law, Cybercrime, Digital Evidence and Forensic Law and Science.



Paper Title:

Bridging the Gap between Forensic and Legal Community: The Legal Framework for More Robust Digital Evidence Admissibility in Bangladeshi Courts

Abstract: In Bangladesh, the relationship between forensic and legal community is full of tension laden. The focal point of this tension is two-fold: firstly, both these communities experience a certain degree of uncertainty regarding the points of intersection between law and science; and secondly, there remains considerable legal vacuum that amplifies the difficulties in demarcating the areas where scientific knowledge, principles and techniques can help the justice system. One such area of forensic science that requires efficient legal intervention is digital forensics. Development of expert opinion rules through case laws and flexible legislation throughout the last century have paved the way for better interaction between law and science in the Indian Sub-continent. Bangladesh inherits a good deal of colonial legislation that allows scientific intervention in judicial processes. Bangladesh has also added a number of statutes that introduce provisions for scientific evidence. In recent years Bangladesh has enacted a few special criminal laws that refer to digital evidence. The general evidence law, i.e., the Evidence Act, 1872 does not have any reference to digital evidence. To add to this, there are no guidelines, legislative or judicial, for preservation of digital crime scene and collection, authentication and presentation of digital evidence. The combined effect: to a larger extent the forensic community is in darkness regarding the judicial standard of digital evidence and at the same time there is a lack of confidence in the legal community about the admissibility of digital evidence. The proposed paper will enquire into the current legal framework that allows digital evidence to be admissible in a court of law and propose new directions in legislation that can help mitigate the prevalent practical digital forensic and admissibility issues.

PANEL SPEAKER- 14

Anurag M., Krupa Nishar & Brig (Dr) K.K. Tripathi

Anurag M. has completed M.Sc. Forensic Psychology from Institute of Behavioral Science, Gujarat Forensic Science University, and is now working as a forensic expert (Psychology) in Delhi Police Department.



Krupa Nishar is an Assistant Professor (Forensic Psychology), School of Forensic Psychology, National Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar. She completed M.Sc. Forensic Psychology from Gujarat Forensic Science University (Gold Medalist).



Brig. (Dr.) K.K. Tripathi (MD, Ph.D., MBA) is an Armed Forces Veteran. He is the former Dean of School of Behavioral Science, NFSU, Gandhinagar. He is an academician, researcher and health care professional with vast experience in importing education and analytical excellence in Aerospace Medicine Neuro-cognitive Psychology.



Paper Title:

A Joint Investigation of Polygraph and Layered Voice Analysis: A Theoretical Study

Abstract: In this theoretical study, an attempt was made to increase the sensitivity and specificity of Polygraph and Layered Voice Analysis by combining them in parallel and in serial with respect to AND and OR functions. Upon combining the instruments theoretically by taking excerpts from different articles and analyzing them together, the mean sensitivity score is 38.8% for AND function and the specificity score is 93.9% for AND function. In OR function for both parallel and serial testing, the sensitivity score is 91.5% and specificity score is 56.6%. These results clearly indicate that the combined sensitivity and specificity scores remain the same with parallel testing and serial testing for both Polygraph and Layered Voice Analysis. It was found that combining the two instruments significantly increased the specificity and hence, this can be used in an investigative setting.

PANEL SPEAKER- 15

Mr. Keval Pandya & Air Commodore K. R. Thaakar

Air Commodore K. R. Thaakar is the Dean, School of Police Science & Security Studies, National Forensic Science University. He is a veteran Indian Air Force Officer with 35 years of distinguished service in both operations and administration. He is an acclaimed expert in Security and Strategic Affairs. He had the distinction of being the Provost Marshal of the IAF, heading Air Force Police, Security and Vigilance departments at Air HQ, New Delhi. He has done M.Sc. and M. Phil., both in Defence and Strategic Studies, and is an alumnus of the prestigious Defence Services Staff College, Wellington and College of Air Warfare, Secunderabad. His areas of interest are homeland security, strategic affairs, air power, defence studies, and peace keeping operations.



Mr. Keval Pandya is an Assistant Professor, National Forensic Science University. After completing B.E. (Computer Engineering), he has studied M.Sc. (Homeland Security & Anti-Terrorism) at NFSU and as such, is an alumnus of the University. He specializes in cyber security for improving homeland security. His other areas of study are international relations, geo-political risk factors, disaster management, terrorism and political science.



