

THE SHAPING OF CRIME: HISTORICAL CONTEXT & DETERMINANTS

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the socio-economic and psychological factors influencing criminal behavior in Pakistan, particularly in Karachi. Crime is a persistent concern that creates insecurity and disrupts societal norms, prompting the need for a comprehensive understanding of its causes and consequences. By analyzing various definitions of crime from prominent scholars, the study identifies its multifaceted nature, influenced by cultural, economic, and demographic factors. Key socio-economic constraints such as unemployment, poverty, and inflation are examined as significant contributors to criminal behavior. The study also highlights psychological dimensions, particularly the traits of extroversion and introversion, as influential in determining individuals' propensity for crime. Through an eclectic approach, the research aims to provide empirical evidence linking crime rates to socio-economic conditions in Pakistan, filling a notable gap in the existing literature. Ultimately, the study seeks to develop policy recommendations to mitigate crime and its socio-economic repercussions, emphasizing the importance of understanding the complex interplay between economic conditions and criminal behavior in the region.

Keywords: Crime, Socio-economic, Psychological, Unemployment, Poverty, Policy recommendations

INTRODUCTION

Crime has always been a matter of grave concern to mankind, as history itself attests. Its origins trace back to the earliest days of human life on this planet. Crime breeds insecurity and discomfort among all sections of society, as people face threats ranging from theft to murder. Victims of crime often endure significant losses, while those who have not yet fallen victim suffer from constant worry and fear. This state of insecurity affects not only individuals but also the broader social and economic fabric, disrupting productive work and daily life. To understand and combat crime, researchers draw upon various schools of thought that explore its root causes. While these theories may differ, each offers valuable insights into how crime can be prevented or reduced in society. Ultimately, they all contribute to the

development of strategies and principles aimed at controlling crime and mitigating its harmful effects. This paper provided a nuanced understanding of crime, emphasizing its fluid and culturally relative nature. Crime, as a concept, is shaped by societal values and is defined within the context of a given culture. These mores are institutionalized through laws and policies that designate certain actions as punishable. The nature of what constitutes a crime is not fixed or universal but varies across different societies and their levels of development. The state has the responsibility to recognize and address actions that harm society, with punishments ranging from financial penalties to imprisonment or even capital punishment, depending on the severity of the offense.

The definition of crime is not universal. What one society may deem criminal, another might not. This highlights the culturally constructed nature of legal and moral standards. Mores refer to the traditional values and norms that are accepted by a society. These values are enshrined in law, which serves as the mechanism through which behaviors are regulated and punished if deemed harmful to societal order. Punishment for criminal acts can range from fines to imprisonment to capital punishment, depending on the nature of the crime and the legal framework in place in a given society. The state plays a critical role in recognizing harmful actions and instituting legal measures to prevent or correct them. This reflects the idea that crime is not just a violation of moral norms, but also a violation of the social contract that the state is charged with upholding.

The definition of crime can evolve over time as societies change and develop. What was once considered acceptable or normal behavior can later be criminalized, and vice versa. This is due to shifts in collective understanding, values, and priorities. The passage introduces a general definition of crime as an act that is harmful to society and is subject to legal action. As mentioned, crime is a social construct, shaped by the collective understanding of what is harmful or deviant behavior in a specific cultural and historical context. This perspective on crime underscores the importance of examining legal systems and societal values within their specific cultural and historical contexts. It challenges the notion of a "universal" definition of crime, inviting deeper exploration into how laws are formed, interpreted, and enforced based on societal needs, priorities, and shifts in collective consciousness.

Your text presents several key definitions of crime, each offering a distinct perspective on how crime is conceptualized within society and law. By exploring these definitions, you are setting a foundation for understanding the various socio-economic impacts on crime. Here's a breakdown of the definitions you provided, along with some observations. Crime is described as a deliberate act or omission that violates criminal law and is sanctioned by the state. Tappan (1960)

This definition focuses on the legal aspect of crime, emphasizing intention and state sanction. It highlights crime as a violation of legal rules without any justifiable defense or rationale. It positions the state as the central authority in defining and enforcing what constitutes a crime. Crime is a breach of the societal system of behavior, interpreted and enforced by a criminal legal court created by those holding societal and political power. Siegel (1998). This perspective broadens the scope of crime, linking it to social norms and power structures. It underscores that what is considered legal frameworks do not only define a crime but also by the values and norms of society, which are enforced through political power. It highlights the intersection of law, politics, and societal values.

