SOCIOCULTURAL INFLUENCES ON WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME

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Abstract

Behind the social structure, many types of issues are founded. Female criminality is one of the most highlighted issues in Pakistan that is neglected, which means that women commit crime. Crime is an unlawful act that may harm our social boundaries. Women are involved in a wide range of criminal activities, including robbery, theft, and murder. One of the most prominent crimes that women commit is murder. Several factors influence women to commit a crime. The rapid increase in female criminality influences the social structure of family day by day. Different factors are contributing to women's criminality such as inequality, male dominance, destitution and indigence. Mass media is also another factor of female criminality. Female criminality mostly effects on family structure. Female criminality is not a regional issue rather it is a global issue. Female criminality found in every society due to a lack of education. Researchers find out the causes and socio-cultural factor that influence the female to commit a crime. In which the quantitative approach was applied to find out the result. The target population is female prisoners. The data is collected from the province of Punjab (Okara). The current study seeks to identify the socio economic factors that contribute to women's criminal behavior in Okara, Punjab.

Introduction

Pakistan was the first south Asian country that persisted in the Islamic rules and laws. Pakistan is the most popular county according to its seasonal fluctuations. The natural beauty of Pakistan is all types of weathers reported in it like spring autumn summer cold (Akhtar, 2019).In Pakistani society, women perform their job as a protector of the norms, traditions, and custom (Manuscript, 2017). Due to participation of female employment, the ratio of female crime rises.
Crime is the violation of criminal laws. Crime is a social phenomenon that tries to explain the behaviour of human and their motives (Sánchez, Penal and Custodial Control of Female Criminality inSpain from a Gender Perspective, 2019). The female crime in our society refers to the disorder in which female were involve in different types of criminal activities. Our society is male dominating society so that is why, in some circumstances; women are forced to commit crimes. Female counted half of the Pakistan's population. A phenomenon in the many cultural trends in the emerging globe is female criminality (Liddell, 2013). After industrialisation, the idea of female criminality has received the most attention. The societal phenomena of female criminality spreading on a global basis have a significant impact on Pakistan's social stability and family harmony (Todd, 2018).
Causes of female criminality

Women are ignored in their daily life, sometimes they ignored for their legal rights (LAU, 1964). Female criminality was an exceptional matter to society because there was some room for women to add to the efforts of males. Because caring for children and doing household chores come first for women. As they could not go outdoor; so they were not aware of the concept of crime and they were terrified to do any illegal or unfairly activities (Klein, 2018).

Present situation pursues to find out the types and factors behind female criminality in Pakistan (Moore, March 2001). This phenomenon was raised by many social issue that female faced in the social structure. It is the important factor in Pakistan that effect the societies stability and family's harmony (Bloom, 2003). With time many reason have been highlighted for the raising of female criminality. Many social factor that female faced in society, because of these social factors female move to criminal activity. They commit many types of crimes. Murder, kidnapping and theft are major crime in which female are getting involved. The other types of crimes such immoral traffic, assistance in raping; property offenses have comparatively considered very little crime in the social structure (Khan, 2018). Due to increase in the rate of female criminality and the current researchers, show many aspect of female criminality. There are many books are write and many theories are developed to the issue of female criminality.

Researchers show that people start to pay attention to seek societal issues. They are starting to focused on the rate of female criminality, that the level raising in societies. Researchers show that the female commit criminal activities by jealousy and many other psychological problems (Khatun, 2014).

The major effect of this cause is that an illiterate female does not socialize her child's in a good way as compared to an educated female. The grooming of illiterate female children is less than an educated female. Female criminality is much affected by social background and the lack of education and the major factor is socialization (Tabassum, 2016). Many causes of female criminality are highlighted. One of the most reasons for female criminality is lack of education. In our society, most of the female are illiterate or semi-illiterate. Due to the high illiteracy rate among females, they do not have the analytical skill to handle the problems. Illiterate women have lack of sense of dealing (Medel-Anonuevo, 1993). Because illiterate female does not have awareness about all the outbreaks that is why they could not play a good role in our society due to lack of awareness. Low level of education is highlighted reason to female criminality.

Another reason is inequality that forces the female to commit the crime. In which females are disturbed by the family system. For example in male dominant society, women have less importance as compared to males. Inequality of female rights is another reason of female criminality (Wood).

