

**Income: A Major sociological cause of crime, A case study of district Jail
Pakistan.**

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Abstract

The purpose of this research study was to Impact of Crime on Women's Life a case study of District Jail of Faisalabad. The main objectives of the study are, that there is a relationship between crime and its impact on women's life. There is a positive relation between crime and its impacts on women's life and the positive interaction and motivation level of women there is a positive association between crime and women's life. To achieve these objectives, a quantitative research design was adopted. The study focused on the District Jail of Faisalabad hence. A questionnaire was used to collect data from the participants. The descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages were used to analyze the data while a chi-square Test was used in testing the research hypotheses. Research findings show that there is a strong relationship between income and crime.

Keywords: Crime, women, jail

Introduction:

Traditionally, the focus of criminal behavior research has been on male offenders, leaving women's criminality largely unexplored. Nonetheless, there is a rising awareness of the necessity to examine the particular dynamics surrounding feminine engagement in criminal activity as society's perceptions and gender roles change. Even though it is somewhat less common than that of men, women's criminality offers a complex and much-ignored aspect of criminology. Breaking from traditional preconceptions and taking a close look at the variables influencing women's involvement in illegal activity are necessary to comprehend female criminality. Some women's paths toward criminal behavior are shaped by historical settings, societal expectations, economic inequality, and psychological complexity. Intending to debunk stereotypes and illuminate the unique incentives and difficulties encountered by female offenders, this investigation aims to explore the complexities surrounding female criminality. This investigation aims to promote a thorough knowledge that goes beyond oversimplified narratives, not to sensationalize or stigmatize women engaged in illegal activity. Through an analysis of the root causes, societal settings, and personal accounts, our

goal is to enhance the conversation around female criminality. By doing this, we can create more potent preventative and rehabilitative plans and more effectively meet the special needs of female offenders inside the criminal justice system.

As we begin this investigation, it is critical to recognize the diversity that exists within the field of female criminality and how a wide range of interrelated circumstances influence each person's path toward criminal behavior. To provide a basis for educated conversations, policies, and interventions that go beyond stereotypes and towards a more fair and compassionate understanding and handling of women's involvement in crime, this study attempts to peel back the layers surrounding women's criminality. Criminal thinking and forceful conduct are the fundamental drivers of perversion. Accordingly, this review centers around these factors and this is exceptionally valuable to comprehend the subject of criminal reasoning and forceful conduct on twistedness. ((Johnston, 1998)). In recent decades, the number of women under criminal justice supervision has increased dramatically. In 1990, there were around 600,000 women behind the bar, on probation, or on parole in the United States; in 2000, the figure had risen to more than one million women. Even though the rate of imprisonment for women continues to be far lower than the rate for men (58 of 100,000 women versus 896 of 100,000 men), the number of women imprisoned in the United States since 1980 has increased at a rate nearly double the rate for men. On a national scale, the number of women in state and federal prisons increased nearly eightfold between 1980 and 2001, from 12,300 to 93,031 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002).

More than one million women are presently under the supervision of the criminal justice system in the U.S. More than 200,000 of these women are confined in state and federal prisons or local jails. Expanding at 4.6% annually between 1995 and 2005, women now account for 7% of the population in state and federal prisons (Glaze and Thomas, 2005). Parental imprisonment can also be experienced as desertion or abandonment, which can compound distress for offspring. (Ria Wolleswinkel, 2002). On the other hand, the available evidence on the effects of separation among prisoners' offspring, and the effects of other forms of parental absence on offspring, suggests that the separation itself is not likely to be the most important characteristic explaining offspring's outcomes (Gabel, 2003). The number of women in jail has greater than before at nearly doubled the rate of men since 1985, 404% vs. 209%. Women in state prisons in 2003 were more likely than men to be imprisoned for a drug offense (29% vs. 19%) or property offense (30% vs. 20%) and less likely than men to

be incarcerated for a violent offense (35% vs. 53%) (Brown et al, 2005). Women imprisonment is the state of being imprisoned; "she was held in captivity until she died". In general, the word Jail is defined as the cells placed in a city, or a town, sometimes small lock-in police stations where people who have been in detention or charged with a crime are held until they are either released or sentenced to prison. In the same way, jail is defined as a place where people who have been convicted of crimes are sent to serve their sentences. The prisons are normally run and operated by the provincial government and jails, on the other hand, are run either by district governments or provincial governments (Rachel Gottlieb, 2006).

