

BLOCK A

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Characteristics of a crime:

1. moralement mauvaises
2. qui menacent ou violent gravement les valeurs sociales fondamentales
3. qui constituent un danger pour la collectivité
4. qui ne peuvent pas être résolues par d'autres moyens sociaux ou légaux

3 Types of Illegalities:

- illégalismes criminalisables
- Illégalismes non pénales
- Illégalismes privilégiés
 - 3 caractéristiques des illégalismes privilégiés:
 - Le fait que ces illégalismes soient souvent peu visibles et difficiles à retracer
 - Le fait que les élites puissent facilement brouiller les frontières entre activités légitimes et illégitimes
 - Le fait que les élites puissent jouer sur controverses scientifiques pour prétendre soit qu'elles avaient « la science » de leur côté soit que la science n'était malheureusement pas encore assez avancée.

Criminology is always in a political, economic, cultural and scientific

context. Its dominant face can therefore vary ...

The 1960s or the inescapability of clinical criminology

The 1970s and the outbreak of critical criminology

The 1980s to the present: Rise of a-critical criminology

Because the prison offers to meet each of the five moral recommendations which, from the point of view of the modern penal law, distinguish the penalties acceptable from those that are not

1) As crime inflicts pain, punishment must restore it (eye for eye, tooth for tooth)

Retribution

2) Only the application of suffering can scare the criminal and those tempted to imitate it
Dissuasion (lashes)

3) Only the application of suffering brings back social cohesion and allows aversion to crime
Denunciation

4) Only exclusion allows correction of the individual (punishment, discipline, education, treatment)
Treatment

5) Only the neutralization of the individual allows society to protect itself from its dangerousness
Neutralization

Examples of causes of crime (according to affiliation of criminology to other types of knowledge)

- Miscalculations (philosophy, economics)

- The social environment (medicine, sociology)

- An antisocial personality - spectrum of abnormality (psychiatry, psychology)

- The path of a criminal idea on the suppression of others (psychiatry, psychology)

- Particular circumstances and learning, including neutralization techniques to facilitate a passage to the act (sociology)