9. Where next for criminology?
Tim Newburn

Criminology’s concerns already encompass matters of sociology, psychology, law, political science, economics, history, and biology to name a few. Essentially, criminology’s focus remains those forms of human conduct we treat as criminal or deviant, or which produce such harms that intervention is argued to be necessary. ‘Where next for criminology?’ suggests that the swiftly changing nature of the world we inhabit poses huge challenges for criminologists that cannot be ignored: globalization, the increasingly complex and transnational nature of economic authority, the growing voluntary and forced movement of peoples across borders, the spreading power and influence of the Internet and new communication technologies, and the profound risks posed by environmental change.

Siva Vaidhyanathan

Intellectual property is the most pervasive yet least understood way we regulate expression. Despite its importance to so many aspects of the global economy and daily life, intellectual property policy remains a confusing and arcane subject. Intellectual Property: A Very Short Introduction clarifies both the basic terms and the major conflicts surrounding this area of law, offering an introduction to copyright, patents, trademarks, and other forms of knowledge that are subject to global law and regulation. It illustrates the powers and limits of intellectual property, distilling the complex tangle of laws, policies, and values governing the dissemination of ideas, expressions, inventions, creativity, and data collection in the modern world.

Globalization: A Very Short Introduction
Manfred B. Steger
‘Globalization’ has become one of the defining buzzwords of our time—a term that describes a variety of accelerating economic, political, cultural, ideological, and environmental processes that are rapidly altering our experience of the world. Globalization: A Very Short Introduction has been updated with developments in global politics, the global economy, and environmental issues, including the EU fiscal crisis, the rise of robot technology, and West Africa’s Ebola epidemic. Presenting globalization as a process encompassing global, regional, and local aspects of social life, it looks at causes and effects, examines whether it is a new phenomenon, and explores the question whether, ultimately, globalization is a good or a bad thing.