

Land Piracy: Legal Implications and Technology

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Abstract: The concept of land privacy involves the protection of individuals' rights and interests related to their land or property. It encompasses legal, ethical, and social considerations to ensure individuals have control over access, use, and disclosure of information regarding their land. This abstract explores the multifaceted aspects of land privacy, addressing issues such as property rights, surveillance, and the balance between individual freedoms and collective interests in the context of land ownership. Together we will create a land piracy software so that farmers can be prevented from looting their land and detect fake and genuine documents, which will be done in a completely legal manner. With the help of this software, no one will be able to cheat the farmers and illiterate people. The paper will be used in a completely legal and legal manner. All legal and AI will be used in the development of this software so that fake and counterfeit papers can be detected.

Keywords: Counterfeiting, End-user piracy, Internet piracy, Hard disk loading Land grabbing, Squatting, Corruption ,Land speculation

INTRODUCTION

Piracy is a global issue, and it has a universal crime in nature. The world namely Southeast Asia, East Asia, Indian Sub-Continent, Africa, and other parts are facing the same problems caused by actual and attempt attacks of pirates. Statistics of 2017 showed that Indonesia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Venezuela, Nigeria suffered from piracy existence the most. In total, there were 180 piracy attacks conducted at sea globally. Therefore, mentioned five states recorded 67% of attacks from a total number of 180 in 2017. Besides that the overall situation of piracy in some parts of Asia has been significantly improved in comparison to previous years, however, the cognizance of states and governmental weaknesses by pirates, makes piracy fluid, better organized and equipped. This says that the shift of the problem to the other parts of the region demands better response from the state-sat the governmental, national and organizational level. Land privacy detection refers to the process of identifying and safeguarding sensitive information contained within land-related data. This includes personal details, property boundaries, and other

confidential information. The detection involves employing various techniques such as data masking, encryption, and access control to ensure the privacy of land-related data, preventing unauthorized access and misuse. With the increasing digitization of land records and mapping data, ensuring land privacy detection is crucial to protect individuals' privacy and prevent potential misuse of sensitive information. Land piracy typically refers to unauthorized and unlawful activities related to land ownership, often involving fraudulent acquisition encroachment illegal occupation of land. By this article researcher delves deep get the idea of land piracy, its reasons and solutions so that farmers and common peoples can be secured from looting their land and detect fake and genuine documents, which will be done in a completely legal manner.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Land piracy involves the illegal occupation or seizure of land. Economic aspects of land piracy can include the exploitation of natural resources on seized land, disruption of legitimate economic activities, and the loss of potential investment due to instability. It often leads to conflict over land rights, hindering economic development and causing social and political instability in affected regions.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS

Forgery and Fraudulent Documentation: Land pirates may use forged documents or engage in fraudulent practices to claim ownership of land that doesn't belong to them.

Cybercrime and Identity Theft: In some cases, land pirates may use cybercrime tactics to steal identities or manipulate online land registries to fraudulently transfer ownership.

Geospatial Technology: Advanced geospatial technology, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), can be used to identify vulnerable or valuable land parcels for piracy.

Surveillance and Reconnaissance: Pirates may use drones or satellite imagery to surveil target areas,

identify vulnerabilities, and plan illegal occupation or seizure of land.

Legal Manipulation: Land pirates may exploit legal loopholes or corrupt systems to manipulate land ownership records or court proceedings in their favor.

Violence and Intimidation: While When it comes to legal aspects related to recharges, especially in the context of services like prepaid mobile or data recharges, there are a few points considerations:

LEGAL ASPECTS

Consumer Protection: Ensuring that consumers are adequately informed about the terms and conditions of the recharge, including any fees, validity periods, and usage restrictions.

Data Privacy: Protecting consumer data related to recharge transactions and ensuring compliance with data protection laws and regulations.

Billing Transparency: Providing clear and accurate billing information to consumers, including details of the amount charged, any taxes or surcharges, and the services provided.

