

July, 2024

NUMBER
#1, 2024

The Panopticon

ISA RC 29 OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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International
Sociological
Association



Deviance and
Social Control

The Panopticon

ISA RC 29 OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Dear members of RC 29, welcome to this new edition of July, 2024.

This bulletin contains all information about recent activities of RC29, as well as everything related to preparations for the Forum of 5th., ISA Forum of Sociology, to be held in Rabat, Morocco, from July 6, through July 11th, 2025.

Also, we have included information about publications, seminars, call for papers, some articles from our community, Webinars, and more information that may be of your interest.

We appreciate your suggestions for the next issues of the Panopticon, for our new website rc29.colmex.mx, as well as our Facebook page ISA RC 29/The Panopticon

Please write to: isa-rc29@colmex.mx

We hope to see you at the ISA Forum of Sociology 2025, in Rabat, Morocco

Please look at our new website [click here](#).

Best regards

RC29 Board

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El Panopticon

BOLETÍN OFICIAL DE ISA RC 29

Estimados miembros de RC 29, bienvenidos a otra edición del Panopticon de julio de 2024.

Este boletín contiene toda la información acerca de las actividades recientes de RC29, así como todo lo relacionado con los preparativos del 5º. ISA Forum of Sociology, , que tendrá lugar en Rabat, Marruecos, del 6 al 11 de julio de 2025.

Además, hemos incluido información sobre publicaciones, coloquios, invitaciones a publicar, algunos artículos de miembros de nuestra comunidad, Webinars, y más información que puede ser de su interés.

Agradecemos nos envíen sugerencias para los próximos números del Panopticon, para nuestra nueva página Web rc29.colmex.mx, así como nuestra página de Facebook ISA RC 29/The Panopticon

Por favor escríbanos a: isa-rc29@colmex.mx

Esperamos verlos en el próximo ISA Forum of Sociología en Rabat, Marruecos, en 2025

Por favor, consulte nuestro sitio web haciendo [click aquí](#)

Saludos cordiales

RC29 Board

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المنتدى العالمي الخامس للسociology

5th ISA FORUM OF
SOCIOLOGY

معرفة العدالة في الأنثروبوسين
KNOWING JUSTICE IN THE ANTHROPOCENE

6-11 July 2025 11-6 يوليوز

RABAT
MOROCCO

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الرباط
المغرب

#ISAforum25#Morocco

RC 29 PROPOSED SESSIONS

1. Reflections of the Sociology of Law in Morocco: Study of religious norms and their impact in matters of inheritance
2. Consequences of Gender Violence
3. Drug Policy and Regulation in Comparative Perspectives
4. Young People facing Urban Phenomena
5. Public safety, punishment and alternatives to incarceration
6. The Role of Public Security in Climate Change Disasters
7. Unequal Access to Criminal Justice Services and the Marginalised Groups in the Society
8. Violence Crime and Inequalities: Social regulation of violence in the Global South & North
9. Understanding Justice in the Global South
10. Environmental Harm and Societal Response
11. Recognition, restoration and response to Gender Based Violence
12. Technology Crime and Impairment
13. Transnational Crime and Control Measures
14. Debates on Juvenile Criminal issues
15. Declaring and Decriminalizing Crime in the Contemporary Society
16. Organized Crime and the interrelationship between Licit and Illicit Economy
17. Potencies, Challenges and the Dimensions of New Age Policing
18. Armed presence and Control of Territories by Criminal organization/Armed Actors and Territorial Control
19. Rethinking Administration of Juvenile Justice in the Backdrop of Violent Youth Offences
20. Towards a Sociology of Intervention in education
21. Participatory Policing in Contemporary Societies: Issues and Challenges
22. Policing the World Human Rights and the Rule of Law

For detailed information, please refer to the following page:

<https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/rabat-2025/5th-isa-forum-call-for-abstracts>

5th. ISA FORUM OF SOCIOLOGY GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conference Format

The 5th ISA Forum of Sociology will be an **on-site event only**, and we look forward to welcoming you onsite in Morocco! There will be no options available for presenting or attending online, please plan accordingly.

Key Points for Submission of Oral Presentations

For submitting your abstract, you should prepare:

1. Title

2. Keywords - Up to four custom keywords.

3. Author(s) - Presenting author and any co-authors. There is a limit of seven (7) authors.

4. Abstract - Abstract text may not exceed 300 words and can be entered in either English, French or Spanish. Please review the languages accepted in the session you want to submit for.

Duties and Deadlines

• **Abstracts Submission Opens: August 5, 2024**

• **Abstracts Submission Closes: October 15, 2024** - No deadline extensions.

• **Abstracts Selection Closes:** November 10, 2024

• **Abstract Relocation Closes:** November 30, 2024

• **Notification of Acceptance:** December 5, 2024

Rules for all presenters

• All abstracts must be submitted in English, French or Spanish. Please review the languages accepted in the session you want to submit for.

• There is a limit of seven (7) authors per abstract.

• Authors and co-authors cannot present and chair in the same session. Please note that session organizer and chair does not need to be the same person.

For detailed information, please refer to the following page:

• <https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/rabat-2025/5th-isa-forum-call-for-abstracts>

ISA RC 29 COMMUNICATION PLATAFORMS

Respected RC 29 Members,

We are thrilled to share two important news with you and kindly request your support in spreading them.

1. The ISA is now officially on LinkedIn! 🎉 We have expanded our digital presence to this professional network in April! Here's the [LINK](#)!
2. We have announced that the Call for Sessions for the V ISA Forum of Sociology is now open! 🌐 This significant milestone marks the beginning of our promotional efforts towards the upcoming Forum. Please support us in sharing the following announcement posts on the research network accounts across our social media platforms: Facebook, X (Twitter), Instagram, and LinkedIn.

-  [Facebook](#)
-  [X \(Twitter\) link](#)
-  [Instagram link](#)
-  [LinkedIn link](#)

Don't forget to like, share, and comment using the official forum hashtag **#ISAforum25!**

As we start a social media journey dedicated to the Forum, we will be providing you with more updates in the near future. Thank you for your contributions!

RC 29 Membership

Dues: Only \$30 for a 4-year period.

To become a member, submit a membership application from your user account: <https://members.isa-sociology.org/login>

Membership has benefits. It will be necessary to be a member of RC29 to participate in most Forum activities.

Grants

RC29 & ISA will be providing some registration grants and scholarships.

RC 29 will decide the beneficiaries and the amount of grant given to each player and will be giving preliminary results at late February.

ISA will be handling the grants prior registration deadline.

Registration grants can be allocated to individual ISA members in good standing (i.e. who have paid the individual membership fee) & are active participants in the conference program.

Grants will be given as codes, no cash.

Questions?

Write to program Coordinators for VISA Forum of Sociology 2025:

Arpita MITRA, arpitaamitra@gmail.com

Mario Pavel DIAZ ROMAN, mpdiaz@colmex.mx

ISA RC 29 BOARD 2023 - 2027

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Major Reforms in Indian Criminal Justice System

Prof. Nirmal Kanti Chakrabarti

The New criminal laws, Bharatiya Naya Sanghita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Surakshya Sanghita (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) previously known as Indian Penal Code 1860, Criminal Procedure Code 1898 (revised in 1973) and Indian Evidence Act 1872 came into force in India with effect from 1st July 2024. The new criminal laws focuss on a victim-centric justice system, aims to streamline procedure, acknowledge significance of technology and scientific development, international obligations, citizen centric governance, addressed issues like backlog cases, procedural delays and complexity, low conviction rates etc.

The **BNS** introduced Organized crime, mob lynching, terrorism etc. as new offences. It creates multiple changes in the sexual offences, which are now called offences against women and child. Punishment for death by negligence has been revised.

The **BNSS** replaced CrPC. Zero FIR has been introduced. Proclaimed offender, medical examination, provisions aiming for more uniform judicial structure has been incorporated.

The **BSA** replaced Evidence Act and it focusses on the inclusion of technology. Primary evidence now includes documents, electronic records etc. Section 24 expands the scope of joint trial enhancing trial efficiency.

To meet societal needs and aspirations, the new criminal laws have been enacted. The new criminal law used "Nyay" (justice) and has replaced "Penal" (punishment) word. The purpose is to formulate a criminal justice system which would do justice to all. "Nagarik" (citizen) aims to focus on the citizens, and victims as well. In the BNS, a separate chapter on women and children has been added, New offences like organized crime, cyber crime, snatching, Terrorism, mob lynching , abetment of offence from abroad, Rape on promise of marriage have been included. "Data" is recognized as a subject matter of theft. Thus, a progressive and transformative criminal justice system has been made by incorporating these offences.

