Familial Disputes Amongst Suburban Pashtun's As A Stimulus Towards Criminal Tendencies

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ABSTRACT

This micro study in a suburban locale of district Swabi aims at understanding criminal attitudes amongst individuals (dependent variable). Amongst other reasons such as illiteracy, weak formal and informal justice system, and poverty, the study identifies family feuds (independent variable) as a key contributor to individuals resort to criminal behaviors. These feuds sometimes are generational in which case the effect on participating family member is immense. Data comes from 376 individuals across a range of socioeconomic classes in Union Council Kalu Khan of District Swabi. At uni-variate level it has been stated property disputes, marital conflicts, lack of proper familial supervision and check-on their children's, bad company of peer groups and drugs addicted families generally intensify criminal behavior. While at bi-variate level the study further alluded that property disputes, lack of proper familial supervision and check-on their children and relationship with criminal kin has been found highly significant associated (p =0.000) with individual criminal tendencies. While broken family, marital conflict, drugs addicted family's activities, and Large family size too are associated with criminal tendencies. In the light of conclusion, the study recommended that quasi-judicial system of justice like Jirgas and Dispute Resolution Centres (DRCs) have a greater role to play in timely and just arbitration of cases. The government should also focus on the security institutions, notably police and other law enforcing agencies by augmenting their incentives, allowances and pays to perform their duties efficiently.

Keywords: Familial disputes, Suburban Pashtun's, Criminal tendencies, Crime rate.

Introduction

Crime rates in suburban and slum areas usually have multifaceted causes including socio-cultural, economic, and demographic factors. To control crimes, it is significant to understand the meaning

system behind crimes (Kustepeli and Onel, 2005). Crimes may be defined as "an act or omission prohibited by public law for the protection of the public and punishable by state in a judicial proceeding in its own name" (Marshall and Clarke, 1952). Criminality originated from the Latin word "Crimen" which is taken as a social concern, and can't be excluded from any individual life in any community (Gillani, Rehman, & Gill, 2009). However, crime persistently has flown into social institutions, leading to emotional and psychological diffidence amongst people (Khan, Ahmed, Nawaz, & Zaman, 2015). Understand and reducing individual criminal tendencies could be possible through awareness and education, and hypothetically education is considered to be most significant and appropriate weapon to stop the crime and deviant behavior. Nevertheless, crime level has is high in those regions where peoples had less educated (Bell, Costa, & Machin, 2016; Groot & van den Brink, 2010). Education has a greater impact on curtailing the crimes committed in the teenage in some countries (Hjalmarsson, Holmlund, & Lindquist, 2015), as it may also make people more humane and tolerant (Becker & Mulligan, 1997).

Post 2001, there has been an extraordinary spike in unlawful activities which endorses the sense of insecurity and uncertainty amongst the people (Gillani et al., 2009). Educating youth seems to be the most pivotal component of anti-crime strategy in Pakistan (Rahman & Uddin, 2009). However there is little evidence available that in addition to education, research should focus on community structures and identify points of discontent to reduce individuals' attitude towards crimes.

Review of literature

Several criminologists and economists concluded that imbalanced distribution of resources tempts people to drift towards criminal behavior in society (Brush, 2007). Though, (Dritsakis & Gkanas, 2009) encouraged that economic depression eventually is the responsible factors in the escalation of the criminal tendencies, while on the other end economic prosperity deteriorate the ratio of un lawful activities as well (Lochner, 2011). Campaniello, Gray, and Mastrobuoni (2016) shows that consequence of income made by educational attainment might exaggerate crime ratio by producing elevated returns to unlawful activities. Employed teenagers or school going youngsters, were less likely to involved in the unlawful activities (Tauchen & Witte, 1994; Witte & Tauchen, 1993). Unemployment seems to be the crucial determinant of the crime rate (Ehrlich, 1973). It is shown that unemployment and income inequalities had a significantly and positive relationship with the criminal tendencies (Cerro & Meloni, 2000) and that education reduces the crime rate in a variety of settings (Lochner & Moretti, 2004).

