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Resetting the 'crime' scene: Criminology in the last decade

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25th April 2017
OUTLINE

What is Criminology?
The process of change
Criminology in the last decade
The Making of Contemporary Criminological Enquiries
Key Contemporary Research Topics in Criminology
Concluding Remarks
What is Criminology all about?

Two scriptural beginnings

- Each making out a somewhat different fate for the study of crime and its control
- The immaculate-conception account of the birth of classicism
- Positivism separating the study of crime from the contemplation of the State

The Holy Grail: why do people commit crime?

- Criminology like a parasite attached to its host subjects
- At the same time, like a colonial power, Criminology landing on new territories descended on the fascinating subjects of crime and punishment and claimed them as its own
Crime is a behaviour, but it is a behaviour that the state is organized to punish.

Criminology is busy either describing, classifying and explaining crime or else analyzing, evaluating and advocating policy.

Criminology is a subject with a complicated past and polemical present.
Internationalisation

Globalisation

Borderless education

Setting new tasks for old problems

Symbols of trouble(s)

Students as producers

Constructing new criminals
Subtle differences between globalisation and internationalisation.

Internationalisation = political, social and cultural domain.

Globalisation = more closely associated with modern economic and technological trends.
GLOBALISATION

Globalisation is an opportunity to look at the threat of social and political conflicts, human rights violations, trafficking, transnational and organised crime, international police studies.

Relevance of cross-border economic, political and socio-cultural relations.
‘Borderless’ Education

Defined as educational developments that cut across (or have the potential to cross) traditional conceptual or geographical boundaries.

One of the struggles: the growth of corporate and virtual universities.
The process of change

Patterns of participations have changed
- Wider access to Higher Education
- Universities have to retain fair access despite option to charge higher fees

Technological environment has changed
- New media available to learners
- New media in the classroom
- New crimes linked to the use of new technologies
- Information exchange made easier

Social expectations have changed
- Employment prospects for new graduates have changed

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Criminology in the last decade

- Epidemiological Criminology
- Counter-colonial Criminology
- Criminology dealing with social harms
- Criminology tackling moral and academic silence about human rights violations
- Contrology
- Green Criminology
- Victimology
- Cyber Crimes
- Crimes of the Powerful

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The impact of global division on knowledge production (Connell, 2007)

Growing fragmentation to the field of criminology (Bosworth and Hoyle, 2011)

Ways of reading crime(s) uncritically imported from the centre to the periphery
KEY CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH TOPICS IN CRIMINOLOGY

- The many worlds of violence
- Gendered crime and victimization
- Penalty and punishment: penal present and penal trends
- Implications of borderless and transnational crimes
- The construction of the migrant as terrorist
THE STRANGERS ARE COMING

Deconstructing security
Migration and trafficking
The criminalisation of the stranger
State sexual control intersection with migration control
Criminology characterised by three factors, a discontent for the present and possibly the past; a desire for improvement in the future; and a (self)questioning in the face of struggle.
Criminology embracing the vision of a liberatory education that connects the will to know with the will to become