Paper Title: Solutions for Technological Advancements in Policing for South Asian Nations

Abstract: The modern phenomena of terrorism, insurgency and left-wing extremism demand that the Indian Police force enhances its Information and Communication Technology capabilities. As in the case of most South Asian nations, the Indian Police is mired with organizational and systemic barriers especially slower technology upgradation, general lack of infrastructure, training and capacity building. On the other hand, the criminals have maintained an edge to exploit technological accessibility for improving their modus operandi, committing sophisticated crimes, and benefit from inherent anonymity. This calls for a big push towards digitization through adequate assimilation of newer technologies such as Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data Analytics, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence. This paper endeavors to find solutions in this direction. IoT and Cloud computing can contribute immensely in crime investigation and prevention by analysis of historical crime data. Tailor-made Big Data Analytics algorithms can yield promising results for crime mapping and predictive policing by virtue of its ability to handle massive volume of unstructured data and making usable sense out of it, especially due to the multi-cultural variety of the data of the South Asian nations in the form of text, voice, video and social media profiling. Similarly, Voice-based search functionality using Natural Language Processing algorithms has a potential to provide a solution for the law enforcement officers to access the multi-language information in a faster and reliable manner. Similarly, blockchain technology could be employed for protecting the integrity of the enormous data inventory against cyber threats specifically for the purpose of evidence handling. These technologies offer vast scope to overcome existing barriers and mitigate risks to domestic policing. Overall, this paper attempts to explore various methods to harness the state-of-the-art technologies for making the police in the South Asian Nations smarter and effective thereby, improving the way of life.

PANEL SPEAKER- 16

Dr. G. Rajesh Babu

Dr. G. Rajesh Babu has been working as an Associate Professor in the Institute of Forensic science, Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat since Sept 2009. He had served as a Lecturer of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology in Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur, Karnataka under the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore from 26th September 1996 to 25th July 2009.



Paper Title: A New Paradigm in Forensic Dactyloscopy: Microscopic and Molecular Analysis of Fingerprints for the Identification of Criminals, A Prospective Marker in the Offing

Abstract: Fingerprints are one of the most important elements in investigations and identification of criminals. This is the only such scientific evidence that has been consistent in its authenticity, reliability and robustness. Though there has been evolution in the scientific investigations of crimes, fingerprints have been totally insulated with its supremacy and is still considered as one of the most vital and reliable pieces of evidence. In the contemporary method of analyzing the fingerprints the rate of positive identification is less than it is believed to be. This may be due to various reasons including the development techniques and the issues related to ridges/ minutiae examinations. It is possible to enhance success rates through the microscopic examinations of minutiae and the molecular analysis/profiling of the fingerprints. The microscopic examination of the minutiae/ridges imparts valuable information about the gender, race, and occupation. The chemical profiling of the fingerprints would yield further personal information such as the occupation, exposure, habits, etc. The study that was carried out with both microscopic analysis and molecular profiling of the fingerprints of the native population of Gujarat yielded significant results. There is an ultimate contemplation of achieving prospective occupational and geo-markers through this.

PANEL SPEAKER- 17

Lt. Dr. R. Sivakumar

Lt. Dr. R. Sivakumar is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India. He is a Regional Secretary and Member in Indian Society of Criminology (ISC), Treasurer and Member in South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV), Member in Indian Society of Victimology (ISV).



Paper Title: Digital Cyber Forensics and its Challenges

Abstract: Humankind cannot dissent the fact that Forensics has undergone a phenomenal evolution in the form of “digital realm”. Besides, it has transformed the view of crime from its conventional form to digital ambit. At present, one cannot deny that it has evolved into a distinct scientific discipline where nearly a large amount of information is created, captured, transmitted, stored, and processed in digital form or structure. Alongside advancement there arises challenges while implementing the procedures and techniques for the analysis of digital evidence. Most experts agree that the use of electronic devices to commit crime has increased dramatically. It is the role of the digital forensic investigator to summarize the characteristics of cyber criminals. Cyber crime exhibits unique challenges including the variety of electronic devices available, kind of data processed by these devices, the absence of normal practices and guidelines for analyzing that data, the lack of qualified personnel to perform investigations and the resources to deliver training. This paper examines these challenges, the prominence of digital forensics in the present world, the nuances in employing its techniques and notions to better execute the subject to achieve its excellence.