In recent researches too, it has been established that education could be able to shrink crime rate by diverse channels i.e. it has incapacitated impact on the crime ratio, mostly in juvenile crime (Nguyen, 2019), (Lochner, 2004). For (Lancher, 2007) there is a negative association amongst the education and crime rate (Buonanno, 2003). Education can reduce crime rate is established from a variety of studies. (Webbink, Koning, Vujić, & Martin, 2013) investigated the opposite relation between education and crime, found that education can reduce crime rate. Additionally, education at primary level may have no effect on crime rate, while in the case of higher education, especially

at secondary level and above, ominously leads to less criminal tendencies (Nguyen, 2019). Moreover, (Becker, 1968) reflected that some individuals assume criminal behavior after to compare financial gains from the criminal acts to the legal work.

Numerous demographic variables i.e. age, growth rate of population, population density, urbanization, and race were extensively used in the studies of crime rate. Jalil and Iqbal, (2010) found a positive relationship between crime rate and population density. Because where the population density would be higher, more people would be involved in the unlawful activities. Hipp (2007) also alluded that intensification in population density means there are more people living in per square kilometer, so there would be less chance for criminal to commit the property crime due to more chance of apprehension.

Materials and methods

The study locale is the suburban area of Union Council Kalukhan, Tehsil Razzar in District Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Data is collected from five compact villages of Sheraghund, Khatt, Bazid khel, Munan Khel, and Parra. According to the Census Report (2017), total population of males in the study area were 20000, however the required sample size from the population was 376 according to the criteria set out by (Sekaran, 2003) from the male population. Additionally, the sample size was apportioned to each stratum (villages) through proportional allocation method. Furthermore, the respondents were identified through the technique of "Simple Random Sampling", and all of them were male from the age group of 18 years and above.

Table 1 showing distribution of each village household and relative sample size

S.No	Name of the Village	Household (Each village) (N)	Sample Size (n)
1	Sheraghund	6000	112
2	Khataa	4500	85
3	Bazid Khel	3000	56
4	Munan Khel	3300	63
5	Perra	3200	60
	Grand Total	**20000**	**376**

Furthermore, in the application of measurement scales, the "Likert scale" was implemented, considered to be fit, most appropriate, and highly reliable as well (Smith, 1975). A three layered classification was assigned against each statement read out to the individuals in Pahsto; "Agree, Disagree and Uncertain". Additionally, measurement of responses of the independent variable i.e. family social problems and dependent variable criminal tendencies were carried out by the mentioned Likert scale. Moreover, indexation was also operationalized, which is considered to be the most important norms in the social research, which is based on raking into two or more items to create the basis for the structuring of indexation (Smith, 1975); and (Nachmias & Nachmias, 1976). Data were further scrutinized by using simple statistical method

(Frequency Distribution), and Bi-variate analysis over the SPSS version 22 through cross-tabulation of both variables i.e. dependent and independent into 3/3 table as well. Chi-square test was also applied on the collected data for the determination of the level of association (Nachmias & Nachmias, 1976) and (McCall & Kagan, 1975).

Conceptual Framework

Independent variable	Dependent variable
Familial disputes	Criminal tendencies

Results and Discussion

Education

Table 2 below shows the percentage distribution of education level of the sampled respondents. Almost one fourth (25.79%) of the sampled respondents are educated up to only 10th grade and approximately one fifth (21.54%) are illiterate. Another 19.98% of the sampled respondents have qualification of master level and above. Only 16.75% of the sampled respondents have intermediate level of education, and 15.95% of them are graduates.

Table 2 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to their Educational level

Status	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	81	21.54
Metric	97	25.79
Intermediate	63	16.75
Graduate	60	15.95
Master and above	75	19.98
Total	**376**	**100.0**

Occupation type of the respondents

Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of occupation type of the sampled respondents. Majority 31.38% of the sampled respondents were government servants. However, 25% sampled respondents have their own business. Whereas 18.08% respondents were jobless, 14.37% were daily wage labors, and 11.17% of the sampled respondents were reported as farmers.

