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### *Types of crimes(1)*

#### *Accidental criminal*

In general use, an individual who has engaged in some form of criminal behavior while not meaning to do so. An accidental criminal from the legal point of view may not be so if considered from the psychological point of view considering unconscious drives and motivations.

#### *Accidental killing*

One resulting from an act which is lawful or lawfully done under a reasonable belief that no harm is possible; distinguished from “involuntary manslaughter,” which is the result of an unlawful act, or of an unlawful act done in an unlawful way.

#### *Crimes Against Humanity*

The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg impressed the concept of crimes against humanity into international law. These crimes were defined as the ‘murder, extermination, enslavement or deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in the execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country in question’. The international criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda added the crimes of rape and torture to the inventory of crimes against humanity. By the time the International Criminal Court is established there will be new crimes against humanity to append to the register. Crimes against humanity are different from genocide because they do not require the intention to eradicate, or attempt to eradicate, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group by mass murder. They are distinguishable from war crimes in that they apply in times of peace as well as war.

-A concept developed during the trials of Nazi leaders for war crimes in 1945 and after in which the offenses were of such serious magnitude that the offense was answerable only to humanity in general and not a specific individual, country or jurisdiction.

## *Family Crime*

An emergent generic term which draws attention to the extent and range of violence and abuse in 'private' domestic life.

## *Crime against the other(husband or wife)*

Statutes provide that neither husband nor wife shall be witness against the other except in a prosecution for a "crime committed against the other". The phrase denotes a public offense by husband or wife that is a direct violation of the rights of the other.

## *Geographies of crime*

Geographies of crime address the complex of relationships constructed through crime, space and place.

## *Hate crime*

A hate crime is a criminal act which is motivated by hatred, bias or prejudice against a person or property based on the actual or perceived race, ethnicity, gender, religion, or sexual orientation of the victim.

-Criminal acts in which individuals are victimized because of race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin. The Hate Crime Statistics Act was enacted in 1990. The act requires the Justice Department to acquire data on hate crimes and to publish an annual summary of findings. The FBI has incorporated the hate-crime data into its current Uniform Crime Report. On June 11, 1993, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously upheld the constitutionality of a Wisconsin hate crime penalty enhancement law in *Wisconsin v. Mitchell*

## *Hidden crime*

At one level this refers to specific acts of crime which are not recorded in official crime statistics. At another level it refers to categories of crime which are either not represented in official statistics or which are significantly under-recorded. Sometimes it is also referred to as invisible crime.

## *Organized Crime*

This concept emerged first in the United States in the 1920s but is now used internationally, for example, by the United Nations and G8 countries, as shorthand to describe a range of serious crimes that are deemed especially difficult to control. It may be defined as the ongoing activities of those collectively engaged in production, supply and financing for illegal markets in goods and services.

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