

## The Role Of Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection And Traumatic Events In The Development Of Criminal Thinking Styles Of Incarcerated Females

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### Abstract

The purpose of the research is to study the relationship between parental acceptance and rejection and traumatic events on the development of the criminal thinking style of incarcerated females. The study will help us to educate parents about the serious consequences of parental aggressive behavior and how females can be educated about their mental health problems and facilitate them to overcome these problems.

The research data has been collected from 95 female criminals from Peshawar and Mardan central jails. The mean age of female prisoners was 29.87 (SD = 7.26). The questionnaires which were used for the study propose was a short form of parental acceptance and rejection questionnaire (Adult PCS: Father & Mother) by Rohner and Khaleque (2008), Psychological inventory of criminal thinking styles (PICTS-revised) by GD Walter), a Life event checklist by National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder was used to assess the relationship.

The result showed that there is an inverse relationship between parental acceptance and criminal thinking style. After linear regression analysis, it has been proved that those individuals who did not receive warmth and affection from their parents have more tendencies to develop a criminal thinking style. Results also showed that those females who have a sexual traumatic history in their life are more likely to develop a criminal thinking style.

**Keywords:** female criminals, parental acceptance and rejection, aggression, traumatic events

### Introduction

The two important and basic units of society all over the world of civilization are men and women. Different cultural backgrounds can form different personalities and behavioral traits in these two genders. In general, women are usually considered nurturing and caring figures of society since the beginning of civilization. Specifically in Pakistan women is usually marked as nurturing member of the family, the one who always stick to the family whatever the situation is.

Today, when we acknowledged women role around the globe, but their tendency toward crime cannot be ignored. The criminology of women is a broad field that contains the public, social, cognitive, economic, and dogmatic environment of our society. Women's involvement in crimes is getting high rates with the passing days. The increasing number of female criminals' forces scholars to look into these matters (Islam. et al 2019).

Violent crimes were always associated with men's behavior. The feminine figure was always considered to be a victim of men's aggression. But with time environmental and social circumstances made a woman a part of the criminal world. Many factors were analyzed that have been contributed women to enter into the world of crime. The reason that motivates women to commit a crime is regretting a relationship, self-protection, mental health issues, trust issues, theft cases, financial issues, property and legacy, serial killing, political issues, bad company, drug intake, revenge, jealousy, for protection of loved ones and domestic violence (Walayat, Ajmal 2013).

Warraich & Farooq, (2022) looked into the environmental factors that lead women to commit crimes. According to their research findings social conflicts, revenge, fellowship, and family norms are the most triggering factors which can also predict the likelihood of crime.

A human being is considered a central agent of socialization. Parents perform a vital role in the growth and development of behavior and psychological health. They espouse different strategies for the management of their children. This process will help them to be a well-adjusted part of society and it makes their survival easy. With the passing years, children are facing many personality changes.

If parents want their children to develop desirable behavioral traits so for this purpose parents have to establish a positive relationship with their children. Parents need to consider their kids as a main part of the family. On the other hand, if parents have a negative attitude toward their children so it may lead to different psychological problems like aggression, poor self-esteem, and many different behavioral problems (Sajid, 2016).

Rohner et al (2012) has presented a detailed article about parental acceptance and rejection which is a proof-based theory of socialization. The theory is based on the warmth dimension. The warmth dimension is made by parental acceptance and rejection. Every human must have experienced either parental acceptance or rejection in their early life that's why they can be placed in this dimension. The warmth dimension focused on an individual relationship with parents and the way parents show their affection to their children. Parental acceptance is referring to comfort, friendliness, a sense of responsibility, nurturance, love, and support. It states the love and care children receive from their parents. Parental rejection refers to the negative attitude such as hostility, ignorance, and neglectful attitude that children receive from their parents.

According to PARTheory parental rejection can be classified into four principals. The first principle of parental rejection is a cold and unaffectionate attitude of parenting style compromised of lack of physical and verbal warmth and acceptance. The second principle is hostility and aggression which represent the idea of physical violence such as hitting, kicking, scratching, and pinching behavior, along with verbal abuse. The third principle is the indifferent and neglectful attitude of parents toward their children. Such parenting style postulates the idea that parents are not available physically and psychologically for their children. Sometimes when children need emotional support from their parents but they do not provide any emotional support to them. The fourth principle is undifferentiated parenting refers to when a child feels unloved, unsupported, and unconcerned attitude from their parents.