Crime can be viewed as a social problem, a condition that affects large numbers of people and is seen as requiring a solution. Light (1999). This approach treats crime as a societal issue that goes beyond individual actions. It suggests that crime is not just about breaking laws but is symptomatic of deeper social issues that need to be addressed, such as poverty, inequality, or lack of education. It positions crime as something that impacts the broader social fabric. Crime is a learned behavior, influenced by the interaction between an individual and their environment. Sutherland (1924). This definition aligns with the differential association theory**, which suggests that crime is not inherent in an individual but is learned through interactions with others in a social environment. It emphasizes the importance of social influences and suggests that altering the social conditions that foster such learning can prevent criminal behavior. Crime is the commission of an act forbidden or the omission of an act required by the penal system of an organized political state. Swanson, Chamelin, & Territo (1996). This definition is similar to Tappan's but stresses the organized political nature of the state and its role in regulating behavior. It focuses on legal prescriptions and proscriptions, framing crime strictly in legal terms, with the state being the primary enforcer of laws.

Each definition reflects a different facet of crime, yet they collectively demonstrate that crime is not merely an individual failing or legal infraction but is also deeply tied to social and economic structures. These

definitions point toward the complexity of crime and its impact on society. Crime can be a reflection of economic inequality, lack of education, social disenfranchisement, or failure of legal institutions to address underlying causes. Understanding these socio-economic impacts can help policymakers and researchers create more effective interventions that tackle the root causes of crime rather than just its symptoms. These definitions further to analyze how socio-economic factors such as poverty, unemployment, education, and family structure contribute to the commission of crime, drawing from empirical studies to support these theoretical perspectives. The passage presents a detailed framework for studying the socio-economic impacts on crime, with particular emphasis on Pakistan, and builds on existing criminological theories and literature. Here's a structured overview and analysis of the key points highlighted in your text:

Crime, as discussed in the passage, is influenced by a complex interplay of various socio-economic and psychological factors. These factors draw from several academic disciplines, notably Sociology, Psychology, Geography, Demography, and Criminology. The core focus of this research is on understanding the relationship between crime and the socio-economic constraints within society.

Disenfranchisement or marginalization of individuals or groups within society, often leading to frustration and crime. A lack of economic opportunities can push individuals toward criminal activities as a means of survival. Economic disparities, especially significant income gaps, can foster feelings of inequality and increase the likelihood of crime. These factors shape an individual's values and behaviors, with dysfunctional family environments and poor cultural norms sometimes leading to criminal tendencies. Low education levels can limit economic opportunities and increase vulnerability to criminal behavior. Age, gender, and urbanization (e.g., the concentration of people in cities like Karachi) are also critical in shaping crime trends (Eide, Rubin & Shepherd, 2006). The Economics of Crime is identified as a relatively new but growing field, emphasizing the relationship between economic factors and crime rates. This

approach is gaining traction internationally, especially in Western and Eastern countries like the USA, UK, Colombia, and Argentina, where extensive studies have been conducted. However, the passage points out the lack of significant research on this subject in Pakistan.

In Pakistan, while some articles have explored the issue of crime and its causes, there has not been a comprehensive and systematic effort to connect crime with its economic and socio-demographic causes. This gap in research has led to the current study, which aims to address the causes of crime in Pakistan through a more structured approach, focusing on factors such as: Unemployment and underemployment are central to the study, as they contribute directly to the economic desperation that can fuel criminal behavior. A crucial determinant of crime, poverty is highlighted as a major factor that leads individuals to engage in unlawful activities. Economic inflation or financial instability can result in crime as people may resort to illegal means of fulfilling their needs.

The passage also acknowledges the psychological dimensions of criminal behavior, suggesting that biological and environmental factors influence criminal tendencies. It references the Eysenck's Personality Theory (1989), which identifies two key personality traits Extroversion and Introversion that can predispose individuals to criminal activity. Extroverts, for example, may be more prone to risk-taking and impulsive behaviors, which are often associated with criminal acts. The research particularly focuses on Karachi, one of Pakistan's largest and most economically diverse cities, which faces high rates of crime. The study aims to explore the relationship between socio-economic challenges in Karachi and the rise in criminal behavior. By addressing the economic and psychological factors that contribute to crime in this specific urban setting, the research hopes to offer concrete policy recommendations for crime prevention.

