

Analyzing the Link between Gender and Crime

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ABSTRACT

Into the field of criminal justice, there exists much discussion and curiosity in the connection among gender and criminality. Many hypotheses were proposed throughout centuries in an attempt to clarify why illicit conduct differs among genders. Men are clearly prominent in criminal statistics as opposed to women, but a more in-depth analysis of interpersonal, genetic and psychological factors is necessary to uncover the root causes of such phenomena. In broad terms, an offence is any conduct or behaviour which is against lawful conduct and subject to official punishment. It covers an array of actions perceived injurious or destructive to people or the public in its entirety.

Keywords: Gender; Crime; Justice; Men

INTRODUCTION

Activities may differ in intensity between lenient offences like graffiti or small-time robbery to greater acts including domestic violence, killings or forgery. From a legal perspective, an offence is believed to be a decision or conduct which infringes a regulation and is handled accordingly *via* the government's "criminal justice system". It includes practices which are beyond regulations as well as incur sanctions when proven liable. Braithwaite rightly mentioned that "crime is committed disproportionately by males." A declaration like this tends to potentially have a big impact on the manner in which the public and the legal system approach to multiple sorts of acts [1]. The belief that men perpetrate offences more frequently than women has resulted in an enormous influence on theoretical frameworks and legal practices. Rutter pointed out that "females are less vulnerable to the development of many delinquent behaviors and psychosocial adversities than males are".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Gender and crime

The discussion of gender imbalances in criminality usually rests on the underlying hormones and neurological disparities among male and female. A number of behavioral scientists, study's shows male attractions for assault and aggressive behavior might be attributed to genetic factors which preferred qualities which

would improve in both survival and conception. The male reproductive "hormone testosterone", that tends to be more common in men, has been often connected with greater feelings of rage, that might explain reason men are inclined to engage in criminal acts [2].

In accordance to certain feminist social scientists, women perpetrate fewer offences compared to males due to their marginalized status under an era of patriarchy. Since being excluded, women have less chance for committing felonies than men, whom are capable of professional offences in addition to a greater capacity to establish illicit communities given that they aren't bound by the family responsibilities.

People may be predisposed to illicit conduct by untreated emotional issues and initial life events, according to psychological hypotheses like "Freud's psychoanalytic theory". The growth of characteristics related to illicit conduct might be affected by gender shifts in upbringing and the creation of identities [3].

Control theory

According to Frances Heidensohn, "girls are controlled by fathers and other relatives until they are married when they are controlled by their husbands. The fact that boys and young men spend more time away from older or otherwise authoritative figures could account for their higher levels of criminality.

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DISCUSSION

The supreme court in one of its historic judgements, upheld death penalty to two sisters, Renuka and Seema, who had horrified Maharashtra by describing them as a menace to society.

The Delhi High Court's decision clearing the respondents was challenged in appeals brought before the Supreme Court of India by the Delhi administration and the Indian Federation of Women Lawyers. Laxman lived with his brother and his family after getting married to Sudha. The deceased's mother-in-law, Shakuntala, used to pay regular visits. Cries for assistance came from their home one day. When the neighbours heard the screaming, they raced to the apartment and discovered Sudha on fire. After the neighbours put out the fire, she was sent to the hospital, where she passed away the next day [4].

Shortly after the neighbours congregated outside the apartment, Sudha issued a definitive statement and while en route to the hospital, pointed to her mother-in-law as the killer, stating that she had set her on fire after pouring kerosene on her body. Sudha also indicated Laxman as having actually set her on fire after pouring kerosene.

The supreme court awarded life imprisonment to Shakuntala and Laxman, holding them responsible for killing Sudha by setting her on fire.

The facts of the case were horrifying. Nine of thirteen children in the age group between nine months and two-and-a-half years in Sholapur and Nasik districts of Maharashtra, had been kidnapped from time to time either from school or market during 1990-1996 and killed by the accused. The accused, with a perfect accomplice in their mother Anjanbai and husband Kiran Shinde had made chain and purse snatching as their profession. Anjanbai died before trial and Shinde got pardon on turning approver [5].

