

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PATHWAYS TO FEMALE INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME: THE CASE OF PAKISTAN

Hafiz Faisal Yaseen^{*1}, Falak Sher², Tanveer Abbas³

^{*1}PhD Scholar, Department of Sociology, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China

²Campus Director Incharge, Chiniot Campus, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

³PhD Scholar, Department of Sociology, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

¹faisalyaseen@stu.xjtu.edu.cn, ²falaksher@gcuf.edu.pk, ³tanveersociologist@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16869370>

Keywords

Dynamics, Economic, Respect,
Criminal, Punishment

Article History

Received on 30 April 2025

Accepted on 07 July 2025

Published on 14 August 2025

Copyright @Author

Corresponding Author: *

Hafiz Faisal Yaseen

Abstract

The primary aim of this research is to examine the socio-economic factors contributing to female criminality in Pakistan. Women's involvement in crime has evolved over time, influenced by industrialization, technological advancements, improved communication and transportation, and the pervasive impact of mass media. For this study, thirteen female offenders were purposively selected from the target population using a convenience sampling technique, based on the inclusion criterion that their sentences had been formally declared by a court. An interview guide was developed, covering themes such as socio-demographic characteristics, criminal history, and social and economic factors, to conduct in-depth interviews. The findings reveal that women committed crimes primarily due to economic hardships, family conflicts, greed and material desire, the pursuit of love, and the preservation of family honor. The study recommends urgent measures to strengthen women's socio-economic and familial roles in order to curb female criminality in Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

A few hypotheses have developed to clarify the association of women in composed wrongdoing exercises (Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025c; Shoaib & Zaman, 2025). A few, for instance, have concentrated on women liberation and expanded open doors (Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025b; Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025b), while others have strikingly recommended that there may be a relationship amongst viciousness and women dynamic in composed wrongdoing (Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025a; Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025a). At the end of the day, with less brutality, there may be greater adaptability in the association and more women coming into administration parts (Miller & Mullins, 2006). Researchers all in all have frequently attempted

to apply speculations that at first have concentrated toward females in Italy as the articles in this uncommon issue will outline, distinctive methodologies might be required to concentrate less conventional types of sorted out wrongdoing (Stewart, 2001). For instance, a few speculations proposed that effective female composed wrongdoing considers bring their sex along with record to settle on mindful decisions to bargain (Cauffman, 2008). It is concentrated that women contended the managing procedures not exclusively to women hierarchy and connections (Seshia, 2010). In spite of the fact that the articles exhibited in this extraordinary issue talk about alternate points of view on female guiltiness, some regular conclusions rise (Shoaib, Tariq, & Iqbal,

2025b; Shoaib, Tariq, Rasool, & Iqbal, 2025). Right off the bat, it is difficult to use one hypothesis of female culpability to clarify the assortment of patterns on women and sorted out wrongdoing crosswise over socio-social space and markets (Eckert & McConnell, 2003). Besides, the Cliche picture of female's causalities and bad system give off an impression of being antiquated toward the start of experimental and hypothetical model which comprehended multiple direction of females again and again disregarded at hazard (Zimmermann, 2010). The uncommon problem regarding sex inside full writing and different research strategies are still in beginning stage of equity and other activities regarding criminality that sorted out illegal activities over the number of communities.

Objective of the Study: The primary aim of this research is to examine the socio-economic factors contributing to female criminality in Pakistan.

Review of Literature

Previously, women were for all intents and purposes imperceptible in the writing of wrongdoing female criminality and vicinity have been the slightest considered and much misjudged parts of criminology and victimology (Shoaib, Shamsher, & Iqbal, 2025; Shoaib, Tariq, & Iqbal, 2025a; Abdullah, Nisar, & Malik, 2024). It is on account of criminology and victimology are male commanded disciplines and there is little support for investigate on female culpability and victimity (Shoaib, Rasool, Zaman, & Ahmed, 2025; Shoaib, Shamsher, & Iqbal, 2025; Abdullah et al., 2024). Both criminology and victimology have given careful consideration to women as guilty party and casualties of wrongdoing (Shoaib, Kausar, Ali, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib, Rasool, Kalsoom, & Ali, 2025). Seen with regards to improvement and social change, the idea of female guiltiness and victimity is a late marvel both in created and Third World nations including India. Female guiltiness and victimity is a result of shifted financial social and natural components coming about out of quick industrialization, westernization and urbanization. At present in light of its expanding rate, it has drawn the consideration of analysts, sociologists and criminologists and victimologists both at the International and national scene (Shoaib, Ali, & Kausar, 2025; Shoaib & Bashir, 2025; Shoaib, Iqbal,

& Iftikhar, 2025). Not just it has given a solid hit to our social and social legacy additionally influenced the social structure of countries culture (Shoaib, Ahmed, & Usmani, 2025b; Shoaib, Ahmed, Zaman, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib, Ali, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025; Abdullah, Matloob, & Malik, 2024). Against this foundation, the present paper centers consideration around different reasons for female guiltiness and victimity in India and its outcomes upon our general public. With the assistance of different hypothetical models, the creators have broken down the different elements which make women wrongdoing and wrongdoing against women inclined. At last, some noteworthy and applicable proposals have been given to avert and control the expanding pattern (Smith et al., 2011).