Some socio-economic factors are the main causes of the crime exacting for females i.e. money, land, sexual assault, illiteracy, honor killing, old enmity, drug and Wata satta marriage which are causing females crimes. These factors are the main pillars of women's crimes in Pakistani society because women are not in a position to fulfill even the basic needs of life. They have no money for food, dress, and for the better socialization of their offspring. As with the accepted stereotypes of women in society generally, women offenders are portrayed as panic-stricken, unreasonable, and incapable of being fully responsible for their actions and crimes due to their biology and sex (Allen, 1987). Execute of females by their husbands and in-laws is linked with both the growth of dowry demands and with the more common harassment and severe Beating of women. In India, females are murdered if their dowries are undersized; if the woman is unpopular by her husband or his kith and kin if her household skills are perceived to be deficient; or even if her skin is too dark. Often such murders are approved to look like accidents or suicides, with bodies being on the brink to resemble an execution, insecticides being poured down the dead woman's throat, or burning being passed off as a cooking accident. On the other hand, various reports suggest an increase in fatal assaults, Acid-throwing, and other attacks by outsiders. (Postnikov *et,al.*, 1984).

Women are committing different types of crimes i.e. road crime, burglary, stealing, robberies, prostitution, Murder etc. On the other hand, the 'legacy of sexism', to the way in which boys are 'instrumental' whilst girls are 'expressive' and that even; 'economic offences such as shoplifting are explained as outlets for sexual frustration' (Klein, 1996). Others may become angry and disobedient about the imprisonment, acting forcefully towards anyone they perceive as insulting them or their locked-up parent (John Hagan, 1996). Socio-economic aspects of free-for-all and the practice of bringing law into disrepute go all through society. The robberies, kidnappings for ransoms, and riots are the extreme sides of it. (Bhutta et, al.,

2013). Unluckily, in developed countries crime trends over the past 50 years have been unsuccessful in being conventional to this hopeful model of crime deterrence from side to side financial growth. Trends in crime over time are powerfully and related to levels of prosperity. Far and wide, crime rates start increasing as soon as the financial system starts to rise. All the urbanized countries experiencing “economic miracles” in the 1960s after on the road to recovery from World War II saw their crime rates rising and falling, with crime rates multiplying fivefold or even more in some countries (Van Dijk, 2014).

Research Methodology:

The most important objective of this research was to give details on a variety of tools and techniques used for the data collection and interpretation concerned with the study. This social research is the systematic method of discovering new information or verifying old data, their sequence, natural laws, explanation, and interrelationship, and which govern them. The present study was an attempt to check the causes of crimes among women in Faisalabad. The major objective of this study was to determine whether the economy is a major cause of women's criminality. It is economical to conduct a study on a sample rather than to study the entire universe. As the study of the whole universe in the research territory was expensive and time-consuming. So for convenience, only the District Jail Faisalabad was selected for data collection. The jail is the most sensitive area of Pakistan. So every individual is not allowed to meet the prisoner's women and collect their personal information, which might be against their appeals in the future. (Department of Jail, 2013).

Socio-economic Status:

Socio-economic characteristics include several factors (variables) and each factor has several indices. However, in the present study, the indicators used for identifying the socio-economic status of the respondents were age, educational level, occupation, marital status and Monthly income. An interview guide was used to gather the information from the respondents. However, the data was collected from the female prisoners who were behind the bar in the District jail Faisalabad, The data was collected from district jail Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan. The interviews with prisoner's women were conducted with the permission of the I.G. jail, Punjab, Pakistan and lady superintendent of jail.

