



**CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:A  
SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS OF CRIME PREVENTION  
AND URBAN PLANNING IN INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

India's rapid urban transformation has reshaped the social and institutional contexts within which crime is produced, experienced, and governed. This article examines crime prevention through a socio-legal lens by analysing the interconnections between urban development processes, social vulnerability, criminal justice capacity, and urban planning interventions in India. Drawing on official secondary data from national crime statistics, prison records, urban development programmes, and selected socio-economic indicators, the study adopts a descriptive and contextual analytical approach to interpret urban-relevant crime trends and institutional responses. The findings indicate that while overall recorded crime has declined in recent years, specific offence categories closely associated with urban conditions-most notably cyber crimes and crimes against senior citizens-have increased. The analysis further reveals significant institutional strain within the criminal justice system, reflected in persistent prison overcrowding and a high proportion of undertrial detainees. Large-scale urban planning initiatives implemented under national development programmes provide an important contextual backdrop for rethinking crime prevention beyond enforcement-centric models. The study underscores the need for a more integrated understanding of crime prevention as a component of social development and urban governance in India.

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## 1. Introduction

The accelerated urbanisation in India has transformed the social, spatial, and the institutional contextualised settings, in which crime is produced, experienced and governed. Increased population, economic activity, and technological connectivity in Indian cities have increased socio-spatial inequalities, service deficits and governance problems. The modern research is becoming more aware that the problem of urban crime cannot be viewed within the traditional law-and-order paradigms, as the phenomenon is integrated into more complex processes of social development, urban change and organizational ability (Malik, 2016).

Empirical research on urbanisation, and crime in India seems to indicate that the correlation between urban development and crime is intricate and disproportionate and scuttled by the circumstances of the structure. Urban growth can create new job and mobility opportunities, and at the same time, undermine informal social control, and concentrate deprivation in specific neighbourhoods (Gupta, 2020). Scholarly studies analysing the Indian urban environment further suggest that the prevalence of crime is firmly interconnected with housing overcrowding, slum areas and unequal access to urban services, highlighting the developmental aspects of urban crime in the rapidly expanding city (Khwairakpam Singh and Singh, 2024).

In this dynamic urban environment, crime control is becoming a conceptualised multi-dimensional process that goes beyond policing and punishment. The recent literature has outlined the role of participatory governance, community involvement, and institutional coordination in improving urban safety. Literature on participatory planning in Indian cities shows that community participation, data-driven management, and integration of technology can enhance local crime control initiatives by enhancing accountability, responsiveness, and trust in the government (Karthik and Anilkumar, 2025). Likewise, community policing efforts have also been indicated to play a crime control role because they bring together law enforcement and urban inhabitants, especially in the crowded cities where formal enforcing systems have practical restrictions (Prerna and Ranaut, 2023). This change of view necessitates the abandonment of the enforcement-focused approaches to crime interpretation.

To the socio-legal perspective, crime is not just the act of law violation but the socially-constructed process influenced by the city space, institutional capacity and developmental inequalities. This paper therefore views criminal law and urban planning as complementing governance systems that can be used to indicate deeper social values and power dynamics in the urban transformation of India.

The importance of spatial design and management of public space in creating the opportunity and perception of crime is also emphasized by urban planning studies. Crime-prone space analyses are conducted in Indian cities to identify that lack of lighting, surveillance, accessibility, and land-use integration can increase the vulnerability of crime, particularly in places with high pedestrian numbers and mixed land use (Kaur and Sahni, 2022). These results support the perspective that the built environment is a very important, but usually indirect factor that affects the risk of crime, and urban planning is a significant element of the preventive measures.

Meanwhile, the efficacy of crime prevention work is strictly related to the criminal justice system ability. The socio-legal literature reveals the ongoing issues in the institutions of justice in India, such as overcrowded jails, court backlog, and the social impact of the long term under trial detention (Sinha, 2019). Legal discussions of modern reforms also indicate that the criminal justice system administration may have structural constraints on the deterrent and rehabilitative effects of the punitive strategy, which further infers the value of preventive and social interventions, and institutional interventions (Sharma and Maharshi, 2025). The analytical approach of crime information and policy practice also warns against naive crime trends. Researchers say the crime statistics indicate not only the tendencies of the offending but also the differences in reporting behaviour, notification capacity, and responsiveness of the institutions (Jha, 2024). This view highlights that a socio-legal approach is necessary to place the quantitative data on crime in the wider social, institutional and governance context, as opposed to the consideration of statistics as closed definitions of criminality. Although there has been an increasing amount of literature on urban crime, urban planning, and criminal justice in India, as is the case, the studies that have been conducted on these aspects have been conducted separately. Urbanisation and crime research has been oriented towards spatial or socio-economic correlates whereas legal literature has often been concerned with institutional reform without engaging long-term with urban development processes. Consequently, the intersection between crime prevention and criminal justice capacity and social development in the fast-changing urban spaces in India is still a poorly understood phenomenon. To fill this gap, the current paper takes a socio-legal appraisal of crime prevention and urban planning in India through amalgamation of crime pattern, evidence of social vulnerability, the capacity of criminal justice system, and evidence of urban planning interventions. The study does not aim at making causal claims but follows a more contextual and descriptive address to study the interaction of these dimensions in the modern governance of cities. Through this, it intends to make a contribution to a holistic concept of crime prevention as part of the social development and urban planning in India.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Research Design

