
Downloaded from: http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/2895/

Usage of any items from the University of Cumbria’s institutional repository ‘Insight’ must conform to the following fair usage guidelines.

Any item and its associated metadata held in the University of Cumbria’s institutional repository Insight (unless stated otherwise on the metadata record) may be copied, displayed or performed, and stored in line with the JISC fair dealing guidelines (available here) for educational and not-for-profit activities provided that

• the authors, title and full bibliographic details of the item are cited clearly when any part of the work is referred to verbally or in the written form
• a hyperlink/URL to the original Insight record of that item is included in any citations of the work
• the content is not changed in any way
• all files required for usage of the item are kept together with the main item file.

You may not

• sell any part of an item
• refer to any part of an item without citation
• amend any item or contextualise it in a way that will impugn the creator’s reputation
• remove or alter the copyright statement on an item.

The full policy can be found here.
Alternatively contact the University of Cumbria Repository Editor by emailing insight@cumbria.ac.uk.
Resetting the 'crime' scene: Criminology in the last decade

Nicoletta Policek
Associate Professor in Policing & Criminology
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

cumbria.ac.uk
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
THE MAKING OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGICAL ENQUIRES

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

cumbria.ac.uk
THE STRANGERS ARE COMING

Deconstructing security
Migration and trafficking
The criminalisation of the stranger
State sexual control intersection with migration control
CONCLUDING REMARKS

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.