Result and discussions:

Table 1: *Classification of the respondent according to their Age*

Sr. No.	Age of the respondents	Frequency	Percent
1	21-30	10	20.0
2	31-40	20	40.0
3	41 + above	20	40.0
	Total	50	100.0

The information in table 1 mirror that a greater part of respondents for example 40% of every classification had achieved the age 31-40 and 41 or more separately. In addition, 20% of the respondents had fallen the classification 21-30. It was seen in this study that a larger part of the respondents carried out wrongdoing in their full-grown time of the life.

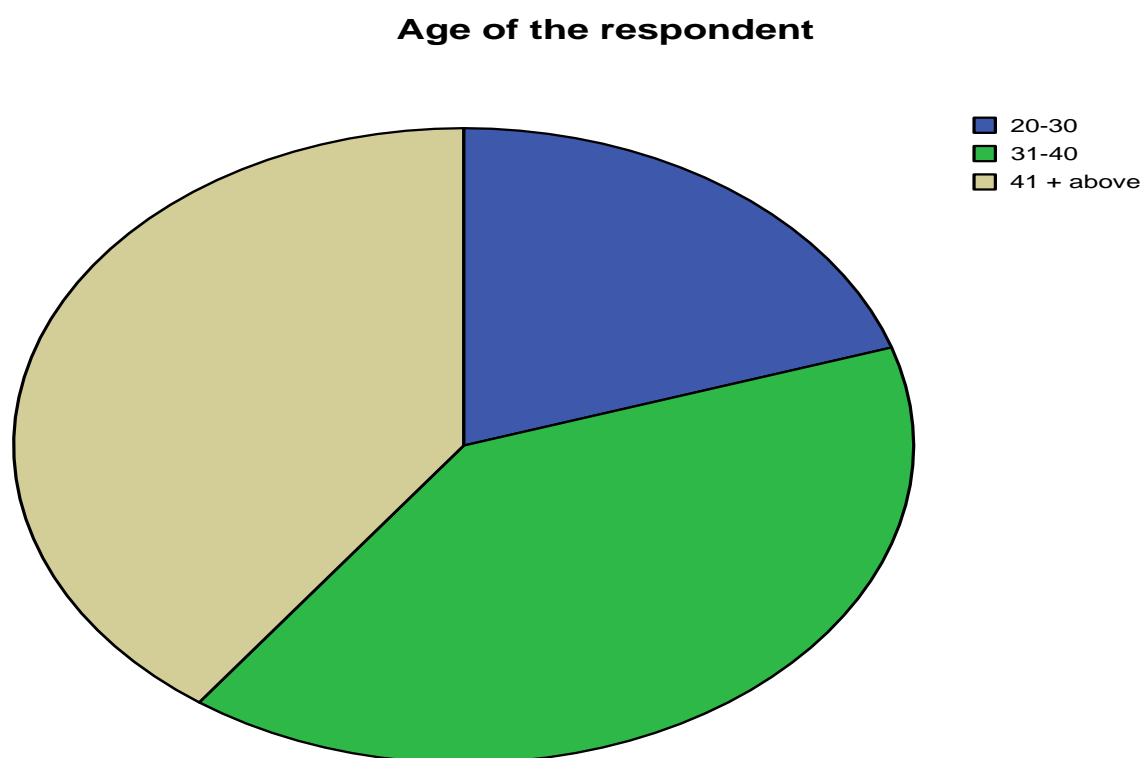


Figure1: *Classification of the respondent according to their Age*

Table 2: *Classification of the respondent according to their Education*

Sr. No.	Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	40	80.0
2	up to elementary	8	16.0
3	Matric and above	2	4.0
	Total	50	100.0

Table 2 shows that most of the respondents i.e., 80% were illiterate. Notwithstanding, 16% and 4 % of the respondents had gotten the schooling at the rudimentary, matric or more level separately. Along these lines, it was deduced in the current review that crime percentage was the higher in unareasled local area.