This model explains that parents who show specific behavior like acceptance and rejection towards their children are specifically formed by society's values, norms, political system, economics, and others which can directly affect the survival of the individual or the family (Khaleque et al., 2012).

Sometimes parental rejection during early life can make individual vulnerable towards crime. Rejection can greatly affect the well-being of an individual. If individuals experience rejection during childhood or adolescence then it can lead them to develop such thought processes which will make them enter into the world of crime. Such a thought process is later recognized as a criminal thinking process. To understand the concept of criminal thinking styles the first approach was given by Sutherland. Sutherland/s presented differential association theory which claims that individual criminal act is the result of affiliation with criminal people. Sutherland's studied the relationship with criminal fellows as the main reason for criminal behavior (Matsueda, 1988).

Yochelson and Samenow (1976) presented a personality perspective that plays a remarkable role at the beginning of the theoretical perspective on the criminal thinking style. They recognized a total of 52 thinking errors that are considered to be reflected in criminal thinking patterns. Constructing on their thinking errors, they also concluded eight well-defined factors which attribute to criminal thinking style (Reid, 1998).

On the work of Youchelson and Samenow (1976), Walter (1990, 1995a, 1995b, 2002, 2003, 2006b) build his theory of criminal thinking style which is globally accepted as a most powerful and important theory of criminal thinking style. According to Walter individual cognitive processes play a vital role in the formation of criminal thinking style, and suggested that individual crime is a relation between belief and attitude which is combined by justification and explanation for the criminal act. Walter was in opposition to Youchelson and Samenow in their few theoretical assumptions. Walter has tried to explain crime continuity in his theory. To explain criminal thinking he has divided this process into two overlapping dimensions. One is a proactive criminal thinking style and the other one is a reactive criminal thinking style. A proactive criminal thinking style can be defined as an organized, intentional, and calculated act of the individual, who commit a crime with proper planning usually expect a positive outcome from their act. Reactive criminal thinking is defined as inhibited, careless, impulsive, and emotional aspects of individual behavior which usually occurs as a reaction to an event.

But he also integrates some points into his theory. Walter includes eight cognition aspects of the distorted criminal thinking process in his psychological inventory of criminal thinking style. The first cognitive dimension includes mollification in which individuals project and blame environmental factors. The second cognitive dimension is cut off in which the individual immediately dissociates him/herself from the criminal act. The third cognitive dimension is entitlement in which an individual allows him/herself to commit a crime and thinks their selves as exceptional. The fourth cognitive dimension is power orientation in which an individual wants to control and dominates other people. The fifth cognitive dimension is sentimentality in which an individual adopts good deeds to neutralize his/her feelings toward crime. The sixth cognitive dimension is super optimism which means that individuals confidently perform crime and can easily avoid negative feelings towards crime. The seventh cognitive dimension is cognitive indulgence in which an individual failed to cope with criminal thoughts. The eighth dimension is a discontinuity in which an individual lack of determination towards criminal thoughts leads him/her towards criminal behavior. (Walters, 2001)

According to Walter there criminal thinking style supports an individual to decide between committing a crime and such criminal thoughts are invalid, chaotic, and subjective to fulfill individual needs on an urgent basis (Boduszek & Hyland, 2012). If individuals experience rejection during early life from parents can cause them to have a poor cognition pattern of following the law, social norms, and rules. The same goes for whether the traumatic event can play a role to make an individual enter into the world of crime.

Many researchers have proposed the idea that parental rejection can be an important factor in developing criminal behavior. But apart from criminal behavior individual life experiences also plays important role in the development of criminal behavior. Every individual must experience daily life stressors. During these daily life stressors, one of the events has a very strong impact on individual mental and physical health. Such events are called a traumatic event. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, any physical and psychological stress reaction driven by any experience is referring to the trauma. Life situations strongly effects individual well-being, social, educational, psychological, and spiritual life (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Trauma and Justice Strategic Initiative, 2012).

When any event may makes an individual suffer a lot emotionally and physically is called a traumatic event. Traumatic event experiences are noticeable by individual feelings of helplessness, serious injury, threat, and a sense of horror (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention CDC).

