International Perspectives
on Crime and Justice

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on Crime and Justice

Edited by

K. Jaishankar

CAMBRIDGE
SCHOLARS

P U B L I S H I N G

To my Mother, late K. Rukmani,
who had a vision for my higher education
and my Father, K. Karuppannan,
who sacrificed his basic comforts for my education

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FOREWORD

KEITH D. HARRIES

I have been fortunate enough to visit India on three occasions, first in 1995, then 1998 and 2008. Each visit has been a learning experience as well as – to some degree – an exercise in culture shock. On each occasion, arrangements were made for me to visit various universities on what might be considered short lecture tours. In the course of these visits, I was fortunate enough to talk to criminology and geography departments, and occasionally other programs such as sociology, policy science, and engineering, the latter owing to my interest in geographic information systems. My visits to India were immeasurably enriched by discussions with scholars in different places and different disciplines and I struggled, at times, to absorb the many collaborative possibilities stimulated by these interactions.

My unforgettable trip in India in 1998 was to *Pondicherry* (now Puducherry), a place of particular interest owing to its French connections, as well as for being the home to the famous *Auroville Ashram*. As a naive foreigner, my principal contact in India, Dr. A. Sivamurthy (who, like me, had a mixed pedigree, with an interest in both criminology and geography), felt that I should be escorted on this trip by a trustworthy graduate student who could steer me away from all hazards. This graduate student was none other than the editor of this book, K. Jaishankar (Jai), who was at that time pursuing a Ph.D. in criminology at the University of Madras. Our visit was interesting, with exciting bus transportation and interesting conversations at the French Institute (where we stayed) as well as an astonishingly good lunch and academic orientation provided by Dr. Christopher Guilmoto, a faculty member at the Institute. Jai and I spent several days' together, visiting Pondicherry University, Pondicherry Law College and went long walks in Pondicherry beach, giving us a good opportunity to get to know each other.

I could immediately see that Jai was a very bright and creative fellow and I had a feeling that he would go on to be a productive scholar. I have not been disappointed. Since 1998, I have followed his professional development with interest. I also had opportunities to see him present at conferences in the U.S., and in January, 2008 (only four months ago at the time of writing) I was able to meet him and his family in Bhopal at the

Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Criminology at the National Law Institute University, and later accompanied them to *Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin)*. This happened in conjunction with a presentation I made at Manonmaniam Sundaranar University in Tirunelveli, where Jai was a faculty member at the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Again, it was clear that Jai's high energy level and creativity were at full throttle. He had already founded two journals (International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences and International Journal of Cyber Criminology); co-edited a book in Victimology; published several articles in leading journals; developed new classes; and generally done what a university teacher/researcher everywhere are expected to do, but in his case in overdrive.

It came as no surprise to find that he was in the process of editing a book on International Perspectives in Crime and Justice, given his broad range of interests and international experience and contacts. Of course, it's impossible to underestimate the importance of international perspectives in any field. All too often, the experiences of cultures are not shared, even though sharing could be beneficial. As a result, we all tend to reinvent the wheel independently as a result of failures in both communication and the diffusion of information. This can often be attributed to problems of translation – the difficulty of making research findings available in multiple languages. In other cases, there is perhaps a degree of intellectual arrogance based on the implicit assumption that our way is best, perhaps articulated in its most extreme form as: "My way or the highway." We see this expressed, for example, in the evolution of capital punishment at the international level, with some countries in the abolitionist camp (e.g. Canada, the European Community) while others (e.g. U.S., China, Iran) continue to adhere to this form of punishment utterly convinced of its effectiveness, just as the abolitionists are equally convinced that execution is both ineffectual and a violation of human rights.

The comprehensive framework of this book means that it provides a rich variety of international perspectives on an array of crime and justice-related issues. In recent decades, new types of crime have emerged as a result of more or less universal access to the internet. But perhaps an even more far-reaching consequence of the collapse of international boundaries in cyberspace is the staggering availability of instantaneous information on an incomprehensible range of topics, including crime and justice. One obvious point that emerges from this information is that values vary greatly from culture to culture, with acts that may be criminal in one not necessarily so in another. This calls for what might be regarded as a special sensitivity to such cultural variations in a book like this, at more