The new BNSS emphasized on the well-established tradition of logic in India- 'tarka' or debate which has been the pillar of legislation and ensure fairness and justice in laws. It is a reflection of the right to fair trial and referred to the philosophical requirements of punishments as laid down under the Kautilyan Arthashastra. He referred to the Principles of *mimansa*, one of the six *astika* (orthodox) Indian philosophical school traditions, focusing on the essence of 'dharma'. Provision for "community service" was highlighted as an aspect of reformatory justice. Electronic document has been introduced as document.

"Forensic" is not used but the expression "scientific" is used, in BNS. But it requires that all the stakeholders must join hands - the investigating agency (*scientific temper*) must be encouraged; forensic scientists; prosecution; court. Each stakeholder must develop the attitude conducive to adoption of technology.

Assessing the Impact of Wildlife Crime as Transnational Environmental Crime

Maneesha Mishra

Transnational environmental crime is the transgression of criminality across international borders. It includes the movement of species, resources, and pollutants across border in opposition to the domestic law and violating regulation regimes established by multilateral environmental agreements. It identifies the trafficking of illegally logged timber, smuggling of endangered, vulnerable species which are threatened or protected. Black marketing of ozone depleting substances and other restricted chemicals, dumping of hazardous wastes including electronic waste and toxic wastes is also considered to be a part of transnational environmental crime. Exploitation of marine resources or fisheries crimes as has been officially recognized by INTERPOL is also an integral part of transnational environmental crime. These crimes are committed either in one country or is planned, controlled from one country and perpetrated in another country, the illegal profits of which flow through different borders(Elliot, 2012, p. 99).

As an element of transnational environmental crimes, wildlife crime is a grave threat to the existing species and the biodiversity. Wild animals are poached and are subjected to trafficking for numerous reasons, which include “alternative medicines, accessories or luxury items, bushmeat, and the live pet trade”. Poaching and trafficking wildlife for their assumed medicinal qualities is one of the largest contributors to the animal parts trade(Pires & Moreto, 2016, p. 16). The growing demand for skins, scales for use in traditional medicines for instance has led to serious decline in the population of several species of land and marine animals like tiger, pangolin, porcupine, sharks etc. The rising illegal pet trade has brought about a sea change in the population of many species of birds, namely the Lear’s Macaw, native to Brazil, at the verge of extinction. Illegal logging of timber in Amazon basin, Central Africa, South East Asia etc. is driving the area towards the ill fate of deforestation, destruction of habitat of the native species and species decline. Thus, transnational environmental crime is largely entwined with wildlife crime and species decline as it involves serving the demands of the illegal market.

Additionally, illegal wildlife trade also allows the spread of infectious diseases easily. Ebola, Zika and the recent COVID 19 disease can be seen as examples of the spread of virus due to habitat loss and wildlife exploitation. Several reports have corroborated that the conservation of wild species of animals and their habitats will help reduce the occurrence of such diseases in the future.

Illegal wildlife trade, creates an inflatable economy and has contributed to spread of such diseases. Some studies convey that wet wildlife markets, which often comprise animals in packed in a congested manner are potential locations for transmission of zoonotic disease. Scientists affirm that humans who frequent open wildlife markets may increase their risk of contracting such diseases because of their exposure to wild animals. In addition, the markets bring together animals that may carry diseases from different ecosystems into one location, facilitating the spread of disease in a way that may not typically happen in nature(Sheikh & O’ Reagan, 2020, p. 494).

Wildlife crimes affect the society in local, national and global levels having links with violence, corruption and being associated with crimes of money laundering and trafficking of arms and drugs. Wildlife crimes as a part of transnational environmental crimes grow a possibility to earn profits into legal enterprise through financial and banking systems that have a worldwide reach. The consequences of wildlife crime as transnational environmental crime harming the environment are thereby quite evident.

Assessing the Impact of Wildlife Crime as Transnational Environmental Crime

Maneesha Mishra

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From Cassettes to Clicks- The Napster Effect and India's Struggle with Music Piracy in the Digital Era

By Anushka Sahu

During the 1990s, there was a significant metamorphosis that was driven by the emergence of digital technologies. The rollout of Compact Discs not only facilitated the production of pirated copies at a higher quality but also streamlined the process. Likewise, the availability of CD-ripping software and the advent of MP3 file format significantly augmented the ease with which piracy could be carried out. This period pronounced a significant shift in the panorama of intellectual property rights enforcement, as digital instruments facilitated a more extensive infringement of copyrighted content. The rise of piracy in the form of P2P filesharing (peer-to-peer) evolved as a substantial social phenomenon during the late 1990s, profoundly impacting the music industry. The practices of illegal filesharing not only expedited access to music but also fostered a distinct subculture. Despite the extensive media coverage on the MP3 revolution and key participants like Napster, Apple and the Pirate Bay, limited attention was paid to the individuals behind the piracy, particularly the groups who were responsible for organizing and releasing pirated content. The pivotal confrontation in the music industry's battle against illicit file sharing commenced in the year 1999 with *A&M Records v Napster*, with the initiation of lawsuit by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) against Napster, a file-sharing entity. The RIAA, acting on behalf record companies who were its members, asserted that Napster bore responsibility for copyright infringement, contending that its software facilitated the unauthorized exchange of copyrighted sound recordings among users. Napster supplied software for users to freely share MP3 music files stored on their computers, developing a network for file exchange. A searchable database of available MP3s was compiled by the software from users' hard drives, enabling effortless sharing among community of Napster. When the litigation was commenced, it was estimated that Napster facilitated approximately 10,000 music file exchanges per second. The overwhelming majority of these transactions involved copyrighted material for which neither Napster nor its users possessed authorization for reproduction or distribution, nor had they compensated the holders of the copyright and rightful content creators. Following the filing of the lawsuit, the RIAA petitioned the district court for an injunction, Napster contested, but the appeals court affirmed the injunction, holding Napster liable for copyright violations.

Despite the legal victories secured by the recording industry, the proliferation of file sharing persisted unabated, with the emergence of decentralized networks supplanting Napster, such as Grokster and Kazaa. The targeted vendors of P2P file-sharing software like Napster, Grokster, and Aimster faced legal consequences for contributory and vicarious copyright infringement. Yet, the core legal basis of P2P systems itself remained intact. Despite the legislative efforts to subdue such activities, the rampant acceptance of illegal file sharing of copyrighted digital content has become ingrained in behavioral expectations.

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In comparative terms, Britain, US and Australia which are liberal democracies witness a Music & Entertainment (M&E) sector contribution to GDP averaging around 4%, while India witnesses only a 1% contribution to the GDP by the M&E sector. According to the Indian Music Industry (IMI) report, within India, specifically the prevalence of piracy in the music industry has remained phenomenally high surpassing the global average at 68% in contrast to the global average of 30%. There have been indications suggesting that the demand for illegally copied content could potentially exceed twice or even thrice the worldwide average. A rough estimation has suggested that piracy if decreased by 50% could potentially drive a supplementary \$700 million into the M&E industry of the country, augmenting the current \$1.3 billion input to the GDP.

A report from the Authentication Solution Providers 'Association (ASPA) was released in 2019 which revealed that in India, counterfeit products amounted to ₹1.05 lakh crore, garnering focus on considerable economic repercussions of piracy and counterfeiting across the nation. The discourse surrounding intellectual property rights presents a multifaceted scenario. In the International IP Index 2024 the position of India remained stagnant at 42, mirroring the unchanged index score of 38.64% since the year 2022. This tenacious issue has garnered increased attention, specifically with neoteric reports underlining occasions of misuse of designs, theft and copyright infringements. A driving force behind the rapid expansion of India's musical economy is the unfolding of the digital music, which saw revenues from recorded music reach \$219 million in 2021, marking a significant 20.3% increase from the year 2020. According to Global Market Report by the IFPI, streaming, has experienced an exponential growth rate of 22.5% in 2021, and now accounts for a significant 87% of the aggregate trade worth in India's music market, ranking it as the 17th in a worldwide global. Based on the Ankura Piracy Statistics report for 2022, India has been confirmed as the third leading source, following the United States and Russia, in terms of traffic to content piracy platforms. This report indicated that the country accounted for over 7 billion visits, specifically through torrent websites. One widespread form of piracy in the country is stream-ripping, where unauthorized websites, often referred to as "rogue websites," facilitate users to download copyrighted content in mp3 or mp4 formats from digital platforms like YouTube by simply pasting the link into a designated space on the website. With a pursuit to combat this, the courts in India have frequently blocked such rogue websites under the civil procedure rules and the requirements of the Information and Technology Act 2000 under Section 69A citing copyright infringement. Nevertheless, the scourge of piracy extends beyond these instances.