Davies (1997) reported about ladies, wrongdoing and reasonability, the setting of crime economy and it looks to scrutinized the writing on the causes of women criminals the study focused to investigate women crime committer based on economic meaning as approximately detail and the tendency to be short sided constrained to investigate male criminals' experts. These criminals are examined to find whether they might be stretched out to incorporate exercises in which women draw in or whether distinctive definitions from a women's activist point of view might be more useful. Three imperative subjects include women and financial violations, generalizability and sexual orientation and finally normal decision specifically, objectivity and the bait and fascination of unlawful open doors for ladies (Anwar, Shoaib, & Javed, 2013; Abdullah & Ullah, 2022; Shoaib & Abdullah, 2020, 2021; Shoaib, Abdullah, & Ali, 2021; Shoaib, Khan, & Shaukat, 2012; Shoaib, Munir, Masood, Ali, & Sher, 2012; Abdullah, Nisar, & Ahmed, 2025).

In light of Klein's (1973) works there are many cases perceived for the causes and increment of Female culpability on the planet. In any case, there are just few reasons that would be valid in setting of Indian culture. Agreeing Klein, the mutual suppositions going through the works of all the creator who have hypothesized speculations on the reasons for female guiltiness incorporate the recommendation that female wrongdoing is the after effect of physiological or mental attributes of people, with practically zero acknowledgment being given to the significance of

social-auxiliary components. Harming a kid or a grown-up at home, sexual violations, shoplifting and different burglaries, premature births, and so on are effectively covered up by them. Be that as it may, these violations are conferred not just on account of the physiological or mental attributes of a lady but at the same time it could be the final product of her financial conditions (Abdullah, Sultana, & Nisar, 2025; Abdullah & Ullah, 2016).

Adler (1975), considered prostitution, sedate dependence, and adolescent law-breaking among females and she has attributed these wrongdoings to the freedom development of women and ladies' confidence. As per her informed young women and women are quicker to challenge conventional limitations and social parts. The decreasing of handcuffs on women is further prone to expand female wrongdoing. In any case, in Indian setting, more limits are bringing about greater wrongdoings.

Past researchers reasoned that sorted out wrongdoing was sexually isolated on the grounds that when a lot was on the line and the dangers were extraordinary, women probably stay in gendered parts as spouses or moms, separated from wrongdoing (Shoab, 2025a; Shoab, Ahmed, & Iqbal, 2025; Shoab, Ahmed, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025; Abdullah & Nisar, 2024; Shoab, Ahmed, & Usmani, 2025a). They were not intended to be daring individuals since they were associated towards more noteworthy congruity. Clare Longing reviews the court managing in which a Palermo judge pronounced that female couldn't be liable of illegal tax avoidance since they were not self-governing and were in any case excessively doltish, making it impossible to participate in 'the troublesome universe of business. when unmistakably women regularly had a dynamic part at various levels of the association. Comparative generalizations have been basic in different districts far and wide. In a similar respect, Rossi faces the inadequate consideration. Women are responsible for criminal associations, and on the off chance that they happen to partake, it is frequently in emergency circumstances, where the male supervisor is in jail, an outlaw, or generally not able to satisfy his part.

Theoretical Framework

Relative Deprivation Theory: Understudies of political savagery have frequently recommended that

socio-economic conditions assume a noteworthy part in clarifying the people level inclination towards brutality. Relative deprivation theory recommend that a man's socio-economic circumstance is identified with political savagery, yet just if the individual's circumstance is seen identify with different people and gatherings in the society. Tragically, most trial of this start have been uncertain. To a vast degree, the issue fixates on the absence of proper information; relative deprivation theories set a connection between the people and the specific situation, requiring that we blend singular level and aggregate level information. This review inspects individual's socio-economic positions with the setting of their neighborhoods. Two relevant impacts are recognized. In the first place, predictable with hypotheses of relative deprivation, bolster for savagery is somewhat controlled by the connection between individual level and neighborhood level economic conditions. For example, poor people who dwell in generally well-off neighborhoods are profoundly strong of violence. Second, the level of socio-economic heterogeneity inside an area conservatives a man's impression of deprivation, and thus this present individual's support for political viciousness. These discoveries recommend that impression of deprivation begin through an intricate procedure fixating on socio-economic data from individual's social settings.

Understudies of political savagery have regularly proposed that socio-economic conditions assume a critical part in clarifying the people level inclination towards viciousness. Relative deprivation theory recommend that a man's financial circumstance is identified with political viciousness, yet just if the individual's circumstance is seen identify with different people and gatherings in the public eye. Lamentably, most trial of this introduce have been uncertain. To a huge degree, the issue fixates on the absence of fitting information; relative hardship hypotheses set a connection between the people and the unique circumstance, requiring that we combine singular level and aggregate level information. This review looks at individual's financial positions with the setting of their neighborhoods. Two logical impacts are recognized. To start with, predictable with speculations of relative hardship, bolster for viciousness is incompletely controlled by the connection between individual level and

neighborhood level monetary conditions. For example, poor people who live in generally well-off neighborhoods are profoundly steady of viciousness. Second, the level of financial heterogeneity inside an area conservatives a man's impression of hardship, and subsequently this current individual's support for political brutality. These discoveries recommend that view of hardship start through a perplexing procedure fixating on financial data from individual's social settings.

In their point of interest investigation of metropolitan structure and rough wrongdoing, Blau and Blau (1982) put forward a clarification with regards to the reason for brutal wrongdoing that different model from relative deprivation theory. To put it plainly, Blau and Blau (1982:116) noticed that the destitution model of wrongdoing contends that urban ghettos have a tendency to make a specific subculture where adolescents esteem strength, cleverness, fervor, and submission to the inevitable which, thusly, carry youthful people into contact with the law. In this way, the full scale level point of view on relative deprivation theory deciphers wrongdoing not as far as individual destitution but rather as far as the mutual social values that have a tendency to create in the ruined states of urban ghettos (Blau & Blau, 1982:116).