This research paper is both timely and essential for understanding crime in Pakistan. Given the rapid urbanization and increasing socio-economic disparities, the insights from this study could be pivotal in shaping future

criminological research and policy interventions in the country.

The passage you've provided touches on several important theories regarding the relationship between personality, biological factors, learning experiences, and criminal behavior. Let's break down and discuss the key ideas and their implications:

The theory suggests that extroverts have low cortical arousal, meaning their brains are less naturally stimulated and therefore they seek higher levels of stimulation, including risk-taking behavior, which could potentially lead to criminal activities. Introverts, conversely, have higher cortical arousal, which leads them to prefer lower levels of stimulation, making them less likely to engage in high-risk behaviors, including violent crimes. This theory aligns with Eysenck's Theory of Personality, where personality traits like extroversion and neuroticism are linked to biological factors, particularly brain activity. This idea could suggest that individuals with a particular personality predisposition (e.g., high extroversion) may be more prone to engaging in risky or criminal behaviors as a way of seeking the stimulation their brains crave. However, this doesn't mean that introverts are immune to criminal behavior; other factors, such as environmental and social influences, still play a significant role.

The second theory you mention focuses on consistent patterns of action and reaction, particularly in early relationships, such as that between a mother and child. The idea is that early experiences shape expectations for how people should behave and how they should expect others to respond. If there is inconsistency in these early relationships (e.g., unpredictable responses from caregivers), it may lead to frustration, which in turn can foster negative or even criminal behaviors. This suggests that early childhood experiences, particularly in terms of emotional and social learning, can influence future behavior. If a child grows up in an environment where responses are inconsistent, they may develop maladaptive behaviors that are carried into adulthood, potentially leading to criminal actions.

You also mention the role of reinforcement in the development of behavior. According to behavioral theory, behaviors that are consistently reinforced in a certain

environment become entrenched over time. If someone learns a particular pattern of behavior in a specific setting, and that behavior is consistently rewarded, they may find it difficult to adept when the environment changes or when the behavior no longer yields the same results. This can lead to frustration, aggression, or criminal actions, particularly when the individual feels that they have no alternative way to meet their needs. This supports the idea that criminal behavior can be a learned response, shaped by an individual's environment and the types of reinforcement they experience. If a person is consistently rewarded for negative or illegal behaviors in their environment, it can lead to the entrenchment of such behaviors. Conversely, if someone learns pro-social behaviors through positive reinforcement, they are less likely to engage in criminal activity.

The text also notes that ecological factors (such as day, season, climate, population density, and geographical region) can influence crime. This aligns with Sutherland's Differential Association Theory, which emphasizes that criminal behavior is learned through interactions with others in social environments. Factors such as living in a densely populated area, experiencing extreme temperatures, or being in a region with high social strain could contribute to higher levels of criminal activity. This highlights the importance of context in understanding criminal behavior. Environmental stressors, whether related to climate, social structure, or population density, may exacerbate tendencies toward crime. For instance, people living in overcrowded, impoverished areas may experience heightened stress or a lack of resources, which could increase the likelihood of criminal acts as a coping mechanism.

The passage also mentions the relationship between age and crime. Research consistently shows that crime rates tend to peak during certain age ranges, typically in adolescence and early adulthood, and then decrease with age. This phenomenon may be due to biological factors (such as hormonal changes and brain development) as well as social factors (such as peer influence and socioeconomic conditions). Understanding the age-crime curve is important for crime prevention and rehabilitation. Young people

may be more impulsive and influenced by peer pressure, which can lead to higher rates of crime. However, as individuals mature and gain more experience, their criminal behavior tends to decrease.

The passage concludes by advocating for an eclectic approach to correcting criminal behavior, suggesting that no single theory or method is sufficient to explain or address criminality. Instead, a combination of biological, psychological, and social factors should be considered. This reflects a multifactorial view of criminal behavior, acknowledging that a range of factors—biological, psychological, and environmental—interact to shape an individual's likelihood of engaging in criminal acts. Effective intervention strategies, therefore, should be flexible and holistic, combining elements from various therapeutic models.