From Cassettes to Clicks- The Napster Effect and India's Struggle with Music Piracy in the Digital Era

By Anushka Sahu

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QUESTIONING DEATH PENALTY: ABOLITION OR RETENTION?

Sushree Saswati Mishra

Death penalty which is often termed as capital punishment is not a new concept in our society. From the primitive to the modern era it can be traced in various texts, scriptures, and laws. From Ramayana, and Mahabharat of Hindu society to the Western world laws, the Death penalty is prevailing as the severest form of punishment from time immemorial. The reason behind punishment also got shifted with the development of time but it took the shape of punishment in all ways. Initially, the punishment was inflicted for the victim's revenge, with the development concept of the state, punishments were given for actions against the state, and now in modern society, punishment is no longer taken as retribution or deterrence rather they are given for reformation and rehabilitation. Death penalty as a form of punishment lies on the same principles. Some jurist thinks the death penalty should be abolished because of its inhuman nature whereas others debate it as the most effective way of deterrence and hence should be retained. This debate is ongoing in the present context.

"I cannot in all conscience agree to anyone being sent to the gallows. God alone can take life because he alone gives it" – Mahatma Gandhi

Life is precious and a gift from God, and no one has the right to take it away. However, the death penalty, which takes a person's life through legal procedures, is justified in various ways by penologists, criminologists, and jurists. There are two main reasons for imposing such punishment. First is the belief that it is both right and just for a person who has done wrong to suffer for their actions. Second is the belief that punishing wrongdoers deters others from committing crimes. The death penalty, or capital punishment, operates on the same principles as other forms of punishment. Capital punishment is an ancient sanction. Every country has a history of death penalty. History of human civilization reveals that during no period capital punishment has been discarded as a mode of punishment.

QUESTIONING DEATH PENALTY: ABOLITION OR RETENTION?

Sushree Saswati Mishra

The abolition of the death penalty has been a significant topic of debate within the United Nations (UN), often viewed as a violation of human rights. UN laid more emphasis on the Reformative Theory of Punishment rather than the Deterrent Theory of Punishment. According to the data of the DPIC Report of December 16, 2021, there are 108 countries that abolitionist the death penalty for all crimes, 8 countries were abolitionist death penalty for ordinary crimes only, 28 were abolitionist death penalty in practice and 144 countries in the world abolitionist capital punishment in law. Only a minority of countries with the number 55 use capital Punishment in practice.

Capital punishment is a highly sensitive and intense issue, as it involves taking an individual's life. When discussing capital punishment within society, opinions are divided. Some believe that those who commit severe crimes deserve to die, while others argue that everyone deserves a second chance and that it is not our place to decide who lives and who dies. They contend that taking a person's life in the name of law is not true justice. Ultimately, whether capital punishment can be justified depends on one's personal beliefs and the theories supporting it.

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SL. NO.	TYPE OF COUNTRIES	NO. OF COUNTRIES
1.	ABOLITIONIST FOR ALL CRIMES	108
2.	ABOLITIONIST FOR ORDINARY CRIMES ONLY	8
3.	ABOLITIONIST IN PRACTICE	28
4.	TOTAL ABOLITIONIST IN LAW OR PRACTICE	144
5.	RETENTIONIST	55

Prospects of New Age Police Practices

Dr. Arpita Mitra

The future of policing appears to be a promising one, despite of a handful of challenges that seem to pose threats to effective police practices. New age police practices can ensure peaceful societies through advanced use of technologies and imbibing more people-friendly proactive policing philosophies. Inclusive policies, public empowerment and frequent meaningful interactions can also initiate the process of “more hands more efficiency” in a cost effective way.

Technological advances in computerization and crime prevention strategies have resulted in four of the more significant advances in police work : (1) **Analysing Crime-** to determine crime trends and patterns; strategical crime analysis - formulation of statistics and concise report to help operational design; and administrative crime analysis - to aid in administrative planning on social, economic, and geographic information. (2) **Computer enabled police officers** - to capture and retrieve many types of crime and operational data that had earlier been unobtainable or highly time consuming to generate. (3) **Crime Mapping** - involving highly sophisticated graphics which enable investigators and crime analysts to obtain accurate and detailed maps of past, present, and potential crime areas within their jurisdictions (Hunter 2008: 246-47; Andersen & Mallesen, 2013:3-24; Fuhrmann, Huynh & Scholz 2013:319-338). (4) **Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS)-** Information and Communication based technologies concentrate on investigating the geographic information that is associated with tasks performed by the police. GPS systems allow to determine the accurate location on the planet by triangulating a user's position. GIS allow geographic information to be depicted on a map as a visual interpretation. The blended use of GPS and GIS has served to reduce the response time to police action (Mascaly 2013:185-89).

To ensure innovative new age police practices the police organizations have to implement the following: **(a) Accountability** can be determined by holding law enforcement agencies responsible for the basic services they deliver: crime control, order maintenance, and miscellaneous services to people and communities. At the same time it also refers to holding individual officers accountable for how they treat respective citizens, particularly with regard to the use of force, equal treatment of all groups, and respect for the dignity of individuals (Walker 2005:8-9). Again the police also needs to be accountable to their organization which empowers them for order maintenance. To fulfil this, sound endeavour must be made by administrators and leaders to offer an explanation for all acts. Failure to be accountable can lead to losing out on community trust and inadequate use of resources (Dantzer 1999: 247). **(b) Restorative Policing** in the 1990s upheld by the philosophy of restorative justice called for organized modification in the criminal justice system including law enforcement and police in particular. Restorative policing aims to persuade people to modify, put them into situations where they face the impact of their own action. This face-to-face confrontation makes it difficult for the perpetrators and eventually remodels them. It permits victims to reveal what they really feel after being victimized and motivates them to move ahead in life for a better future (Hines & Bazemore 2003: 411-15). Restorative justice is most accurately described as a model for ‘doing justice’ by repairing the harm of crime. It attempts to mend the lesion crime and conflicting interests cause to victims, communities, families and relationships (Bazemore 2009:750-60).

Prospects of New Age Police Practices Dr.Arpita Mitra

(c) Developing Police Training in Social Skills through competency of social interaction and problem solving skills through intervention. Since society has become so contentious and people are more sensitized of their rights and responsibilities of administrative agencies, police must be equally alert of their obligations and duties. The 21st-century police officer must be perceptive, dedicated and positive motivators (Cooper:2011; Greenberg, 2017:13-86). **(d) Intelligence led Policing (ILP)** stresses the use of real time crime analysis and employs intelligent analysis in the preparation of both specialized departments and patrol officer. In this regard, crime against vulnerables can be checked through intelligence-led policing which includes preventive patrolling, reduced response time, close and frequent interaction between the police and the people, enhanced technologies for surveillance and improved investigative efficiencies (Roberg, Novak, Cordner & Smith 2015: 117; Cope, 2004:188-2-3).ILP tracks criminal intelligence and outlines the plan of action taking intelligence into primary consideration.Through the understanding of criminal intelligence the police forces can figure out strategic and functional aims, thereby prioritizing suppression of crime and threats to security. It not only guides operational work but also plans utilization of available resources. ILP permits a progressive and proactive approach towards crime prevention. ILP has been successfully implemented in various countries to address recent challenges including terrorism, transnational threats, newer dimensions of crime. It is no longer just an attractive concept but a strategic business framework to address diverse policing issues at local, regional, and national levels.¹ **(e) Predictive Policing** takes information from various sources, analyse them and then use the outcome to anticipate, combat and respond to future crime. It concentrates on focusing on what is to come and mobilize resources to combat crime and its effects. Predictive Policing is not an alternative to community policing, Intelligence -led policing or evidence based policing but builds on the existing models to develop strategies for the greater good. Present analytic tools like crime hot spots, data mining, geo-spatial prediction and analysis of social networks may be utilised to predict possible crime spikes, ensure city and neighbourhood planning, and assist in police administrative decision making.² It is the accumulation and reasoning of data about former crimes for determination and statistical prevision of individuals or geo-spatial areas with an increased chance of condemnable human action to help develop policing participation and preventive plan of action and mechanics. It uses a wide assortment of diverse data to constitute link with pre-emptive policing to ensure that law enforcement officers are active before crime takes place. Through predictive policing resources in any form can used more accurately in place and time. By identifying crime hotspots predictive policing techniques can help to identify people who may be involved in crime either as a possible victim or a perpetrator (Meijer & Wessels 2019: 1031-1039).