Education of the respondent

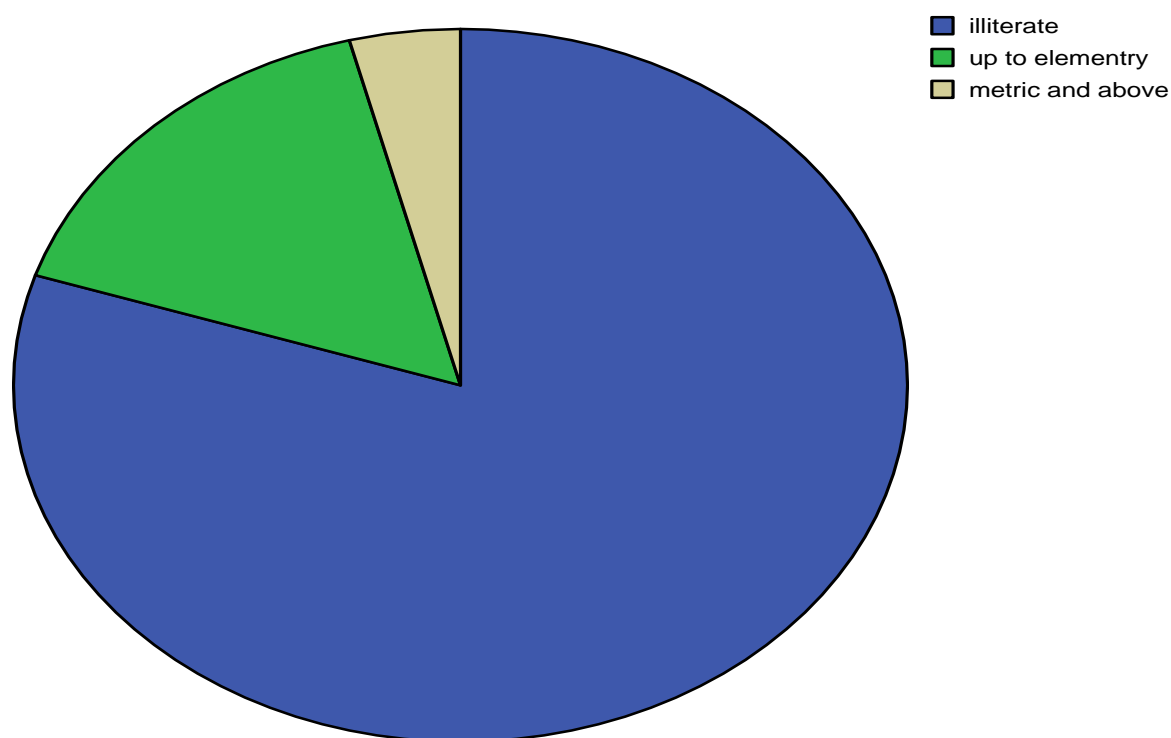


Figure 2. Classification of the respondent according to their Education

Table 3: Classification of respondents according to their marital status

Sr. No.	Marital status	Frequency	Percent
1	Un-married	2	4.0
2	Married	36	72.0
3	Divorce	3	6.0
4	Widow	9	18.0
	Total	50	100.0

The data in Table3 portray that most of the respondents for example 72% were hitched while 6% and 18 were tumble to stumbled separation and widow classes. Moreover, 4% of the respondents were un-hitched. The present review mirrored that a larger part of the respondents was at waypoint hitched who had carried out the violations.

Broken families: divorced, widow, and unmarried.