Regulatory Compliance: Adhering to relevant regulatory requirements and obtaining necessary licenses or permits for offering recharge services.

Fraud Prevention: Implementing measures to prevent fraudulent activities related to recharges, such as unauthorized transactions or account misuse.

Dispute Resolution: Establishing mechanisms for resolving disputes between consumers and service providers regarding recharges, including refund policies and complaint handling procedures.

GOVERNMENTAL DRIVER

Above the all, pirates, seafarers, or whoever – they belong to ‘on land’. It is impossible that all Activities conducted at sea remain at sea. Therefore, it inevitably gives a rise to the other issue –If sea actors such as terrorists or pirates, etc. come to the port illegally, so there is a big corruption Of the agencies, government, other organizations which do not pay a lot of attention to checking Documentation properly. Furthermore, if there is a corruption, so anti-corruption agencies do Not do their work well according to the law authorities. It might mean that there is a Collaboration between official and administrations.²² The Corruption Perceptions Index 2016 Issued by Transparency International (2017)

shows that Somalia takes the lowest position (176) As a highly corrupted country, then Vietnam (113), the Philippines (101), Indonesia (90), and, Finally, China (79). Nowadays, there exist Maritime Anti-Corruption Network which provides platform that Enables organizations to adopt the policy and to collaborate. Shipping is the most corrupted Industry than any other due to the lack of anti-corruption compliance culture or mentality.

ROLES OF WARS

Like sometimes there is a dispute between the younger brother and the elder brother over some issue or they try to take over the other’s land, in all cases of land dispute, the two brothers get into trouble or talk to each other. This is the biggest face that we have to face because of land we are fighting or fighting Land preference .The role of wars as historical roots for emerging piracy by means of refugees and poverty would Be discussed in the social factor sector as well. Nowadays, the situation looks similar but with The different reasons for that. The changing nature of wars – a transition from inter-to intra-conflicts – is mostly based On ethno-confessional contradictions. Dr. P. Belcher during the Piracy and Sea Robbery Conference 2017 emphasized that negative spill-over affects from war zones impacts the Incidence of piracy. It is worth to agree that these conflicts in which external actors play a very Significant role to benefit from the situation rather than to resolve the problem lead to weakening. The state economically, politically, socially at the global and regional levels. The conflictual Environment directly connected with the existence of piracy as states are focused on the internal Land conflict resolution by neglecting the situation at sea. Current world situation is rather about conflicts.

CULTURAL DRIVER

Due to the cultural driver, people’s land is cleverly taken over by people who are like people without reading. Other people are cleverly taking over the land of other people, due to which farmers commit suicide. A man takes over any farmer’s land, makes fake papers, signs it or puts his name on that land, due to which the farmer becomes distressed or unhappy and ultimately the farmer commits suicide. Cultural aspect relates to the countries, for example, Russia, Ukraine, where to become pirates. Has a heroic image and reputation of brevity. It means that piracy is promoted as something cool For people with a trust

in the nature of culture. Generally speaking, in books and literature such as Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* (1882) or G.G. Byron's *The Corsair* (1814) pirates are too much romanticized. Moreover, the Internet provides a majority of articles with the information about the most successful pirate captains, top the richest and famous pirates, even with the list of the highest-earning high seas pirates published by Forbes in 2008 (Forbes 2008).⁴⁴ It means that there are many conditions that push people to become pirates, specifically in poor countries.

GEOGRAPHICAL DRIVER

The existence of piracy proves that states are interested in regulating other types of crime, for example, smuggling or illegal imports. The disorder in the West African oil industry that determined high oil prices encouraged black market trade for petroleum products (Nigeria), kind-for-ransom attacks, oil and cargo theft in the Malacca Strait show that attacks are no longer just piracy related. The implementation of necessary regulations and policies is characterized by the lack of co-operation in halting piracy as well. For example, Lee (2018) announces that the location is fluid and there is the increase in incidents in such regions as Bangladesh (11), the Philippines (22), the South China Sea (12) in 21 David F. Marley, *Modern Piracy*. In the context of land privacy, geographical drivers could refer to factors related to the location and characteristics of land that influence privacy considerations. This might include the distance between properties, the layout of the land, the presence of natural barriers like trees or hills, and the density of development in the area. These geographical factors can impact how secluded or exposed a property is, affecting its level of privacy.

ROLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS

Land-based crimes refer to illegal activities that occur on land or involve land resources. These crimes can vary widely, depending on the legal jurisdiction, but they typically encompass issues like land theft, illegal land use, trespassing, environmental destruction, and property-related offenses. Below are some common laws and articles related to land-based crimes, covering a range of activities that are illegal on land:

1. Property Theft and Trespassing Laws: Theft (Criminal Law): Theft involves unlawfully taking someone else's property with the intent to

permanently deprive them of it. This includes stealing land or personal property on the land. Criminal Code (varies by country) typically outlines theft penalties. Trespassing (Civil and Criminal Law): Trespassing involves entering someone's land without permission. This can be both a civil offense (requiring compensation) and a criminal offense (punishable by fines or imprisonment). Trespass Act (varies by country) or Criminal Law Reform Act.

2. Land Use and Zoning Violations: Land Use Laws: Local zoning laws control how land can be used, including residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and conservation purposes. Violating these laws can result in criminal or civil penalties. Town and Country Planning Act (UK) or Zoning Ordinances (varies by country). Illegal Land Development: Unlawful construction or land development that violates zoning laws, environmental regulations, or safety codes. Building Act (varies by country) regulates construction permits and land use.

3. Environmental Crimes:

Illegal Deforestation: Cutting down trees on protected land or without permission, leading to environmental harm. Forest Conservation Act (India) or National Environmental Policy Act (USA).

Land Pollution: The illegal disposal of hazardous waste or pollutants on land, affecting ecosystems and human health. Environmental Protection Act (varies by country).

4. Squatting and Land Grabbing:

Squatting: Occupying land or property without permission or legal right. Laws surrounding squatters' rights (adverse possession) and eviction may apply.

Adverse Possession Laws (vary by country or state), which may allow a person to claim ownership after continuous and uncontested occupation for a set period.

Land Grabbing: The illegal seizure or appropriation of land, often by powerful individuals or corporations, sometimes linked to corruption or forced displacement.

Laws addressing land grabbing may be part of Land Reform Acts (varies by country).

5. Land Fraud:

Land Fraud: Involves deceitful practices related to the sale or transfer of land, such as falsifying documents, misrepresenting ownership, or defrauding buyers.

Fraudulent Conveyances Act or similar laws regulating fraudulent transactions.

6. Poaching and Wildlife Protection Laws:

Illegal Hunting: Engaging in hunting or capturing wildlife without the necessary licenses or in prohibited areas (e.g., national parks or protected lands).

Wildlife Protection Act (India) or Endangered Species Act (USA).

7. International Land Crimes:

War Crimes Related to Land: In conflict zones, crimes such as the unlawful occupation of land, forced displacement, or destruction of land resources are considered international crimes.

Geneva Conventions and International Criminal Court (ICC) principles.

Land Mines: The use of land mines and unexploded ordnance in warfare is a violation of international law.

8. Agricultural Crimes:

Illegal Agriculture Practices: Growing crops or using land in a way that violates national laws, such as cultivating drugs or crops on protected land. Controlled Substances Act (USA) or National Food Security Act (India).

9. Eviction Laws:

Unlawful Evictions: The unlawful eviction of tenants or squatters, often in the context of property or land disputes. Eviction Protection Laws (e.g., Housing Act or Rent Control Laws in various countries).

10. Corruption and Land Administration:

Corruption in Land Transactions: Bribery and corruption related to land allocation, development permits, and ownership transfers. Anti-Corruption Laws and Land Administration Act (varies by country).