New Age Policing can break away the shackles of police brutality, strained police-public relationship and misuse of police discretion. Social media can also play a constructive role in making the practices acceptable and ensuring informed consent from the people. A combined effort from we the people, the police organization and social media can make the task of reaching out to the citizenry seem easy and fruitful.

Prospects of New Age Police Practices Dr. Arpita Mitra

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A snapshot of the field of violence studies in Mexico **Nelson Arteaga Botello and José Alfredo Zavaleta Betancourt**

1. What is the current state of the field of violence studies in Mexico?

A retrospective look at the field of violence studies in Mexico can identify processes of institutionalization of postgraduate programs, academic networks, and publications. Each describes and interprets processes of social and political violence produced by the State and society in the last three decades. They also show how new forms of social coexistence have been structured to think about symbolic and institutional solutions to violence.

The dynamics of the field are directly proportional to the complexity of the violence that acquired preponderance only a few years ago as a mechanism of integration and conflict resolution in the family, school, neighborhoods, public spaces, state institutions, and public debate.

The changes in the field of violence studies have been recorded by different articles that sampled the evolutionary cycles of the analysis of social and political violence at national and subnational scales (Alvarado et al., 2019; Alvarado, 2020; Zavaleta, 2020; Arteaga et al., 2024). Four primary research agendas can be identified that have consolidated diverse theoretical and methodological approaches: a) anomie, b) gray zones, state, and urban margins, c) necropolitics, and d) cultural sociology.

Research programs analyzing anomie explore behaviors that disrupt traditional socialization forms. Those exploring state margins and necropolitics agree on the need to exercise a critique of conventional observations of socialization proper to anomie theory. Finally, cultural sociology emphasizes, above all, the production of meaning of violence through performative actions and the construction of cultural traumas.

In particular, cultural sociology proposes a cultural turn in the study field concerning other research programs to broaden the range of observation towards the production of meaning that social actors produce based on their experience and collective action about their victimization. This program proposes a new dialogue with structurally oriented programs that emphasize that violent action is an effect of the constriction of economic dynamics or institutional materialities on the meaning-making processes of the actors.

However, it should be emphasized that the field of violence studies as a whole, regardless of its analytical orientation, has been consolidated by expanding a reflexive theoretical and methodological pluralism, which gives primacy to empirical work. The interpretative capacities and results obtained from the different studies in the field can be fruitful if one reflects on the contributions that each of these studies brings to the construction of empirical research situated in the field.

A snapshot of the field of violence studies in Mexico Nelson Arteaga Botello and José Alfredo Zavaleta Betancourt

2. What are the main lines of research to be developed in the coming years?

The records of the field of violence studies show the fecundity of lines of research derived from the programs mentioned above. The lines of research identified by these works suggest deepening the analysis of enigmas or unresolved questions. Likewise, they propose reinforcing those profound interpretations illuminating how specific structural devices work –externalities that guide action– or testing other interpretations - particularly those centered on internalized cultural structures - that shed light on the dynamics of production and reproduction of violence. In this sense, future research can be developed based on three analytical horizons:

1. An invitation to study the emergence of new social structures underlying the changes in the forms of work and sociability that emerged from violent activities. In illicit economies, we find new social actors, new sociabilities, and many organizations emerging from these multiple forms of violence. There are new types of actors in this criminal world, such as the heads of gangs, organizations, or cartels. They are entrepreneurs of violence, then there are the intermediaries, such as smugglers, big arms dealers, and piracy. There is also a new class of politicians associated with violence (Alvarado, 2020: 90).

2. To point out how enigmas persist regarding the specificity of the relationship between feelings of insecurity, violence, and crime; the profiles of victimizers; the social trajectories of the disappeared; forced displacement by organized crime in the context of concessions to neo-extractivism; the enclaves of fuel theft, narco-graves and "discarded subjects"; suicide that is no longer investigated; the exchange of resources and functions between criminal networks, politicians and the military and police. (Zavaleta, 2017: 46).

3. It is suggested that violence be approached as a symbolic action inserted in a network of meanings related to moral perceptions of solidarity and culturally structured social orders. With the development of this perspective, it will be possible to establish how the cultural structure of violence is connected to other structures of power and domination, both political and economic. (Arteaga y otros, 2024: 11, 13).

Within these horizons of interpretation, we identify research programs that have been developed recently and that allow us to consolidate the field of violence studies in Mexico and the rest of Latin America. The proposal to describe densely and interpret the emerging structures, as well as the enigmas and anomalies in the forms of construction of violence, points to broaden our range of understanding of the identified invitation programs. Despite the lines of tension between programs, taken together, they are an invitation for the development and consolidation of the field of studies, but also for the discussion that allows us to think about how to move towards new horizons of understanding of the public problem of violence.

