



Interpersonal Criminology

Revisiting Interpersonal Crimes and Victimization



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Edited by
K. Jaishankar

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*To my mentor, Professor K. Chockalingam, who instilled in me
the culture of excellence and quality consciousness.*

K. Jaishankar

Foreword

During January 11–13, 2013, the second international conference of the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV) took place in Kanyakumari, India, and I had the privilege to participate in it as the chief rapporteur. The first conference, in Jaipur (2011), was very successful and has been instrumental in promoting research and exchange of knowledge in the fields of criminology and victimology. The editor of this book, Professor K. Jaishankar, is the driving force behind the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV). As founding president of the SASCV, he has demonstrated a remarkable ability to energize researchers in the relevant areas and to build bridges between the established names in criminology and victimology—in both South Asia and other parts of the world—on the one hand and young fresh talent on the other. That in itself is commendable, looking at the vast potential of scholarly talent available in South Asia.

The current volume contains some pivotal and rigorously peer-reviewed papers that were presented during the second international conference of the SASCV. The overarching theme was carefully chosen, that is, revisiting interpersonal crimes and victimization. All contributions are written by international scholars and chapters are chosen to represent all parts of the world, making it global. The focus of the book covers a number of issues that are highly topical in the state of the art in criminology and victimology.

There are solid reasons for opening the book with a section on interpersonal crimes against women. The various contributions in this section confirm the great urgency of academically dealing with this problem. Women are particularly vulnerable in various ways and means. They are being attacked, harassed, and assaulted on the streets as well as in the places they are employed and in their own homes—where they are supposed to be well protected and cared for. The record shows that in most regions of the world, women face many obstacles in accessing the criminal justice system. This is, *inter alia*, evidenced by the low reporting rates. All of these aspects are covered in the various papers collected in Section I.

Section II is devoted to crimes against children and youth. Again, we are talking about a particularly vulnerable group of victims. The number of chapters under this heading is relatively small, but they suffice to give us a clear picture of what is at stake here. They demonstrate how we can find our way to other victimological findings leading to a better understanding of how we can reduce the prevalence of this phenomenon (prevention) and how to deal with it when it does occur (restorative justice).

In the following Section (III), attention is focused on group victimization. Tribes and other kinds of minorities quite often deserve our special attention in criminology and in victimology. Collectivities play a special role when viewed from the perspectives that we are so used to. All the key concepts that are central to the main theories in our field acquire a special dimension when applied to groups of people instead of individuals.

The final Section (IV) of this volume is about cyber crimes. Cyber criminology and cyber victimology (both terms coined by Professor K. Jaishankar) are rapidly gaining

academic attention. The social media nowadays are abused on a massive scale. Sexting and revenge porn are good examples of a kind of behavior that can have a lasting impact on the lives of the persons involved. Other kinds of cyber crime redefine parts of our social life because of the uniquely huge scale of their impact. It is obvious that this relatively new branch of research is definitely here to stay.

It is my solemn conviction that the chapters collected in this volume will enrich the knowledge of the reader. I would hope that one day there will be more regional societies of criminology and victimology organizing (peer-reviewed) international conferences and publishing their main results. In this respect, the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV) stand out as an example to be emulated by other peer groups. I commend the organizers, and the editor of this volume, for their efforts.

Professor Marc Groenhuijsen

President, World Society of Victimology (WSV) &

Professor of Criminal Law

Tilburg University

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Acknowledgments

I sincerely thank the reviewers of this book: Kushal Vibhute, Mark David Chong, Michael Bacchman, Michael Pittaro, Muzammil Quraishi, Thomas Holt, Tina Patel, Uri Yanay, Natti Ronel, and Yuning Wu. Without these people, the quality of the book would not have been ensured.

For the organization of the Second International Conference of the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV 2013, Kanyakumari), I received great encouragement from my previous university (Manonmaniam Sundaranar University [MSU], Tirunelveli, India). Professor A. K. Kumaraguru, the then vice chancellor, was the patron of the conference, and Professor P. Govindaraju, the then registrar (in-charge), was the co-patron of the conference. Both evinced keen interest and provided significant support. I sincerely thank both of them.