Female commit a crime some time because of poverty. Poverty influences the social structure so people in force to commit a crime. The researcher finds out the reason for female criminality is unemployment. Women gain a high level of education. After complete the education jobs are not provided so sometime female forcefully commit a crime for the fulfilment of their needs (Jahan, 2016).

To seek out the structure of society the one of the other reasoned is early child marriages of the female. Females are disturbed psychologically and commit the crime. Today in which the social structure, the trend of early child marriage is getting highlighted place. Because of these reasons, the female criminality rate is rising (King, 2015).

One of the main causes of female criminality is socialisation. In other words, we may claim that of all the factors of female criminality, socialisation is the most prominent. The family background much affected human personality. The current circumstance proclaimed that the primary indication of a community's moral values is female criminality. The female crime

rate increased 2.9 percent from 2003 to 2004. Female commit crime through a planning such as murder (Gotsis, 2014). Now a day the kidnapping is one of them highlighted crime female commit.

The other major factor of female criminality is the cultural factor. Societies influence one another and it has a great influence on human and has a much great contribution to the changing of the social structure.

Eighty percent (80%) of Pakistani female prisoners were illiterate, and nearly 90% of them made less than $40 per month as a household income (Baloch, 2012). The vast majority of people were illiterate and destitute. According to a 1987 research conducted on the women incarcerated in Multan, Punjab, the majority were from rural regions, 69 percent had no formal education, 26 percent could only read the Quran, and a very small percentage had some kind of education.

In two jails in the Punjab region, 90 female prisoners were interviewed, and more than 90% of them claimed they had no idea why they were being held there. More than 60% had never had any legal support (Asma Jahangir, 1990). The survey also found that arrests for spousal murder or Hudood Ordinance violations were more common for women. Other offences included theft, binge drinking, and having illegal weapons or substances in your possession. In late 1991, half of the women prisoners in Multan prison were convicted of murder and sentenced to death (Baloch, 2012). Nine of them had been charged with the murder of their husbands.

Social Status

A substance has ethical, women and the status on the off chance that and as it were on the off chance that it or it was on the off chance that its interface ethically matter to a few degree for the entity's claim purpose. The ethical status of individuals falling into a gather seen as "other", such as outsider, racial minorities physically crippled etc. has been routinely denied (Nunn, 2002). Discipline of offenses committed inside Pakistan: each individual should be obligate to discipline beneath Pakistan Correctional Code and for each act or exclusion opposite to the arrangements thereof, of which he might be blameworthy inside Pakistan. Concurring to Pakistan correctional code the word "man" signifies a male human being of any age; the word "lady" indicates a female human being of any age.

Women's activities morals are an endeavour to re-examine or reconsider conventional morals to the degree it depreciates women's ethical encounter. To begin with, it appears less concern for women as restricted to men's issues and interface. Moment, conventional morals sees the ethical issues that emerge within the so-called private world, the domain in which women do housework and watch out of children, and the elderly.

Wrongdoing has been measured as illegal movement related with people since of their overwhelming nature in all subjects of each society since female opportunity warriors have developed and they are battling to veer off from the characterized standards that have been unquestionably developed and forced by guys over both guys and females (Warraich I. A., 2015). Women's activities keep up that the essential cause of women's subordinates to men may be a set of social morals, standards and formal laws that make it difficult for people to succeed within the open world.

Female guiltiness is not rising not as it were in creating, but too in created nations as violations against women is at rise. Due to tall taken a toll of living, expansion, destitution, early child relational unions, huge families, political insecurities and urbanization, women are taking part in wage creating exercises (Mohajan, 2013). Pakistan is a financially creating nation and there has been exceptionally small investigating conducted on female hoodlums. In this manner, female offenders are considered as less issue foe society. Even though the number of women in offences is incredibly low, social scientists should nevertheless pay

attention. It is still unknown in Pakistan why women harm others and what monetary and societal reasons contribute to their remorselessness. The status of women may be a very complicated topic.

Women's ethical encounters firstly it appear they have less intrigued in women's. The moment one is conventional morals, sees as ethical issues in which women's do work within the house and beware of their children. The other one is conventional morals and values overrates socially manly characteristics like mastery, progression, war, and passing whereas socially female characteristics like interdependency, feeling, sharing, body peace and life (Bamane, 2017). Another is it favours "male" ways of ethical thinking that emphasize rules.

