

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT EFFECTS ON FEMALE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN PUNJAB PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research was to explore the different factors affecting criminal behavior in Punjab, Pakistan. A multistage sampling technique was used for a sample of 300 respondents who have ever committed a crime. A well designed interview schedule was used to conduct data from the Prisoners. District and central jails were selected for data collection. For the Evaluation of data quantitatively using descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) and by inferential statistics (Chi-square and logistic regression model) mainly based on respondents' perceptions. Data was evaluated quantitatively using descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) and by inferential statistics (Chi-square and logistic regression model). According to descriptive analysis young and married people were more than. Almost one fourth population were illiterate, while 30% of the majority were unemployed. 19-30 age group of people were crime first at this age. Almost 43% people involve in crimes with friend's interaction. There was highly association between poverty unemployment and crimes. Unemployment, Poverty, Broken homes, Peer Group and multiple other factors are also the reasons behind the criminal acts and behavior. Findings of this study suggest that more economic opportunities will help reduce the unemployment rate, resultantly decreasing the crime rate in specific settings. Parents should keep their eyes on friends of their children; also, they should create a healthy and friendly. Opportunities of jobs, end funds for education can also control the female criminal behavior in Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

Crime is a kind of violence also aggression on person and Society. Crime is a situation in which human beings worry and feel fear, they cannot live peacefully. Because of crime multiple threats faced by the people, such as security issues, property/assets snatching issues etc. crime creates disturbance in Society, and reduced the quality of life of People.

Poverty is considered the most major cause of illegal behavior, as showed by the respondents. While describing their belief about the part of cheap movies and literature, these are as a major source of criminal performance. only 22 percent of the respondents spoken it to a countless level. These outcomes are supported by the study of (Gjoni et al., 2015). They found that money laundering seriously harms the economic sector by sending resources, endorsing

crimes and sleaze, and deforming the business pointers.

Effiom et al., (2014) showed that poverty significantly marks youth criminal conduct. The common of the adolescence are simply indulged in criminal events that belong to families with poor SES. They proposed that NOGs and dissimilar governmental organizations and civil society must stress empowerment programs for adolescence that would eliminate poverty. The least while freeing their minds and guiding them to normative and fruitful enterprises.

Unemployment currently is measured a key socioeconomic issue in the country's economic development. This condition is gripping grounds, particularly in developing economies. The increase in

the unemployment ratio poses a thoughtful risk to the economy's health; unemployment indicates to great damages and thoughtful circumstances when an individual can't find a living to meet his elementary requirements, this will drive him affecting destruction for himself and to others in his community. Moreover, unemployment kills the dreams of the adolescence and blocks up their upcoming skylines (Baron & Salzer, 2002).

Unemployment means the amount of individuals who are currently not working and are intense to work for the predominant market salary rates. It is the ratio of the labor force that counts the other people of the country for their requirements. It grounds to drop in the developmental pace of any country. Nowadays the question rises are there some connotation between crime and unemployment? This question troubles thousands of legal people to examine numerous facts, but some are ignored. The ILO defines the unemployed as over a definite age and is keen to work but currently jobless. Endless unemployment of youth is deceptive in Pakistan. Thousands of graduates are began each year, but the major portion rests jobless (Feldstein, 1973).

Baron (2022) discovered that additional variables arbitrated and moderated the effect of unemployment on criminal conduct. Definitely, joblessness is conditioned by casual exterior features that lead to annoyance over unemployment, which in sequence leads to criminal conduct. The undeviating effect of joblessness on crime is reduced by financial frustration and slightest forages for employment. Anger over joblessness is also the consequence of negative individual considerations of financial situations and a continuous linking to the job market.

Zone. At the third stage, District jail sheikhpura, District jail Faisalabad and District jail Rawalpindi were selected through a random sampling procedure. At the final stage, 300 females' prisoners were selected consuming a proportionate sampling frame for each district jail.

Patterson (2022) considered the association between crime rates and the growing economic condition for 57 small social extents. The major examination deal with a ongoing difference in communal rates of crimes related with comprehensive, comparative poverty (i.e., economic inequality). Byways of persecution data from 57 small inhabitant's neighborhoods,

Objectives of the Study

- To classify the socioeconomic and demographic features of the respondents.
- To examine the effect of poverty and unemployment on criminal behavior.
- To suggest some measurers for policy makers to minimize the condition of criminal behavior in females.

Hypotheses testing

- Poverty is likely to increase the incidence of criminal activities significantly.
- Unemployment is significantly related to the incidence of crime.