than one level. For example, the chapter authors themselves should incorporate this sensitivity (which they do), but at the next level, assuming that this book is used for instructional purposes, the instructors interpreting the text should also demonstrate similar sensitivity. This is nicely exemplified in the chapter on policing in India, pointing out as it does that the structure in India is a vestige of the British colonial era which saw policing as a tool for control of a large and complex territory. While control in some form is presumably still an objective, the innate purpose of that control is now different. Again, on the subject of policing, we see astonishing international variations in structure and methods. In the U.S., for example, we have what is arguably the most fragmented police structure in the world, with some 17,000 discrete agencies which historically have not been enthusiastic about communicating with each other. In other countries, centralized control is the rule. Does it matter, and if so, why? These are the kinds of questions that an international perspective can at least illuminate if not answer definitively.

The thirty chapters presented here are a treasure trove of insights in terms of both topical variety and approaches within topics, such as the focus of a chapter on eyewitness methodologies or of another on data mining. Dr. Jaishankar has assembled a valuable collection of readings that will find broad acceptance internationally. This book will be useful for criminologists, criminal justice professionals, and graduate students. Also, practitioners and academics of allied fields like sociology, psychology, geography, political science, public administration and forensic sciences whose research interests include either crime/criminal justice system/victim or crime analysis will find this book useful. In short, because this volume touches on so many overlapping fields, a larger-than-normal audience is expected.

Baltimore County, USA, June, 2008
Keith D. Harries
Professor of Geography and Environmental Systems

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCAL: EXPANDING THE FRONTIERS OF PERCEPTIONS ON CRIME AND JUSTICE

K. JAISHANKAR

Globalization and the technological advances like wireless communications and Internet have brought countries closer and made business transactions easier than before (Broude & Teichman, 2009). However, globalization has also assisted the cooperation of criminals, internationally (Findlay, 2000). In this globalized era, it is the criminals, who think global, and act local and not the governments. The growth of technology has enriched the knowledge of criminals of any geographical region of the world. Especially the internet has come in handy for the criminals and they use the cyber space to commit crimes and they also have honed up their cultural skills. According to the latest report of McAfee:

> attacks are increasingly being tailored to victims in specific geographical regions. Spam, phishing emails and even malware now address their potential victims in their native tongues, often with flawless grammar. Attackers have also become familiar with local culture, including sports and other pastimes, and often incorporate them into their ploys to further the chances of tricking their Marks (Goodin, 2008, para 2).

Criminals may get easily familiarized with the local culture of a country; however, it may not possible for any law enforcement agency of a country to learn the local culture of another country, until they have good relationship or some treaties with them. If crimes of cyber space are globalized now, crimes of physical space are globalized long back. Crimes are both internationalized as well as localized. Crimes such as drug trade, gambling, money laundering and sex crimes are outsourced as well as in-sourced (Broude & Teichman, 2009). Transnational organized criminals do join hands with local persons to commit transnational crimes and vice

versa local persons join hands with international persons to commit local crimes. This kind of collaboration is only feasible for criminals as they do not have restrictions such as bilateral and extradition treaties between two or more countries. Karofi and Mwanza (2006) analyses this situation:

> If we look at drugs, armed conflicts, trafficking and organised crime, local problems may transcend borders. Take for instance armed conflicts have resulted from the commercialisation of armed conflict and the territorialisation of sovereignty around valuable resource areas and trading networks. As such, armed conflict in the post-Cold War period is increasingly characterised by a specific political ecology closely linked to the geography and political economy of natural resources. There are instances of local violence that have had global influences. For instance, the distribution of benefits and externalities has fuelled the Biafra secession and rebellions in the Delta region of Nigeria, near home here, we have Aceh in Indonesia, and the Cabinda enclave in Angola, to name but a few examples of conflicts in oil-rich regions. While many of these secessions have an indigenous political base, domestic or external actors manipulating local political identities for commercial interests also motivate some (Le Billon, 2001). Another example is the drug trade. Not only is the drug trade inherently coupled with a high degree of local and international corruption and violence, which are independent sources of social deterioration, but also its volume worldwide makes it a global phenomena (Eduardo, 2002) (pp. 81-82).