PANEL SPEAKER- 18

Dr. Krishnanand P S

Dr. Krishnanand PS is a Professor & Head of the Department of Forensic Odontology, Dayananda Sagar College of Dental Sciences, India. He completed his BDS in 2001 from DAPMRV Dental College, Bengaluru and MDS in 2005 from SDM College of Dental Sciences, Dharwad, India. He have been actively involved in academics in various positions for the past 15years. Presently, his area of interest includes Forensic Odontology that lies in Facial Reconstruction.



Paper Title: Challenges Facing the Practice of Forensic Odontology in the Indian Sub-Continent

Abstract: Forensic Odontology is a fascinating, scientifically proven offshoot of Forensic Medicine. Given the fact that teeth are one of the human body's hardest tissues resistant to vagaries and extremes of environment and temperature respectively, forensic odontology should have been a thriving science providing much needed relief to law enforcement agencies and to the society at large. While this is the case in most of the countries where forensic dental identification is considered an accurate and reliable method of identification of human remains, solving criminal cases of abuse, sexual offences, age & gender determination, etc. this unfortunately hasn't been so, especially in the Indian sub-continent. The COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdowns that followed have only added to the existing woes by fueling record increase in cases of domestic violence and abuse reported. This has further necessitated the urgency to expedite the practice of this science given the fact that forensic odontologists are among the first clinicians who can recognize abuse in victimized populations. The purpose of this review is to explain the hurdles and challenges that plague forensic odontology as a science in India and an attempt to give it its due.

PANEL SPEAKER- 19

Dr.Rukmani Krishnamurthy

Dr. Rukmani Krishnamurthy has completed M.Sc. and PhD and is a Fellow of the United Nations. She is the Chairperson & CEO, Helik Advisory Ltd. Mumbai. She is an academic council member at the National Forensic Science University.



Paper Title: The Changing face of Forensic Science in India: A way forward

Abstract:

The paper on Forensic Science in the present scenario of India will outline the existing set up and functions of government forensic labs in the country with a concentration on technical details of some high-profile crime cases. The paper would also highlight the concepts of Preventive Forensics to stop re-occurrence of the crimes in context of India.

PANEL SPEAKER- 20

Adam J. Hunt

Adam Hunt is a PhD researcher at the University of Sheffield undertaking a comparative desistance project across Japan and England - supervised by Joanna Shapland and Gilly Sharpe. He will be undertaking the project under the guidance of Ryukoku University while in Japan. The pandemic has resulted in an extended period to consider the literature of the project. His Masters focused on International Criminology with a thesis that applied desistance theorizing to restorative justice.



Paper Title: Comparative Desistance Research: The Importance of considering Context carefully across Japan and England.

Abstract: Desistance is an offender's transition from crime. The current literature centers on the study of western cultures and systems to understand why a person is motivated away from crime and towards life without offending. Research has begun to show that fundamental principles exist in desistance irrespective of geographic structures (societal design), social relations, or ideology. This paper will briefly discuss a model of desistance in relation to these contextual factors, detailing the importance of the themes, such as support for the desister, that underline much desistance modelling. Comparative research, across different countries, can therefore provide considerable value in setting out key similarities and differences for desistance. This paper then explores the difficulty of this comparison: Japan and England contrast in many ways in terms of their cultures and societal structures. For example, collectivist principles structure the operation of actors in a society differently when contrasted with individualistic principles. Several factors in Japan (such as Amae, Shame and Uchi/Soto) indicate possible variance in the desistance process that can be explored via a comparative study. There is a temptation to make grand generalizations when discussing two cultures, however, the early findings of this project show that nuance should be a central consideration in comparative research, as important similarities may be hidden by their different shape as the same meaning is communicated in a different way.

PANEL SPEAKER- 21

Era Robbani

Era Robbani is an M.S.S student in the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka. She has completed her graduate degree in Criminology from the same university. Throughout her undergraduate years, she actively participated in conferences and workshops. She had the opportunity to work as a research student participating in projects initiated and carried out by the Department of Criminology in collaboration with CID and Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime Unit, Bangladesh. She also worked as a research assistant in a project carried out by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Service Trust (BLAST). Her areas of interest include studying criminal behavior, crime prevention and criminal justice.