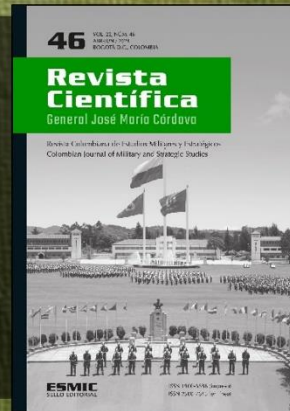
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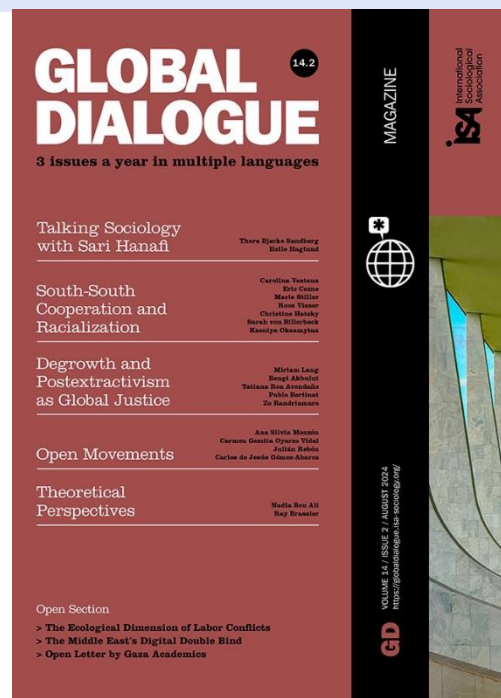
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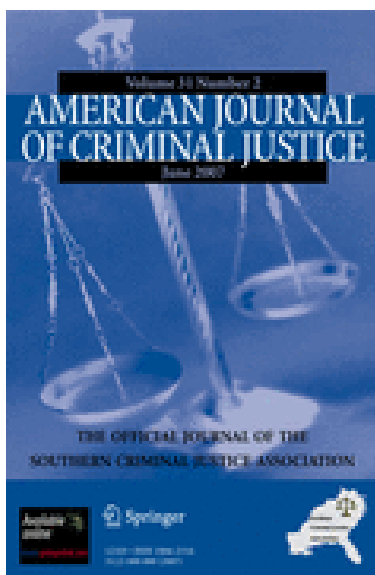
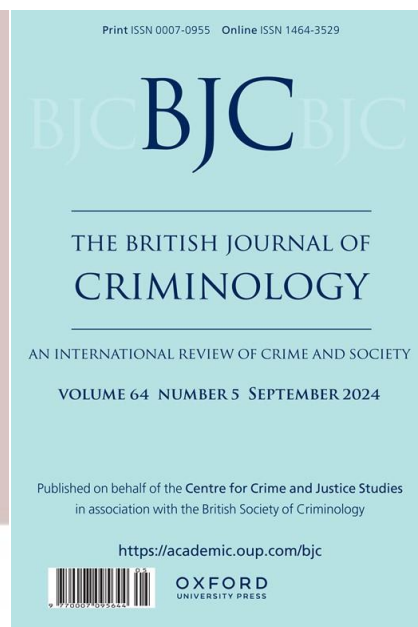
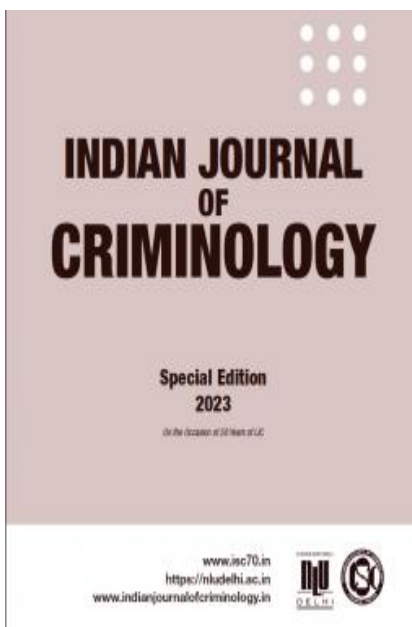
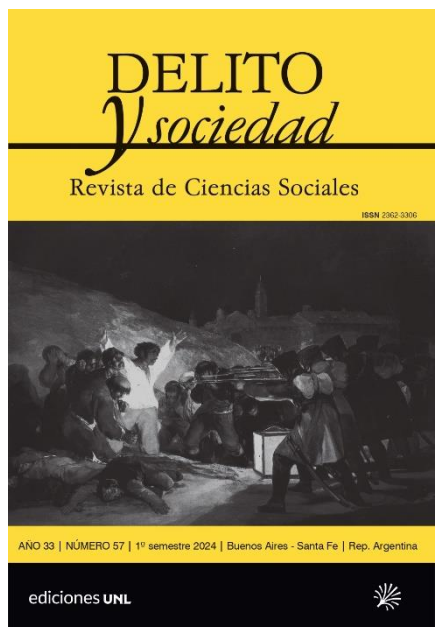
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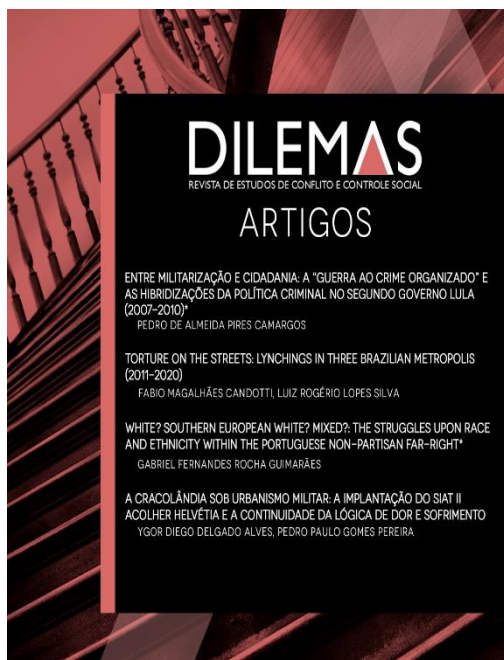
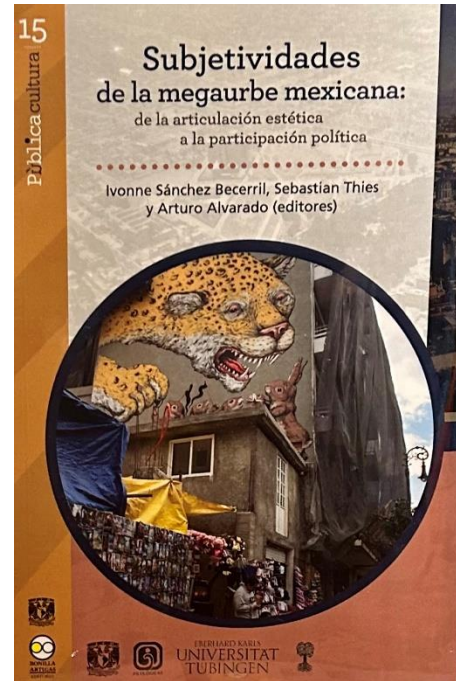
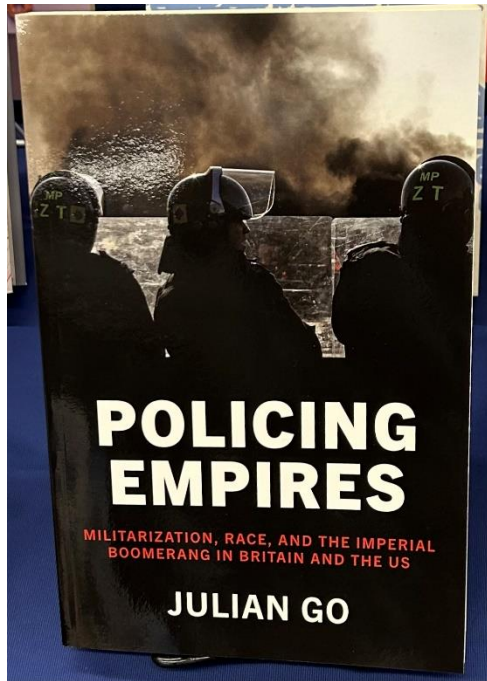
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La Red Hemisférica para la Prevención del Delito surge de la necesidad de generar espacios para discutir la prevención del delito desde sus bases teóricas-conceptuales y metodológicas desde la región Americana, la cual se ha visto influida por políticas de control social y estrategias punitivas con base en un modelo que disminuye garantías constitucionales y viola derechos humanos, por ello, la generación de análisis que ayuden a la comprensión de los contextos regionales para las formas específicas de control del crimen son necesarios.

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OBJETIVO

La Red Es un espacio conformado por académicos de diversos países que buscan influir en la política de seguridad del continente americano para posicionar a la prevención del delito como una alternativa al modelo punitivo de atención a la violencia y la criminalidad, a través de investigaciones, estudios comparados, desarrollo de bases teóricas y empíricas, prospectivas y análisis de casos. De igual manera, se generan actividades de divulgación tales como: foros, congresos, mesas de análisis, conversatorios y otros medios.

Tiene como propósito incidir de manera directa en el estudio, diseño, implementación y evaluación de las políticas de prevención y seguridad en los países del continente.



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Asesor en seguridad de la Investigación Montreal, QC



Lilian Josefina Baboa
Directora Académica de la Plataforma Centroamérica-Caribe para la Seguridad Ciudadana: Cooperación para la Paz (Co-Paz)



Osmin Cortez Figueroa
Comisionado Nacional Policía Nacional Civil de El Salvador. Agregado Adjunto



Jorge Atilano González Candia
Director Ejecutivo del Diálogo Nacional por la Paz



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Investigadora del Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.



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MESA

VIOLENCIA, CRIMEN Y DESIGUALDADES. SOBRE LAS FORMAS ACTUALES DE REGULACIÓN SOCIAL DE LA VIOLENCIA EN EL SUR Y EL NORTE GLOBAL



Coordinadores de la mesa:



EMILIO AYOS.

Director Alterno del Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (UBA) e Investigador del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) y Profesor de la Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA)



EMILIO DANIEL CONJAMA L.

Profesor-Investigador del Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Penales (INACIPE), Profesor de la Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la UNAM, Investigador del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI, NIVEL I), Director General del Instituto de Estudios Transdisciplinarios (IECRIMT) y Consultor externo de políticas en Prevención del Delito

Recepción de trabajos:

Entrega límite de trabajos: 15 de octubre de 2024.

Criterios:

1. Título
2. Palabras clave : hasta cuatro palabras clave personalizadas.
3. Autor(es) : Autor que presenta el trabajo y cualquier coautor. Hay un límite de siete (7) autores.
4. Resumen : el texto del resumen no debe exceder las 300 palabras y puede presentarse en inglés, francés o español. Revise los idiomas aceptados en la sesión a la que desea enviar su trabajo.

La Asociación Internacional de Sociología invita al 5ºto. Foro de Sociología "Knowing Justice in the Anthropocene".

Se llevará a cabo del 06 al 11 de julio de 2025 en Rabat, Marruecos.

Se reunirán sociólogos y sociólogas de todo el mundo para discutir como punto de interés el Antropoceno y las preocupaciones que lo acompañan desde diferentes enfoques.

Líneas temáticas que se abordarán

- Conexiones entre las políticas sociales y la regulación de la violencia, centrándose en la prevención del delito o la justicia penal.
- La policía y la construcción de la vulnerabilidad.
- Percepciones sociales y debates públicos sobre el vínculo entre desigualdades y violencia.
- La intersección de la desigualdad y la violencia en contextos históricos específicos o entre grupos particulares, como los jóvenes marginados, los inmigrantes, las mujeres o las diversidades sexo-género y los grupos discriminados racialmente.
- Nuevos enfoques para la regulación social del delito y su relación con las desigualdades sociales.