What is happening in the era of Globalization? Can the criminal justice system of any country remain in a closet? How does the world protect itself from the menace of Terrorism which has transcended the borders of every country? Can any country remain aloof without collaborating with other countries to prevent transnational crimes? Attina (1997) argues:

> Contemporary societies suffer from problems which in their origin, evolution and solution exceed national borders. This is true in different fields as the environment (pollution), demography (migrations), health (epidemics) and public security (organized crime, illegal business, people trade, immigrant traffic, etc.). Because of the effects of interconnection that the globalization process has on contemporary societies and states, governments are unable to supply people with personal security, societies with economic growth, groups with social protection and even individuals with rights, unless they turn to international cooperation (para 5).

The solution for the problem of international crimes should be *"Think Global, Act Local"*. If crime is globalized, crime prevention should be glocalized. If criminals can think globally and act locally, why not the

governments do the same? *Glocalisation*[1] of criminology/criminal justice is the need of the hour. 'Local crime control policies are not designed and executed in a vacuum. Rather, the policies adopted by one country (be they relatively harsh or relatively lenient) affect the policies adopted by other countries' (Broude & Teichman, 2009, p. 847). Hence, countries should work together to cooperate with each other in trying to solve issues of crime and justice both from national and international perspectives. Governments should think beyond Interpol and Europol to prevent transnational crimes.

As a criminologist, I also am much interested to examine the level of criminological analysis done by criminologists in the area of global criminology. Friedrichs (2007) feels that criminologists involve in a higher level of analysis but they are confused with the myriad use of terminologies related to globalizing criminology:

> First, we have comparative criminology and criminal justice[2] (e.g., Beirne & Nelken, 1997; Dammer & Fairchild, 2006), Second, we have a transnational criminology[3] (e.g., Andreas & Nadelmann, 2006; Sheptycki & Wardak, 2003), Third, we have an international criminology[4] (e.g., Morrison, 2005; Rothe & Mullins, 2006), The term global criminology[5] is

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[1] Glocalisation (or glocalization) is a portmanteau word of globalization and localization. By definition, the term "glocal" refers to the individual, group, division, unit, organisation, and community which is willing and able to "think globally and act locally." The term has been used to show the human capacity to bridge scales (from local to global) and to help overcome meso-scale, bounded, "little-box" thinking (source: Wikipedia).

[2] "Comparative criminology addresses the nature of the crime problem and the form and character of the criminal justice system in countries around the world." (Fredrichs, 2007, p. 6).

[3] "Transnational criminology is focused principally upon transnational or cross-border forms of crime, and endeavors on various levels to control or respond effectively to such crime (e.g., Edwards and Gill, 2003; Galeottie, 2005). Entities such as Interpol play a significant role in addressing such crime (DeFlem, 2001)" (Fredrichs, 2007, p. 6).

[4] "The focus of international criminology is on international crime—or crime that is specifically recognized widely across nations as a crime against humanity—and international law, as well as on the institutions of international law" (Fredrichs, 2007, p. 7).

[5] "The focus of global criminology is on globalization and its consequences in relation to crime and criminal justice, and the role of the global economy and its regulation in this regard. The harms perpetrated by international financial—and trade—institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization have been little attended to by criminologists, but

best applied to the study of the evolving societal context within which crime and criminal justice now exist (e.g., Barak, 2000; Findlay, 1999) … Macro-Criminology, for example, is a term applied to the study of large-scale criminological phenomena. To date, however, this term has been applied principally to macro-dimensions of conventional forms of crime and criminal justice. Also, the term Supranational Criminology has been adopted by a group of European criminologists, with a base at the University of Maastricht, who have been interested in large-scale forms of harm such as genocide, and the control of such crime (see Friedrichs, 2007). (pp. 6-7).

Also Friedrichs (2007) questions the balance of criminologists analysing transnational and national issues of crime and justice and also argues about some basic issues in globalizing criminology:

First, by virtue of their training criminologists do not have the professional competence to address the relevant phenomena on a sophisticated level, and simply become "commentators" in relation to such matters. Then, if criminologists address phenomena outside their traditional areas of competence, the question arises whether this will diminish respect for criminology per se, and even inspire direct attacks from those who believe that criminologists are infringing on their tuff. Furthermore, it could be objected that a shift by criminologists to global concerns would be a counterproductive allocation of finite criminological resources. As suggested earlier, the practical challenges of researching transnational forms of crime and justice are likely to be considerably greater than is the case with conventional, domestic forms of crime and justice (p. 6). ….. If a 21st-century criminology is to transcend such parochialism and attend much more fully to transnational forms of crime and their control, and the global context within which such crime and its control occurs, the specific sources of this parochialism must be identified. They surely include: patterns of personal and professional socialization, and a commitment to traditional disciplinary boundaries; the reward structure within the discipline; the higher probability of "successful" outcomes for conventional research projects, relative to those addressing more complex global issues; and a "state of denial" about the complicity of powerful entities and individuals in criminal conduct (p. 5).