Methodology

A multi-stage sampling method was used to influence the respondents and collect data from them inside the locations of the prisons. The province of Punjab was characterized into central, southern, and northern areas at the first stage. Such cataloguing delivers a circumstantial scenario of each region's cultural and socio-economic setup in which people apply their lives and are exaggerated by those features that finally repeat in their behavior. At the second stage, three Divisions, sheikhpura, Faisalabad, and Rawalpindi, were selected randomly from each provin

Table. Opinion of the respondents regarding multiple factors in criminal behavior. n = 300

Factors in criminal behavior	Frequency	Percent
Illiteracy		
To great extent	178	59.3
To some extent	40	13.3
Not at all	82	27.3
Media		
To great extent	151	50.3
To some extent	83	27.7
Not at all	66	22.0
Improper Socialization		
To Great extent	141	47.0
To Some extent	91	30.3
Not At all	68	22.7
Peer Group		
To Great extent	258	86.0
To Some extent	32	10.7
Not At all	10	3.3
Broken homes		
To Great extent	166	55.3
To Some extent	82	27.3
Not At all	52	17.3
Poverty		
To Great extent	145	48.3
To Some extent	100	33.3
Not At all	55	18.3
Cheap movies and literature		
To Great extent	66	22.0
To Some extent	128	42.7
Not At all	106	35.3
Unemployment		
To Great extent	204	68.0
To Some extent	76	25.3
Not At all	20	6.7

People with lower learning levels are likely to be less active members of society than highly educated persons. These types of people have a lesser probability of their involvement in sports,

welfare, entertainment, community expansion, etc. Resultantly, they usually feel isolated and destitute, and some of them feel like outsiders. This sort of situation is perfect for involving one in criminal happenings. Table 4.8 points out that a major portion (59.3%) of responders decided that illiteracy is the major issue behind criminal behavior to a great extent. While 13.3% of responders thought that illiteracy is a factor of criminal behavior, but to some degree and 27.3% said illiteracy does not show any role in their illegal behavior. It is apparent from these outcomes that most of the respondents agree that illiteracy plays a dynamic part in criminal behavior.

Numerous studies show that mass media play a significant role in molding civic opinion and recognizing criminal behavior (Altheide, 2006). Table 4.8 shows that almost half of the responders decided that Broadcasting is the major issue to a countless extent behind criminal behavior. Whereas 27.7% of responders believed that media is a feature in criminal behavior to some extent, 22% said that media do not show any role in criminal behavior. It is vibrant from the above consequences that the majority of the criminals thought that media is a issue in criminal behavior.

The upcoming of any society depends upon the socialization of the new generation as it plays an identical role in the expansion of personality and is extra than what we learn from schools. This is the consequence of our families and those agencies nearby us, particularly our peers and mass media (White, 1977). Table 4.8 reveals that 47% of responders agreed that "Inadequate Socialization" is the major issue behind criminal behavior to a great degree. Whereas 30% of the responders thought that Inadequate Socialization is an issue of criminal behavior to some extent, and 23% said that Inopportune Socialization does not play any character in criminal behavior. In the majority of the respondents, improper socialization is a major reason in criminal behavior. Whitbeck (1999) settles that principal socialization builds up the constant family pressure on a child's manners, deciding his future criminal behavior.

Peer associations have had a vast implication throughout the influential years because parents' control has decreased with time, and peer-group recognition and position have become more central during youth (Young & Weerman, 2013). Table 4.8 discloses that 86% of the respondents'

thumping percentage agreed that the "Peer group" is the major factor to a great extent behind criminal performance. While, 10.7% of responders thought that "Peer group" is an issue of criminal behavior but to some extent, and only 3% said that "Peer group" does not play a significant role in criminal conduct. A huge majority of the responders responded that peer group is the foremost factor of criminal conduct.

Table indicates that 55.3% of the responders agreed that "Broken homes" is the chief feature" to a great degree" behind the criminal behavior. While, 27.3% of respondents thought that "Broken homes" are a factor in criminal performance to some level and only 17.3% of the responders thought that "Broken homes" does not play any part in crimes, which is reinforced by the study of Wong (2017) who observed that there is a straight influence of the increasing numbers of single-parent families on adolescence's degree of crimes. Table displays that 48.3% of the responders agreed that "Poverty" is the main feature behind criminal performance to a great extent. But, 33.3% of the responders thought that "poverty" is an aspect of criminal conduct to some degree, and only 18.3% of the responders supposed that "Poverty" does not play any part in crimes. The study of Effiim et al. (2014) supports these results, revealing that

poverty considerably moves youth criminal behavior.

