

## QUESTION

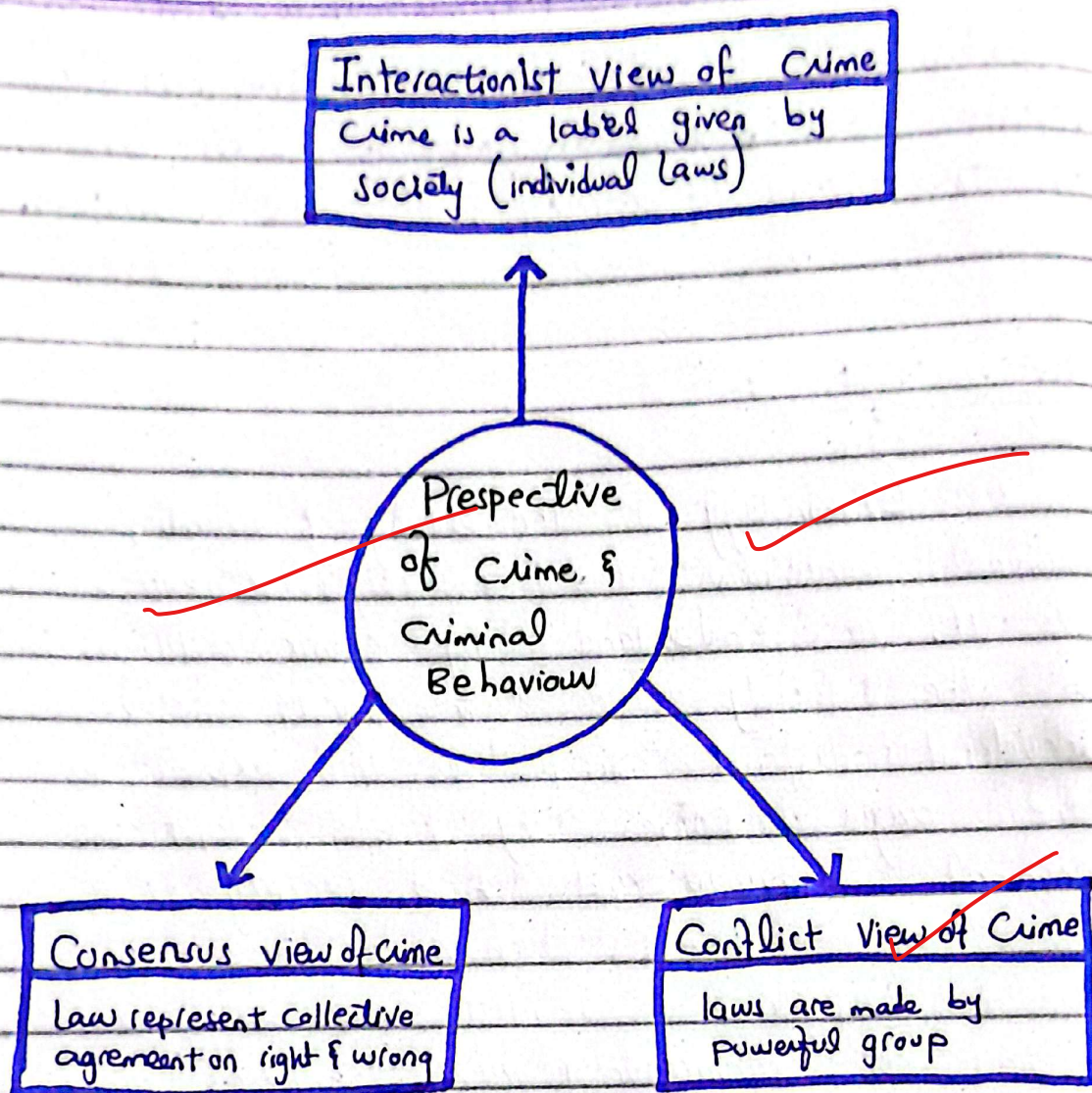
Enlist the criminological perspective. || Briefly describe the three criminological perspectives on the study of crime and criminal behaviour.

## INTRODUCTION :-

Criminology is the study of crime, criminal behaviour and society's response to it. To understand why crime happens in the society, the criminologists have developed different perspectives that explain the origin of crime, why people adopt the criminal behaviour and how society acts to the particular behaviour. The three main perspective in modern criminology are the Interactionist view, conflict view and consensus view. Each perspective/view provide a distinct understanding of how crime is defined and how justice is shaped in society. The consensus view believes crime violates shared social value, the conflict view links crime to social and economic inequality, while the interactionist view sees crime as a result of labeling and social interaction. Together these perspectives help explain that crime is not only legal but also a social and moral problem.