Table 3 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to their Occupation

Type	Frequency	Percent
Govt Servant	118	31.38
Own business	94	25
Farmer	42	11.17
Labour	54	14.37
Jobless	68	18.08
Total	**376**	**100.0**

Family monthly income

Table 4 discloses frequency and percentage distribution of monthly income of sampled respondents. Majority respondents (31.66%) reported that their family income ranges from 30000 to 40000 rupees per month. While 26.86% sampled respondents declared their range of monthly income from 20000 to 30000. Out of 376 interviews, 14.09% sampled respondents described their family income in the range of 10000-20000. Furthermore, range of 19.15% respondents were 40000-50000 rupees. The least number of respondents 8.24% reported their income as 50000 and above.

Table 4 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to their Family monthly income

Income	Frequency	Percentage %
10000-20000 PKR	53	14.09
20000-30000 PKR	101	26.86
30000-40000 PKR	119	31.66
40000-50000 PKR	72	19.15
50000 PKR and above	31	8.24
Total	**376**	**100.0**

Familial disputes

Data present in table 5 discloses perception of respondents regarding familial disputes and their role in the criminal tendencies. Result indicate that 139(37%) are living in broken families and agree that families having active or past feuds has impacted their behaviors towards crimes while 173(46%) suggest that it is not a prime reason for individuals to have criminal tendencies. more than half of the sample size i.e. 200(53.2%) stated that marital conflict leads to the advent of criminal tendencies, but the same statement was negated by 38% of the respondents. Additionally, property disputes lead to intensification in crime rate was stated by majority of the respondents i.e.

169(44.9%), but some of the respondents i.e. 134(35.6%) denied this statement too. Furthermore, almost half of the sampled respondents i.e. 184(48.9%) indicated that lack of proper familial supervision and check-on young people is responsible in the intensification of crime rate, while some of the sample size i.e. 147(39.1%) denied the statement. It is evident from different studies that lack of interaction as well as lack of emotional support from family are the contributing factors towards criminal tendencies (Hegger, 2015). Similarly, majority of respondents i.e.244 (64.9%) indicated that bad company leads to criminal tendencies, while about to one third i.e. 115(30.6%) of the sampled respondents negated this statement. These findings are in the line with the results of (Sutherland 1974) who stated that crime is learned behavior and could be learned with the contact of other deviant peers. These results are also supported by Simons, Whitbeck at al., (1991) that parents are followed by their children. If he finds that parents act in a criminal behavior most probably the child follows their parent's negative attitude. And also generalize this attitude to the rest of society. Similarly, it was also argued by more than half of the respondent's i.e.200 (53.2%) that d rugs addicted families are often involved in criminal activities, but the same statement was negated by 151(40.2%) respondents. Mostly drug addicts are involved in criminal behavior and consider it right (Hanan, Asad, and Musswar, 2013). Moreover, large family size as one of the causative factor in the escalation of crime rate was negated by majority of the sampled respondent's i.e. 209 (55.6%), while some of the sampled respondents i.e. 97(25.8%) disagreed with above statement. In addition, relationship with criminal kin is the real cause of amplification in crime rate was also negated by majority of the sampled respondents i.e. 230(61.2%).