Key Examples of Land-Based Crime Legislation in Specific Countries:

India: The Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Land Acquisition Act, the Forest Conservation Act, and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act address various land-related crimes.

United States: The Homestead Act (for historical land claims), Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and Clean Water Act regulate the use and protection of land.

United Kingdom: Land Registration Act, Town and Country Planning Act, and Environmental Protection Act govern land ownership, use, and environmental crimes.

Role of Forensic Sciences

The forensic department plays a crucial role in tackling land piracy, which typically involves illegal activities such as land grabbing, fraudulent land transactions, and the unlawful seizure of property. Forensic experts use specialized techniques to gather, analyze, and present evidence that can help investigate, identify, and prosecute individuals involved in these crimes. Here's a breakdown of their role:

1. Document Analysis

Forgery Detection: Forensic document examiners analyze land titles, deeds, and other legal documents to detect forgery or alterations. They scrutinize signatures, seals, and paper types to ensure authenticity.

Historical Record Examination: Forensic experts can review historical land records and maps to identify fraudulent changes to ownership or land boundaries.

2. Digital Forensics

Tracing Digital Evidence: Many land piracy activities today involve digital manipulation of property records. Forensic digital experts investigate online databases, transaction records, and email communications to uncover digital fraud or illegal activities.

Tracking Property Fraudulent Transactions: Investigating digital footprints and unauthorized access to land registry systems can help trace who is responsible for manipulating property titles or data.

3. Geospatial Analysis

Land Boundary Verification: Forensic experts use geographic information systems (GIS) and satellite imagery to verify land boundaries. This can help in cases of encroachment or illegal land boundary modifications.

Survey and Mapping: Experts analyze land surveys to confirm if there have been illegal changes or discrepancies in boundary markings that are part of land theft.

4. Forensic Accounting

Tracking Financial Transactions: Forensic accountants play a role by investigating financial records related to land transactions. They trace the flow of money and identify any suspicious or illegal activities, such as bribery, money laundering, or illegal payments made to secure ownership of land.

Uncovering Shell Companies or Fake Ownership: They can uncover hidden assets or companies used to disguise land ownership or facilitate fraudulent transfers of property.

5. Physical Evidence Collection

On-site Investigation: Forensic experts may be involved in fieldwork to collect evidence from the land itself, including any physical documents, stamps, or other items left at a crime scene.

Witness Interviews: Forensic teams may also assist in gathering witness testimonies to link perpetrators to illegal land transactions or illegal takeovers.

6. Legal Expert Testimony

Courtroom Testimony: Forensic experts provide testimony in court as independent witnesses. Their findings can help to establish the authenticity of documents, the legality of land transactions, and the identification of perpetrators involved in land piracy.

Supporting Legal Proceedings: Their expert analyses and reports serve as crucial evidence to support cases in criminal or civil courts, leading to the prosecution of individuals involved in land piracy.

7. Collaboration with Law Enforcement

Working with Police and Investigators: Forensic departments collaborate closely with law enforcement agencies to conduct thorough investigations, including raids, arrests, and surveillance.

Providing Expertise in Complex Cases: Land piracy often involves multiple layers of criminal activity, such as bribery, corruption, and organized crime. Forensic specialists offer critical insights into piecing together these complex elements.

Reasons and solutions of Land Piracy

In Land piracy, despite significant legal frameworks, technological advancements, and government policies aimed at curbing land piracy, there are still several research gaps in this field. These gaps can be addressed to improve the effectiveness of interventions and promote equitable land management. Here are some key research gaps in land piracy:

1. Lack of Comprehensive Data and Mapping

There is insufficient data on the scale and impact of land piracy, especially in rural or less-developed areas where land grabbing is more common. Many cases go unreported or are difficult to track due to lack of proper documentation, which leads to inaccurate assessments of the problem's extent.

Developing comprehensive, real-time mapping systems and data collection mechanisms using satellite imagery, GIS, and other digital tools to monitor land ownership and identify areas at risk of land piracy.