Historical Background of Crime

The history of crime is as old as human behavior can be tracked down in the records that are currently available. The purpose of the studies is to identify the causes of the crimes and to prevent or lessen the effects of crime or conditions that contribute to crime. In one way or another, these later endeavors have existed since the dawn of organized life, such as during the Moinjodaro and Harappa periods in 3000 B.C. However, little is known about their system of retribution. In terms of how laws and official policies are formulated, they have their roots in more widely accepted practices from former times that functioned as socially acceptable behaviors and ways for a society to retaliate against anything that deviated from those practices. The objective of the society's rejection and disapproval was the same as that of laws and traditions in later, more structured times. According to documented history, King Dngi of Sumer (Iraq) acknowledged crime as a behavioral interaction deserving of punishment around 2300 B.C. About 2200 B.C., the sixth King of Babylonia penned the Codes of Hammurabi, which are regarded as the first recorded laws. Lawful equity and property dealings, as well as child misbehavior, were covered by the laws' recognition of crime and its penalties. The suggested penalties were as severe as they caused pain. The suggested penalties were as severe as the

y caused pain, or Theft, burglary, and similar offenses were addressed; these crimes carry the death penalty and/or limb amputation penalties (Deborah Vess, 2006, 494). When we examine the time between 2000 and 1300 B.C., when the monolithic religions—Muslims, Christians, and Jews—had their greatest prophets, we discover that tremendous efforts were made to rid society of crime. In Indo-Pakistan, a crime-free society was formed under the Vedic laws with the harshest punishments during the reign of the Chandar Gupt Morya, a Hindu dynasty, in about 200 B.C. This situation persisted until 50 B.C. Moses (peace be upon him) gave the Mosaic code to humanity approximately 1200 B.C., wherein God promised to grant special

The suggested penalties were as severe as the y caused pain, or care and protection to law-abiding people who are sincere. According to the code, the individual who was wronged could use tit for tat to damage the other person just as severely as he had been harmed. This law laid the groundwork for Judo-Christian spiritual doctrines that advocate for moral behavior in the face of adultery, perjury, and robbery. Around 451 B.C., Roman law was established in the form of twelve tables that addressed routine matters such as debt, family relationships, and property regulations. The Dark Ages, which lasted for four hundred years, came after this period. Superstition, magic, and demonic black art are characteristics of this time period. They used to burn the criminals alive. This practice of burning alive persisted until the seventeenth century A.D. Around 610 A.D., the great Muslim civilization gave humanity its divinely guided system of a peaceful, crime-free society with a criminal justice system based on equality, meaning that everyone in society receives the same rewards or punishments regardless of their financial or economic situation; in other words, a criminal is a criminal regardless of their financial or economic situation. The Germans and Anglo Saxons came up with a way to compensate both the victims and the offenders in the eleventh century. Victims were intended to receive monetary compensation in exchange for their suffering. Superstition, magic, and demonic black art are characteristics of this time period. They used to burn the criminals alive. This practice

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Statistical Profile of Crime In Pakistan

An Overview of Pakistan's Crime Statistics Understanding the types of crimes that are prevalent in society will help us better grasp comparisons between crime rates of various crimes during the recent era (2006–2010) in our field of research. Knafla L., Emsley C. (1996,4). This will assist us in pinpointing areas where we should concentrate our creativity in order to identify potential causes and suggest actions to address the issue and lower crime rates. Below are some general categories and subcategories of crimes (Godfrey B, Lawrence P, Williams C. 2008,17).

Murder, attempted murder, injury, rioting, assault by a public servant, rape or sexual offense, kidnapping, and abduction are all examples of crimes against persons. Depending on the sort of crime and the person or people involved, victims and/or those associated to victims go through a

range of emotional experiences that vary in intensity. An understanding of the seriousness of the situation during a crime can be gained by reviewing the feelings and harm caused to people affected by various crimes (E msley C, Knafla L. 1996,5).

Anger, remorse, depression, and occasionally suicidal thoughts are among the emotions experienced by those who have lost a loved one suddenly and unexpectedly. Legal recourse for monetary damages may be obtained (Godfrey B, Lawrence P, Williams C. 2008,18). The crime may have been committed out of rage, retaliation, loot, etc.