I also thank my colleagues, research students, and master's students of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, MSU, for providing monumental support for this conference. I earnestly thank all the keynote speakers, plenary speakers, and panel chairs of SASCV 2013. I thank all the sponsors/advertisers and knowledge partners, who provided great support for the conference. Without their support, it would not have been possible to organize such a mammoth event.

A. Ravisankar, the official designer of SASCV conferences, had several sleepless nights, and I sincerely thank him for his dedication, patience, and passion. Ravisankar also designed the text on the cover of this book on the Image by Naturals available at www.pixabay.com, which is released to the public domain under Creative Commons CC0. My heartfelt thanks are due to Periyar, Sivakumar, and Neethu Susan Cherian, the editorial assistants, for their dedicated and sincere support in bringing about this publication.

Professor Marc Groenhusjen, the president of the World Society of Victimology (WSV), was the chief rapporteur of SASCV 2013. I asked him to write a foreword for this book, and he was glad to accept my request. I sincerely thank him from the bottom of my heart. Also, Natti Ronel, Bar Illan University, Israel, the programme chair of SASCV 2013, wrote a compelling epilogue, and I earnestly thank him for the dedicated support he has provided for all my academic ventures.

My past and present employing institutions, the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, India, and the Raksha Shakti University, Ahmedabad, India, provided excellent working environments, which enabled me to put my full energy into this publication. Without their support, it would not have been possible to bring out this publication on time.

Introduction

Contemporary criminologists and victimologists have moved far beyond a basic understanding of crimes and victimization. Most criminologists have moved beyond the core of criminology, that is, the causation of crimes, and have focused more on the issues and problems of the criminal justice system, as contemporary society urges them to become more applied, rather than to remain theoretical. The same is the case for victimologists, concentrating more on the rights of the victims, leaving the roots of victimization. Notably, only a handful of researchers work in the areas of interpersonal crimes and victimization. Also, the patterns of interpersonal crimes and victimization have changed in the contemporary globalized society, and need to be understood from an altogether different dimension. Interpersonal crimes and victimization need to be revisited and the Second International Conference of the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV), January 11–13, 2013, at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India was a platform to return to the roots.

Second International Conference of the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV 2013)

The South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV) is an international association founded in 2009 to nurture the study of criminology and victimology in South Asian countries. Academics, researchers, and practitioners worldwide have joined hands to establish SASCV and share best practices in the context of South Asia. SASCV hosted its second international conference (SASCV 2013) in January 11–13, 2013, at the Hotel Singaar International, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India. The website of the conference is <http://www.sascv.org/conf2013> and online submission of abstracts as well as registration was facilitated on this site.

The theme of SASCV 2013 was “Revisiting Interpersonal Crimes and Victimization.” The major subthemes were (1) Interpersonal Crimes against and by Women, (2) Interpersonal Crimes against Children and Youth, (3) Men as Victims: Myths and Realities, (4) Culture Conflict and Victimization of Groups, and (5) Interpersonal Cyber Crimes: Problems of Social Networking. The mission of SASCV 2013 was to revisit the roots of crimes and victimization in a domain where people now only look at the branches and have forgotten the roots, which are the reasons for most contemporary crimes and victimization.

The organizing committee of SASCV 2013 was general chair—K. Jaishankar, vice chair—R. Jayachandran, programme chair—Natti Ronel, chief rapporteur—Marc Groenhuijsen, administrator—Debarati Halder, treasurer—R. Sivakumar, and senior associate—E. Enanalap Periyar. Apart from the organizing committee, an international advisory committee composed of members of the SASCV international advisory board was formed to assist the organizing committee.