2. Inadequate Legal Frameworks and Enforcement

Many countries lack clear legal definitions and frameworks to address land piracy comprehensively. There are also weak enforcement mechanisms in place, with land grabbing often going unpunished or resulting in minor penalties. Analyzing the effectiveness of existing legal frameworks and enforcement practices, and developing new models of legal protections for vulnerable landowners, such as the establishment of clear legal title processes and stronger penalties for land piracy.

3. Limited Public Awareness and Education

Public understanding of land rights and protections against land piracy is often low. Many communities are unaware of their legal rights or how to fight land grabbing, particularly in marginalized or rural areas.

Studying the impact of awareness campaigns and education programs on reducing land piracy and empowering local communities to defend their land rights.

4. Impact of Land Piracy on Vulnerable Groups

Land piracy disproportionately affects marginalized groups, such as indigenous communities, women, and the poor. However, research on the specific socio-economic impacts on these groups is limited.

Exploring the effects of land piracy on vulnerable populations, including the displacement of communities, loss of livelihood, and the psychological impact on victims. This can inform better-targeted policies and interventions.

5. Role of Technology in Preventing Land Piracy

While technology (e.g., blockchain, satellite imagery, and GIS) has the potential to reduce land piracy, the full integration and effectiveness of these tools in preventing fraudulent land transactions and land grabbing is not well-researched. Investigating the potential of digital land registries, blockchain for secure land transactions, and the use of remote sensing technology to monitor and verify land ownership, and how these technologies can be scaled and implemented in regions vulnerable to land piracy.

6. Corruption and Political Influence in Land Grabbing

Land piracy is often facilitated by corruption and political connections, making it difficult for ordinary people to challenge land seizures. The links between land grabbing, corruption, and political influence are not thoroughly understood or studied.

Investigating the role of corruption, political elites, and organized crime in facilitating land piracy, and identifying potential governance reforms that can help mitigate these risks.

7. Land Governance and Policy Analysis

In many regions, there is inadequate research into land governance systems, leading to inefficient land allocation, unclear property rights, and vulnerabilities to land grabbing. Research into the correlation between governance failures and the rise of land piracy is scarce. Studying land governance systems and developing models that emphasize transparency, effective land administration, and inclusive decision-making processes to reduce opportunities for land piracy.

8. Impact of Climate Change on Land Piracy

Climate change, including rising sea levels, desertification, and altered agricultural patterns, can

exacerbate land insecurity, making certain areas more prone to land grabbing. There is limited research on how environmental changes interact with land piracy.

Analyzing the intersection between climate change and land piracy, particularly in regions facing environmental degradation, and assessing how climate adaptation policies could reduce vulnerability to land grabbing.

9. Impact of Land Piracy on Economic Development

While land piracy affects individuals, its broader economic impacts, particularly on agricultural productivity, local development, and investment, are underexplored. The economic costs of land grabbing are often not fully quantified.

Conducting studies on the long-term economic impacts of land piracy on local economies, agricultural productivity, and infrastructure development, especially in rural areas. This could help justify investment in anti-land piracy initiatives.

10. Interdisciplinary Approaches to Understanding Land Piracy

Research Gap: Land piracy is a multi-faceted issue involving law, economics, sociology, and political science. Research often focuses on isolated aspects of the problem, without considering the full complexity of the issue.

Potential Research Focus: Promoting interdisciplinary research that combines perspectives from law, economics, sociology, political science, and environmental science to develop a comprehensive understanding of land piracy and to propose integrated solutions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, effective detection and mitigation of land piracy are imperative for safeguarding property rights, promoting economic development, and preserving environmental integrity.

While significant progress has been made in land piracy detection, there is still much work to be done. By leveraging technological innovations, strengthening legal frameworks, and fostering community engagement, we can enhance our ability to detect and prevent land piracy, thereby safeguarding land rights and promoting sustainable development. The detection and prevention of land

piracy represent crucial endeavors in safeguarding our lands for present and future generations.

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