Kidnapping occurs when someone or people are forcibly removed from custody and placed in confinement for ransom, illegal child custody, or to promote another crime. Knafla L., Emsley C. (1996,6). Naturally, this will deprive the person or people of their personal freedom and cause the related financial, emotional, and moral harm. Sexual Assault The victims, who occasionally attempt to conceal such incidents, suffer terrible emotional experiences along with humiliation and embarrassment. The victims may have trouble eating and sleeping, and they may endure lifelong misery. A reported incident may result in financial compensation under the law. The crime may have been committed for retaliation or unjust pleasure. Williams C., Godfrey B., and Lawrence P. (2008,19)

Bias-motivated crimes are another name for these offenses. Members of specific social groups—defined by religion, sexual orientation, class, gender, age, ethnicity, handicap, country, and political affiliation—are the targets of these crimes. The episodes may include vocal violence, blackmail, bullying and harassment, and physical stabbing (Hitchens, P. 2003, 148). Abuse This is verbal or physical abuse that is done with purpose and force. Property-related crimes Street robbery, bank burglary, gasoline pump theft, other robberies, car and other vehicle robberies, and various forms of theft can all be considered crimes against property. The act of robbery Robbery is the act of removing someone else's property through coercion and violence with the goal of permanently depriving the victim of their valuables.

Figurative Comparison of Crimes Happening in Pakistan

According to table 44, there were more murders in 2000 than in 1999, but there were also less attempted murder cases, fewer kidnappings, three more child lifts, fewer dacoities, more robberies, more burglaries, and fewer livestock thefts. When 2001 and 2000 were compared, it was found that there were more murders, more attempted murders, fewer kidnappings, no comparison for child lifting, more robberies, fewer burglaries, fewer cattle thefts, and fewer thefts overall. When 2002 and 2001 were compared, it was found that there was a drop in murder, attempted murder, abduction, dacoity, robbery,

burglary, cattle theft, and other categories of theft. It seems that there were fewer murders, more attempted murders, more kidnappings, more dacoities, more robberies, less burglaries, more cattle thefts, and more thefts overall in 2003 compared to 2002. When comparing 2004 to 2003, we see that there were more murders, attempted murders, kidnappings, dacoities, robberies, burglaries, cattle thefts, and other types of theft. According to the data, there were fewer murders, more attempted murders, fewer kidnappings, more dacoities, more robberies, fewer burglaries, more cattle thefts, and more thefts overall in 2005 compared to 2004.

Year wise Reported crimes in Pakistan

Year	Total Reported Offences	Reported Murders	Attempted Murders	Kidnapping/Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary
1999	417846	9332 (2.2%)	12042 (2.9%)	7491 (1.8%)	1316 (17.6%)	6337 (1.5%)	13586 (3.3%)
2000	388909	8906 (2.3%)	11224 (2.9%)	7126 (1.8%)	1297 (0.3%)	7513 (1.9%)	14433 (3.7%)
2001	378301	9528 (2.5%)	11433 (3.0%)	6546 (1.7%)	1372 (0.4%)	7672 (2.0%)	13057 (3.5%)
2002	399568	9396 (2.4%)	10945 (2.7%)	6938 (1.7%)	1631 (0.4%)	8235 (2.1%)	13318 (3.3%)
2003	400680	9346 (2.3%)	11562 (2.9%)	8450 (2.1%)	1821 (0.5%)	8434 (2.1%)	13049 (3.3%)
2004	440578	9719 (2.2%)	12678 (2.9%)	9637 (2.2%)	2338 (0.5%)	11851 (2.7%)	13647 (3.1%)
2005	453264	9631 (2.1%)	12863 (2.8%)	9209 (2.0%)	2395 (0.5%)	12199 (2.7%)	12067 (2.7%)
2006	537866	10048 (1.9%)	13729 (2.6%)	10431 (1.9%)	2895 (0.5%)	14630 (2.7%)	12872 (2.4%)
2007	538048	10556 (2.0%)	13840 (2.6%)	10725 (2.0%)	3260 (0.6%)	16639 (3.1%)	12067 (2.2%)
2008	592503	12059 (2.0%)	15083 (2.5%)	15135 (2.6%)	4529 (0.8%)	19943 (3.4%)	14943 (2.5%)

(Source: Bureau of Police Research & Development, Ministry of Interior of Pakistan)

Determinants of Crime

In order to summarize the study, social, economic, and psychological determinants were used, whereas determinants describe the frame of reference.