A traumatic event can be classified into different categories and each traumatic event has a different effect on the individual. Traumatic events includes natural disasters like floods, earthquakes , fire, transport accidents, serious accidents during any creational work, exposure to a toxic substance, physical attack, weapon attack, sexual abuse, unwanted or uncomfortable sexual abuse, exposure to war, kidnap, life-threatening injury or disease, the sudden death of loved one, any other stressful event which causes emotional and physical responses.

Every individual has a different response to a different traumatic event. Trauma can exhibit in different forms such as physical and emotional. Every individual reaction to a traumatic event is different from the slightest to great effect. To determine individual emotional and physical response to trauma can be checked by how many times the traumatic event has happened, including the intensity of the event along with family and community support.

Sometimes the traumatic event has a short-term effect due to its low intensity. The traumatic event can have long-lasting outcomes physical, cognitive, emotional, behavioral, developmental, and psychological. Because of these possible outcomes of a traumatic event, that's why mediation and support is the requirement of the healing process (Roache, 2019).

### **Objective**

- To explore the relationship between parental behavior (perceived parental acceptance and rejection) and traumatic events on the criminal thinking style of incarcerated females.
- To analyze the effect of intense traumatic events among females' offenders.
- To investigate the difference between serious criminals and non-serious criminals.

### **Hypotheses**

- There will be a negative /inverse relationship between parental acceptance and the criminal thinking of incarcerated women.
- The criminal thinking of women will be affected by the intensity of the traumatic events in their lives.
- The criminal thinking of women who commit very serious crimes (murder, abduction, etc.) will be more intense as compared to the women who commit less serious crimes (theft, financial fraud, etc.).

### **Rationale**

This study will help us to know how parental rejection can lead a female to a criminal act and how parental acceptance will reduce the tendency for criminal behavior. Furthermore, in many cases, it has been observed that a traumatic event can also play an important role in making females enter the world of crime. This research will help us to identify the most triggering traumatic event for developing criminal behavior, and the traumatic events which can play a significant role in females entering into the world of crimes. It will also help us to know about the criminal thinking style of female criminals. The criminal thinking theory claims that criminal behavior can be attributed to the maladaptive thought process, referred to as criminal thinking errors. This study will help us to gain insight into the thought process involved in criminal thinking style by identifying those processes via an interview.

### **Methodology**

#### **Sampling**

Research data was collected from incarcerated females. A research questionnaire was administered on 95 incarcerated female prisoners of the central jail in Peshawar. Women age ranged from 18 to 55 years were taken into the research study. To collect the research data from incarcerated females, a purposive sampling technique was used.

### **Instruments**

#### **Personal Information Sheet**

A self-devised sheet was used by the researcher to gather information regarding the demographic variables of the participants, information included age, gender, Education, profession, monthly income, the reason for crime, section No, marital status, husband's job, husband's education, reason of divorce and separation, reason of husband death, parents' education and professions, duration of sentence, religion, and city.

#### **Parental Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire Urdu Version (Riaz, 2011)**

The parental authority questionnaire was developed by Ronald Preston Rohner, Abdul khaleque, and D.E Cournoyer. The questionnaire was translated by Dr. MahNazir Riaz (2011) and formal permission was taken from her. The questionnaire is consisting of 48 items which include 24 questions from mother side and the other 24 question consist of the father form. Alpha reliability for the mother scale is .89 and .88 for the father scale.

### **Criminal thinking style (PICTS, GD Walter)**

The psychological inventory of criminal thinking styles (PICTS-revised) is a self-report scale to measure individual cognitive patterns which support criminal thinking styles. Criminal thinking style is consists of 37 items, which measures 6 different criminal thinking styles. The alpha reliability of the PICTS scale is .75 (GD Walter, 2002).

### **Life Events Checklist for DSM-5 (National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder)**

The self-reported checklist of life event checklist DSM-5 is specifically designed to assess possible traumatic experiences in the respondent's life. The LEC-5 measures individual exposure to 16 events. These items can be a possible result of PTSD along with an additional one item. Additional item 17 can measure any other extraordinary traumatic event which is not mentioned in the above 16 items. The alpha reliability of the LEC\_5 is .634 (Gray, et al, 2004).