This study uses a socio-legal, descriptive type of research to study crime prevention with respect to social development, criminal justice capacity, and urban planning in India. The analysis is not experimental and is concerned with finding patterns and contextual relations rather than with proving cause and effect relations.

### 2.2 Data Sources

The study is carried out entirely based on official secondary data. Crime statistics were taken from publications of the National Crime Records Bureau, namely, Crime in India 2020-2022, and Prison Statistics India 2022. Data on urban planning interventions were drawn from official publications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, particularly reports related to the Smart Cities Mission. Urban social development indicators were sourced from the Census of India, the Periodic Labour Force Survey, and the Press Information Bureau.

Although the empirical data analysed are reported at the national level, the analytical focus of the study is explicitly urban. The selected crime indicators (cyber crimes and crimes against senior citizens), social vulnerability measures, and institutional capacity variables disproportionately reflect urban conditions characterised by high population density, technological penetration, demographic ageing, and complex governance structures. National-level data are therefore used as a proxy to capture structural urban dynamics that are not consistently available in disaggregated city-level datasets. This approach is consistent with prior socio-legal and urban studies that examine urban structural processes using nationally aggregated indicators where city-level comparability is limited. All data used are aggregate, publicly available, and nationally standardised.

### 2.3 Variables and Measures

The analysis focuses on four types of variables. First, crime outcomes are analyzed using some indicators such as total cognizable crimes, crime rates, cyber crimes, and crimes against senior citizens. Second, social vulnerability is measured in terms of the composition of crimes against senior citizens based on offences, and in terms of selected urban socio-economic indicators that indicate the underlying developmental conditions. Third, the capacity of criminal justice is assessed by analysing the prison population levels, authorised capacity, occupancy rates as well as the proportion of undertrial prisoners which together provide an indication about the strain on

institutional capacity within the justice system. Finally, urban planning interventions are measured by project counts, financial expenditures and projects completed under the Smart Cities Mission, and offer a contextual measure of the scale and intensity of urban development initiatives relevant to crime prevention.

## **2.4 Method of Analysis**

The study takes a contextual socio-legal interpretation of official data on crime and governance to explore the nexus of urban development, institutional capacity and social vulnerability. Urban planning data are analysed descriptively in order to evaluate the scale of interventions without attributing causal effects. Legal and policy analysis is used to put the empirical findings into context.

## **2.5 Ethical Considerations and Limitations**

As the research is based on the secondary data that is publicly available, it does not involve human participants or raise ethical issues. The analysis is limited in scope by the available official data and does not allow the use of causal inference. One limitation of the study is that city-level data sets that can link crime, criminal justice capacity, and urban planning outcomes are not consistently available. As a result, the perspective of the analysis is national, depending on the urban structural dynamics and not the particular variations that exist in each city.

## **3. Results**

This section presents the findings emanating from official secondary data sources pertaining to the following: crime trends, social vulnerability, criminal justice capacity; urban planning intervention, and urban social development indicators in India.

### **3.1 Trends in Urban-Relevant Crime Outcomes**

Table 1 presents trends in selected crime indicators that are particularly relevant to urban environments and crime prevention. The data indicate a declining trend in total cognizable crimes from 2020 to 2022, with total registered cases decreasing from 66,01,285 in 2020 to 58,24,946 in 2022. A corresponding decline is observed in the national crime rate, which fell from 487.8 per 1,00,000 population in 2020 to 422.2 in 2022.

Despite the overall decline in total crime, certain urban-linked crime categories exhibit an upward trend. Cyber crimes increased consistently over the three-year period, rising from 50,035 cases in 2020 to 65,893 cases in 2022, reflecting the growing role of digital connectivity, online transactions, and technology-dependent livelihoods that are concentrated in urban environments.