Be that as it may, saw this position as tricky. In particular, in view of Blau's (1977) beforehand verbalized general full scale social hypothesis, according to Blau and Blau (1982) there are various Marxian points of view and speculations of chance are in any event certainly worried with the impacts of financial disparity, other hardship, criminality rate. It is considerably more express that the social inequalities on politics, money, power were at last in charge of the way of the criminal procedures set up that requirement of criminal conduct showing up. An initial move toward separating the impacts of disparity on wrongdoing rates in respect to the impacts of destitution. It is argued by Blau and Blau (1982) broke down savage wrongdoing rates from a example of Americans.

Heterogeneity in methodological methodologies taken in investigations of disparity and crime, much the same as that found crosswise over investigations of destitution and crime, has contributed little to a firm comprehension of the connection between the two factors. At first glance, it creates the impression that

the capacity of measures of relative deprivation to foresee crime rates is more steady than that of its supreme deprivation cousin. Nevertheless, regardless of the great list of studies which have tried the disparity crime relationship, we are left with just a couple implies with regards to the methodological conditions under which the impact size of imbalance factors on wrongdoing rates might be moderately solid or frail. For instance, unanswered inquiries still remain concerning whether the impact of imbalance on wrongdoing is more noteworthy for racially homogeneous or heterogeneous measures of disparity or wrongdoing rates, at higher or lower levels of conglomeration, or while anticipating diverse sorts of crime rates.

The relative deprivation theory is applied to conduct the present research. Here, in Punjab women are facing the problems of relative deprivation and lack of resources. So, they try to fulfill the basket needs of their households and then to arrange money and some of them try to commit crime in their neighborhood.

The Data and Methods

For the present study, a qualitative research design was employed, focusing on female offenders incarcerated in prison. A sample of thirteen participants was selected from the target population using a convenience sampling technique, with inclusion limited to individuals whose sentences had been formally declared by a court. Data were collected through in-depth interviews guided by a structured interview protocol, which covered themes such as socio-demographic characteristics, criminal history, and socio-economic factors. Prior to data collection, the interview guide underwent pilot testing to ensure reliability and clarity. The collected data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify and interpret recurring patterns and themes.

Results and Discussion

This section provides the results of the primary data collected from the field as followings;

Socio-demographic Characteristics:

Another respondent was in the age of 50 years. She did not get formal education during her childhood due to some domestic issues. She only gets to some

extent of religious education from local masjid. Her marital status was married and had six children's and residing a nuclear family system. She was a house wife. While her husband was working as a labor and earning about eight thousand per month. Her family consist of eight members and the source of income is only daily wages. Her husband earning is not enough for basic needs of life. My mother is alive and my father was passed away since two years ago. I have three sisters and two brothers they all lived in Gujranwala and all of them are happy in their married life.

Salma was 27 years old and passed middle. She lived in Nosheraan Wirkaan. She was single and lived in joint family, having thirteen members. She was a domestic girl and due to poor economic condition she adopted thieving as profession. She had nine sisters and two brothers. She was elder than all. She worked in people's houses as a maid and earned. Brothers learned the motor vehicle work. She belonged to poor family and her domestic consumption was more than her income.

One of the respondent Fozia was 35 years old and she belongs to poor family that's why she was illiterate. She was married and had five children and residing in nuclear family. She was house wife and her husband income was twelve thousand per month. She had seven members in her family. Her family expenditure was more than that of her husband income. So, they often faced financial hurdles. Her parents belong to Kamokie and they were very well off. Her father died about two years ago and mother died six months ago. While another respondent age was 42 years old and she did not get formal education due to domestic issues. She could not complete her religious education also. She lived in Bari Shah Reham. Tehsil Nosherah, district Gujranwala. She was married and had four children and lived in a separate home. She was working in people's home as a maid. Her husband was a laborer. Their monthly income was round about eighteen thousand. They were six and the source of their income depend on her and her husband. Their income was less than their expenses. Her parents were alive. Her father was a hawker/paddler/ falconer and her mother was a household woman. They were living from hand to mouth.

The summery of the social demographic characteristics includes as the age distribution of the

respondents was ranging from twenty-three to sixty-year-old. Out of thirteen respondents, seven was illiterate and six were literate and their education qualification was ranging from middle to B.A, B.ED. The number of children of the females two, three, four, and up to seven in number. Respondents were residing separately and only three females were living in joint family system. The class of profession of husband and respondent was labor, housewife, mid, auto driver and one of female was working in banking sector and earning for her family. All the respondent was belonging to Hafiz Abad, Noshehra Wirkaan, Sheikhupura, and Gujranwala. The average household income of the respondents was 25,000 to 30,000 PKR. The family size of the respondents was ranging from four to thirteen members as per field data.

Criminal History of Women:

Saadia was arrested first time, she never committed crime before. She involved in kidnaping case. Her sister in law and brother in law were involved in case of black mailing. She had lot of friends but no one was involved in any kind of crime. She added that never trust anyone either relatives or strangers. Respondent Saadia argued that;

"Mee to shriif oorat huun mera shohar mehnat mzdoori krke ghar ka kharcha bhat mushkil se chlata hee.meri nan door uska shohar bachoon ka agwaa krke blackmail krke rupee letee thee. Jb mere hmsayoon ka bacha agwaa krke wo loog leke aaey to mujhe yaad aya ke eek rat mera bacha bemaar tha to hmsayoon ne apni car nhi dii thi hospital jane ke liye, to mere dil me bdle ki aag jaagi mgr me unke sath jurm me mulawass na thi bs bdlee ki aag ne khmoosh kiya oor yehi wja se sara kam mujhpe meri nand or uske shohar ne daal diya, khud bach gaey ye keh kee ke hm to milne aaey the oor mujhe pkarqa diya".