Marital status of the respondent

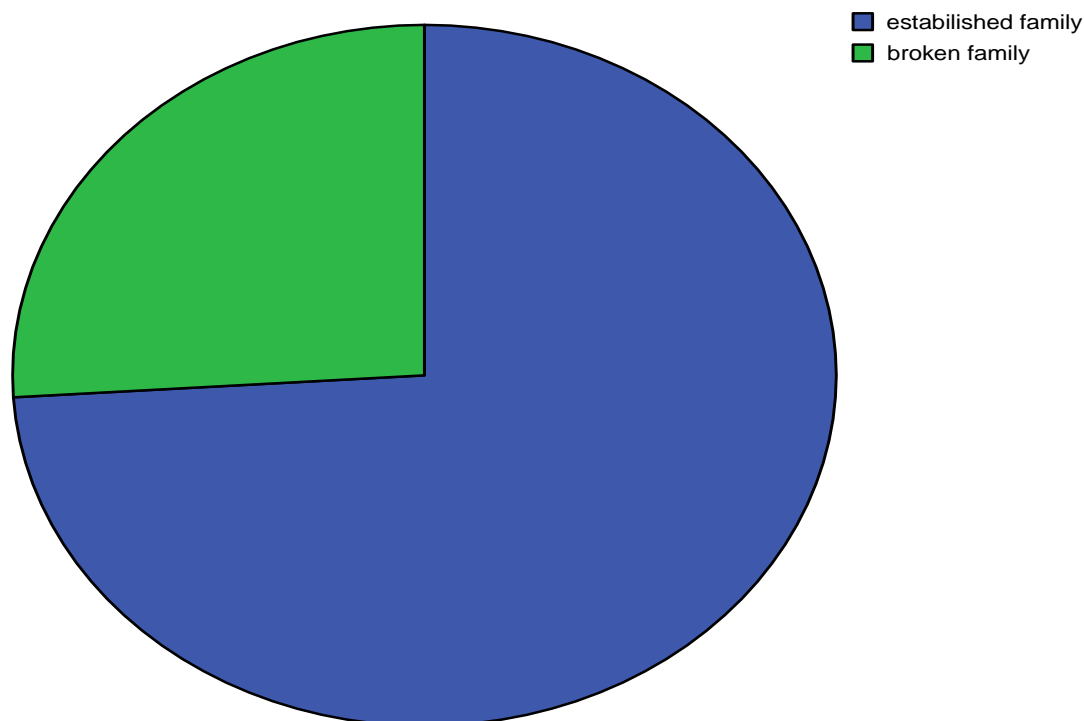


Figure 3: Classification of respondents according to their marital status

Table 4: Classification of the respondents according to their Family type

Family type	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	28	56.0
Joint	22	44.0
Total	50	100.0

Data table 4 depicts that the majority of respondents (56%) lived in nuclear families, while 44% were selected with the joint families. It was observed that majority of the respondents were unclear and had committed crimes.