Hence, considering the arguments put by Fredrichs (2007), I strongly suggest for *Glocalization* of criminology/criminal justice and the present book is one such model.

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are part of the subject matter of a global criminology (Friedrichs & Friedrichs, 2002; MacKenzie, 2006) (Fredrichs, 2007, p. 7).

The international criminology division of American society of Criminology showcases George Santayana's (1863-1952) saying *"A man's feet must be planted in his country, but his eyes should survey the world"*. This book moves in the direction of the quote of Santayana and it also tries to lay emphasis on the need for the understanding of the philosophy of cultural relativism,[6] and highlight the negative effects of cultural imperialism[7] in criminology.

Current international criminology is seen through the American lens. One British reviewer while reviewing an article for a journal edited by me was annoyed by one American author's feeling that everything is American and international academics will understand that what he is mentioning will be understood by them. The reviewer writes: *"the assumption that the US stands for everywhere, and that no acknowledgement of its specificity needs to be made, is a kind of 'academic nationalism' that might annoy the journal's many readers (like myself) who work outside the US".* However, 'United States is not alone in its academic parochialism' (Barbaret, 2001, p. 3); it has a companion, the Great Britain. If there is a *Blackwell Companion to Criminology* written in US perspective, there is, *Oxford Handbook of Criminology* written in British perspective.

There is a dearth of edited collections purely from an international perspective. Even if there are some, the collections are mostly from two or three countries perspectives. Other contributions from non-english speaking nations such as France, Spain, The Netherlands, China and the Latin American and South Asian countries do not reach the international masses because of the language impediments. This book aims to create a balance among the contributors from various parts of the world bringing forth their national perspectives and placing them in the international arena. The contributors of this book are from: Australia (2), Canada (1), Cyprus (1), Hong Kong (1), India (6), Israel (4), Nigeria (5), Turkey (2),

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[6] Cultural relativism is the view that no culture is superior to any other culture when comparing systems of morality, law, politics, etc. It's the philosophical notion that all cultural beliefs are equally valid and that truth itself is relative, depending on the cultural environment. Source: http://www.cultural-relativism.com/

[7] Cultural imperialism is the practice of promoting, distinguishing, separating, or artificially injecting the culture of one society into another. It is usually the case that the former belongs to a large, economically or militarily powerful nation and the latter belongs to a smaller, less important one. Cultural imperialism can take the form of an active, formal policy or a general attitude. Source: Wikipedia.

UK (5), and USA (15). This book is one way a book of academic inclusiveness.

This book is not just about 'International' 'Criminal Justice', it is a book on perspectives on crime and justice, where not only comparative perspectives are put forth, but indigenous works of nations which were less focussed earlier are brought to the forefront of international criminology. Barring a few chapters, most of the chapters try to bring in their own country feature and this book will serve as a cultural ambassador to the international academia.

Contemporary works of criminologists are sought from an international perspective and thirty chapters are organised on six themes: Part I. Crime and justice: Towards a global perspective; Part II. Criminological theory and research; Part III. Criminal justice, Prisons and Media, in a changing World; Part IV. Perspectives on Crime Prevention and Victimization; Part V. Technology and Crime: Contemporary Practices and Concerns; Part VI. Globalization and Crime: Issues of Politics, Prisons, and Terrorism.

Part I comprises of chapters which has a comparative aspect of criminological perspectives. In Chapter one, *Henry Pontell* and *Gilbert Geis* deal with issues concerning transnational corporate crimes. The central theme rotates around the notion that while an act may be considered criminal in one country's jurisdiction, it may not be so in another. To deal with this, most often the local authorities have to rely on anachronistic domestic laws and try to reconcile their statutes with those of other involved nations. The authors have taken the approach of putting forth their arguments through analysis of various such acts viz. selling of thalidomide in Japan and Germany; Barings bankruptcy in UK and Singapore; multinational liability through Bhopal and the International Bribery scenario. It is poignant to note how corruption of political leaders and heads of countries encourage the growth of white collar crimes globally. Pontell and Geis have questioned the executing powers of the international conventions, international treaties and international criminal justice system in a very subtle manner. They have rightly pointed out the need for universal definitions for various white collar crimes and the expansion of international laws to tackle them.