English translation; "I am a noble woman any my husband run home hardly. My sister in law and her husband were kidnappers of kids and took money. When they kidnapped my neighbor's child it reminded me that once they did not give me their car, when my child was sick. So I revenged. But I was not involved in crime with them just I kept silent and that was why they blamed me for that, they escaped and made me arrested in jail

Another respondent was argued that she did not commit any crime before arrested but she sold drugs before this crime. She did not catch. Her husband was

arrested twice in case of drugs. Her friend did not commit any crime. Police helped until they bribed. She and her husband bribed to police. Police arrested her once they did not bribe the police because of some reasons. Another respondent argued that;

“Mera shohar itna nhi kmata tha ke ghar ke kharche pooree hoon isi wja se mujhe loogoon ke ghar kam krna prta. Bs isi halt me me manshiyat beechen lg agii oor pkri gaai”.

English translation; *“My husband could not earn so much that our family expenses could meet that’s why I had to be made at people’s home. Such circumstances led me towards drugs selling and arrested”.*

Social Factors:

Salma described that only her friend helped her in crime and she taught her the ways by which she cannot be arrested. Her mother never suggested her. After death of her father, mother said to be patience what they earn. Their neighbors never behaved them well. They treated them as servants only. The people had rejecting behavior towards them as they were the worsts creature of the time. She and her friend smoke. Crime came to them due to hatred of people. She stole to become rich. She never crime due to physical punishment but to become rich and wealthy. Nobody beat her, only once house owner lady beat her due to stealing, but it was not enough to call as beat. She adapted this as profession due to poor economic situation, but now she is crying after splitting milk. One should be educated and do job as some women are doing here in jail. By stealing respect has gone and so much will be required to start a new phase.

Iqra argued that when she had a conference with her sister, she said that, education and health was basic need of children and to fulfill that need one could do any wrong. Her parents never supported her because they died many years ago. She had no childhood friend but after marriage she made new friends and her friends never involved in any crime. Her neighbor treated them as they were masters of them. Her husband also guided her how to buy and sell drugs and also told her how to escape from police. The people around them thought, as they were inferior to them. That’s why she committed crime due to society behavior. She used to watch on TV about drugs business. Unknowingly that one day her husband would force her to do the same. She neither smoked nor drank. She alleged the people behavior was the

basic reason to commit the crime and for imprisonment. Due to domestic expenses her husband often beat her and finally she was willing to do this crime and today she was in jail. Her husband often tyrannizes her due to children’s. Issues that’s why she was convinced for the crime. She admitted that she was punished for her crime as she made addicted others children to drugs and in return Allah made her homeless in this world. She suggested to never involve in drug business.

Nighat Banoo told that neither her sister nor her brother helped her in the crime. Her parents were Another respondent applied that her brother and sister never helped her in any crime. Indeed, they taunted and abused her. Her parents were noble. Her father earned with work hard even he was old. Not any her friend helped her in crime. All were good. Their neighbors did not talk with them due to their poverty. If they talked to them, they considered them lesser. Her husband tempted her to do crime. He said that he was with her. He will control if something will happen. To some extent, it will be said that; the role of frustration from society was the reason. She did not get that respect which she deserved. The reason for that was their poverty. She did not watched TV but she often heard from her friends that any illegal work was done after bribing the police. She smoked pipe but never drank. But the smoking was not the reason. Her husband often beat her, but he never beat her to commit crime. He forced her to committing crime for children. She was scared that he will beat her if she disagreed. Reason for crime was not physical torture. She was agreed to commit crime because she needed her husband and children. She was involved due to her willingness and liking. Her husband made her to decide but poverty was the great obstacle. She prayed; poverty is such a bad thing that Allah may save all the people from poverty. There is no such punishment like poverty.

Economic Factors:

Iqra described that her family expenses were more than twenty-five thousand but income was very low. So she committed crime. She did not get attention, love and care from their parents as well as from her husband. She committed crime for their children’s not for her. She loved her kids more than herself. She committed crime for better earning. She was not

professional, she did so for their children and their education. Her kids were her world. If their health and education was not good it was my loss. Her children were not responsible for her deeds. May GOD should never have born poor. It was a punishment please strictly follow family planning according to your situation, otherwise you have to pay. Her husband forced her by taking the shoulder of her kids to commit crime so that their domestic problems to be solved. As a whole, she committed crime due to their children. People often focus on producing more kids then their income such situation takes them towards criminal circle.

Fozia argued that her expenses were more than her husband's income. Income was twelve thousand and expenses were twenty thousand. Only source of income was husband. She said always choose the right path, she chooses wrong path and now she is in jail. She said never sell drugs either have a cart on road. Her husband fully compelled her for crime.

Nighat argued that she was living from hand to mouth. That's why she started stitching but expenses were more than the income. Therefore, they were spending a better life than other people who were living around them. Her friend (lover) deceived her and that was the reason of the murder. She did this just for in hate and anger not for money. She was deceived and could not bear this and this led her to kill a person. She was feeling sorry for losing her friend because she had done a lot for him. She supported him economically whenever he needed and in return, he deceived her. She killed her friend with just her own consent. She got angered when she was deceived and this anger destroyed her life. She was of the view that one should fight for one's right and even should cross the limit to get the right. She said therefore, anger destroys the wisdom. The researcher observed that the women / murderer loved her boyfriend and did not want to leave him. But when the boy (her friend) intended to leave her, she could not bear that and consequently she killed him. The women did not want to leave her friend at any cost. She wanted him just to live for her not for anybody else.