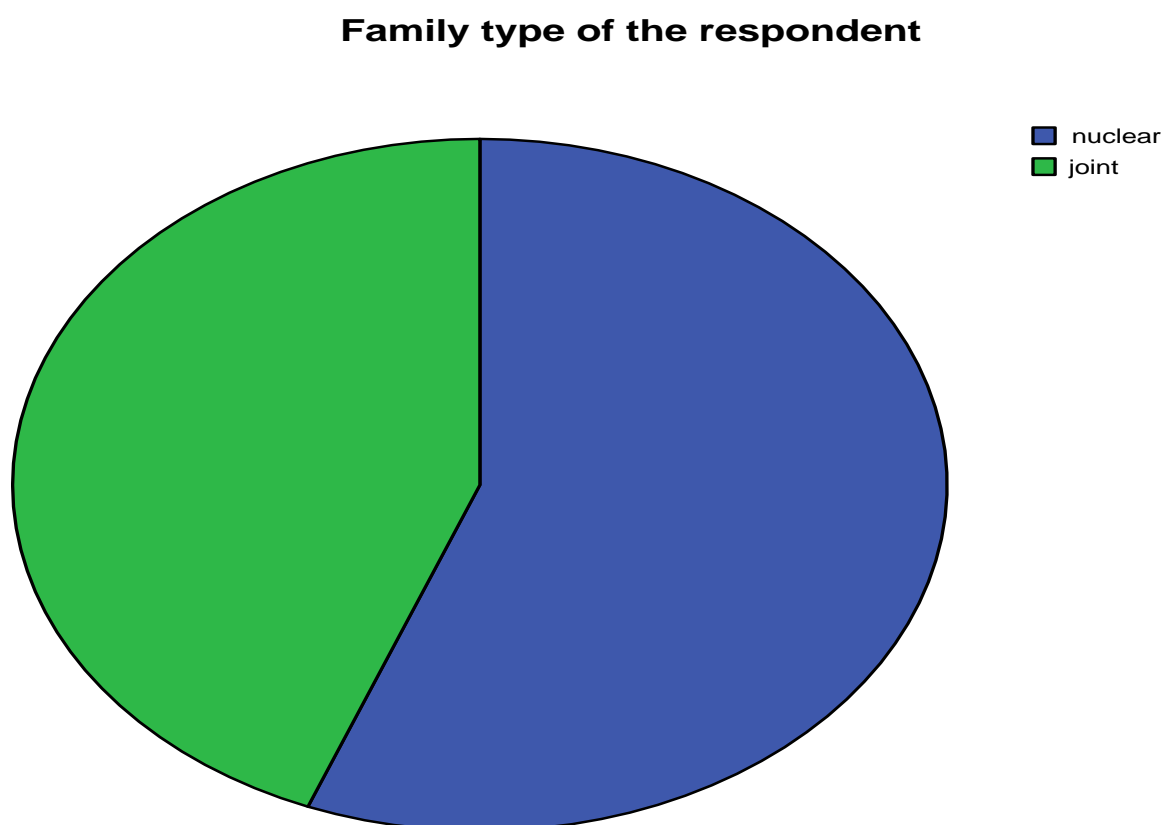


Figure 4: Classification of the respondent according to their Family type

Table 5: *Classification of the respondent according to their monthly income*

Monthly income	Frequency	Percent
less than 4000	28	56.0
4001-6000	6	12.0
6001+	16	32.0
Total	50	100.0

Pay is probably the best proportion of financial prosperity and it contrasts well and instructive accomplishment and occupation as a proportion of financial status. (56%) of the respondents announced that they had paid under 4000/. This gathering was contained principally of the jobless, housewives and understudies. More than 30% of the respondents (the biggest rate after the people who are not officially utilized) were procuring up to Rs. 6,000 + above each month and 12 percent were procuring more than Rs. 4100-6000 every month.