Objectives

The following are the main aims of this research:

1. To examine what are the socio-cultural components behind female criminality?

Methods and materials

A research study requires the creation of a research problem to be explored, selection of a research design appropriate for the type of study, choosing and implementation of techniques for data collection, and analysis and reporting of the process and results through a report. "The research technique refers to the research decisions performed within the context of specific determinants unique to the research topic," according to De Beer (1999).

This section describes the methodology used in the comparison study of Okara, Punjab residents' perspectives of the causes and remedies to female criminality. The practical foundation for the study will be described in this part. In addition, the literature review that causes these incidental circumstances. Data was gathered via a survey questionnaire that was distributed to Okara District Jail inmates.

Study Setting

The researcher planned the location for the data before collecting it. The research topic describes the precise location where data will be collected. Okara's district jail would be used to collect data. The researchers arrive at the survey with a permission letter and a carefully selected questionnaire. The survey would describe the criminal factors' backgrounds. During the survey, the researchers discovered a variety of social factors in the jail environment. Everything is in place for the research to begin.

Population

The researcher collected data from Punjab Okara in Pakistan. Okara is the capital city of Pakistan. The data would be collected from female offenders from the District Okara jail. Concerned about the population, 100 female offenders were planned to engage in association in this study. All the female participants are adults and older.

Data source

The researcher collected primary data. In the research, the data was collected in different jails in the Punjab (Okara). The researchers collected data from female prisoners in different jails. The respondents of the research were 100. For the collection of the data, different documents, such as permission letters for visiting the jail and many other documents are included. Data was collected from female prisoners at District Jail Okara who committed various types of crimes.

Sampling

Purposeful sampling was used in the conduct of this study. A non-probability sampling technique based on data collecting is convenience sampling. Preliminary data collection is straightforward, but the utility of this approach is constrained if the objective is to generalise beyond the sample. Anyone in the survey location received a random copy of the informed consent form and the survey questions. Each responder had a different chance of being chosen since the study selected the target demographic.

Research Design/Instrument

The researcher primarily conducted quantitative research or employed an approach. The primary data was collected through a survey. The survey included only closed-ended questions. For example, the questionnaire given to the respondent is made up of various types of questions. The purpose of the research questionnaire is to obtain detailed information. This survey included closed-ended questions about the respondent's personal demographics as well as their basic views on the causes and solutions to female criminality. Participants could stop taking the survey whenever they wanted. The survey was completely anonymous. As a result, the questionnaire is regarded as the primary data collection instrument. The purpose of the research questionnaire is to obtain detailed information.

Data Analysis and Findings

The study's focus is on the reasons and motivations behind why female criminals commit crimes. In essence, the study is exploratory. A structured survey questionnaire is used as a quantitative data collection approach.

TABLE-1 *Convicted Female Criminals* (*N :68)*

	N	%
Age at Commission of Crime (mean:14.38 years and SD $\pm$ 4.40)		
1 (11-20)	9	6.4
2 (21-30)	35	26.5
3 (31-40)	14	10.25
4 (41-50)	9	6.4
5 (51-60)	1	0.75
Marital Status		
Single	10	7.5
Married	54	40.5
Widow	4	2.5
Education		
Primary	6	4.5
Secondary School	10	7.5
Higher Secondary School	8	6
Graduate	5	3.2
Masters	1	0.8
Religious Education	2	1.5

	Illiterate	36	27
Religion			
	Muslim	65	49
	Non-Muslim	3	1.25
Occupation			
	House wife	35	26.3
	Agriculture Work	11	8.25
	Tailoring	3	2.25
	Student	2	1.15
	NGO Employee	1	0.8
	Factory Worker	2	1.5
	Commercial Domestic Work (Maid)	11	8
	Beautician	1	0.75
	Teaching	1	0.8
	Canteen owner in girls school	1	0.8
Monthly	**Family Income (Parents)**		
	1000 to 5,000	6	3.0
	6,000 to 10,000	29	21.5
	11,000 to 15,000	26	19.5
	16,000 to 20,000	4	3.0
	21,000 to above	2	1.75
Cultural	**Background**		
	Urban	18	13.5
	Rural	49	36.5
Suicide	**Attempts**		
	Yes	22	16.5
	No	45	33.5
Violence	**In childhood**		
	No	40	30
	Physical	22	16.25
	Sexual	5	3.25
Financial	**Problems in childhood**		
	No	13	9.25
	Yes	54	40.6
Home Status			
	Own	39	29.5
	Rented	28	20.7
Family	**Types of Respondents before Marriage**		
	Nuclear	20	15.2
	Joint	47	35
Family	**Members of Respondents (Before) Marriage**		
	Less than 5	7	5.5
	6 to 10	41	30.5
	more than 11	19	14.5

Mother	Tongue of Respondents		
	Urdu	5	3.25
	Sindhi	3	2.25
	Punjabi	34	26
	Balochi	2	1.5
	Pashto	10	7.15
	Saraiki	14	10.5

What happened behind the Bar?