Zeenab described that her monthly expenses were more than her income. That was why she committed crime. Her income was eight thousand and expenses were more than eighteen thousand. It was very tough

for her to control budget. She confessed; lack of money pushed her towards crime. If she might have good salary, so would be able to go another side. She committed crime for a better life of her kids. There was no other reason but to earn money from crime. Lack of salary was another loss. Her husband was ill and for that she had to depend on crime. Greed made a person so much forced that one can't imagine. Greed is curse. She suggested not to have lust for money. If anyone dare to earn from legal ways that it works. She was coward that was why she did it. If she would have been tried their must be another way. Researcher observed the reason of crime was money, husband sickness and responsibilities of kids. Perhaps, mental disturbance pushes a person to commit crime. The same happened to her.

One of the study of conducted by scholars examined that there are various social and legitimate difficulties that have formed the position of women as a guilty. The issues are followed as second rate of women position and afterward committing wrong doing act and lawful implement that influence more unfavorable as compare to men the various germane issues that must be tended to if women are to accomplish both true and by right balance with men (Adler and Adler, 1975). One of the respondent Tehmina argued that respondent described that never committed crime before arrested. It was her first and last crime for which she was arrested. Nobody was involved in any crime even before from her family, except her uncle as he went to jail in the crime of drinking.

Adler's hypothesis states society has set up part assignments for the female sexual orientation. This was as accommodating and auxiliary to the male. Adler's hypothesis avows that female criminal movement depends on get to and opportunity. She clarifies that the female criminal does not look to carry out planned demonstrations of wrongdoing, but rather is impacted by social and financial elements to perpetrate unlawful acts (Berg et al., 2004). Another respondent was argued that she was not committed any crime before imprisonment. She was caught for the first time. She used to steal money. When she was not given money by her parents. She told that no body from her family had never been inclined to any crime. When her friend got a row with her mother in law, she injured her head.

The research is accordingly worried to uncover the ideological establishments of the real speculations of female guiltiness (Shoaib, 2024b, 2024d, 2024e, 2025b). Specifically, the socially relative, rational originations of women on which they are based (Shoaib, 2023a, 2023b, 2023c, 2024a, 2024c). One respondent Sadia argued that she was arrested first time, she never committed crime before. Her sister in law and brother in law were involved in case of black mailing. She had lot of friends but no one was involved in any kind of crime. She added that never trust anyone either relatives or strangers.

Berger (1989) hypnotized along with the work of focusing on the examination female delinquents uncovers the impact of the early scholars (Delisi, 2002; Schur, 1984; Estep, 1982). The second a portion of this research will concentrate on the conceivable ramifications of the belief systems intrinsic in these investigations of female guiltiness. One respondent Humeera argued that she committed the crime of drugs act 9/A and again she committed the crime of drugs act 9/C. She committed crime of drugs before coming to jail but it was due to their family prejudice and police arrested them because of other's party information. When a person got released from the jail no body like to be his/her friend, especially in the case of womanhood.

In light of Klein's (1973) works there are many cases perceived for the causes and increment of Female culpability on the planet. In any case, there are just few reasons that would be valid in setting of Indian culture. Klein also describe about the reasons for female guiltiness incorporate the recommendation that female wrongdoing is the aftereffect of physiological or mental attributes of people (Mauer & wolf, 1999). Another respondent was argued that she did not commit any crime before arrested but she sold drugs before this crime. She did not catch. Her husband was arrested twice in case of drugs. Her friend did not commit any crime. Police helped until they bribed. She and her husband both bribed the police.

Adler (1975), considered prostitution, sedate dependence, and adolescent law-breaking among females and she has attributed these wrongdoings to the freedom development of women and female' confidence (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992). Zeenab Rasool applied that she did not commit any crime

before comes to prison. She often committed corruption but would not prisoned, because it's common to commit corruption in hospital.

The study findings also pointed that the exposure of different media has a significant influence on the attitude, beliefs and judgment of viewers concerning the social world of female criminals (R. Ali, Zaman, & Shoaib, 2024; Ali, Shoaib, & Kausar, 2025; Shoaib, 2021; Shoaib & Abdullah, 2021; Shoaib, Abdullah, et al., 2021). The electronic media particularly watching various channels, which are playing a major role in adaptation criminal behavior by these women criminals (Abdullah, Usmani, & Shoaib, 2023; Shoaib, Ali, & Naseer, 2021; Shoaib, Ali, & Akbar, 2021; Shoaib, Fatima, & Jamil, 2021; Shoaib, Iqbal, & Tahira, 2021). Women watch dramas, movies, cooking programs, fashion shows and different commercial and after watching all these variety of channels they get influence on their mind. As the Gerbner say the more time people spent living in the television, the more they are to believe social reality shows on television. The information and ideas that people receive on the daily basis are the foundation for their own personal outlook on life. As per the findings of the present study media is playing its role to cultivate the seeds of violent behavior among women in District Gujranwala.

Females want to give their children better future and want to see them educated. Only three culprits spouse are involved in drugs supplying and some are adductor, they often beat their wives. That is the major cause of crime. In my case study, drugs supply, stealing, corruption and murder ratio is more. Drugs supply ratio 5/13, murder ratio 4/13, stealing 2/13, corruption 1/13 and kidnapping 1/13. In my study area drug supply and murder ratio is more. Mostly drug dealers cause distress and dejection. Mostly women commit crime because they search for an identity, search for social interaction and belongings are the main reason. In addition, where economic development is lacking, the environment of poverty causes some to view selling drugs as the only way to succeed economically. Another reason is economic need. In our capitalistic society, crime becomes a method of survival for some where the informal economy of selling drugs. Women's who are relatively deprive from access to resources, less participation and have less decision making as well as feeling, stress,

strain, anxiety, and as well as frustration commit more crime as compare to other women.