Data in this Table discloses that 22% of responders agreed that "Cheap movies and literature" is the chief factor behind criminal behavior to a great degree. While 42.7% of the respondents thought that "Cheap movies and literature" are a factor in criminal performance but to some level, and only 35.3% of the responders thought that cheap pictures and literature do not perform any role in crimes. This seems from this table that greatest of the respondents believed that cheap movies and literature are the features behind criminal behavior, but to some extent (Johnson et al., 2002) confirmed that study responders who observed more sadistic movies are significantly more likely to be concerned with self-reported violence and crimes. Table depicts that a thumping number of responder i.e., 68% agreed that "Joblessness" is a major factor to a great extent behind criminal behavior. Whereas 25.3% of the responders thought that "Joblessness" is a factor in criminal behavior but to some extent, and only 6.7% said "Joblessness" does not play any role in criminal behavior. The consequences of this table are supported by Britt's (1994) philosophies of "motivational and chance," which describe a potential connection between crime and

Hypothesis: Poverty is likely to increase the incidence of criminal activities significantly.

Table Relationship between respondents' household income and level of their criminal behavior

Household income (PKR)	Level of criminal behavior			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Less than 20000	20 17.1%	37 31.6%	60 51.3%	117 100.0%
20001 – 30000	10 10.1%	52 52.5%	37 37.4%	99 100.0%
30001-40000	9 24.3%	18 48.6%	10 27.0%	37 100.0%
40001-50000	10 47.6%	6 28.6%	5 23.8%	21 100.0%
50001 and more	11 42.3%	10 38.5%	5 19.2%	26 100.0%
Total	60 20.0%	123 41.0%	117 39.0%	300 100.0%

Chi-square value = 37.05, d.f. = 8, p-value = .000**

Table shows that relationship between respondents' household income and level of their criminal behavior. The chi-square value ($\chi^2 = 37.05, p =$

.000) confirm a significant relationship between respondents' household income and the level of their criminal behavior. This means that respondents' economic status had an impact on

their criminal behaviour. The above table also shows that Among poor individuals with a household income of less than Rs. 20,000, 17.1% showed low, 31.6% exhibited medium, and 51.3% displayed high levels of criminal behavior. In the second income group (Rs. 20,001–30,000), 10.1% showed low, 52.5% medium, and 37.4% high levels of criminal behavior. The respondents who had a household income of Rs. 30,001–40,000, had low (24.3%), medium (48.6%) and high (27.0%) levels of criminal behavior. In the next income

group (Rs. 40,001–50,000), had low (47.6%), medium (28.6%) and high (23.8%) levels of criminal behavior. Finally, respondents with household incomes of Rs. 50,001 and more showed low (42.3%), medium (38.5%) and high (19.2%) levels of criminal behavior. So, it is clear from the findings, if the respondents had less income then their they had high level of criminal behavior. Accordingly the hypothesis “Poverty is likely to increase the incidence of criminal activities significantly” is accepted.

Hypothesis: Unemployment is significantly related to the incidence of crime

Table: Relationship between respondents' occupation and level of their criminal behavior

Occupation	Level of criminal behavior			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Unemployed	14	35	58	107
	13.1%	32.7%	54.2%	100.0%
Under employed	16	48	39	103
	15.5%	46.6%	37.9%	100.0%
Employed	30	40	20	90
	33.3%	44.4%	22.2%	100.0%
Total	60	123	117	300
	20.0%	41.0%	39.0%	100.0%

Chi-square value = 27.30, d.f. = 4, p-value = .000**

Table shows demonstrates the relationship between respondents' occupation before the crime and level of their criminal behavior. The chi-square value ($\chi^2 = 27.30, p = .000$) shows a significant relationship between respondents' occupation before committing crime and the level of their criminal behavior. This means that respondents' occupation before committing a crime had an impact on their criminal behaviour. The above table also shows that most of the unemployed respondents (54.2%) had high criminal behavior, with 32.7% had medium level and 13.1% had low level. Underemployed respondents mostly fall within the medium category (46.6%), followed by 37.9% at the high level and 15.5% at the low level. Employed respondents showed a different pattern, with one-third had low level of criminal behavior (33.3%), followed by medium (44.4%) and high (22.2%). This shows that occupation status is significantly related to the level of criminal behavior, with unemployed respondents more likely to exhibit higher levels than underemployed and employed respondents. According to the

hypothesis “Unemployment is significantly related to the incidence of crime “is accepted.

Major finding

The income of around two-third of the respondents was fewer than Rs. 20,000. More than half of the respondents were belonging to rural areas. A huge majority of the respondent’s fathers were illiterate. The age of 20 percent respondents was 19-30 years at the time of demise of their parents.

Rendering to the belief of vast majority 93%, 82%, of the respondent's unemployment and Poverty were the major factors of crimes.

Conclusions

Poverty is a complex and multifaceted issue facing the Pakistani society. Poverty is a state in which people unable to fulfillment even basic needs of family. So that’s why people commit crimes. Unemployment is also major issue in Pakistan. Because due to increasing Population Resources limited day by day. Govt should increase the

Opportunities for people, it is very essential for survival.

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