Paper Title:

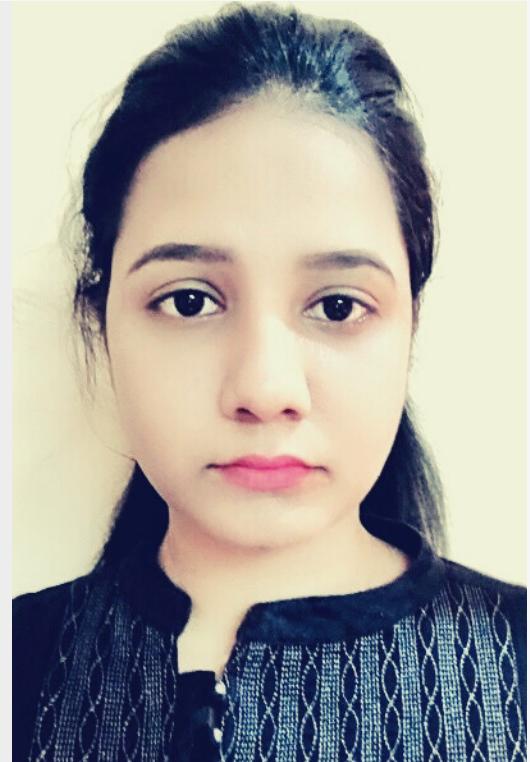
Challenges in Illicit Drug Abuse Investigation: Assessing the Spatial Overlap between Prevention and Reformation

Abstract: Drug abuse has its vast share of distinguishable traits, through which it makes it to the list of victimless crimes. The recent findings of LSD and Cannabis dessert has got the police worked up for months. While investigations focus on capturing and penalizing a drug abuser, the punitive actions do not contribute much to harm minimization of the criminal act itself. Rather, it builds upon the existing confusion whether the focus should be put on demand reduction before supply reduction and vice versa. Although a range of targeted strategies have been designed to reduce “drug related harm” such as war on drugs, zero tolerance on drugs, etc., very few consider establishing a mechanism to incorporate both prevention and reformation within the same framework. Besides, drug abuse is a complex crime to investigate for two major reasons: 1. The parameters of usable and criminally abusable drugs differ in societies and cannot be measured on the same scale of conventional crimes like violent and property crimes & 2. it is considered as more of a modern crime for which, lack of resources do not support a thorough investigation. In the light of this reality, the paper evaluates the problems, limitations and challenges of illicit drug abuse investigation in Bangladesh. It also assesses the spatial overlap between the preventative approach and reformative approach, finding the gaps within investigation. And Based on the findings, recommendations are made through which a comprehensive investigation checklist has been suggested to assist towards harm minimization.

PANEL SPEAKER- 22

Kiruthiga U

Kiruthiga U. is currently pursuing her PhD degree at National Forensic Science University, under the supervision of the respected Dr. Dharmesh Silajya and Dr. G Rajesh Babu in the field of Fingerprint Sciences. She has completed her masters degree from Amity University presenting the dissertation work on unconventional methods of developing and intensifying fingerprints and studying their effectiveness compared with the traditional methods. She has also performed other research works including the study on unnatural fingerprints and their causes. Her interests include exploring the field of Criminalistics, Criminology and Criminal Psychology.



Paper Title:

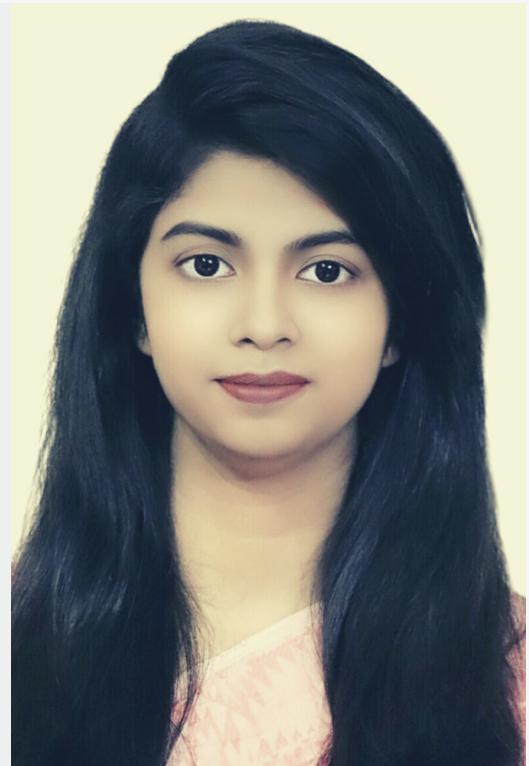
Understanding the Differences in Aging of Fingerprints and Age of Fingerprints between the Prints Developed using Traditional and Mineral-based Powders - A detailed Dermatoglyphic Analysis.