The study findings also linked with the theory of Gerbner. He argued that cable/TV has a significant influence on the attitude, beliefs and judgment of viewers concerning the social world in the context of women criminality. In the present study the electronic media specially watching various channels which are playing a major role in adaptation criminal behavior by women in District Gujranwala. These various channels and inspired from these ideas. Women watch dramas, movies, cooking programs, fashion shows and different commercial and after watching all these variety of channels they get influence on their mind. As the Gerbner said the more time people spent living in the television, the more they are to believe social reality shows on television. The information and ideas that people receive on the daily basis are the foundation for their own personal outlook on life. So, the study findings are linked with the findings and core assumptions of Gerbner's cultivation theory.

Conclusion

The findings of the present study reveal that the primary reasons for female involvement in crime include low socio-economic status, lack of both religious and formal education, and a disparity between monthly income and expenses. Other contributing factors include societal attitudes particularly the rude or discriminatory behavior of neighbors due to poverty exposure to crime stemming from hatred or revenge, psychological stress, and the abusive or criminal behavior of husbands. Among these, the most significant factor identified was the lust for money. These findings align with Merton's strain theory as well as relative deprivation theory, both of which emphasize how socio-economic pressures and perceived inequalities can lead individuals toward deviant behavior. Early criminological perspectives on female criminality often portrayed female offenders as abnormal, with women's biology and anatomy viewed as inferior to men's. Over time, feminist critiques challenged these assumptions, leading to more nuanced understandings of female offending. In the past five decades, extensive research has explored the relationship between gender and crime, including

studies examining the link between women's liberation and their increasing involvement in traditionally male-dominated economic and violent crimes.

References

- Abdullah, F., & Nisar, N. (2024). Women Academicians and Autonomy: Constructing Identities in Higher Education. *International Journal of Social Sciences Bulletin*, 2(4), 1053-1060. <https://ijssbulletin.com/index.php/IJSSB/article/view/161>
- Abdullah, F., & Ullah, H. (2016). Physical Violence on Women: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Areas of Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues*, 15(2), 113. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A497793910/AONE?u=anon~54132f5b&sid=googleScholar&xid=c3282c17>
- Abdullah, F., & Ullah, H. (2022). Lived Experiences of Women Academicians in Higher Education Institutions of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *South Asian Studies*, 37(02), 323-340. <https://saj.pu.edu.pk/9/article/view/1292>
- Abdullah, F., Matloob, T., & Malik, A. (2024). Decision-Making Trajectories of Working Women in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *Policy Research Journal*, 2(4), 2189-2197.
- Abdullah, F., Ahmed, N., Shaheen, I., & Sultana, R. (2024). Women academicians' career progression in higher education of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *Regional Lens*, 3(1), 86-94. <https://doi.org/10.62997/rl.2024.31042>
- Abdullah, F., Nisar, N., & Malik, A. (2024). Gendered higher education and women academicians' career development. *The Regional Tribune*, 3(1), 418-428. <https://doi.org/10.63062/trt/v24.076>
- Abdullah, F., Nisar, N., & Ahmed, N. (2025). Career Trajectories of Women Academics in Higher Education of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *The*

- Knowledge, 4(2), 1-10.
<https://doi.org/10.63062/tk/2k25b.42057>
- Abdullah, F., Sultana, R., & Nisar, N. (2025). Female Faculty Navigating Professional Journeys in Higher Education of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *ProScholar Insights*, 4(2), 179-187. <https://doi.org/10.55737/psi.2025b-42093>
- Abdullah, F., Usmani, F., & Shoaib, M. (2023). Psychological Aspects of Violence against Women: A Quantitative Analysis. *Qlantic Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(3), 163-172.
- Adler, F. S., & Adler, H. M. (1975). *Sisters in crime: The rise of the new female criminal*. McGraw-Hill Companies.
- Ali, R., Zaman, M. A., & Shoaib, M. (2024). Trends of Research Visualization of Gender Inequality, Equality, and Equity: A Bibliometric Analysis from 1981 to 2020. *Pakistan Journal of Law, Analysis and Wisdom*, 3(8), 237-252.
- Ali, S. R., Shoaib, M., & Kausar, N. (2025). Gender Disparity in Enrolment, Classroom, Learning Environment, and Learning Achievements of the Students in Higher Education in Pakistan. *Journal of Media Horizons*, 6(3), 330-342.
- Anwar, B., Shoaib, M., & Javed, S. (2013). Women's autonomy and their role in decision making at household level: a case of rural Sialkot, Pakistan. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 23(1), 129-136.
- Berg, B. L., Lune, H., & Lune, H. (2004). *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences* (Vol. 5). Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Berger, R. J. (1989). Female delinquency in the emancipation era: A review of the literature. *Sex Roles*, 21(5), 375-399.
- Blau, J. R., & Blau, P. M. (1982). The cost of inequality: Metropolitan structure and violent crime. *American sociological review*, 114-129.
- Blau, P. M. (1977). *Inequality and heterogeneity: A primitive theory of social structure* (Vol. 7). New York: Free Press.
- Bourdieu, P. and Wacquant, L. (1992). *An Invitation to reflexive sociology*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Campbell, H. (2008). Female drug smugglers on the US-Mexico border: Gender, crime, and empowerment. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 81(1), 233-267.
- Cauffman, E. (2008). Understanding the female offender. *The future of children*, 18(2), 119-142.
- Davies, P. (1997). Women, crime and an informal economy: female offending and crime for gain. In *The British Criminology Conferences: Selected Proceedings* (Vol. 2).
- DeLisi, M. (2002). Not just a boy's club: An empirical assessment of female career criminals. *Women & Criminal Justice*, 13(4), 27-45.
- Eckert, P., & McConnell-Ginet, S. (2003). *Language and gender*. Cambridge University Press.
- Estep, R. (1982). Women's roles in crime as depicted by television and newspapers. *The Journal of Popular Culture*, 16(3), 151-156.
- Klein, D. (1973). The etiology of female crime: A review of the literature. *Issues in*
- Mauer, M., Potler, C., & Wolf, R. (1999). *Gender and justice: Women, drugs, and sentencing policy* (p. 5). Washington, DC: Sentencing Project.
- Miller, J., & Mullins, C. W. (2006). The status of feminist theories in criminology. *Taking stock: The status of criminological theory*, 15, 217-249.
- Miller, S. L. (Ed.). (1998). *Crime control and women: Feminist implications of criminal justice policy*. Sage Publications.
- Schur, E. M. (1984). *Labeling women deviant: Gender, stigma, and social control*. New York: Random House.
- Seshia, M. (2010). Naming systemic violence in Winnipeg's street sex trade. *Canadian journal of urban research*, 19(1), 1.
- Shoaib, M. (2021). *Sociological Analysis of Teachers Perspectives on Students Academic Performance in Higher Education in the Punjab*. (PhD Thesis). International Islamic University Islamabad, Central Library.
- Shoaib, M. (2023a, September 22). Galvanising Bourdieu's typology with Pakistani education and social class. *The Nation*, p. 4.