The majority of female inmates come from underrepresented populations, which is not surprising. **Table 1** provides the socio demographic traits of all female offenders with convictions in the study area. The results show that 26.5% of respondents are between the ages of 21 and 30, 6.4% are between the ages of 11 and 20, 10.5% are between the ages of 31 and 40, 6.4% are between the ages of 41 and 50, and 0.5% are between the ages of 51 and 60 (mean: 14.38 years and SD + 4.40). At the time the crime was committed, 40.5% of the respondents were married, 7.5% were single, and 2.5% were widowed. 2.75 percent of female criminals lacked a high school diploma, 1.15 percent was religious, 3.25 percent had a graduate degree, 6% had a higher secondary degree, 7% had a secondary degree, and 4.5 percent had a primary degree. The remaining 1.25 percent of responders weren't Muslims, making up 49.9% of the total. Housewives made up 26.3 percent of respondents, while commercial domestic workers made up 8.5 percent of respondents (Maid). Prior to the crime, 1.15 percent of people worked as students, 0.75 percent as beauticians, 0.4 percent as teachers, and 2.25 percent as tailors. Family monthly income for the 21.5 percent of respondents ranged from 6,000 to 10,000 rupees, 19.5 percent from 11,000 to 15, 3 percent from 16,000 to 20,000, 1.75 percent from 21,000 and beyond, and 9 percent from 1000 to 5,000 rupees.

13.5 percent of respondents lived in urban areas, while 36.5 percent were from rural areas. Before entering the department of correction, 16.5 percent of respondents attempted suicide. 30 percent of respondents said they had no experience with violence as children, compared to 16.25 percent who had physical abuse and 3.25 percent who had sexual abuse. Childhood physical abuse raises the possibility of being involved in heinous crimes and fosters feelings of retaliation later in life (Malinosky, Rummell & Hansen, 1993). 9.25 respondents said they did not have financial issues in their upbringing, compared to 40.6 percent of respondents who said they had issues. Before being found guilty, 20.7 percent of respondents lived in rental housing and 29.5 percent in their own homes.

Joint family systems accounted for 35% of respondents, while nuclear family systems accounted for 15.2%. 30.5 percent of respondents had 6-10 family members, 14.5 percent had 11 or more, and 5.5 percent had fewer than 5 family members. Children from large families were found to be more violent than children from small families (Loeber, 1982).

Punjabi was spoken by 26 percent of respondents, Saraiki by 10.5 percent, Pashto by 7.15 percent, Urdu by 3.25 percent, Sindhi by 2.25 percent, and Balochi by 1.5 percent. The mentioned profile accurately reflects the past of female criminals in the Punjabi provinces. Most female criminals come from low-income, uneducated backgrounds (Das, 2013).

TABLE-2 Profile Of Married Criminals

Convicted Married Women (N = 68)

	N	%
Respondents Age at time of Marriage (mean: 8.84 years and SD $\pm$ 1.41)		
1 (11-20)	48	42.1
2 (21-30)	9	8
Hus bands' Age at time of Marriage (mean: 14.49 years and SD $\pm$ 3.08)		
1 (11-20)	4	3.5
2 (21-30)	35	30
3 (31-40)	16	14
4 (41-50)	3	2.6
Number of Children of Respondents		
1	7	6.2
2	14	12.3
3	11	9.75
4	4	3.5
5 or more	15	13.15
No Children	6	5.5
Relations with Husband		
Friendly	12	10.5
Just Regular	26	22.8
Unpleasant	20	17.5
Violence in Martial Life		
Physical	28	24.5
No	30	26