Table 5 Frequency and percentage distribution of familial disputes

S. No.	Statement	Agree	Disagree	Uncertain	Total
1	Broken family leads to escalation of criminal tendencies in society.	139(37.0%)	173(46.0%)	64(17.0%)	376(100)
2	Property disputes leads to intensification of crime rate.	169(44.9%)	134(35.6%)	63(16.8%)	376(100)
3	Bad company leads to criminal tendencies.	244(64.9%)	115(30.6%)	17(4.5%)	376(100)
4	Lack of proper familial supervision and check-on is responsible in the intensification of crime rate.	184(48.9%)	147(39.1%)	45(12.0%)	376(100)
5	Marital conflict leads to the advent of criminal tendencies.	200(53.2%)	146(38.8%)	30(8.0%)	376(100)

6	Drugs addicted families are often involved in criminal activities.	200(53.2%)	151(40.2%)	25(6.6%)	376(100)
7	Large family size is one of the causative factor in the escalation of crime rate.	70(18.6%)	209(55.6%)	97(25.8%)	376(100)
8	Relationship with criminal kin is the real cause of amplification in crime rate.	123(32.7%)	230(61.2%)	23(6.1%)	376(100)

Criminal tendencies

It has been revealed the attitude of respondents towards criminal tendencies in the mentioned table as under. Obtained results signposted that nearly half of sampled respondents i.e. 177(47.1%) concluded that aggression is better than negotiation but large number i.e. 148(39.4%) of them annulled it. Similarly, a large number of sampled respondents i.e. 167(44.4%) opined that people prefer aggression to solve conflicts but 164(43.6%) of them rejected the statement. Moreover, about to two third of respondents 233(62.0%) believed that people use force against those who do not act upon their decisions. Consequently, majority of the sample size i.e. 307(81.6%) agreed with the statement that people beat their siblings at home when they do not behave as they desire. Though, it has been accredited by two third of the sampled respondents i.e. 254(67.6%) that aggression is the best way to become prominent in the group. Consistently, two third of sample size i.e. 240(63.8%) professed that people enjoy physical fights in society, majority of them i.e. 308(81.9%) labelled that people don't follow rules and regulations because they considered it as secondary. Similarly, majority of respondents i.e. 317(84.3%) ascribed that people don't like interference of others in their daily life activities, though only 45(12.0%) of them denied the statement.

Table 6 Frequency and percentage distribution of criminal tendencies

S. No.	Statement	Agree	Disagree	Uncertain	Total
1.	Aggression is better than negotiation	177(47.1%)	148(39.4%)	51(13.6%)	376(100)
2.	People prefer aggression to solve conflicts	167(44.4%)	164(43.6%)	45(12.0%)	376(100)
3.	People use force against those who do not act upon their decisions	233(62.0%)	103(27.4%)	40(10.6%)	376(100)

4.	People beat their siblings at home when they do not behave as they desire	307(81.6%)	52(13.8%)	17(4.5%)	376(100)
5.	Aggression is the best way to become prominent in the group	254(67.6%)	103(27.4%)	19(5.1%)	376(100)
6.	People enjoy physical fights in society	240(63.8%)	115(30.6%)	21(5.6%)	376(100)
7.	People don't follow rules and regulations because they considered it as secondary	308(81.9%)	49(13.0%)	19(5.1%)	376(100)
8.	People don't like interference of others in their daily life activities	317(84.3%)	45(12.0%)	14(3.7%)	376(100)

Association between familial disputes and criminal tendencies

Family feuds is a long-term enmity among two families on any issue like, murder, revenge etc. or a hostile relationship between families, clans or gangs is called family feuds (Oxford English Dictionary, 2007). When Members of the one family is insulted or prove wronged by another family group led to the beginning of feuds and finally it generates the vicious circle of conflict between the two groups. But without a doubt family is consider a safe haven for their members a place of love and joy as well but often these basic institutes prove dangerous and push their members to crime. Table 7 summarizes the relationship between independent variable (familial disputes) and dependent variable (criminal tendencies). The below mentioned result signposted that broken families were found significant associated (p =0.008) with criminal tendencies. However, a significant association was also found between marital conflicts (p =0.009) and criminal tendencies. These finding are closely in consonance with the findings of Ullah et al., (2014) that carelessness in children socialization as well as inappropriate family setting (parental conflict, harsh behavior) has a close connection with crimes. Although, property disputes in study areas was found highly significant (p =0.000) with criminal tendencies. In Pakhtoon society land is consider one of the sacred thing and conflicts over the property are very common in rural as well as urban areas as pointed out by Ullah et al., (2014) that even a close kin have clashes on the family property. Similarly a highly significant relation was revealed between lack of proper familial supervision (p =0.000) with criminal tendencies. It is obvious from the aforementioned result that carless attitude of parents towards their children might be one of the major factor for committing crimes in society because in Pashtun society socialization of children is considered one of the major responsibility of their parents. Moreover, the association between drugs addict's families and criminal tendencies were found significantly associated (p =0.007) with each other. Furthermore, large family size was found significant associated (p =0.043) with dependent variable (criminal tendencies). These findings are closely in line with the work of Loeber and