Similarly, crimes against senior citizens increased steadily, from 24,794 cases in 2020 to 28,545 cases in 2022, indicating heightened vulnerability among elderly populations in urban and semi-urban settings.

These trends suggest that although the overall level of crime has come down, certain types of crime linked to urbanisation, the use of technology and changes in demographics have intensified, representing important questions for crime prevention strategies beyond traditional law and order approaches.

**Table 1.** Urban-Relevant Crime Outcomes in India (2020–2022)

Indicator	2020	2021	2022
Total Cognizable Crimes (IPC + SLL)	66,01,285	60,96,310	58,24,946
Crime Rate (per 1,00,000 population)	487.8	445.9	422.2
Cyber Crimes (Number of Cases)	50,035	52,974	65,893
Crimes Against Senior Citizens (Number of Cases)	24,794	26,110	28,545

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2020, 2021 and 2022, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

### 3.2 Social Vulnerability: Crimes Against Senior Citizens

Table 2 provides an offence-wise composition of crimes against senior citizens for the year 2022, offering insight into the social development dimension of crime. The data show that physical or simple hurt accounts for the largest share (27.3%) of offences against senior citizens, followed by other IPC crimes (23.1%) and theft (13.8%).

The preponderance of physical injury and property-related offences clearly illustrate the intersection of ageing, conditions of urban living and personal safety. These findings highlight the importance of considering crimes against senior citizens not only as isolated criminal incidents, but as representatives of wider social and infrastructural vulnerabilities in urban environments.

**Table 2.** Offence-wise Composition of Crimes Against Senior Citizens in India (2022)

Type of Offence	Number of Cases	Percentage Share (%)
Physical / Simple Hurt	7,793	27.3
Other IPC crimes	6,593	23.1
Theft	3,938	13.8

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2022 - Crimes Against Senior Citizens, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

### 3.3 Criminal Justice System Capacity and Institutional Strain

Table 3 presents key indicators of criminal justice system capacity using prison statistics for 2022. The total prison population stood at 5,73,220 inmates, significantly exceeding the authorised prison capacity of 4,36,266, resulting in an occupancy rate of 131.4%. Additionally, undertrial prisoners constituted 75.8% of the total prison population.

These numbers represent significant institutional stress in the criminal justice system, especially the issue of overcrowding and lengthy pre-trial detention. The high proportion of undertrials indicates inefficiency in the investigation process, speed of adjudication, and providing access to timely justice. From a socio-legal point of view, such systemic constraints may undermine the deterrent role of criminal law, and may lead to concerns about procedural fairness and the protection of fundamental rights.

**Table 3.** Criminal Justice System Capacity and Institutional Strain in India (2022)

Indicator	Value
Total Prison Population	5,73,220
Authorised Prison Capacity	4,36,266
Prison Occupancy Rate (%)	131.4
Undertrial Prisoners (%)	75.8

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Prison Statistics India 2022, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

### 3.4 Urban Planning Interventions and Crime Prevention Context

Table 4 summarises the scale of urban planning interventions under the Smart Cities Mission as of 15 November 2024. A total of 8,066 work orders had been issued across 100 Smart Cities, amounting to ₹1,64,669 crore, of which 7,352 projects (91%) had been completed, with a completed project value of ₹1,47,366 crore.

These figures suggest a great level of implementation of planned urban infrastructure and governance projects. While the data do not prove that there is a direct causal relationship between urban planning initiatives and crime reduction, they do show the extent of state-led spatial and infrastructural interventions as an important contextual background to crime prevention. The scale and completion rate of these projects indicate that there are great potential for incorporating security, accessibility and surveillance aspects into urban development frameworks.

**Table 4.** Urban Planning Intervention Intensity under the Smart Cities Mission (as on 15 November 2024)

Indicator	Value
Number of Smart Cities	100
Total Work Orders Issued	8,066
Value of Work Orders (₹ crore)	1,64,669
Projects Completed	7,352
Value of Completed Projects (₹ crore)	1,47,366
Completion Rate (%)	91

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Smart Cities Mission - Progress Update (15 November 2024), Government of India.

### 3.5 Urban Social Development Indicators and Crime Context

Table 5 presents selected urban social development indicators that contextualise crime vulnerability. The urban literacy rate stood at 84.1%, while the annual urban unemployment rate was 5.4% in 2022–23. The urban poverty ratio was estimated at 17.2% and as per the Census, 2011; 17.4% of the urban population resided in slum areas.

These signals reflect the continued existence of socio-economic disparities in urban locations and these could affect victimisation and offending behaviour. High levels of urban poverty, unemployment, and housing congestion can exacerbate exposure to crime and limit the effectiveness of purely punitive or enforcement-based responses.