### **Procedure**

Permission was taken from the Inspector General of the prison to collect data from female offenders of central jail Peshawar and Mardan. For this purpose, a formal letter was submitted to the authority. After some time, researcher received a letter of permission from the inspector general of the prison to collect data from female criminals in Peshawar and Mardan jails.

Formal consent was taken from inmates and their confidentiality was assured by the researcher that whatever data they will be sharing with us will not be disclosed to anyone. Guidelines were given to the participants about how to fill out the questionnaires. Few participants were able to read and write so they filled out the form independently. And few participants were illiterate so the researcher read out each item from the research questionnaire and then noted down the responses of the participants. During the research data collection time, the prison psychologist was also present in both Peshawar and Mardan jails.

The researcher first established a rapport with female criminals by respectfully and actively listening to them. A professional bond with the research participant is important so they can feel comfortable and can easily provide data. The researcher was taking data with an empathetic attitude with the participants. As the research questionnaire was about traumatic events as well so, after data collection of traumatic events, the researcher makes sure that their research participant leaves with a relaxed mind. A few criminals from Peshawar jail have refused to participate in the research. The reason they have given as they don't want to recall those events which will make them feel upset. And three women were drug addicts so in the middle of the research data they refused to give more answers to any questions. Those research questionnaire data have been discarded by the researcher.

### **Results**

To assess the relationship between criminal thinking style, parental acceptance, and rejection of a traumatic event, the data was collected using PICTS (psychological inventory of criminal thinking style), PARQ (parental acceptance and rejection questionnaire), and life event checklist.

**Table 1** Correlation of subscales of PARQ (mother and father) with Criminal thinking and its subscales (N=95).

|          | CTS    | PCTS   | RCT<br>S | MW     | FW     | MA     | FA     | MN     | FN     | MR     | FR |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| CTS      | -      | -      | -        | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| PCTS     | .953** | -      | -        | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| RCT<br>S | .946** | .803** | -        | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| MW       | .324** | .336** | .278**   | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| FW       | .328** | .346** | .274**   | .417** | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| MA       | .482** | .510** | .402**   | .720** | .259** | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| FA       | .542** | .537** | .489**   | .514** | .460** | .527** | -      | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| MN       | .284** | .274** | .266**   | .646** | .249*  | .622** | .434** | -      | -      | -      | -  |
| FN       | .208*  | 0.194  | 0.2      | -0.202 | 0.124  | .228*  | .606** | 0.136  | -      | -      | -  |
| MR       | .248*  | .244*  | .227*    | .574** | 0.169  | .64**  | .461** | .632** | .227*  | -      | -  |
| FR       | .398** | .387** | .367**   | .364** | .616** | .303** | .578** | .226*  | .295** | .326** | -  |

Note: CTS = Criminal thinking style, PCTS = Proactive criminal thinking style, RCTS = Reactive criminal thinking style, MW = Mother warmth, FW = Father Warmth, MA = Mother aggression, FA = Father Aggression, MN = Mother Neglect, FN = Father Neglect, MR = Mother Rejection, FR = Father Rejection

The results show that there is strong relationship between criminal thinking style and its sub scale proactive and reactive criminal thinking style. Proactive criminal thinking style refer to the individual whose crime is usually goal directed. They generally expect positive consequences from their crimes. Reactive Criminal thinking styles are usually considered as individual reaction to the situation then criminal behavior is planned. Results showed that there is inverse relationship between mother warmth (-.324\*\*) and criminal thinking style.

**Table 2** Results of Chi-square Test and Descriptive Statistics for Traumatic Life Events and Criminal Thinking intensity (N=95)

| Traumatic Life Events                   |            | Criminal Thinking intensity |                  |                | Total |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------|
|                                         |            | Low<br>(n=49)               | Mesial<br>(n=22) | High<br>(n=25) |       |
| <b>Faced no traumatic event</b>         | Frequency  | 15                          | 2                | 4              | 21    |
|                                         | Percentage | 71.40%                      | 9.50%            | 19.00%         | 100%  |
| <b>Accidents</b>                        | Frequency  | 23                          | 14               | 7              | 44    |
|                                         | Percentage | 52.30%                      | 31.80%           | 15.90%         | 100%  |
| <b>Sexual Abuse/ Assault</b>            | Frequency  | 2                           | 4                | 7              | 13    |
|                                         | Percentage | 15.40%                      | 30.80%           | 53.80%         | 100%  |
| <b>Both (sexual abuse and accident)</b> | Frequency  | 8                           | 2                | 7              | 17    |
|                                         | Percentage | 47.10%                      | 11.80%           | 41.20%         | 100%  |