The second international conference showcased the academic thoughts of professors, practitioners of criminal justice system, professionals in related fields, and students of national as well as international origin from various backgrounds such as criminology, victimology, law, human rights, digital technology, socio-health sectors, etc. The conference was inaugurated by opening keynote speaker Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic, the president of the European Society of Criminology and professor at the Department of Prevention and Treatment of Social Disorders, University of Belgrade, Serbia; she spoke on discrimination and violence against women in the workplace. The panel of other keynote speakers included Distinguished Professor Janice O. Joseph, Stockton University, Galloway, New Jersey, who spoke about gender-based street harassment; Professor S. Chandramohan, School of Law, Singapore Management University, who presented on underaged sex workers; and Dr. Dana Pugach, founder and director, Noga Center for Victims of Crime, Ono Academic College, Israel, who deliberated on child victims of crime. Also, there were plenary speakers such as Lorenn Walker, JD, peace-making lawyer, Hawai'i, who spoke on the utility of restorative and solution-focused interventions to address crime and offenses against and by youth; Professor Srisombat Chokprajakchat, Department of Criminology, Mahidol University, Thailand, who discussed children, violence, victimization, and punishment; Professor Doroval Govender, Department of Criminology and Security Science, University of South Africa, who deliberated on issues in policing domestic violence; and Dr. Michael Bachmann, Department of Criminal Justice, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, who debated on the current status of cyber criminology, the new science of cybercrime, founded by Professor K. Jaishankar, the editor of this book. The conference concluded with the chief rapporteur's report by Professor Mark Groenhuisen, President of the World Society of Victimology (WSV), a closing keynote presentation by Professor Natti Ronel, Bar Ilan University, Israel, and a valedictory address by Professor P. Madhava Soma Sundaram, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. More than 250 participants were present at the conference and 100 paper presenters attended. The conference was a great success.

SASCV conferences are unique as a rigorous peer-review process forms the crux and ensures quality. With the continued tradition of excellence like the previous conference at Jaipur (SASCV 2011), the abstracts were reviewed (blind review) by two international experts of the programme committee chaired by Professor Natti Ronel, Bar Ilan University, Israel, and the abstracts were selected following stiff competition. The rate of acceptance of papers was 62.1% and the rate of rejection was 37.9%.

After the conference, an expert committee was constituted to select quality papers based on the extended abstracts and presentation of the authors at the conference and revised papers were invited from the selected authors. Papers were rated as A and B. Papers that were rated A were selected to be published in this book as chapters and papers that were rated B were published in a special conference volume of the *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* (the official journal of the SASCV, an open access journal available at www.ijcjs.com). After a rigorous peer review, out of 120 papers presented at the SASCV 2013 conference, 18 papers were rated A and 7 papers were rated B and were selected for publication. The peer-reviewed papers selected for publication as chapters of this book attempt to further establish our understanding of crime as an interpersonal, complex event that affects known and less-known vulnerable populations. All the chapters are diverse in nature from contributors across the globe and are a blend of theoretical and empirical perspectives.

Contents of this Edited Volume

This book is divided into four sections. I. Interpersonal Crimes against Women, II. Interpersonal Crimes against Children and Youth, III. Culture Conflict and Victimization of Groups, and IV. Interpersonal Cyber Crimes. Four major themes of the conference discussed in the following sections form the major content of the chapters of this edited volume.

Interpersonal Crimes against Women

Traditionally, women have suffered not only from discrimination, but also from behaviors that have only recently become known and defined as criminal. Battered by intimate partners, forced sexual activities, abuse at any social level, are a few illustrations of how the interpersonal experiences of women are widely affected. However, in a growing number of countries these are considered offences and are subject to law enforcement, and in many cultures they are no longer accepted. Changing social, cultural, and personal attitudes toward women, which changed their role and status in societies, also changed their role concerning criminality. On the one hand, women may now act differently to stop any attempt to victimize them and may encounter a different, more positive social reaction than a few decades ago. On the other hand, the new social role of women has opened new social opportunities, and has also increased the opportunities for crime. Women, traditionally less involved in crime, are now presenting new forms of criminal activities, which have to be studied in depth. Should the social reaction toward female criminality follow the known one toward male criminality? Or, based on gender difference, should the social reaction follow different lines? These are examples of new topics for study and practice.

There are six chapters under the section, Interpersonal Crimes against Women. In Chapter 1, Janice Joseph analyses a common form of gender harassment, that is, street harassment. Joseph analyses this issue from an international perspective and provides detailed occurrences of street harassment and its responses in various countries such as the United States, Poland, Belgium, South Korea, Japan, India, Egypt, Yemen, and Israel. In this chapter, the responses to street harassment are discussed from the perspective of legal and modern reforms. Modern reforms in various countries, such as patrols, women-only transportation, use of technology, and activism (campaigns), both in offline and online circles are examined. This chapter concludes with a message that street harassment should not be viewed as a trivial problem, but as a symptom of larger issues of crimes against women in society. Also, this chapter calls for a change in attitude and policies and advocates a multidimensional approach to prevent street harassment.