The trial court of Kolhapur found the sisters, guilty of murdering six children and awarded death sentence to them and the Bombay high court confirmed their sentence. The appellants were not committing these crimes under any compulsion but they took it very casually and killed all the children, least bothering about their lives or agony of their parents.

Social learning theories

The social learning theory's core premise is that individuals take new information *via* witnessing peers. Individuals keep track about what they do as well as attempt to emulate similar. Based on behaviorism concepts, associating and reward mechanisms contribute to immediate interaction within the external world, which is the root for any training. It is believed that noticing is a beneficial instrument for understanding. It is believed as a crucial component of this mechanism is psychological state. The concept emphasizes that awareness alone cannot promise that one's conduct will be altered for improved outcomes. The theory of 'differential association' suggests that humans whom have access to anomalous standards and principles throughout their community were prone to participate in criminal acts [6].

Strain: The idea of tension indicates humans are prone to illicit behavior for an outlet whenever they're dissatisfied and sense obligated to accomplish social standard and its aims that accepted by the society. Inequalities in gender-specific possession of appropriate potential, involving jobs and schooling, could potentially have a direct effect upon what sorts of offences that citizens are more probable to engage in.

Chivalry thesis

Several sociologists argue that law enforcement data, particularly indicate that men perpetrate considerably more offences compared to women, fail to accurately depict the facts. Based on a sense of "gentlemanliness", a lot of male police officers choose to try to shield female from the "criminal justice process".

Criticism

Otto Pollack who argued that "women commit as many crimes as men but are better liars and therefore get away with their crimes. He argues that women have to learn deception". He further indicates that "he thinks that a large amount of petty theft crimes is committed by females and he asserted that such crimes that were improbable of coming to the awareness of the system. Many unreported crimes were committed by female household servants".

Crime and women's liberation

Freda Adler claimed that "women's liberation had shown the way to a modern form of female criminal and has amplified female's involvement in crime".

Freda also thinks that "the biological theories are not precise and she believes that it has nothing to do with a female hormones, aggression and criminality".

Link between gender and crime

It's vital to keep in mind that humans of every sexual orientation have the ability of conducting wrongdoing, or investigations have routinely demonstrated that men and women execute various forms of offences, execute things in greater numbers and pursue distinct routes while engaging in illicit activity.

Some of which are listed below:

- Female have a greater probability to take part engaged in harmless offences involving stealing from stores, deception and trafficking compared to violent offences like burglary, beatings and murder.
- Surveys reveal that avenues that result in illicit behavior fluctuate for men and women. Research recommends for instance, that "whilst men may be more influenced by peer pressure and possibilities for criminal action, women are more likely to be impacted by situational. Circumstances and interpersonal relationships when it comes to their engagement in crime".
- Although previously, men are not well reflected in data on crime, current study shows the number of women whom engage in specific kinds of offences might be expanding. A

variety of factors, that include alterations in social positions, job prospects and governmental strategy, might be held accountable behind it.

CONCLUSION

An issue that is driven by mental, interpersonal and structural components is the connection among gender and violence. Though men perpetrate offences at a higher pace, differences between genders in criminality constitute a manifestation of greater societal issues like availability of possibilities, assets or possibilities of meeting new people. It takes multiple disciplines to fully explain the intricate connection among "gender and crime". It is clearly obvious that the sexual orientation of those harmed and offenders affects each the acquittal and sentencing aspects of the legal process, with magistrates often treating female offenders with fewer penalties. While examining female versus male illicit activity, a few commonalities and trends have been evidently documented. Merely focusing exclusively on private conduct, attempts to decrease variations by gender in criminality ought to take account of social factors including

educational attainment, poverty and access to amenities. Lowering criminal activity while developing healthier neighborhood that benefit individuals belonging to both categories are goals that can accomplished with expanding gender parity and managing basic social disparities.

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