**Table 5.** Urban Social Development Indicators Relevant to Crime Vulnerability in India

Indicator	Value	Reference Year
Urban Literacy Rate (%)	84.1	Census 2011
Urban Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	PLFS 2022–23
Urban Poverty Ratio (%)	17.2	PIB 2022-23
Urban Slum Population (%)	17.4	Census 2011

Source: Census of India 2011; Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022–23; Press Information Bureau 2022–23, Government of India.

## 4. Discussion

The findings of this study underscore that crime in India is closely intertwined with broader processes of rapid urbanisation, socio-economic transformation, and governance capacity rather than being solely a function of policing or legal enforcement. The concomitant relationship between the overall crime rates on the one hand and the increasing rate of urban-related crimes, including cyber crimes and crimes against the elderly population, on the other hand, can be attributed to a differentiated topography of crime influenced by structural and developmental processes. This trend indicates that the expansion of cities, on the one hand, creates new sources

of vulnerability which, on the other hand, traditional law-and-order strategies are not well equipped to respond to (Gupta, 2020).

The correlation between urbanisation and crime that the study uncovered is not just that of a demographic nature, but it is essentially a structural nature. Urban sprawl has the tendency to undermine informal social control, change the community networks, and predisposes day-to-day urban living to risks. One of the examples of the region with varied factors shows that social crime is enhanced by unemployment, disparity in income, and social disintegration in urban areas (Khwairakpam Shreeraj Singh and Th. Nabakumar Singh, 2024). These statistics are further contextualised through national census and labour force data, which reveals that the vulnerability of social presence and pressures coupled with high population density alongside precarious employment patterns is likely to enhance social vulnerability and stress, especially in economically marginalised populations. In this regard, crime becomes a product of the developing imbalance of the urban development process, not the individual social waywardness.

The spatial conditions seem to be a specific area of crime prevention which plays an important role in this general context. The results provide a focus on the way that urban crimes risks are institutionalised in the everyday spatial practices, the build-up of the public infrastructure and the neighbourhood design as opposed to being spread randomly among the cities. Empirical research in the Indian cities shows that the poorly designed public spaces, which are characterised by low visibility, weak territorial control, and insufficient lighting, are disproportionately linked to criminal incidents (Kaur and Sahni, 2022). International studies also imply that crime concentration is a predictable and environmental phenomenon in the city where it can take place in an ad hoc manner (Nazmfar et al., 2020). These observations support the topicality of urban planning as a preventive instrument that acts indirectly by creating chances to commit crimes and experiences of insecurity.

In this respect, the increased topicality of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) systems gains a new significance. The results show that spatial design-based preventive strategies have the potential to provide long-lasting advantages in places in which responses in the form of enforcement become unsustainable. Chennai evidence shows that environmental design solutions, including natural surveillance, pedestrian oriented planning, and mixed use development, add to perceived safety and to reduced everyday vulnerability in urban areas (Revathi and Lakshmi, 2025). Such practices are in line with the global crime prevention models which underline the collective effort of urban planning, social development, and justice systems instead of using punitive enforcement. Considering spatial design through the prism of

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socio-legal analysis, it can therefore be regarded as the same indirect regulation that influences behaviour without necessarily coercing it.

Participatory planning and technological integration represent an additional layer through which crime prevention intersects with urban governance. The results show that crime prevention activities will be more sustainable when local knowledge, community involvement, and institutional coordination are integrated into the planning processes. It has been proposed that the incorporation of community-based knowledge with geospatial data and digital technology can enhance local responsiveness, transparency, and trust in governance processes (Karthik and Anilkumar, 2025). These strategies coincide with the aims of the national urban development programmes which focus on engagement of citizens and the use of data in managing the urban systems (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [MoHUA], 2015).

Nevertheless, development on smart city plans is still lopsided. Although technological solutions to monitoring and service delivery have been implemented in some cities, there is concern over the issue of inclusiveness and the marginalisation of informal settlements (MoHUA, 2024). Even though the evaluation of the national policy is aware of the interdependence between economic development, urbanisation, and social stability, there are still deficiencies in the transfer of the gains of macroeconomic development into inclusive urban governance at the city level (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2023). Without comparable investment in social infrastructure, interventions in smart cities will potentially strengthen rather than help to reduce crimes in a sustainable way.