Keeping police line-ups at the core, the chapter two by *Avraham Levi* analyzes the eyewitness identification methods in four different countries. The identification system in UK, Canada, Israel and US takes the centre stage for discussion here. Levi points out that UK has a legalized identification system, while countries rely simply on precedents. He makes an exhaustive study of the various practices involved in this

practice. The position of witness is also highlighted in the light of improper evidence in identifying the accused. Levi advises that many inferior methods should be rejected by the courts, and the police lineup be strengthened. Levi concludes that lineup and identification system should use more victim focused methods so the innocent (supposed accused) be respited from the grueling court orders.

Human trafficking is a murky area of study in International Criminology. *Lincoln Fry* in chapter three not only employs empirical data to highlight the problem of trafficking across the globe but also highlights the problems involved in gathering such empirical data. Fry's chapter is different from other conventional papers on human trafficking as it attacks the existing conventions, rules and regulations and their loopholes for encouraging human trafficking. Fry has showcased the pattern of human trafficking in the four continents except Australia. However, the usage of the term "global" in the tile could have been justified if he would have discussed some trafficking patterns in Australia also.

In chapter four, *Despina Kyprianou* discusses about the adversarial and inquisitorial prosecution systems in Europe. Despina provides a comparative analysis of prosecution systems in various jurisdictions, including those traditionally associated with the common law tradition, as well as the ones following the continental model. Despina aptly discusses on how prosecution system in Europe can help the criminal justice system and thereby safeguard the rights of the victims as well as the accused. In the conclusion, she argues that a wide scale appraisal of the origins and the primary principles of prosecution systems are prerequisites for any attempt to understand the current situation and discuss any reforms for the future.

The fifth chapter by *Teela Sanders* and *Rosie Campbell* discusses about trends and patterns of global sex trade. Teela and Rosie argue about the distinctions between intentional involvement in the sex trade industry and sex trafficking. What is the role of law and policy guidelines in this aspect? What is the thin line of difference between legality and illegality of sex trade? Teela and Rosie try to analyze these questions in this chapter. They distinguish between the women making women to join the sex industry voluntarily and those organised criminal networks that traffic women against their will into the sex trade.

Part II deals with the criminological theory and research. In chapter six, *Natti Ronel* provides a new criminological theory for understanding criminal and deviant behaviors based on a phenomenological inquiry. Natti deals with criminal spin behavior of individuals as well as groups or community. He advocates using the criminal spin theory to understand the rudiments of criminal behaviour. A basic premise of this thesis is that

criminality is subjective by nature, and therefore, any effort to study criminality and its different manifestations as objective entities will inevitably lead to inconsistency. In the conclusion, it is alleged that the theory of the criminal spin may serve as the base for an integrative approach for prevention and intervention of crime. Natti's chapter stands apart from other chapters in its theoretical as well as practical approach towards understanding of criminal behaviors.

Robert Smith in chapter seven forges a connection between entrepreneurship and crime. Robert explores the links between crime and learning difficulties and entrepreneurship and learning difficulties. He also examines entrepreneurship as a diversion technique and social entrepreneurship as a positive influence and concludes with the discussion on the scope and shortcoming of using the entrepreneurship theory in the criminal rehabilitation process.

Arnon Edelstein (chapter eight) enquires into the attitudes of criminologists towards harmful criminals and particularly focuses on clarifying the area of theoretical thinking to get a better understanding of the phenomena involving crime. He rethinks the concepts related to criminal career, professional crime, habitual offences and seriality, with a critical attitude with respect to the confusion generated over the years. Keeping this critical attitude, he proposes new reformed definitions of various concepts and a model for furthering the research in the definitional aspect of crime.