Table 2: Indicate the profile of respondents who were married It shows that 42.1% of the 57 respondents were married between the ages of 11 and 20, and 8% between the ages of 21 and 30. At the time of marriage, the average age was 8.84 and 1.41. While 30% of respondents' husbands were between the ages of 21 and 30 when they were married, 14% were between the ages of 31 and 40, 3.5% were between the ages of 11 and 20, and 2.6% were between the ages of 41 and 50. The average age of the husbands was 14.49 SD + 3.08 at the time of marriage. 13.15 percent of respondents have five or more kids, followed by 12.3 percent with two, 9.75 percent with three, 6.2 percent with one, 5.5 percent with no kids, and 3.5 percent with four. 17.5 percent of respondents reported having unfavourable relationships, 22.8 percent merely regular relationships, and 10.5 percent friendly ties with their. Domestic violence is a common occurrence for married Pakistani women, especially those from rural or urban slums. In traditional cultures, family members overlook such abuse and motivate women who are subjected to it to stay in their marriages. Domestic violence is thus common in several sectors of society.

TABLE-3 Offences Of Convicted Women In Prisons
Convicted Women (*N = 68*)

Offences	N	%
Murder	32	24
Drug crimes	19	14.3
Kidnapping for Ransom	10	7.15
Kidnapping for Prostitution	1	0.75
Robbery	3	1.9
Human Trafficking	1	0.4
Weapon Trafficking	1	0.75

Table 3: reveals the criminal behaviour of the female prisoners. It shows that 24 percent of women were detained on charges of murder, 14.3 percent for drug-related offences, 7.15 percent for ransom, 0.75 percent for prostitution, 1.9 percent for robbery, 0.4 percent for human trafficking, 0.75 percent for trafficking in weapons, and 0.75 percent for bounced checks.

TABLE-4 Relationship Between Victims And Offenders In Homicide Cases
Victims of Homicide (N=36)

Victims	N	%
Husband	20	30
Brother in Law (Brother of Husband)	1	1.55
Friend (Boy)	2	2.25
Unknown	1	1.55
Relative (Male)	2	2.55
Father	1	2.75
Owner of House where respondent was working	2	2.25
Friend of Husband	1	1.5
Neighbour (Male)	1	1.5
Cousin (Male) from Mother Side	1	0.8
Brother in Law of My Sister	1	0.8
Brother of watchman in my school	1	0.8
Son of my owner	1	0.8
Son of My Daughter (child)	1	0.8

Table 4: shows the relationship between homicide victims and respondents. It shows that a significant majority of homicide victims, approximately 30%, were husbands. 1.55 percent of victims were brothers-in-law, 2.25 percent were boyfriends, 1.55 percent were unknown, 2.25 percent were male relatives, 2.75 percent were fathers, 2.25 percent were the owners of the home where the respondents were employed, 1.5 percent were friends of the husbands, 1.5 percent were neighbours, 0.8 percent were male maternal cousins, 0.8 percent were brothers-in-law, 0.8 percent were brothers of the watchman at the respondent's school, 0.8 percent were sons of the owner.

TABLE-5 Motives Behind Wrongdoings Of Respondents

Convicted Women N = 68

Motives	N	%
To get married (for love)	12	8.5
With honour purposes	7	5.5
Due to a land dispute	2	1.25
Due to financial problems	22	16.5
Poverty	14	10.5
Domestic violence	8	6
To counter blackmailing	1	1
Family Business	1	1
Victim was cheating me	1	4

Table 5: shows the reasons why female criminals commit crimes. It shows that 16.5% of respondents were forced to commit crimes due to financial difficulties, 10.5% due to poverty, 6% due to domestic violence, 5.5% due to reasons of honour, 8.5 percent due to marriage, 1.25 percent due to a land dispute, 1% due to evading blackmail, 4 percent due to victim cheating, and 1% because they were members of criminal families.

TABLE-6 Weapon For Homicide

Homicide Offenders (N = 68)

Weapon	N	%
Poison	18	28.15
Knife	2	3.15
Suffocation	1	1.55
Axe	1	0.8
Firearm	11	16.25

Table 6: shows the methods of homicide employed by women killers. It shows that 28.15 percent of female killers killed their victims with poison, 16.25 percent with weapons, 3.15 percent with knives, 1.55 percent with suffocation, and 0.8 percent with an axe. (My husband treated me inhumanely. Every day he beat me. My relatives did not help me. I gave in. I was sold, including having my marriage performed for about 20,000 rupees. My spouse therefore claimed ownership of my body and demanded repayment of the whole amount plus interest. He attempted to sell me to get some cash (prostitution). He pushed my head against the wall as usual when I objected. One daughter of mine. He claimed he would sell my kid at what point? I was unable to restrain myself. I killed him with his pistol while he was sleeping.