- Shoajib, M. (2023b, December 05). Gender Differences in Academic Performance. *The Nation*.
- Shoajib, M. (2023c). Leisure and Psychological Well-being of the Elderly: Nexus of Mass Media and Modern Technology. *Pakistan Journal of Law, Analysis and Wisdom*, 2(2), 1042-1053.
- Shoajib, M. (2024a, January 09). Gender Disparity in Education. *The Nation*.
- Shoajib, M. (2024b). Gender Diversity and Inclusion in Higher Education in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Law, Analysis and Wisdom*, 3(1), 207-222.
- Shoajib, M. (2024c, April 30). Gendered Space in Higher Education. *Daily Parliament Times*, p. 3.
- Shoajib, M. (2024d). Gendering Bourdieu's Cultural Capital in Higher Education in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Law, Analysis and Wisdom*, 3(2), 265-278.
- Shoajib, M. (2024e). Tailoring Theoretical Lens and Nudging Bourdieu's Cultural Capital on Gender and Academic Performance. *Journal of Social Sciences Review*, 4(4), 87-101.
- Shoajib, M. (2025a). Academic Achievement and Gender Inequality in Higher Education: A Systematic Review of Muslim Majority Nations. *Sociology & Cultural Research Review* 3(02), 373-380.
- Shoajib, M. (2025b). A Systematic Review of Gender Disparities in Academic Achievement in Higher Education Across Muslim Countries. *Advance Social Science Archive Journal*, 3(02), 1622-1639.
- Shoajib, M., & Abdullah, F. (2020). Risk Reduction of COVID-19 Pandemic in Pakistan. *Social Work in Public Health*, 35(7), 557-568. doi:10.1080/19371918.2020.1806172
- Shoajib, M., & Abdullah, F. (2021). COVID-19 backlash: psycho-social impacts of outbreak in Pakistan. *Health Education*, 121(3), 265-274.
- Shoajib, M., & Bashir, Z. (2025). *Virtual Classrooms and Academic Performance of the Students in Higher Education during the COVID-19 Outbreak*. Paper presented at the 5th International Conference of PNQAHE and AGM on Stakeholder Engagement in Quality Assurance - Shaping Higher Education with Inputs from All Relevant Voices, Forman Christian College University, Lahore.
- Shoajib, M., & Zaman, M. A. (2025). Evaluating Academic Performance in Higher Education during COVID-19 A Study of Virtual Learning Environments. *Pakistan Journal of Law, Analysis and Wisdom*, 4(4), 64-78.
- Shoajib, M., Abdullah, F., & Ali, N. (2021). A Research Visualization of Academic Learning Skills among Students in Higher Education Institutions: A Bibliometric Evidence from 1981 to 2020. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 5579, 1-34.
- Shoajib, M., Ahmed, R., & Iqbal, S. (2025). Female Acceptability in Stem Higher Education in Pakistan: The Interplay of Careerist Femininity, Job Oriented, and Family Orientation. *Journal for Current Sign*, 3(3), 181-202.
- Shoajib, M., Ahmed, R., & Usmani, F. (2025a). Empirical Study on Acceptability and Resistance to Feminization in STEM Fields at the Higher Education Level. *Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences*, 3(3), 135-143.
- Shoajib, M., Ahmed, R., & Usmani, F. (2025b). Feminization in STEM Fields in Higher Education in Pakistan: A Case of Female Acceptability and Resistance. *Social Science Review Archives*, 3(3), 646-660.
- Shoajib, M., Ahmed, R., Iqbal, S., & Abdullah, F. (2025). Feminization of STEM Education in Higher Education: Arrays of Acceptability and Resistance. *Research Consortium Archive*, 3(2), 1002-1021.
- Shoajib, M., Ahmed, R., Zaman, M. A., & Abdullah, F. (2025). Exploring Acceptability and Resistance to Feminization in STEM Fields: An Empirical Perspective from Higher Education. *Dialogue Social Science Review (DSSR)*, 3(7), 722-736.
- Shoajib, M., Ali, N., & Naseer, A. (2021). Plotting the Literature on Precautionary Measures of COVID-19: A Scientometric Analysis of Web of Science. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 5899, 1-20.