MAKE CHART  
OF THIS POINT  
FOR BETTER  
PRESENTATION





## INTERACTIONIST VIEW OF CRIME & CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

The interactionist or labelling view studies how social interactions, communication and labeling influence the definition of crime.



and the identity of criminals. It emphasizes that ~~no one~~ is inherently criminal. Crime is created through social reaction and interpretation.

## WHAT IS CRIME?

According to this perspective, crime is a social construct. An act becomes a crime only when society labels it. The same behaviour can be legal in one culture and illegal in another culture.

For example drinking alcohol maybe normal in some countries and forbidden in other countries like Pakistan.

The crime depends on norms, social values and power to label.

## WHO ARE CRIMINALS?

People may start behaving like criminals after being labeled as one by society. Once someone is labeled "thief" or "criminal" they may internally realize the label and continue criminal behaviour.

For example in Pakistan, poor offenders or street criminals are often labeled as criminals leading them to accept that identity and continue <sup>crime</sup> for survival.



# CONFLICT VIEW of CRIME

## CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

The conflict view explains crime as a product of social inequality and class struggle. It is influenced by Karl Marx's theory of conflict b/w the rich and poor. According to this view, laws are made by powerful people to protect their own property, power, and privilege.

## WHAT IS CRIME?

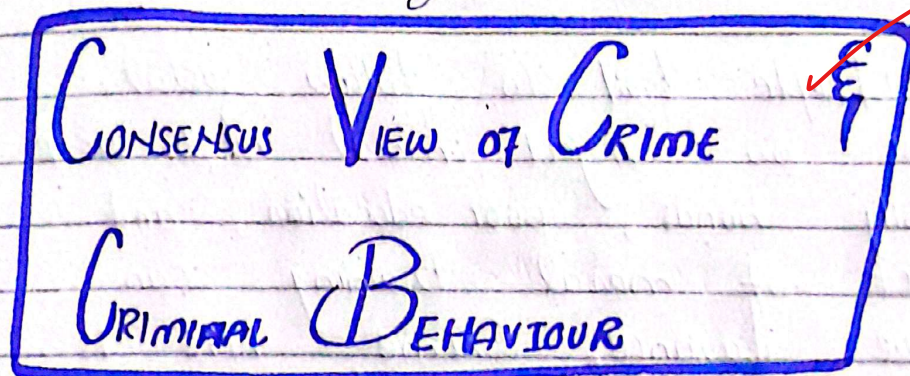
In this view, crime is behaviour that threatens the interests of the ruling class. The law is not neutral - it favours the wealthy and punishes the weak. Crime is therefore a tool of control used by the elite to keep lower classes under pressure.



# WHO ARE CRIMINALS?

People commit crimes due to poverty, inequality, exploitation, and injustice. When people are deprived of opportunities or resources, they may turn to illegal means to survive.

For example in Pakistan street crimes on smuggling often do so due to lack of education or job opportunities, not moral failures.



The consensus view holds that crime represents actions violating the shared norms, morals and beliefs of society. Most members agree on what is right or wrong and the law is created to reflect this moral consensus.

## WHAT IS CRIME?

According to this perspective



crime is behavior that goes against the collective values of the community. Society agrees that acts like murder, robbery and rape are morally wrong so they are made illegal. The main purpose of law is to maintain order and protect people's safety and property.

## Who are CRIMINALS?

People fail to follow social norms or reject moral values. Weak family bonds, poor education, and lack of moral training can cause deviance. Crime here is seen as a moral failure, not just a social or economic one.

For example in Pakistan, acts like honor killing or theft are condemned by religious and cultural values, showing the society's moral agreement on right and wrong.



## CONCLUSION.

Each Criminological views has its own distinct features varying from moral acceptance to ~~ref~~ class division. The interactionist view is more about labeling a criminal act. In this perspective people are labeled as criminal and they reaccepts this and acted like criminals. In conflict view, crime is a tool for ruling class and people commit crime due to social inequality while the consensus view emphasize more on the mutual agreement of society. Each perspective studied crime and criminal behaviour and help the Criminology to expand more.

ANSWER IS FINE CONTENT IS RELEVANT BUT THERE IS POOR PRESENTATION

TOO MUCH DETAIL AND EXPLANATION

ADD CHARTS AND EXPLAIN 3 HEADS SEPERATELY

NEED IMPROVEMENT

8/20