In Chapter 2, Akansha Singh touches on a contentious issue in the Indian scenario, that is, marital rape. While many countries have criminalized marital rape, India has not criminalized it. Section 375, Indian Penal Code (IPC), has a clause “Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not rape.” In this chapter, a detailed overview of the situation in other countries vis-à-vis India in relation to marital rape is provided. The author argues that laws should criminalize marital rape and society’s attitude toward marital rape should change. Also, a discussion on the pros and cons of criminalizing marital rape and the social reasons for underreporting are provided. The chapter concludes with recommendations for various reforms.

In Chapter 3, Helena Menih and Catrin Smith present base-level findings of a much larger study on female homelessness in Brisbane, Australia. The authors feel that there is a significant increase in female homelessness in Australia and they also feel that there is a gap in the current literature and that it is gender blind. Also, this chapter emphasizes that even though previous studies suggest a strong link between violence and homelessness, there are no in-depth studies to understand how women are victims of violence and how they become homeless. Although violence is one of the contributing factors for female homelessness, there are many factors that contribute to such victimization. This chapter provides the findings of a study that utilized qualitative methods, where women victims shared their experiences in relation to their victimization and the impact of victimization. The chapter concludes that the stories provided by the women victims “demonstrate that the experiences of women’s reasons for, and pathways into, homelessness tend to be complex, individualistic and gendered.” Also, the authors suggest gender-specific social policies to mitigate female homelessness and policies to prevent domestic violence, which is one of the leading factors for female homelessness in Australia.

In Chapter 4, Johnson Ayodele “examines the impact of crime involving market women on their crime reporting practices in Oyo town, Oyo State, Nigeria.” In this study, the author utilized mixed methodology to examine the victimization of market women in Nigeria, the impact of crime, and their reporting behavior. The study found that market women tend not to report their victimization to police for fear of losing business and certain culture issues. Instead of reporting their victimization to police, the market women reported their victimization to traditional dons or to religious organizations such as churches or mosques. The author feels that market women in Nigeria have great potential and they contribute more to the economic growth of the country and it is the duty of the state to provide enough security to market women, so that they will continue to contribute to the growth of the economy.

In Chapter 5, Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Sanja Ćopić, and Bejan Šaćiri discuss the prevalence and characteristics of discriminatory practices and victimization of women in the workplace in Serbia. Such discrimination and victimization in the workplace is commonplace across the globe. In this chapter, the authors attempt to analyze most of the international documents that examine discrimination of women and prohibit it. The authors further attempt to utilize a research work to understand the prevalence of discrimination and victimization of women in the Serbian workplace. The research suggests reforms in legislation and policies to prevent the discrimination and victimization of women in the workplace in Serbia.

In Chapter 6, C. Hannah, G. Subbaiyan, and T. Srinivas discuss the different forces at play that affect a woman’s concern for safety, concentrating on transit spaces such as bus shelters. The authors describe their experiment as an attempt to study the impact of the built environment surrounding bus shelters on the spatial behavior of women and their perception of security during their waiting time. The findings of the study show that most women have distinct safety and security needs. The authors claim that this is one of the earliest studies to be conducted in the context of developing countries such as India. The authors are confident that the results of the study can go a long way in helping town planners and architects design transit spaces that are more women friendly.

Interpersonal Crimes against Children and Youth

To continue the foregoing discussion on women as victims of crime and as criminals as well, children and youth provide a topic with even newer understandings. The abuse of children and youth was traditionally considered legitimate and socially accepted. Sometimes, in the name of education or that of maintaining family roles in traditional societies, and even in ultramodern societies, children and youth, as vulnerable individuals, still suffer from various degrees of abuse. Some children and youth belong to social groups that might be in conflict with the law, based on their personal characteristics. Although most children and youth who experience some conflict with the law spontaneously overcome their rebellious, law-breaking tendencies, the social reaction they increasingly encounter may lead them into greater law breaking. How do we better act toward children and youth who are in conflict with the law? How can we practice the innovative “positive criminology” perspective with them?