Stouthamer (1986), that large family size, poor parental supervision, lack of parent-child interaction are some of the contributing factors of crime. Though, a strong significant relationship (p =0.000) was discovered between relationship with criminal kin and criminal tendencies. The eminent conclusion based on the findings of the study shows parental involvement in crime and tolerance of violence are some of the leading factors of deviant behavior (Loeber and Stouthamer, 1986). Moreover, the same table also depicts non-significant association (p =0.246) between bad company and criminal tendencies. However, different research proved that interactions with criminal peers are contributing factor to get involved in crime, but as mentioned above that family is one of the influential factor to push youth in criminal behavior, so some of philosopher believed that there are little or no peer influence on involving anti laws activity (Glueck and Glueck, 1950; and Hirschi, 1969).

Table 7 Association between familial disputes and criminal tendencies

S.No.	Attribute	Response	Criminal tendencies			Statistic	Total
			Agree	Disagree	Uncertain		
1	Broken family leads to escalation of criminal tendencies in society	Agree	87(37.7%)	47(39.8%)	5(18.5%)	x^2 = 12.309 p =0.008	376(100%)
		disagree	99(42.9%)	58(49.2%)	16(59.3%)		
		Uncertain	45(19.5%)	13(11.0%)	6(22.2%)		
2	Property disputes leads to intensification of crime rate.	Agree	89(38.5%)	73(61.9%)	7(25.9%)	x^2 = 30.381 p =0.000	376(100%)
		disagree	86(37.2%)	31(26.3%)	17(63.0%)		
		Uncertain	46(19.9%)	14(11.9%)	3(11.1%)		
3	Bad company leads to criminal tendencies.	Agree	146(63.2%)	76(64.4%)	22(81.5%)	x^2 = 5.427 p =0.246	376(100%)
		disagree	75(32.5%)	37(31.4%)	3(11.1%)		
		Uncertain	10(4.3%)	5(4.2%)	2(7.4%)		
4	Lack of proper familial supervision and check-on is responsible in the intensification of crime rate.	Agree	96(41.6%)	82(69.5%)	6(22.2%)	x^2 = 42.538 p =0.000	376(100%)
		disagree	99(42.9%)	35(29.7%)	13(48.1%)		
		Uncertain	36(15.6%)	1(0.8%)	8(29.6%)		
5	Marital conflict leads to the advent of	Agree	134(58.0%)	59(50.0%)	7(25.9%)	x^2 =13.490 p =0.009	376(100%)
		disagree	78(33.8%)	51(43.2%)	17(63.0%)		
		Uncertain	19(8.2%)	8(6.8%)	3(11.1%)		

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	criminal tendencies.						
6	Drugs addicted families are often involved in criminal activities.	Agree	109(47.2%)	73(61.9%)	18(66.7%)	x^2 = 14.111 p =0.007	376(100%)
		disagree	106(45.9%)	40(33.9%)	5(18.5%)		
		Uncertain	16(6.9%)	5(4.2%)	4(14.8%)		
7	Large family size is one of the causative factor in the escalation of crime rate.	Agree	45(19.5%)	22(18.6%)	3(11.1%)	x^2 = 15.935 p =0.043	376(100%)
		disagree	113(48.9%)	77(65.3%)	19(70.4%)		
		Uncertain	50(21.6%)	15(12.7%)	5(18.5%)		
8	Relationship with criminal kin is the real cause of amplification in crime rate.	Agree	68(29.4%)	47(39.8%)	8(29.6%)	x^2 = 40.037 p =0.000	376(100%)
		disagree	161(69.7%)	56(47.5%)	13(48.1%)		
		Uncertain	2(0.9%)	15(12.7%)	6(22.2%)		

It has been affirmed from the above table that property disputes, lack of proper supervision, relationship with criminal kin were found highly significant (p =0.000) with criminal tendencies (dependent variable).