Social determinants

It should not be stressed that crimes are solely an individual-based phenomenon when they are taken into account for explanatory

purposes. Individual characteristics are significant, but the majority are learned through the environment in which people live. Both positive and negative behavior are influenced by the interactions with others and the living conditions in a certain location. This comment is stated in opposition to academics who emphasize that human conduct is a biological reality and link criminal behavior to the offender's own biology. According to our research, those who live in rural parts of Pakistan are more likely to be involved in criminal behavior

than those who live in urban areas, if the issue is examined with the facts as they have been documented. The important thing to remember is that if biological phenomena are the ultimate cause of crime, then crime ought to be equally distributed between urban and rural areas, which is not the case. This confirms that, for the most part, criminal conduct is linked to socio-ecological interactions. Mooney (2011), p. 184. Because of this fundamental finding, sociological criminology is now a significant field of study that examines how social changes and dynamic elements of human behavior might result in criminal offenses. It is possible to cite one social change as a contributing factor to criminal assaults. Rapidly advancing "IT" technology is depriving people of the necessities for success, and this sense of unfairness leads to rebellion, malfunctions, and ultimately criminal activity. Our study also reveals that delinquent behavior is more common among those with less education. Less educated people are undoubtedly considered to be less "IT" proficient. The social-psychological and sociological fields are used to explain the crimes. Classical criminology, social control deterrence, and society reaction are the areas of study for social psychological reasons. According to classical criminology, the person committing the crime bears full responsibility (Mooney, L. 2011, 371). Proponents believe that offenders are taking a reasonable approach. The criminal logically weighs the costs and benefits of committing a crime. A crime is not committed if the cost is greater than the reward; in the opposite scenario, the opposite occurs. Social control deterrence indicates that most crimes are profitable, luring others to do them. The way society is set up to facilitate a pleasant lifestyle is one sociological explanation for criminal activity. Criminal activity occurs when people find it extremely difficult to live up to their standards of respectability and comfort. When some members of a society are treated unfairly, it can cause stress for those people. For example, a community's social objective is to become wealthy. Education and training are now essential for achieving riches, but in some areas, not everyone has equal access to these resources, leading some people to believe that taking illegal shortcuts is the only way to escape

their misery. Second, environmental factors play a role in the rise in crime.

Generally speaking, cities are separated between areas where individuals with lower incomes and those with higher incomes reside. It has been observed that areas with high levels of poverty tend to produce more offenders. Our study further clarifies the income level aspect, showing that those with lower incomes are far more likely to be criminals. Sub-cultural impacts are also present. Individuals who belong to low-income or subculture groups hold values that differ from those of the broader culture. They consider offensive and unlawful behavior to be the norm. Their elders, who also believe that their actions are acceptable and blame the larger culture for making them incapable of committing crimes, teach young people.

Economic determinants

A review of economic data is relevant when examining the effects of the economy on criminal activity. Inflation, poverty, and unemployment are a few economic indicators. These three factors, which are referred to as economic indicators, are the main causes of Pakistan's high crime rate. One indicator of earning potential in the job market is the unemployment rate. As is the case in Pakistan, a high unemployment rate results in less options for earning money. Numerous studies show a correlation between unemployment and crime in a community (Fielding, N., Clarke, A., Witt, R, 2000, 83). The cost of crime benefits for a jobless person decreases because the time he spends in jail and prosecution, should he be detected, is also ineffective. People always have wants, and males in Pakistan in particular require good jobs to meet those demands. The dense and constantly growing population in Pakistan has made it very challenging for job searchers. However, the nation's law and order situation, which has been getting worse every day for a long time, is the main cause of this unemployment. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which has been at a minimum in recent years due to the country's economic and political systems as well as the state of law and order in particular, has been a major source of employment possibilities. Due to their lack of confidence in the nation's political and economic structures, foreign investors are reluctant to fund new ventures.