There are three chapters under the section Interpersonal Crimes against Children and Youth. In Chapter 7, Lorenn Walker attempts to explore the restorative practices for juveniles in Hawai'i. She emphasizes that “Hawai'i has been experimenting and successfully providing restorative practices for youth in a variety of areas including “ohana conferencing” (its version of family group conferencing), youth transition planning circles, reentry circles for incarcerated youth and for youth with incarcerated parents, solution-focused planning for homeless youth, and diversion for juvenile law violators and status offenders, from traditional justice interventions.” This chapter provides novelty as it is written in story form and gives a deeper focus to understand the restorative practices adopted in Hawai'i.

In Chapter 8, John Christopher and Johan De Tavernier provide a roadmap to prevent interpersonal crimes and violence among children and youth through virtue education. The authors believe that a strong focus on virtue ethics, especially in a school environment, will prevent youth becoming offenders. The authors discuss the perspective of virtue ethics and its contribution to virtue education and how it can prevent violence in schools. The authors also propose three unique orientations on the perspective that they have developed on the contribution of virtue ethics to virtue education: “education that outshines from knowing to doing and to being; an education that transcends from information to formation and to transformation; and finally an education that transforms from curriculum-centered and teacher-centered to person-centered.” The authors confidently conclude that violence can be curtailed by virtue education in schools.

In Chapter 9, Chandra Mohan analyses a novel issue in relation to a new legal amendment that has prosecuted innocent men in Singapore for their involvement in underage commercial sex. A new amendment in 2007 to the Singapore criminal law criminalized utilizing sexual services from girls under 18 years of age. In 2011, it is reported that at least 51 men who were purportedly lured by an Internet advertisement that wrongfully stated that the girls were above 18 years of age, were prosecuted under this new amendment. The author empathizes with the men who are victims of this draconian law and he further suggests that this new law not only victimizes the men but also their families. The author is also surprised to note that, in Singapore, the legal age of sexual intercourse is 16 and prostitution is not criminalized. This chapter further discusses the nature, effect, and enforcement of the new law and the many questions that arise from a victimological perspective.

Culture Conflict and Victimization of Groups

The complexity of crime as an interpersonal event is mostly revealed when we focus on culture and group conflicts. Through history, the change of power between groups has created lasting cultural narratives of victimization and struggle; unfortunately, sometimes also narratives of resentment and aggression. Regrettably, we see it almost everywhere. Rapid globalization creates more areas of intercultural meetings. On the one hand, it reduces tension by constant mutual exposure. On the other hand, however, old narratives of cultural or racial discrimination do arise, sometimes as counter forces of globalization, and less-privileged groups still pay the toll. The process of abusing “the other” based on cultural excuses finds new targets in the new order of the global world. Is it preventable, or does it lie within our human fate?

There are five chapters under the section, Culture Conflict and Victimization of Groups. In Chapter 10, Doraval Govender examines issues in policing domestic violence in South Africa. In South Africa, the police are responsible for preventing, combating, and investigating statutory and common law offences related to the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998. The author argues that, to effectively and efficiently police domestic violence, it is important to understand the causes of domestic violence, the types of violence and abuse experienced by victims of domestic violence, and the response by the police to domestic violence complaints. The aim of this chapter is to evaluate the policing of domestic violence through interviews and documentary study. Based on the findings of the study, the author proceeds to make recommendations for innovations in policing domestic violence.

In Chapter 11, Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović and Ljiljana Stevković examine the domestic violence legislation and its application in Serbia. This chapter is a research work, which adopted a mixed methodology. It relied on court files for the research. This chapter explored some good practices in relation to the effective management of abusers of women victims. The authors are confident that the identification of good practices and their dissemination will be helpful to criminal justice managers such as police, prosecutors, and judges. This study also found lacunae in the files of criminal justice managers and argued how these lacunae will be detrimental to women victims.

In Chapter 12, Dattatray Bhandalkar analyses the process of labeling the Ramoshis who are denotified tribes in Maharashtra, India. The Ramoshi tribe in Maharashtra is one of many tribes in India who were declared ‘criminal tribes’ during the British period and later reclassified as ‘denotified tribes’ postindependence. The author argues that the Ramoshis remain deprived of their rights and opportunities and continue living life with stigma and discrimination even today. This chapter attempts to bring to the forefront the voices and experiences of the Ramoshi tribesmen about being ‘denotified’ in society. The research investigates the origin of labeling among the tribe, the process of continued labeling over years, and the effects on the tribe. The findings of the study show that the process of labeling began with the enactment of the Criminal Tribes Act 1871, which played a significant role in the lives of the Ramoshis.