Monthly income from all sources of your spouse

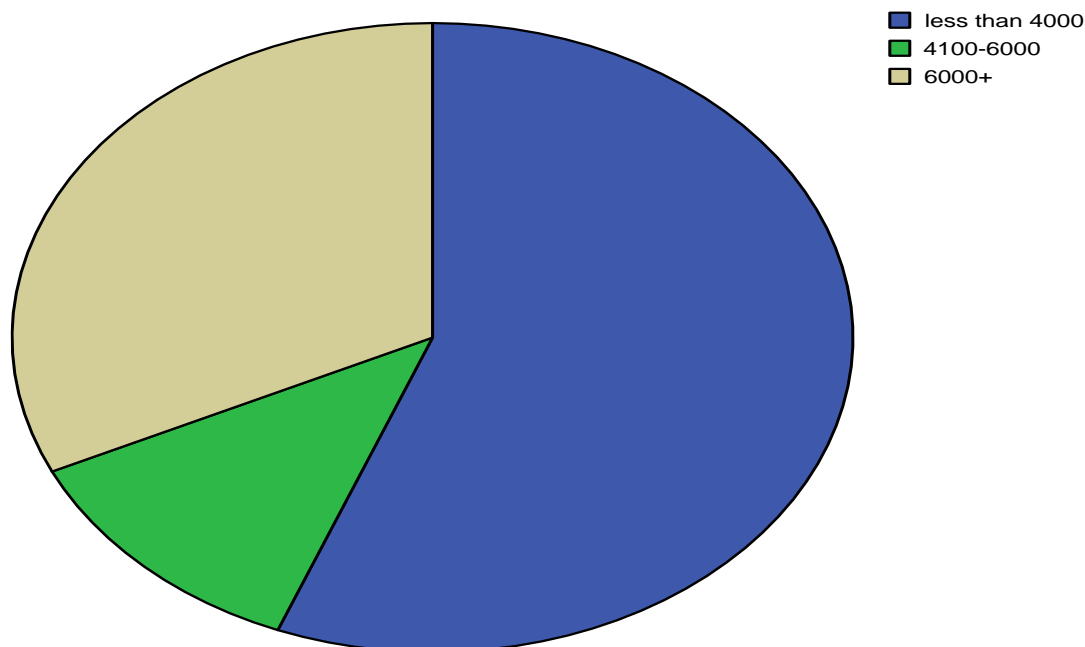


Figure 5: *Classification of the respondent according to their monthly income*

Table 6: *Classification of the respondent according to their house*

House type	Frequency	Percent
Mud	17	34.0
Cement	20	40.0
Booth	13	26.0
Total	50	100.0

Data table no.6 show that, 34percent of women 's house are made with mud.40 percent with cement, and only 26 percent in booth type.