In chapter nine, *Curtis Fogel* critiques on the ethics review framework in Canada as a major impediment in conducting ethical research in criminology. Curtis has attempted to contribute to the literature pertaining to ethical issues in social science research and strategies to remain ethical without compromising research. He discusses on how ethics is defined and how the ethics review system is structured in Canada and examines the main ethical issues of criminological research and possible strategies for novice researchers to remain ethical in ways that are not detrimental to the research. He also argues on how the current ethics review framework in Canada often acts in contradicting ways making it more difficult to conduct ethical criminological research and concludes with a discussion of the future of criminological research in Canada in the climate of overbearing ethics review boards.

Sergio Herzog in the chapter ten tries to gauge the seriousness of crimes by focusing on variance within compared groups. He makes Israel as a base for field study to obtain a different perspective from the Western model of variance. With the help of empirical data collected through a

questionnaire, Sergio critiques the existing theories, using group variables for determining the seriousness of a crime.

Part III deals with the theme, Criminal justice, Prisons and Media, in a changing World. In chapter eleven, *Liz Campbell* presents the case-study of using civil forfeiture against serious criminality in Ireland by taking into account the historical setting which influenced this development. She seeks to explain the procedural aspects of civil forfeiture in Ireland in a conventional legal sense, and then seeks to place the process in a theoretical setting, to clarify the development and workings of this innovative approach to tackling organised and serious crime. Liz makes relevant arguments by taking into account the works of Herbert Packer and David Garland. While the former is used for examining the issue of asset forfeiture denoting a shift from due process to crime control imperatives, the latter considers the categorisation of forfeiture as an adaptive response of the State to the phenomenon of crime and the reality of crime control in modern society.

Tumpa Mukherjee (chapter twelve) makes an endeavour to explore police and policing practices in post-colonial India at the backdrop of the changing socio-cultural political scenario as well as emerging challenges of the twenty first century. She tries to point out the stagnation within the legal system through the lacunae in the governing archaic legislation, the Police Act of 1861. Tumpa also hints at certain inherent structural problems within the Indian Police System and discusses certain measures adopted by the Indian Government to reform the police system.

In chapter thirteen, *Lee Michael Jhonson* explores the usefulness of art programs in achieving correctional goals. Jhonson takes into account five parameters in highlighting the usefulness of art in correcting an individual viz. educational value, therapeutic, socially productive, improvising environmental quality of life and social reintegration. He also provides guidelines for carrying out art programmes i.e. a) not to be used as an isolated tool, and b) requirement of intelligence, diligence, also honesty while carrying out such programs.

While taking into account the Indian Prison system, *Jeevan Ballav Panda* in chapter fourteen emphasizes on laws which relate to the deplorable condition of prisoners and the legislative and judicial reforms. Jeevan criticizes the present system for being inadequate in addressing the rights of the prisoners while taking into account the measures taken by Judiciary for adopting the reformative and rehabilitative approach. He raises some fundamental questions about the need for change with suggestions about prisoners' rights and the need for a humane approach.

Akintayo J. Abodunrin, Jimoh Amzat and Rasidi A. Okunola (chapter fifteen) presents a study of the crime reporting techniques in Nigeria. The authors concentrate on pertinent issues relating to crime reporting like investigation of the sources of crime stories available to the papers; ascertaining the specific part in the layout where crime stories are located; identification of the genre of published crime stories and assessment of the editorial policy of the selected Newspapers on crime. Content analysis, a systematic procedure devised to examine the content of recorded information has been used to examine the contents of the two newspapers selected i.e. *The Guardian and Punch.* The authors' findings demonstrate that violent crimes such as murder and assaults received more coverage in the papers than financial, drug, and property crimes.

Part IV deals with the theme, perspectives on crime prevention and victimization. In chapter sixteen, *Wing Hong Chui* lays down the future policy opportunities to improve legal protection and service provisions for victims. Chui has tried to discuss issues surrounding the protection of victim in the criminal justice system in Queensland, Australia. He attempts to examine victim problems, policies and programmes within the Australian context. He describes different ways of measuring the prevailing rate of crime victimization and explains the importance of studying the topic of 'victim protection' by examining the empirical data about crime victimization in Australia. He also discusses on a wide range of initiatives for victims such as compensation schemes and legal support to the victims of crime and their families.

P. Madhava Soma Sundaram and *M. D. Allen Selva Kumar* (chapter seventeen) looks at the ideas on how child trafficking can be combated based on empirical studies conducted in Tamil Nadu, India. The authors are of the opinion, that, while International organizations like the United Nations have taken child trafficking seriously, and developed effective instruments and mechanisms to deal with the problem effectively, but a lot needs to be done at the State level. The authors suggest a need to monitor, review, reform the existing policies and rules related to child trafficking, especially in context to soft trafficking issues in India. They also suggest various ways through which the anti child trafficking scenario in India can be improved.