Table 7 Helped By Person To Commit Homicide (*N = 68*)

	N	%

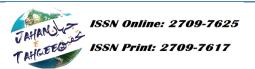| Help in Commission of Crime		
Alone	20	30.5
With Someone	13	19.5
Who Helped		
Husband	2	8.0
Friend of Husband	2	8.0
Sister	1	4.0
Brother in Law (Husbands Brother)	2	6.0
Brother	1	4.0
Friend (Male)	5	18.0
Sister's Husband	1	2.0
Cousin (Father Side)	1	2.0

Table 7: shows the individuals that assisted the female convicts in the murder, and it also shows that 30.5 percent of the respondents were alone when the crime was committed (Murder). While the remaining 19.5 percent received assistance from 8% of spouses, 8% of husbands' friends, 4% of sisters, 6% of brothers-in-law, 2% of brothers, 18% of male friends, 2% of sisters' husbands, and 2% of paternal cousins.

One respondent stated: "I come from an extremely impoverished household." Our parents planned our marriage because we were cousins. I had a crush on my house helper boy. But as a result of familial pressure, we got hitched. Nevertheless, my family knew about my relationship. Unfortunately, my premarital affair was revealed to my spouse. My husband started treating me terribly. He started laughing at me while beating me. One day while my husband was away, my boyfriend visited me at home. Unexpectedly, my husband arrived home early. He became crazy and tried to beat me when he saw my friend at home. But with my assistance, my companion pushed him to the ground.

On the bed, we bound him. Following this, we were both concerned. We ultimately decide to murder my husband. My spouse was knifed to death by my lover. I announced that my husband had been killed and that some individuals had fled, as planned. However, I was unable to appease the cops, and I was apprehended. They put too much pressure on me, so I gave the police the whole truth. My partner has been given a death sentence, and I am currently serving a life term in prison in front of you.

TABLE-8 Birth Order Of Respondents		
Convicted Women (N = 67)		
Birth Order	**N**	**%**
1st	32	24
2nd	15	11.5
3rd	8	6
4th	4	3.0
5th	4	2.8
6th	3	2
7th	2	1.5
8th	1	0.4

Table 8: according to their birth order, 24 percent of respondents were the first child, 11.5 percent were the second, 6 percent were the third, 3 percent were the fourth, 2.8 percent were

the fifth, 4 percent were the sixth, 1.5 percent was the seventh, and 0.4 percent was the fourth.

TABLE-9 Hypothesis Testing	
Chi-Square Test for Association	
Convicted Women Okara Prisoner (N = 67)	
	p-Value
Socio-Economic Conditions	0.008
Age of Offenders	0.025
Marital Status	0.006
Education Level of Offenders	0.000

Table 9: shows the Chi-square test results for verifying the validity of the hypothesis at the 3% level of significance. According to the table, there is a strong correlation (p-value 0.008) between respondents' socioeconomic status and criminal behaviour. Additionally, it describes the substantial correlation between respondents' ages and their offences (p-value 0.025). Respondents' marital status and their wrongdoings have (p-value 0.006). The correlation between respondents' education level and criminal offences is 0.001. The observed p-values are all less than or equal to p value 0.01. Therefore, all hypotheses have been proved.

Conclusion

This study found that there are distinct differences between the main causes of female criminal behaviour in urban and rural areas. Due to cultural and societal issues, such as the lack of economic autonomy in the Pakistani environment, women commit a variety of crimes. According to the findings of this study, peer and familial influence were the main causes of female criminality. The social and cultural effects of these two significant social pillars influenced female criminal behaviour. Families and their cultures play a crucial role in determining an individual's behaviour, whether it is rebellious or conformist. However, female peer group acceptance is slower than male peer group acceptance. The study's research showed that the factors that were retrieved as drivers of female criminality, included retaliation, social conflicts, peer group, however, the approval of female peer groups is slower than that of male peer groups. Retaliation, social disagreements, peer pressure, socioeconomic deprivation, and Punjabi family culture were found to be the most potent and significant drivers of female criminality, according to the study's findings.

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