Discussion

The criminal tendencies are crawling in society which deceases the social activities, and slaughters the nurturing of societal structure. The aim of the study was to inspect the association between familial disputes and criminal tendencies by taking union council Kalukhan, tehsil Razzar, district Swabi as the study area, with the sample size of 306 from the study population through criteria of (Sekaran, 2003). Further the study was operationalized through uni and bi-variate analysis by using of SPSS 22 version, and taking Likert scale as a measurement tool to get the desired results. It has been witnessed by majority of respondents in the study area that property disputes among families were contributing factors towards criminal tendencies. While bad company of peer groups and lack of proper familial supervision by parents on their children were responsible factors in the intensification of criminal tendencies. Moreover, it has been revealed by majority of samples respondents that marital conflicts in families, and drug addicted family members also involved in criminal activities, which are considered to be higher order crime. Continually, high literacy ratio diminishes minimize rate of criminal activities, but also intensify criminal tendencies. Therefore, illiteracy and crime are the product of poverty, and without the progress in the ratio of education, it is fruitless to reduce crime. Certainly literacy could diminish the crime rate, because illiterate people were more probably involved in criminal activities i.e. homicide, arson, sexual assaults and

robbery (Dalglish, 1982). The study further accredited that that property disputes, lack of proper familial supervision, and relationship with criminal kin will lead to criminal tendencies in the study area. That's why the outcome was found strong and highly significant with criminal tendencies as well. The negligent attitude of families towards the activities of children had led to participation into antisocial activities i.e. living out on the streets or pavements, using drugs which are prone towards crime (Castillo, 2007). People also treat their siblings badly of not behaving as they desire, which is serious question about socialization. Consequently, (Eisner & Ghuneim, 2013) revealed that education plays a noteworthy role in the making of peoples mindset and perception, predominantly women rights were more reinforced and supported by the educated class of society.

Conclusions

The notable conclusion of the study prompts a positive relationship amid family feuds and the criminal tendencies in the study area. The study indicated that property disputes among families in the study area was found abundantly which leads to criminal tendencies in the peoples from both sides of the families. The study area also witnessed companies of bad peer's groups, in which many of them were involved in antisocial activities. Thus it has been concluded that bad peer groups were the resultant factor of lack of proper supervision and check-on their children by parents, further they start to take drugs and eventually they get addicted of this, which also causes marital conflicts and divorces amongst the married couples. While on the other end absence of execution of law & order by law enforcement agencies further worsened the harmonious situation of the study area. Subsequently, it has been referred a highly significant association amongst property disputes, lack of proper familial supervision and check-on, relationship with criminal kin with the criminal tendencies.

Recommendations

- Having multiple forums for solving Familial feuds in long-term enmity cases is a key requirement to decrease societal crime and criminal tendencies particularly amongst youth. Such sort of disputes should be easily resolved by Jirga as informal social institution, which is highly valued by Pashtuns.
- It is further recommended that government should support the quasi-judicial institution of Dispute Resolution Councils. Members should come from clean background and from both genders as most disputes involve women as victims in familial disputes.
- Hand in hand, reforms in law enforcement particularly in local police system is of immense importance.
- In addition, the process of parental socialization is the foremost agent in the crafting of personalities of their children. They should focus and keep eye on them thoroughly to stop them in involvement of anti-social activities, and teachers must also play role to craft their attitude as good citizen with the true spirit.

Acknowledgement

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