Para más información:

<https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/rabat-2025/5th-isa-forum-call-for-abstracts>

CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES AND OTHER MEETINGS

Tension, Trust and Transformation

European Sociological Association Conference
Porto, Portugal. August 27-30, 2024

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

LASA Upcoming Congresses

LASA2025, San Francisco, USA. May 23–26, 2025

[MORE INFORMATION](#)



Reimagining the Future Work

120th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association

[MORE INFORMATION](#)



28TH WORLD CONGRESS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEOUL, KOREA. 12-16 JULY 2025

[MORE INFORMATION](#)



XXXIV CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL ALAS RD-CARIBE NOVEMBER 3-8, 2024

[MORE INFORMATION](#)



[European Society of Criminology](#)



First International Conference
on
Criminology & Criminal Justice
3 - 4, October, 2024
Mode: Hybrid - In-Person & Online
Venue: University of Sri Jayawardenepura,
Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka
<https://www.icccj2024.com>

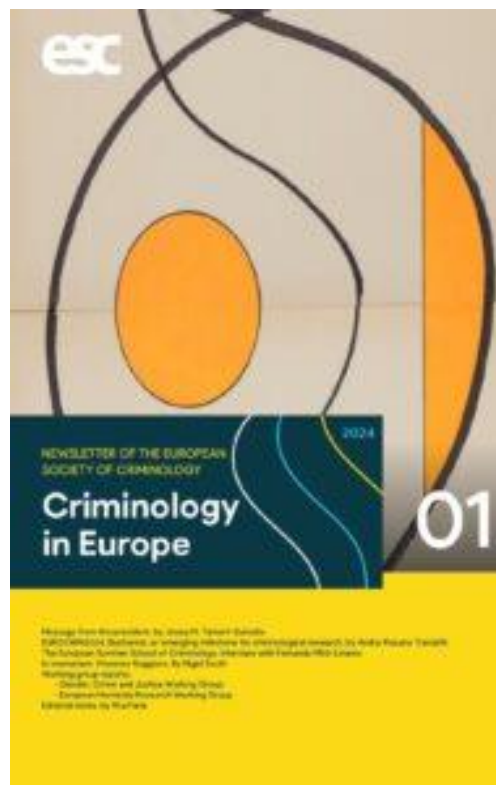
Organized by:
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice,
University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Sri Lanka and
International Institute of Justice & Police Sciences (IIJPS),
Bengaluru, India
In Collaboration with
South Asian Society of Criminology & Victimology (SASCV)
& Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS, Chennai, India

Contact:
Dr. Kaushalya Hewawasam
Organizing Secretary
WhatsApp: +94 772518429
Emails:
icccj@sjp.ac.lk
sascv2023@gmail.com

The 25th Annual Conference of the ESC Athens, Greece, September 3-6, 2025

Call for journal articles
La Revista Criminalidad
Deadline september 20th
2024

[MORE INFORMATION](#)



Revista *Criminalidad*





**Convocatoria para la recepción
de artículos científicos**

**Temática especial en coordinación
con la Universidad de la Salle:**
adaptaciones y transformaciones del
crimen organizando transnacional.

Fecha límite para la postulación:
20 de septiembre de 2024.

[Inscríbese aquí](#) 

1st CiCS-CONFERENCE

Crime as a Process

Insights into the Dynamics of a Travelling Concept

Crime is not static. It is formed and transformed by numerous actors, such as police officers, judges, social workers, media workers, or the public. They all bring their respective understandings of crime to bear and imbue (depictions of) crime with multiple and differentiated denotations, including age, race, gender, and other categories of difference. In the conference, the speakers will elucidate these processes, drawing on a wide range of theories and empirical data.



October 4-5,
2024



University of
Siegen, US-S



Information &
Registration



Speakers:

Mieke Bal
Michael Bamberg
Joel Best
Zoë Clark
Vera Elisabeth Gerling

Martin Harbusch
Nicola Padfield
Will Straw
Holger Stritzel
Cyrus Tata

CiCS Center for interdisciplinary
Crime Studies

 **Universität
Siegen**

CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES AND OTHER MEETINGS

Special Issue of *Archives of Criminology*, Poland
Exploring Sentencing: Sentencing Theory and Practice in Contemporary Criminal Justice

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) published a report on current youth recruitment strategies by criminal gangs
[CLICK HERE](#)



CENTRE
INTERNATIONAL
POUR LA
PRÉVENTION
DE LA CRIMINALITÉ

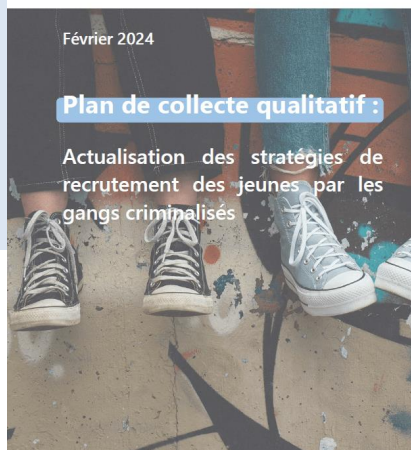
INTERNATIONAL
CENTRE
FOR THE
PREVENTION
OF CRIME

CENTRO
INTERNACIONAL
PARA LA
PREVENCIÓN
DE LA CRIMINALIDAD

Février 2024

Plan de collecte qualitatif :

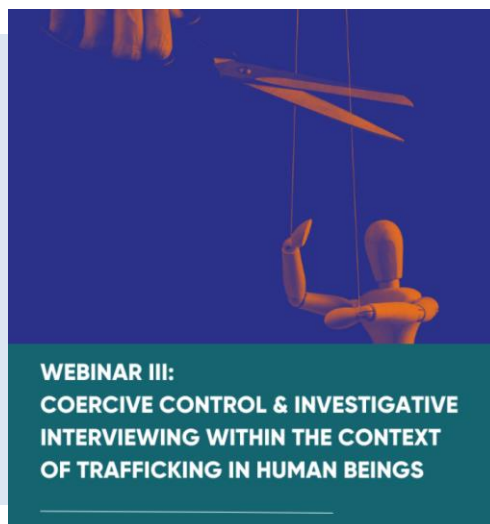
Actualisation des stratégies de recrutement des jeunes par les gangs criminalisés



Journal of Gender-Based Violence / Latest Issue
Volume 8, No. 2, 2024
[CLICK HERE](#)

Webinar co-hosted by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI) and the Australian institute of Criminology (AIC) that explores coercive control in the context of criminal investigations

Tuesday 10th September 2024
Please register in advance
[CLICK HERE](#)



**WEBINAR III:
COERCIVE CONTROL & INVESTIGATIVE
INTERVIEWING WITHIN THE CONTEXT
OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE

June 2024

States of Incarceration: The Global Context 2024

by Emily Widra

World Incarceration Rates If Every U.S. State Were A Country

The U.S. has the highest incarceration rate of any independent democracy on earth — worse, *every single state* incarcerates more people per capita than most nations.

In the global context, even “progressive” U.S. states like New York and Massachusetts appear as extreme as Louisiana and Mississippi in their use of prisons and jails.

Rates calculated per 100,000 people. Read more about the [data](#).

Figure 1. This graph shows the number of people in state prisons, local jails, federal prisons, and other systems of confinement from each U.S. state and territory per 100,000 people in that state or territory and the incarceration rate per 100,000 in all countries with a total population of at least 500,000.

The graphic charts the incarceration rates of every U.S. state and territory alongside those of the other nations of the world. Looking at each state in the global context reveals that, in every part of the country, incarceration is out of step with the rest of the world.

Source with full text and all charts:

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/2024.html>

If we imagine every state as an independent nation, as in the graph above, every state appears extreme. While El Salvador has an incarceration rate higher than any U.S. state, nine states have the next highest incarceration rates in the world, followed by Cuba.

Overall, 25 U.S. states and three nations (El Salvador, Cuba, and Rwanda) have incarceration rates even higher than the national incarceration rate of the United States.

Massachusetts, the state with the lowest incarceration rate in the nation, would rank 30th in the world with an incarceration rate higher than Iran, Colombia, and all the founding NATO nations.

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

The Department of Criminology at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law, in Freiburg i. Br., Germany is looking for a Behavioral Scientist at the Postdoc Level (f/m/div), Developing and Testing Crime Reduction Interventions in Public Space using Virtual Reality.

Deadline: 8.9.2024.

The Department of Criminology at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law, in Freiburg i. Br., Germany and the Institute of Education and Child Studies at Leiden University are offering a PhD Position (f/m/div) - FutureU meets Resilience.

Deadline: 8.9.2024.

United Nations Initiative on Access to Justice - tight deadline

The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution last year entitled "Equal access to justice for all" requesting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) "convene a meeting of experts, nominated by Member States, to share information on challenges, lessons learned, best practices and enabling factors needed to enhance the functioning of criminal justice systems to ensure equal access to justice for all."

It is anticipated that this expert meeting will occur in the last quarter of 2024. As an ECOSOC affiliated NGO, ASC can submit inputs **by 1 September 2024**.

These inputs must be short (max. 550 words), but we can include links or summaries of relevant research, reports, and work in this area that has international implications.

These contributions will be integrated into a background paper to guide the discussions at the meeting of experts in late 2024, as well as into the report which will be presented to the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2025.

In sum, this is an opportunity for civil society to provide input into a UN initiative focusing on improving access to justice globally. Please forward this invitation to those whose expertise might be relevant, noting the tight deadline.