In Chapter 13, Pavithran Nambiar and Suhas P. Nambiar examine case studies of women victims of trafficking in Gujarat, India, who later became offenders of sex trafficking. This chapter is unique in nature as there are very few studies on victim turned offender. Women victims of trafficking have later become either pimps or owners of prostitution rackets and they have played a great role in the perpetration of trafficking in the state of Gujarat. The chapter is based on a qualitative study and has mostly relied on the

firsthand experiences of the lead author who had a long stint in policing and dealt with various cases of sex trafficking in Gujarat. The chapter also relied on the secondary data collected from police files. This qualitative chapter provides some recommendations on mitigating trafficking for sexual purposes and some on the rehabilitation measures of such victim turned offender of sex trafficking.

In Chapter 14, Natti Ronel presents a new concept to the field of victimology, that is, positive victimology. The author earlier provided the concept of positive criminology and now he is proposing the new concept of positive victimology. The author argues that “positive victimology focuses on empowering the victims as well as assisting him or her grow on a personal and social level despite being hurt as a result of a negative traumatic event.” The author feels that this new concept will expand the scope of victimology. He has presented this new concept to several international conferences including the Third SASCV, Kanyakumari (2013), which serves as the base for this volume. The author expands the new concept in this chapter and feels that this is only a starting point of the concept and many future researches needs to be done in this new area.

Interpersonal Cybercrimes

Cyber society regularly invents and opens new social opportunities. The interpersonal arena is increasingly more cyber focused than direct. But new arenas are also new opportunities for old acts of abuse, and the high accessibility of the new social networking creates innovative methods of attracting possible victims. There is a need to provide a state-of-the-art knowledge base for preventing cyber victimization, for educating safer use, and for immediate intervention when needed.

There are four chapters under the section Interpersonal Cyber Crimes. In Chapter 15, Philip Ndubueze explores the vulnerability of young Internet users in Nigeria and their online victimization. The author feels that contemporary youth, who are mostly referred as “Generation Y,” are technology driven and have become slaves to the Internet/mobile technology. Also, they are daring to meet people in real life whom they have met online. This situation puts them in a very vulnerable position. The author feels that this issue needs to be analyzed in detail and more studies have to be done in this area. Also, the author provides various suggestions to mitigate the vulnerability of young Internet users and their online victimization.

In Chapter 16, Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar examine the issue of sexting from the perspective of teens. There are numerous examples of the misuse of sexed images and the victimization of children who are involved in sexting. This prompted the judiciary to treat sexting as a “felony” from the perspective of circulating online child pornography. However, if sexting is seen from the viewpoint of adolescents’ right to sexual fantasy, then laws meant for curbing online pornography and regulating the creators, producers, and distributors of said material may not be successful in yielding effective and expected results on adolescent teens who may have participated in sexting out of sexual fantasy. Should the teens involved in sexting be seen as offenders or victims? Why is it necessary to regulate sexting among teens? The authors argue that teens who involve in sexting should be treated as victims and not offenders. This chapter delves into these questions from legal and criminological angles. This chapter also emphasizes building up effective socio-legal mechanisms to control the issue.

In Chapter 17, Thomas Holt, Grace Chee, and Esther Ng analyze the problem of cyber and mobile phone bullying victimization among youth in Singapore using quantitative techniques. The authors have also tried to adopt the application of Routine Activities Theory to this issue, collecting data from a sample of youth in Singapore. The authors found that the online behavior of individuals and their exposure and proximity to the motivated offenders increased their risk of bullying victimization both in the Internet and on mobile phones. The authors justified the application of Routine Activities Theory to their study; however, they have not included guardianship, which is one of the key components of the Routine Activities Theory and they have mentioned that as a limitation. The study has opened vistas to new research in the field of cyber criminology.