In chapter eighteen, *Michael L. Pittaro* approaches the concept of childhood bullying from the perspective of both social learning as well as social reaction theory. He tries to bring awareness to the global reader that childhood bullying is a multifaceted social issue that warrants widespread awareness as well as early intervention and prevention. Michael concludes on the note that, it is not only the bully who learns such aggressiveness

from observing the behaviours of others, but also the victim, whether real or perceived, learns from repeated acts of aggressive bullying tactics.

Aiden Sidebottoms' chapter nineteen concentrates on crime science representing it as a new approach for study of crime and crime prevention predominates. Aiden applies the concepts of numerous fields to further concept of an 'arms race', in which crime prevention is posited as being in a "perpetual struggle to keep up with changing opportunities for crime and adaptable offenders" Aiden also spells the advantages of integrating numerous scientific disciplines in the pursuit of crime reduction.

Debarati Halder and *K. Jaishankar* (chapter twenty) analyse the provisions made by Central Adoption Resource Agency in context to inter-country adoption and finds out the various human rights violations in the name of transnational adoption in India. The authors suggest solutions to check the growing violation of human rights involved in this matter.

Part V revolves around the theme, Technology and Crime: Contemporary Practices and Concerns. In chapter twenty one, *Nicolas A. Valcik, Carlos L.V. Aiken, Xueming Xu* and *Mohammed S. Alfarhan,* discuss the acquisition of three dimensional photo-realistic models and technology combined with a software application that can provide data that will create a virtual set of structures cybernetically that could be used for training, crime prevention and homeland security purposes. The authors take into account the theory behind existing technology on the potential uses of these types of technologies and how these types of technologies can be combined for Homeland Security use and also outline the advantages and disadvantages of using such technology for Homeland Security.

Jhonny Nhan (chapter twenty two) examines the structural and dynamic variables between organizations and actors that influence prosecutorial decision-making processes in high-tech and computer crimes. Jhonny uses data derived from interviews, observations at state-sponsored and private cyber-security meetings, published literature and survey reports, and relevant documents provided by research participants. He has tried to assess the variables affecting prosecutorial acceptance of cases, how cyber and high-tech cases are processed, and their impact on the overall capacity of California cyber-security network.

In chapter twenty three, *Lynne Roberts* provides an overview of the current state of knowledge on cyber-stalking. Lynne begins with a brief overview of what is known about stalking. Building on this knowledge, the concept of cyber-stalking is explored. Developing typologies of cyber-stalking and current estimates of the prevalence of cyber-stalking are provided. Possible relationships between cyber-stalking and off-line

stalking are examined to shed light on whether cyber-stalking is simply an extension of off-line stalking behaviours or whether it is a new form of deviant/criminal behaviour.

Fatih Ozgul, Julian Bondy and *Hakan Aksoy* in their chapter (twenty four) demonstrate the utility and value in applying data mining techniques in criminal justice. The authors use a recent police operation in Turkey to illustrate some of the techniques now available to extract and reveal patterns and associations. They demonstrate the application of a Crime Graph Algorithm (CGA) that was developed and trialled in Bursa, Turkey which can reveal previously undetected criminal associations. This case study indicates that criminal justice agencies are able to respond effectively to these new challenges but that new tactics and new skill sets may need to be considered in future police resource planning.

In chapter twenty five, *K. Jaishankar* and *Debarati Halder,* provide a profile of cyber bullying among school students in India. The authors make a case study for distinguishing between ragging and cyber bullying. An analysis of the findings of the Judiciary and various Indian legislations has been presented by the authors. The cases discussed by the authors reveal an astonishing fact, i.e., almost all the cases of cyber bullying in India involving the school children had happened in 2006 - 2007 period. The authors conclude that there is lack of school policy guidelines, law on cyber bullying and weak Information Technology Act, which has paved the way for increasing rate of cyber bullying incidences among the children within a year.