Abstract: Dermatoglyphic is the study of the epidermal ridges and their characteristics, that are present on the fingers, palms, toes and soles. The study expands its understanding for the purpose of providing the maximum information from these epidermal patterns and its areas which can be used as a form of true identification of an individual. There have been various studies conducted on this field and yet a lot of areas need more focus such as clearly understanding the ageing process of the fingerprints and studying their age frame. Traditional fingerprint developing methods that are very commonly used are the powder methods which have the properties of damaging the prints as they incorporate the use of toxic materials. This may not only damage the existing information in the prints but also the properties of differentiating them based on their time range. Hence my proposed study uses the traditionally used powders and mineral based powders in the developmental process of the fingerprints. Results have been used to analyze their influences in the ageing of the prints after development and also in understanding their effectiveness in analyzing the age of the prints. The study also extends to analyze the degree to which the fingerprints can be exploited using these methods.

PANEL SPEAKER- 22

Maisha Tabassum Anima

Maisha Anima is a Masters student in the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka. She also completed her undergraduate degree from the same university and field.



Paper Title:

Upraising Criminal Heaven (South Asian prospect): Dark Web & Role of Digital Forensics to find the Hidden Crime

Abstract: The Dark Web (DW) is one of the most complex and undetectable channels used by cyber criminals, terrorists, and state-sponsored spies to execute their nefarious objectives. Cybercrime on the DW is similar to real-world criminality. The sheer vastness, uncertain ecology, and anonymity afforded by DW sites, on the other hand, are critical challenges in tracing the offenders. In contrast to its counterparts in Western nations such as the United States and Europe, the Asian DW is comparatively smaller. However, this does not imply it is any less dangerous. Extremists use the DW to escape increased police surveillance of social media platforms. The DW has thrived due to bitcoin, the cryptocurrency that allows two parties to execute a secure transaction without knowing each other's identities. News headlines have proliferated due to terrorist funding via cryptocurrencies. To acquire a deeper knowledge of Asian onion sites and black marketplaces, I will assess the DW in this article by evaluating crimes, their repercussions, and enforced techniques, as well as future maneuvers to reduce criminal risks using digital forensics. Systematic Literature Review (SLR) will be used to provide direction and perspective of growing criminal risks on the DW. Automation and AI technologies, such as digital forensics, can generate and extract warnings, as well as enable DW surveillance of harmful actions by threat actors or their social connections. This paper will discuss potential measures to address the problem before the situation becomes comparable to that of the Western world.

PANEL SPEAKER- 23

Tasnim Ferdows Fatir

Tasnim Ferdows Fatir is a Masters student in Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka. She has an undergraduate degree from the same university and field.



Paper Title: ATM Security Scenario in the Banking Sector of Bangladesh: A Criminological Study on ATM Fraud

Abstract: There have been some incidents of ATM fraud occurrences in some major private banks where fraudsters used various techniques to commit this illegal activity. A vulnerability in the ATM system poses as a great risk to the overall security. Also, the matter of customer awareness is another vital element in the banking sector scenario. This presents the necessity of determining causal factors of vulnerability in ATM security, along with identifying the measures taken by the banks to prevent ATM fraud and understanding the matter of ATM user awareness. This research aimed to determine whether the banking institutions have taken proper initiatives to tackle the risk of ATM fraud in accordance with the vulnerability factors of ATM security. This study also focused on understanding the awareness level of ATM users and searching for better solutions. With this aim, this research identified the factors of vulnerability, the preventive measures and explored better solutions to prevent ATM fraud by conducting key-informant interviews with bank officials and cyber security experts. This study also determined the awareness level of ATM users by conducting an online survey. A mixed method research methodology was used to conduct this research. Qualitative data was collected through the key-informant interviews and quantitative data was collected through the online survey. The result showed that the banks have taken relevant preventive measures to reduce the vulnerabilities in ATM security which were identified as physical and logical vulnerability. The result also indicated that the majority of ATM users are aware about ATM fraud and some better ways to prevent ATM fraud were also explored and identified. The banking institutions should adopt the combination of policy, procedure and guidelines while implementing the preventive measures and they need to follow the concept of zero days vulnerability in tackling the risks related to ATM fraud.



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Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
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