- Shoaib, M., Ali, R., & Akbar, A. (2021). Library Services and Facilities in Higher Education Institutions in Pakistan: Satisfaction of Patrons. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-19.
- Shoaib, M., Ali, S. R., & Kausar, N. (2025). Gender Disparity on Teaching Materials, Communication, Institutional Support, and Learning Achievements of the Students in Higher Education in Pakistan. *International Journal of Social Sciences Bulletin*, 3(7), 169-183.
- Shoaib, M., Ali, S. R., Iqbal, T., & Abdullah, F. (2025). Gender Disparity in Learning Achievements of the Students in Higher Education in Pakistan. *International Journal of Social Sciences Bulletin*, 3(6), 840-853.
- Shoaib, M., Fatima, U., & Jamil, R. (2021). Academic Library and Students' Learning at University Level: Nothing is Pleasanter than Exploring a Library. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-19.
- Shoaib, M., Iqbal, A., & Iftikhar, I. (2025). Engagement of Students in Learning in Higher Education: The Role of Academic Library Spaces. *The Regional Tribune*, 4(3), 311-328.
- Shoaib, M., Iqbal, S., & Tahira, G. (2021). Digitalization of Academic Libraries in Higher Education Institutions during COVID-19 Pandemic. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-15.
- Shoaib, M., Kausar, N., Ali, S. R., & Abdullah, F. (2025). Gender Disparity in Learning Achievements in Higher Education: Insights from a Literature Review. *Policy Research Journal*, 3(6), 634-648.
- Shoaib, M., Khan, M. N. A., & Shaukat, B. (2012). Democratic attitude and concept of justice: A case of Lahroe-Pakistan. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 20(3), 382-387.
- Shoaib, M., Munir, A., Masood, M., Ali, Q., & Sher, F. (2012). Education as a Source of Child Health Care Practices: A Case of Mothers in Tehsil Kharian, Gujrat-Pakistan. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 19(5), 754-761.
- Shoaib, M., Rasool, S., Kalsoom, A., & Ali, S. R. (2025). Exploring Gender-Based Dissimilarities in Educational Outcomes at the Tertiary Level: A Review of Existing Literature. *Policy Research Journal*, 3(7), 287-302.
- Shoaib, M., Rasool, S., Zaman, M. A., & Ahmed, R. (2025). An Empirical Insight into Acceptability and Resistance to Feminization in STEM Fields at the Higher Education Level. *Research Consortium Archive*, 3(3), 157-178.
- Shoaib, M., Shamsheer, A., & Iqbal, S. (2025). A Systematic Review of Academic Library Spaces as Facilitators of Student Engagement in Higher Education Learning. *The Knowledge*, 4(1), 123-134.
- Shoaib, M., Shamsheer, A., & Iqbal, S. (2025). Understanding Student Engagement in Higher Education: The Contribution of Academic Library Spaces. *ProScholar Insights*, 4(1), 245-257.
- Shoaib, M., Tariq, I., & Iqbal, S. (2025a). Extracurricular Activities in Higher Education: Diversity and Inclusion. *Regional Lens*, 4(1), 174-187.
- Shoaib, M., Tariq, I., & Iqbal, S. (2025b). Intersectionality and Student Inclusion in Higher Education: A Study of Class, Residence, Culture, and Extracurricular Participation. *Journal of Social Horizons*, 2(1), 1-14.
- Shoaib, M., Tariq, I., Rasool, S., & Iqbal, S. (2025). The Role of Extracurricular Activities in Fostering Diversity and Inclusion in Higher Education: A Systematic Review. *Advance Social Science Archive Journal*, 3(2), 1377-1392.
- Shoaib, M., Waris, T., & Iqbal, S. (2025a). A Review-Based Examination of Gender Dynamics in Virtual Learning Environments in Higher Education. *Sociology & Cultural Research Review*, 3(02), 448-454.
- Shoaib, M., Waris, T., & Iqbal, S. (2025a). Assessing Gendered Participation Spaces in Online Learning Environments in Higher Education in Pakistan. *The Knowledge*, 4(2), 63-74.
- Shoaib, M., Waris, T., & Iqbal, S. (2025b). Gender Dynamics in Online Higher Education: Insights from Empirical Evidence. *The Regional Tribune*, 4(2), 89-102.

- Shoailb, M., Waris, T., & Iqbal, S. (2025b). Virtual Learning Environments and Gendered Spaces in Higher Education in Pakistan: A Quantitative Approach. *Regional Lens*, 4(2), 65-78.
- Shoailb, M., Waris, T., & Iqbal, S. (2025c). A Quantitative Study of Gendered Interactions and Spatial Perceptions in Online Higher Education in Pakistan. *ProScholar Insights*, 4(2), 96-108.
- Smith, C. J., Zhang, S. X., & Barberet, R. (Eds.). (2011). *Routledge handbook of international criminology*. Routledge.
- Stewart, J. (2001). Pregnancy and Childbirth: Joy or Despair? Women and Gender-Generated Reproductive Crimes of Violence.
- Zimmermann, C. (2010). Interconversion of three measures of performance status: an empirical analysis. *European Journal of Cancer*, 46(18), 3175-3183..