As a result, while the number of job seekers is increasing, no new job positions are being created. In addition to FDI, agriculture is experiencing water scarcity, climate change, and technical lag, which prevents it from generating the necessary number of jobs (Siegel, L. 1998, 1999). Care must be taken to develop policies that directly address concerns of poverty alleviation, improving educational standards, and upgrading production as much as possible in order to alleviate the situation. The overall factors of crime, such as GDP, unemployment, and inequality, must be addressed with the utmost creativity. The public money must be directed into areas that are important to the poor, such as agriculture, and toward improving the lives of the poor and rehabilitating them in ways that promote positive, healthy thinking. In order to create a calm and crime-free society, all of this must be done immediately.

Psychological determinants

In order to establish determinants of crime with the full scope of relativity and application, it seems necessary to have a clear understanding of psychology before moving on to discuss the psychological determinants of crime. This will help you better correlate the various findings of numerous researchers. The study of the human mind and behavior is the focus of the academic and practical field of psychology. It should be mentioned that although mental conduct has its own personal factors, it does not exist in a vacuum; rather, it develops, grows, and interacts with its surroundings. Therefore, a thorough examination of human behavior and the different contexts in which mental power is used will be part of the research of the determinants (Farrington, 1994, 160).

According to Freud, all people have innate desires and drives that are stored in their unconscious. They also all have innate criminal tendencies that are suppressed by social contact and inner control that is formed in early childhood based on experiences. Thus, it follows that a person's behavior from adolescence to maturity is greatly influenced by the role that parents play in raising their child. Inappropriate parental and other social interactions cause children to develop antisocial impulses, which eventually lead to external social activities, either turning the person into a criminal or, if the impulse stays

concealed inside, turning him into a neurotic. Pre-conventional in early infancy, conventional in middle or later childhood, and post-conventional in early adulthood are the three phases of moral development that people go through, according to the cognitive development hypothesis. Obedience and avoiding punishment, morality as expected by parents and others, and, lastly, unconventional and autonomous behavior of comprehension and contribution are the three stages, respectively (Putwain, D., Sammons, A. 2002, 16).

Criminal activities test the intelligence of those who relish the rush and excitement of the act and who lack the mental capacity to recognize the consequences of their actions, including the misery they may cause to themselves and others if they are caught. However, it should be noted that those who lack self-control may engage in illegal activities like smoking, gambling, and similar pursuits, with the goal of achieving immediate gratification or profit. Once more, we can link all of these bad characteristics of criminals or would-be criminals to their early social interactions during childhood, which

Conclusion

Examining crime in the context of society reveals how complex criminal conduct is, with deep roots in psychological, socioeconomic, and historical factors. From minor transgressions to intricate social problems, crime has changed over time to reflect shifting civilizational norms, beliefs, and institutions. This study highlights the significance of comprehending the socio-historical environment in which crimes occur by highlighting the fact that definitions of crime are neither fixed nor universal, but rather are influenced by cultural beliefs and societal agreement.

Particularly in a multicultural and quickly urbanizing country like Pakistan, socioeconomic issues like poverty, unemployment, and educational inequalities greatly increase the likelihood of crime. The link between criminal behavior and socioeconomic deprivation emphasizes the pressing need for focused policy measures that address the underlying causes of crime as well as its symptoms. A cycle of disenfranchisement is reinforced by rising unemployment and unstable economies,

which may push people to turn to criminal activity as a means of surviving.

Individual behavior is also greatly influenced by psychological factors, such as social relationships, family dynamics, and personality traits. A person's upbringing, peer relationships, and psychological environment can all interact to either lessen or increase their propensity for crime. Stressing the importance of solid family ties and constructive social relationships can help build resilience and lessen vulnerability to criminal influences. It is imperative that stakeholders—government agencies, law enforcement, community organizations, and educators—cooperate efficiently in light of Pakistan's increasing crime rates and variety of offenses. To promote a more inclusive and fair society, this partnership should create and carry out all-encompassing initiatives that emphasize community involvement, educational enrichment, and economic development.

Furthermore, by fostering mental health support and intervention techniques that can stop criminal behavior from taking root, an understanding of the psychological components of crime can help shape intervention programs aimed at at-risk groups. In summary, a complex web of historical development, socioeconomic difficulties, and psychological elements define the relationship between crime and society. The complex character of crime necessitates a comprehensive strategy that acknowledges the interactions between these components, opening the door for successful preventative and intervention tactics that may eventually help create a society that is safer and more equitable. In order to better understand crime in a variety of socioeconomic contexts, future research should keep examining these relationships and utilizing interdisciplinary methodologies.

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