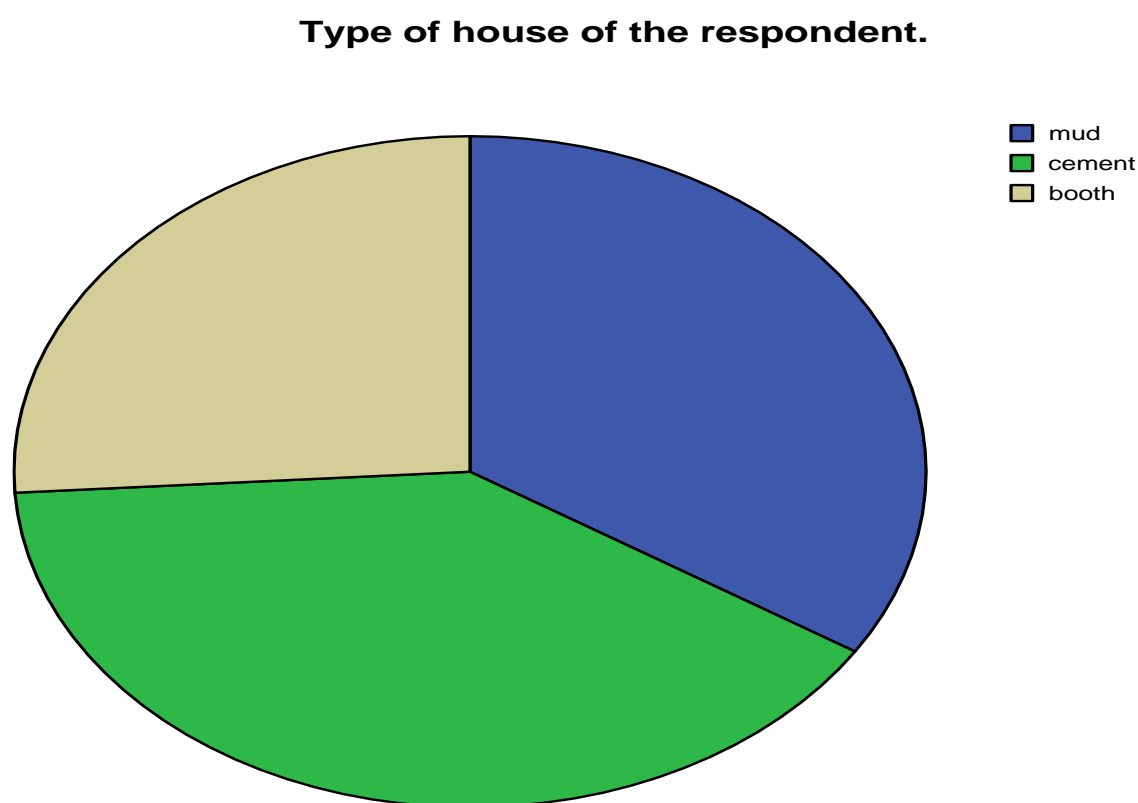


Figure 6: *Classification of the respondent according to their house*

Hypothesis :

Ho: The higher the level of income of the respondent lower the crime rate,

H1: The lower the level of income of the respondents higher the crime rates the society.

Association between the monthly income of the respondents and their crime type.

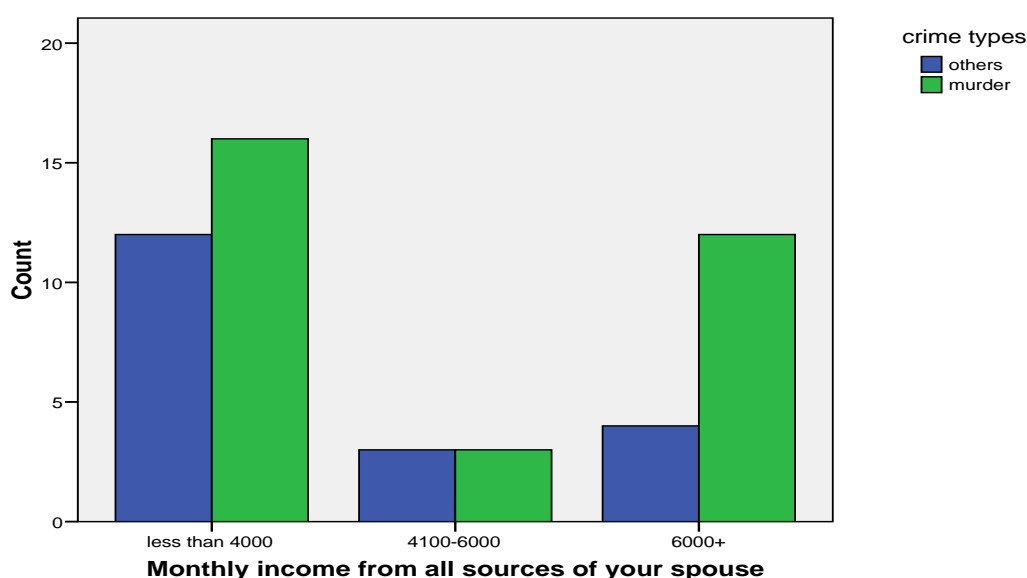
Monthly income of the respondents	Crime type		Total
	Others	Murder	
Less than 4000	12 42.9%	16 57.1%	28 100.0%
4001- 6000	3 50.0%	3 50.0%	6 100.0%
6001 + above	4 25.0%	12 75.0%	16 100.0%
Total	19 38.0%	31 62.0%	50 100.0%

Chi-square = 1.795

Significance = 0.408**

The chi-square value (1.795) now is not significant association (P = 0.408) between the monthly income of the respondents and the crime they committed. So the hypothesis “Higher the income of the respondents, the lower will be crimes.” was rejected. The lower the level of income of the respondents higher the crime rates is accepted.

Bar Chart



Conclusion:

The current study was conducted to measure the causes of crimes among females. Results

suggested that a high level of income will reduce the crime rate in Pakistan. Low income is one of the major causes of crime. Literature pieces of evidence also supported these results. The study is an insightful contribution to the topic and helps the researcher to a better understanding of the phenomena and is useful for further study.

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