-Jay Albanese
ASC UN Liaison
jsalbane@vcu.edu



International Conference

Prison systems and prison architecture: how are they related? A European perspective

October 24-25, 2024

School of Criminology – Faculty of Law, University of Porto
Porto, Portugal

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

CONVOCATORIA

PLAZA DE PROFESOR/A-INVESTIGADOR/A DEL CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE GÉNERO

Con fundamento en el artículo 50, fracción I del Reglamento del Personal Académico de El Colegio de México, El Centro de Estudios de Género (CEG) de El Colegio de México anuncia la convocatoria de concurso abierto para personas académicas con interés en ocupar una plaza de Profesor/a-Investigador/a en una de estas dos líneas de investigación:

1. Violencia, justicia y criminalidad
2. Sostenimiento de la vida, cuidados y espacio

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA PLAZA

La persona seleccionada ocupará una plaza de Profesor/a-Investigador/a de tiempo completo en el CEG y desarrollará actividades académicas de investigación y docencia junto con tareas de gestión y administración académica, además de la participación en órganos colegiados y comisiones diversas.

La posición ofrecida es la de profesor/a-investigador/a sujeta al Reglamento del Personal Académico de El Colegio de México con evaluación anual y posibilidad de planta después de un mínimo de tres años y hasta un máximo de seis años de contrato anual, de acuerdo con el artículo 57 del Reglamento del Personal Académico de El Colegio de México.

REQUISITOS

- Grado académico de Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales.
- Especialización en Sociología y/o Antropología.
- Publicaciones arbitradas y de reconocimiento nacional e internacional en el campo de los estudios de género.
- Experiencia docente a nivel licenciatura y/o de posgrado, así como en dirección de tesis y asesoría académica.
- Experiencia en investigación empírica en sociología y/o antropología con enfoque de género.
- Disposición para colaborar en equipo.
- Para residentes en México, ser integrantes del Sistema Nacional de Investigadoras e Investigadores (SNI), o en su defecto poseer todos los requisitos para ingresar al SNI en la primera oportunidad existente. Las personas del extranjero deberán tener un nivel académico equivalente.

BASES

El plazo para la presentación de candidaturas inicia el 15 de junio y concluye el 30 de septiembre de 2024. **Sólomente se aceptarán expedientes a través del correo electrónico plazaceg@colmex.mx. No se aceptarán expedientes presentados a través de otra modalidad, incluida la física, ni envíos parciales o a otros correos electrónicos del Centro de Estudios de Género o El Colegio de México.**

1 Son dos líneas de investigación independientes. La persona solicitante inscribirá su candidatura en una de las dos.

Las solicitudes se enviarán al correo electrónico plazaceg@colmex.mx, con el asunto **"SOLICITUD" seguido de los apellidos de la persona solicitante** (p. ej. SOLICITUD Reyes Ochoa). Las solicitudes deben constar de los siguientes documentos:

- Documento de identidad oficial (INE, pasaporte, etc.)
- Una carta personal de presentación donde se especifiquen los motivos por los que la persona solicitante desea ingresar al CEG.
- Un currículo completo con los comprobantes más relevantes de su trayectoria en los respectivos rubros
- Un currículo resumido, de no más de tres cuartillas, que incluya en la carátula los datos de contacto personal (teléfono, dirección postal y correo electrónico).
- Una propuesta de investigación de no más de cinco cuartillas.
- Una reflexión académica, máximo 3 cuartillas, sobre los estudios de género, los aportes de su investigación al CEG, así como su posicionamiento en el campo académico.
- Una cuartilla presentando un posible plan de trabajo a partir de la línea de investigación en la que se cursa y de los intereses de investigación propios.
- Un programa de curso, a nivel de posgrado, sobre metodología para investigación en ciencias sociales con enfoque de género, con duración de 16 sesiones de tres horas.
- Un programa de curso, a nivel de posgrado, sobre teoría y debates académicos de género, con duración de 16 sesiones de tres horas.
- Dos cartas de referencia académica dirigidas a la Directora del Centro de Estudios de Género. Las cartas deben ser enviadas directamente por las personas que las emiten desde sus correos institucionales y en papel membretado, antes de la fecha de cierre de la convocatoria. El asunto del email deberá ser **"REFERENCIA"** seguido de los apellidos de la persona solicitante, **no de la persona que emite la referencia** (p. ej. REFERENCIA Reyes Ochoa). **No se aceptarán cartas de recomendación enviadas directamente por la persona solicitante.**

No se aceptarán envíos posteriores al 30 de septiembre de 2024, fecha de cierre de esta convocatoria.

Se espera que la persona seleccionada ingrese al CEG en el primer trimestre de 2025.

INFORMES

Para mayores informes, dirigirse a los teléfonos (5255) 5449 3000 exts. 3126 y 2928, en horarios laborales de oficina, y al correo electrónico coord.acad.ceg@colmex.mx



– English version below –

El Centro de Estudios Internacionales convoca a interesados(as) de cualquier nacionalidad al concurso para contratar tres profesores(as)-investigadores(as) de tiempo completo.

Requisitos:

- a) Tener doctorado en Ciencia Política o campos afines.
- b) Ser parte del Sistema Nacional de Investigadoras e Investigadores (SNI) o estar en condiciones de próxima incorporación.
- c) Dedicarse tiempo completo y de manera exclusiva a El Colegio de México.
- d) Tener dominio del español en caso de ser extranjero.
- e) Asumir el compromiso de permanecer al menos tres años en el Centro de Estudios Internacionales, si al término de cada uno de ellos El Colegio decide renovar los contratos correspondientes.

La Comisión de selección valorará, además, las publicaciones de los(as) candidatos(as) y su experiencia docente.

Perfil de los candidatos:

El Centro tiene especial interés en candidatos(as) con capacidad y experiencia para desarrollar proyectos de investigación de vanguardia en alguna de las siguientes áreas:

- 1) Relaciones internacionales (particularmente en temas de política exterior de Estados Unidos).
- 2) Economía política internacional (idealmente en política industrial o comercial o de desarrollo económico).
- 3) Teoría política, sociología política o sociología del Estado.

Actividades:

Los(as) profesores(as)-investigadores(as) seleccionados(as) deberán asumir las siguientes tareas:

- a) Desarrollar actividades de investigación sobre los temas anunciados en el apartado anterior; b) impartir cursos en los programas docentes del CEI vinculados con sus áreas de investigación y las necesidades del Centro; c) participar en el resto de las actividades del Centro, particularmente en tutorías de estudiantes y asesorías de tesis.

CARRITERA PICACHO AJUSCO NO. 20, AMPLIACIÓN FUENTES DEL PEDREGAL, T. ALPÁN, C.P. 14110, CIUDAD DE MÉXICO. TEL. (52 55) 54.49.30.00 EXT. 3210 • E-MAIL: iladron@colmex.mx



Convocatoria

**PARA OCUPAR UNA
PLAZA DE PROFESOR(A)-INVESTIGADOR(A)**

Seminario Académico de Población, Cultura y Sociedad

El Colegio Mexiquense, A. C., convoca a las personas interesadas a que presenten solicitud para ocupar una plaza de Profesor(a)-Investigador(a) de tiempo completo (40 horas, de lunes a viernes) en el Seminario Académico de Población, Cultura y Sociedad con la categoría laboral PITC-A, que corresponde a un sueldo bruto de \$40,048.00 mensuales.

Requisitos:

1. Grado de doctor(a) en Ciencias Sociales, Ciencias Políticas, Sociología, Economía o disciplinas afines, otorgado por una universidad o centro de enseñanza superior de reconocido prestigio.
2. Experiencia docente y de investigación en temas relacionados con prevención del delito, violencia y criminalidad, la segunda de las cuales deberá estar respaldada en obra publicada de calidad y originalidad reconocidas.
3. Pertenecer al SNII o contar con todos los requisitos para solicitar su ingreso en la convocatoria posterior inmediata a su contratación.
4. Tener la formación y disponibilidad para dirigir tesis e impartir cursos en la Maestría en Ciencias Sociales con Especialidad en Desarrollo Municipal, en el Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales, así como en otros programas de posgrado y de educación continua existentes o de nueva creación en la institución. Es deseable que se cuente con experiencia en la impartición de alguno de los siguientes cursos: teoría de las ciencias sociales, teoría del conflicto, políticas públicas, análisis de las políticas sociales, economía pública o sociología urbana.
5. Disposición para realizar, a la par de labores de investigación, tareas de gestión, diseño curricular y difusión, así como capacidad para integrarse a líneas y proyectos de investigación en colectivo.
6. Disposición para residir en la zona metropolitana del Valle de Toluca, sede de El Colegio Mexiquense.