The final part (VI) deals with the theme Globalization and crime: Issues of politics, prisons, and terrorism. *Patrick Webb* (chapter twenty five) seeks to throw light on the issue of media coverage of proceedings on juvenile delinquents. Patrick has tried to expose both sides of the coin by presenting both the pros and cons of publicizing through media. The author argues that presiding judge should grant access only in cases where it is absolutely clear either that no harm will result to the juvenile from the media's presence and subsequent coverage of the proceedings, or that publicity is necessary to prevent a greater harm to the general public.

In chapter twenty six, *Kam C. Wong* deals with the effect of terrorism in China by taking into account its historical context. The author provides a brief review of literature on terrorism in China and informs that there is very little research into the conceptual origin and intellectual history of terrorism in China. He also makes the case that while Western notion of terrorism has no counterpart in China's past, China has treated subversive activities most severely, as challenging to *heavenly mandate* (tianming) and disruption of *cosmic order* (dao).

Emilio C. Viano (chapter twenty seven) provides a comprehensive overview of the history and development of terrorism as it is understood at this time. Viano concentrates on the changing meaning of terrorism in light of new technologies; globalization, worldwide news media, and religious fundamentalism have on new forms and expressions of terrorism. He also identifies new areas for research and work and in particular it covers the role that social scientists and criminologists can play in the analysis, investigation and prevention of terrorism.

In chapter twenty nine, *Julie C. Abril* emphasizes to document the power structure in the native Indian Tribal Communities in America. She discusses the transformation of how traditional tribal power has become a hybrid of both traditional and tertiary powers and deplore that the effects of fluidity of power in modern yet traditional tribal societies have not been adequately documented.

In the final chapter (thirty), *Ikuteyijo Lanre Olusegun and Agunbiade Ojo Melvin* discusses the prison reforms in Nigeria. The authors trace the evolution of prisons in Nigeria, examining the social dynamics involved in the transition from the British-inherited system, which still dominates the prison philosophy in Nigeria, to the current reforms influenced by the global events in criminal justice system. The authors concluded that though the prison system in Nigeria is evolving from the retributive to the rehabilitative philosophy of penology, it requires a strong political will to attain the desired change.

Compilation of such a variety of chapters from international contributors was indeed a very exciting task for me. When I let out the call for chapters in late 2006, I was little cynical about the submission of proposals of chapters. Within two months my inbox was flooded with fifty proposals and I was overwhelmed with joy. Finally I received forty chapters in which only thirty was selected by the reviewers. I thank all the contributors for having faith in my editorial acumen. They have stimulated me to achieve my dream of assembling an international volume on crime and justice. Most of the contributors of this edited volume are accomplished academics. I have utilised their services for peer review. In addition, I also sought the professional insights and detailed comments from the following outside reviewers: *Dr Stephen Z Levine*, Bar Illan University, Israel and *Sairam Chinnam*, State University of New York, Albany, USA, to whom I am very much grateful.

Editing such a great volume needs enthusiastic cooperation and I had the support of many individuals in this mammoth task, without them this book would not have been a reality. My mentor *Prof. Keith Harries* was gracious to write the foreword. I sincerely thank him for encouraging me

and supporting me in all my efforts. *Megha, Priti, Dhruv, Debarati* and *Sivakumar* assisted me in the editorial process and *Prof. Dipika Haldar* advised me of sections that needed re-writing for clarity. My heartfelt thanks go to the above said individuals for standing with me as a great support in all my editorial and research ventures.

The Editorial staff at Cambridge Scholars Publishing, UK was very much supportive. I sincerely thank *Carol Koulikourdi, Amanda Miller, Nuala Coyle,* and the new member of the Cambridge Scholars publishing team, *Soucin Yip-Sou*. Especially*, Amanda* and *Soucin* need to be appreciated for their patience and for bearing with my weird sense of perfection. My heartfelt thanks are due to *A. Ravishankar* of Sun Graphics, Tirunelveli, India, for bringing out the concept of the book in to an intellectual cover design. My lovely wife *Debarati* was so patient with my late nights, and I specially want to thank her for her intellectual support in editing this book. My daughter *Mriganayani* loves to play with me, however, considering my eccentricity with the book work; she favored teaching talking skills to our feathered friends *Mintu*, the ringnecked parrot and *Tiku*, the cocktail and by playing with our dogs, *Grey, Clippy and Kuttoose*. I heartily thank her for her understanding. I now have finished this colossal work. I hope she will have my company.

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