In Chapter 18, the last chapter, Brie Diamond and Michael Bachmann provide an overview of the current state of cyber criminological study with regard to theory, research, and teaching. The authors argue that, in contrast to the vast knowledge about technical aspects of cybercrimes, behavioral research on these offenses is currently still in its infancy with few data sources or publication outlets. This chapter details the fundamental issues and problems facing researchers involved in the young discipline of cyber criminology, ranging from definitional to methodological problems. There remains argument among cybercrime scholars over how best to define the focus of the field and numerous theoretical explanations compete for preference with the scholarly community. These issues pose significant obstacles and need to be addressed for the discipline to advance. Suggestions of how to address some of the primary issues are provided and potential solutions are presented in the chapter.

The book concludes with a fitting epilogue by Natti Ronel. Natti Ronel is confident that the “chapters of this book will contribute to our understanding of new opportunities to prevent crime and victimization that represent the old—our old and lasting ability to be fully human.”

Editor

Professor K. Jaishankar is presently a professor of criminology and the head of the Department of Criminology at the Raksha Shakti University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. Prior to this position, he was a faculty member at the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India. He has published more than a hundred publications, including peer-reviewed articles in journals such as the *British Journal of Criminology*, editorials, book chapters, and books. He is the recipient of the prestigious National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI)—SCOPUS Young Scientist Award (2012)—Social Sciences and ISC—S.S. Srivastava Award for Excellence in Teaching and Research in Criminology. He is the founding editor-in-chief of the *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* (www.cybercrimejournal.com) and editor-in-chief of the *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* (www.ijcjs.com). He is the founder president of the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV) (www.sascv.org) and founder executive director of the Centre for Cyber Victim Counselling (CCVC) (www.cybervictims.org). He was a discussant in the “Opening discussion: Focusing on victims of crime—Comparing crime patterns and improving practice. Researchers’ advice to policy” of the Stockholm Criminology Symposium held June 11–13, 2012, in Stockholm, Sweden, and responded to questions from Beatrice Ask, Swedish minister for justice, and Paula Teixeira da Cruz, the Portuguese minister for justice. He was a keynote speaker at the 14th World Society of Victimology Symposium held May 20–24, 2012, at The Hague, the Netherlands, and the 15th World Society of Victimology Symposium held July 5–9, 2015, Perth, Western Australia. He was a member of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) core group of experts (15 member group) on identity-related crime (2007–2008). He is a member of the Membership and Advancement Committee, World Society of Victimology (WSV), an international advisory board member of the Center for the Research and Development of Positive Criminology, Department of Criminology, Bar Ilan University, Israel, an advisory board member of the Center for Cybercrime Studies, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, and a member of the International Cybercrime Research Centre, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada. He was a Commonwealth Fellow (2009–2010) at the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, School of Law, University of Leeds, UK, and has completed a research project on victims of cyber crimes. He is a member of the scientific commission of the International Society of Criminology (ISC). He is a fellow of the African Center for Cyberlaw and Cybercrime prevention. He was recently appointed as an international ambassador of the British Society of Criminology (BSC). His areas of academic competence are victimology, cyber criminology, crime mapping, geographic information systems, communal violence, policing, and crime prevention.

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Michael Bachmann is an associate professor of criminal justice at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth. His research spans all facets of the intersection of high technology and the law, ranging from computer hacker subcultures and ethics to the facilitation of crime investigations through geospatial mapping applications. He is the author of several book chapters and articles on cyber crimes, such as Internet piracy, fraud, espionage, malicious code releases, and the use of Internet technology by human trafficking and terrorist organizations. His work has been translated and published for international audiences in four languages. Dr. Bachmann's current projects include two Department of Justice-funded grants with a total volume of \$800,000. He is developing a comprehensive database on the involvement of organized crime syndicates in human trafficking operations and is employing crime mapping technologies to combat gun and gang violence. Outside of Texas Christian University, Dr. Bachmann serves as a U.S. Agency for International Development consultant to help combat the rampant crime of extortion in developing countries by advising on issues pertaining to cyber crimes and cyber investigations, cyber forensics, and electronic search and seizure procedures, as well as cell phone interception, surveillance, and tracking techniques. He also serves as a member of the advisory boards of the South Asian Society for Criminology and Victimology and the Graduate Cyber Security Program at Henley-Putnam University, San Jose, California.

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