Documentación:

- a) Carta de presentación, donde exponga su aporte en investigación y docencia a la siguiente línea de investigación del Seminario Académico de Población, Cultura y Sociedad:
 - i. Derechos, poder y desarrollo. Tiene como objetos los problemas sociales de los grupos poblacionales del Estado de México y el mundo globalizado. En el ámbito político se consideran los derechos, la violencia, el poder y la democracia; en el ámbito

socioeconómico, la pobreza, la migración y la desigualdad, y en el cultural, la diversidad y el género.

- b) Currículum actualizado y documentos probatorios (en formato PDF).
- c) Copia del título de doctorado. De ser seleccionado(a), deberá presentar la cédula profesional respectiva.
- d) Un proyecto de investigación, de no más de veinte cuartillas, cuyo problema de investigación esté relacionado con prevención del delito, violencia y criminalidad, enfocado en el Estado de México. Es indispensable que, además del conocimiento básico o aplicado generado, el proyecto contemple la generación de propuestas o recomendaciones de política pública o rediseño institucional.
- e) Dos cartas de recomendación académica de investigadores de reconocido prestigio, las cuales serán enviadas vía correo electrónico directamente por quien las emite.

Calendario de selección y procedimiento:

- I. Recepción de solicitudes, del 11 de septiembre al 11 de noviembre del 2024.
- II. Entrevistas, del 18 al 29 de noviembre.
- III. Presentación de clase muestra, del 2 al 13 de diciembre.
- IV. Comunicación de resultados, entre el 16 y el 19 de diciembre.
- V. Inicio del contrato, 16 de enero del 2025.

La coherencia entre la especialización del(a) investigador(a), los resultados de investigación publicados y la viabilidad del proyecto presentado es un criterio que se tomará en cuenta para la asignación de la plaza, así como la vinculación del proyecto con las líneas de investigación del seminario académico.

La contratación de profesor(a)-investigador(a) se realiza por tiempo y obra determinados, que equivalen a un año, y por proyectos específicos de investigación, además de actividades docentes y de gestión. La decisión de la comisión de selección será inapelable. Antes de finalizar el año del contrato, se realizará una evaluación del desempeño laboral, a la cual estará sujeta la renovación del contrato.

Todos los documentos, incluidas las cartas de recomendación, deberán enviarse en archivo electrónico a la dirección <corinv@cmq.edu.mx>, y se remitirán a:

Dra. Margarita Vasquez Montaño

Coordinadora de Investigación

El Colegio Mexiquense, A. C.

Santa Cruz de los Patos, Zinacantepec, Estado de México, C. P. 51350.

Teléfonos: (722) 218 00 56 y 279 99 08, exts. 107 y 108.

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Associate Professor, KIIT School of Law, India

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Dr. Mitra graduated from Presidency College, Kolkata and stood 2nd from the University with a major in Sociology. She completed her post-graduation from University of Calcutta with a specialization in Sociology of Crime and Deviance. Dr. Mitra obtained Ph.D degree from Jadavpur University in 2012. Her doctoral dissertation is on Police, Policing and the New Technology: A Study of Kolkata Police. She specializes in Criminology & Police Science and Management. Dr. Mitra successfully completed four sponsored research projects under ICSSR and ICSSR IMPRESS and WBNUJS. She has more than 50 (fifty) publications in national and international journals including fourteen publications indexed in Scopus and two book chapters. Her maiden book published in 2018 is on ICTs and Police: Towards 21st century Policing in India.

Arpita has guided nine PhD scholars and more than a dozen LLM students for their dissertation. She has presented papers in more than thirty national and international forums including world congresses of Sociology and Criminology.

Arpita has researched as a Guest Scholar at Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany on two occasions in 2017 and 2018. She is the Managing Editor of KIIT Journal of Law and Society.

An ardent researcher Mitra has a penchant for exploring new areas of research in the field of Criminology and Police Science.

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Sociologist

PhD. Political sociology for BUAP

Professor at Universidad Veracruzana, México

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Researcher at Instituto de Investigaciones Histórico Sociales de la Universidad Veracruzana.

Línea de investigación acerca de sociología de la violencia regional.

Autor de diversas publicaciones acerca de procesos de violencia regional, justicia subnacional y derechos humanos.

Premio Estatal de Ciencia y Tecnología del Estado de Veracruz por el COVEICYDET, 2020.

Premio al Decano de la Universidad Veracruzana, 2018.

MARIO PAVEL DÍAZ, MÉXICO



ISA RC29 SECRETARY

A seasoned expert in violence and delinquency, he has traversed academia, civil society, and the public sector, with a strong focus on crime prevention. As the General Director of Strategic Management at the C5 of Mexico City from 2018 to 2024, he oversaw the city's command, control, and communications center, playing a pivotal role in data-driven decision-making for public safety. Simultaneously, he has maintained an active academic career, serving on editorial boards of national and international journals, evaluating government and academic projects, and consulting on various security initiatives. His scholarly contributions include numerous publications in peer-reviewed journals and book chapters, as well as extensive experience mentoring graduate students in the fields of violence, security, and delinquency. Moreover, he has engaged in public outreach through television, radio, and digital media.

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Melissa de Mattos Pimenta is a Ph.D. in Sociology and professor at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul in Porto Alegre, Brazil. She is a permanent member of the Graduate Program in Sociology and Coordinator of the Professional Graduate Program in Citizen Security. Member and Vice-coordinator of the Research Group in Violence and Citizenship, Ms. Pimenta has developed research in various fields, from youth and violence to police institutions in Brazil. At ISA, she is a member of RC 29, Deviance and Social Control, and RC 34, Sociology of Youth.

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JOHN SCOTT, AUSTRALIA



John has a PhD in sociology and is Professor and Head of the School of Justice at Queensland University of Technology in Australia. He edits the Routledge Series [Crime and Justice Studies in Asia and the Global South](#), Co-Edit [The Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy](#) and I am Vice President of the [Asian Criminological Society](#). He has published widely, including 27 books and major research reports and over 100 papers and book chapters. John has also had sustained success in attracting nationally competitive grants and industry funding. Research Interests Include the ecology of crime, especially small places and the social construction and governance of sex and gender, with a focus on sex work. John was recently a member of the [Australian Research Council College of Experts](#) and has been actively involved in institutional leadership roles.

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After graduating from the University of Calcutta, Dr. Chakrabarti did his B.A.,LL.B, M.A. (Political Science) and LL.M. (Tort and Crime) and Ph.D. (Probation System). He has a long career in teaching profession for about 40 years since 1985. At present he is working as Vice Chancellor, W.B. National University of Juridical Sciences. As a prolific writer, Dr. Chakrabarti has authored /edited ten (10) Books and published more than 100 articles and Research papers in national and international journals.

He has published Articles on Victim Justice and Victimology in the leading Journals in India. He has guided two Ph.D. scholars in the field of Victimology. He is former President of Indian Society of Victimology (2011-2014) and also an awardee of Prof. K. Chockalingam Award for his contribution in the field of victimology in 2016. During his leadership Victimology has been introduced as one of the LL.M. subjects at KIIT University and WBNUJS.

Nominated as Chair, Collaborative Research Award Committee (2013-15) of International Association of Law Schools, Washington, USA. Prof. Chakrabarti has been awarded Research Scholarship by Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany in June 2017 & 2018. Nominated as Executive Member of the TG 11 Violence and Society of International Sociological Association from 2018-2023. Elected as President of the Indian Society of Criminology w.e.f. 18th December 2022.

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Arturo has a Ph. D. in Sociology, from El Colegio de México.

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His research expertise is on justice, human rights, security and urban democratic governance. Has conducted several investigations on violence prevention, crime, justice, urban governance and security in Latin America. Has been a consultant for international organizations such as UN Women, Mexico; UNDP, UNDOC, and the World Bank.

Recent research projects:

- Urban Governance and Crime in Latin America, comparing São Paulo and Mexico City.
- Educating and Empowering Citizens to Improve Security and the Rule of Law in Mexico City
- Policing in Latin America.
- Juvenile justice in Latin America and Access to Justice.
- Projects funded by FACI-Colmex, Conacyt, México; Fapespe, Brasil; Harvard Innovation Fund & Fondo de Cooperación México-Uruguay.
- Recent publications:

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The Panopticon

ISA RC 29 OFFICIAL BULLETIN

NUMBER

#1, 2024

July, 2024

GENERAL EDITOR: ARTURO ALVARADO

ASSISTANT EDITORS: RAQUEL BETANCOURT, CANDY HURTADO,
KAREN FRANCO



International
Sociological
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