Along with prevention, the results elicit interest in an ongoing institutional limitation of the criminal justice system in India that determines the effect of crime and good governance. Large percentages of undetermined detainees and endemic prison overcrowding show that there is a strain on the system and not failure. These circumstances affect justice delivery, undermine the procedural protection and cast questions on the validity of punitive response. The use of institutional measures demonstrates that overcrowding issues in prisons have become structural problems that not only impact the well being of prisoners but also administrative resources (Bureau of Police Research and Development, 2024). Socio-legal viewpoint, under such conditions, undermine the deterrent and rehabilitative role of punishment and increases social exclusion.

In addition to the effectiveness of policy, the results also present normative issues of justice, dignity, and inclusion in Indian city life. Constant under-trial detention and disproportionate access to safe urban areas indicate inequalities in the experience of the law among social groups

of persons. Preventing crime, then, is also an issue of efficiency but of ethically acceptable urban governance and distributive justice.

Legal reforms have been able to recognize these issues, but the effects are uneventually felt. As a leading source of unwarranted imprisonment, constraints of bail, especially in the economically disadvantaged accused individuals, have been singled out (Law Commission of India, 2017). Recent efforts to review undertrial detention show increasing institutional consciousness, but with quite different results in different states (National Legal Services Authority, 2025). The results of the studies indicate that unless structural reform is undergone, incremental legal interventions might not be effective in resolving the cause of institutional congestion in the criminal justice system.

The human right implications of the extended detention further support the necessity of the preventive and development-based approach to crime governance. The evaluation of international human rights organizations indicates delays in the procedures and overrepresented incarceration policies (Human Rights Council Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, 2025), which will be troublesome in the terms of due process and custodial justice. These issues are directly connected to the overall results that correlate the overcrowded prisons with the poor rehabilitation results and increased chances of recidivism (Tata Trusts et al., 2023). In this context, it is impossible to separate crime prevention with respect to procedural fairness, institutional capacity and social reintegration.

There are a number of community-based strategies that become a significant response to the models of crime control that are heavy on enforcement. Community policing experience demonstrates that the development of trust schemes and cooperation with citizens can improve the crime prevention rates in local communities, especially in highly populated cities (Prerna and Ranaut, 2023). The results indicate that these strategies are best employed as part of a wider social support network as well as participatory governance models and not as standalone policing measures.

Criminal justice social work represents a critical yet underutilised component of this integrated framework. The integration of social work professionals within justice institutions has the potential to strengthen rehabilitation, reintegration, and rights awareness among justice-involved populations (Sinha, 2019). This perspective aligns with multidimensional crime prevention frameworks that emphasise social development alongside legal enforcement (Joshi, 2025).

Lastly, the trustworthiness and explanatory boundaries of the very crime data should be

considered carefully. The reporting procedures, administrative capacity, methodological limitations in the process of evidence-based interventions building are different. Evaluation of policy indicates that crime statistics are a means to quantify trends of offending and, at the same time, a measure of institutional responsiveness and a measure of quality of governance (Jha, 2024). The results thus highlight the significance of framing quantitative crime information in the contexts of wider socio-legal and governance processes as opposed to considering statistics as self-defeating indicators. Enhancement of data integration between the planning, policing and judicial systems is crucial to the harmonization of the crime prevention plans with the urban development objectives.

## **5. Conclusion**

This paper discusses the concept of crime prevention in India within the socio-legal context that incorporates urbanisation, social development, criminal justice capacity and urban planning. It is based on official secondary data and policy sources that reveal that crime in urban India would not be well perceived or resolved by solely relying on the law-and-order strategies. Even though the aggregate crime rates have decreased, the ongoing increase of the urban-related crimes- especially cyber crimes and crimes committed against the elderly people- have demonstrated the differentiated and dynamic character of crimes risks in the fast-evolving cities. The results also indicate that social vulnerability which is manifested in poverty, unemployment, housing congestion and demographic change has continued to be deeply bound up with victimisation and offending patterns. In the institutional level, the criminal justice system is still experiencing significant pressure as a result of overcrowding in prisons and large rates of undertrial detainees, restricting the deterrent and rehabilitative efficiency of penal measures. These limitations highlight the need of preventive measures that are based on social development, procedural fairness, and institutional reform. Planning projects in major cities, which are undertaken as part of national programmes, also serve as a valuable contextual underpinning to the idea of reconsidering crime prevention. Although the study fails to draw causal links among planning interventions and crime results, the magnitude of the urban development activities suggests the high possibility of introducing safety, access, and inclusion in urban governance. Combined, the research paper outlines crime prevention as a cross-sectoral socio-legal issue across urban planning, criminal justice, and social policy, which can be added to humanities theory of law, space, and social development by suggesting that sustainable urban safety is equally reliant on the justice, inclusion, and institutional legitimacy as it is on enforcement.

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