- 5 cells (41.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.0
- Based on 10000 sampled tables with starting seed 2000000.
- The standardized statistic is 2.460
- 

$\chi^2(df) = 111.30(6)$ ,  $p < .01$ , as the expected count is less than 5, the Pearson chi-square value is not reliable, therefore, Fisher's Exact Test, based on 10,000 samples, is also calculated by using Monte Carlo method, i.e.,  $F = 16.517$ ,  $p = .007$  (2 sided).

The results depicted that 4 categories of traumatic events have differently associated with criminal thinking intensity. An incarcerated female who faced sexual abuse or assault among 100 % 53.8% of women have high criminal thinking and 41.2% of women who went through accident and sexual abuse have high criminal thinking.

**Table 3** Mean scores, Standard Deviation and t-values of females on traumatic events and criminal thinking style (N=95).

| Subscale   | Murder<br>(n=46) |    | Other Crime<br>(n=49) |    | t(df)     | P-value | 95% CI |    | Cohen's d |
|------------|------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------|---------|--------|----|-----------|
|            | M                | SD | M                     | SD |           |         | LL     | UL |           |
| <b>CTS</b> | 98.02            | 4  | 99.14                 | 7  | 0.14(.97) | 0.889   | -17.05 | 1  | 0.02      |

Note: CTS = Criminal thinking style, M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation, LL = Lower limit, UL = Upper limit

Table 4 shows no significance differences in criminal thinking style between murderer and other crimes including theft, smuggling, assault and kidnapping.

**Table 4** Regression analysis between perceived parental style and criminal thinking style (N=95).

| Criminal Thinking Style |        |                |                  |        |      |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|--------|------|
| 95(%)                   |        |                |                  |        |      |
| Model                   | B      | R <sup>2</sup> | Δ R <sup>2</sup> | LL     | UL   |
| <b>1</b>                |        |                |                  |        | 76.8 |
| <b>C</b>                | 28.35  |                |                  | -20.09 | 1    |
| <b>PW</b>               | -0.059 |                |                  | -0.614 | 0.49 |
|                         |        |                |                  |        | 6    |

|           |       |      |      |        |      |
|-----------|-------|------|------|--------|------|
| <b>PA</b> | 2.64* |      |      | 1.18   | 4.09 |
|           | *     |      |      |        | 0.47 |
| <b>PN</b> | -0.62 | 0.40 | 0.37 | -1.72  | 7    |
| <b>PR</b> | 1.00  | 2    | 4    | -0.606 | 2.62 |

Note: B= Beta, R= R-square, LL = Lower limit, UL = Upper limit, C = Constant, PW = Parental Warmth, PA = Parental Aggression, PN = Parental Neglect, PR = Parental Rejection, LL = Lower limit, UL = Upper limit

According to the result in this model the perceived parental warmth/acceptance, aggression, neglect and rejection are all the insignificant predictors of criminal thinking. Only significant predictor is parental aggression which explained 40.2 of variance in criminal thinking.

## Discussion

The present study explored the relationship between parental acceptance, rejection, and traumatic events and their relationship with criminal thinking style. Nodaway's, female criminality is increasing day by day. There are many factors contributing to making a woman commit a crime. Many researches have been done to analyze those factors which are the main reasons women commit a crime. Those factors can be trusting problems, sexual abuse, financial fraud, relationship problem, extramarital affairs, political issues, bad company, media influence, and property issues (Walayat et al 2013).

This research aims to study; how parental attitude plays important role in the development of criminal thinking. Parents are responsible for the healthy development of their children's behavior, and mental and emotional development. Taking into account the aim of the present research is to assess how parental warmth, aggression, and neglect can contribute to the growth of criminal thinking styles. The research supports that the human tendency is to receive warmth and affection from their parents. If this parental relationship develops an aggressive and neglectful attitude towards their children then there is a high chance that those kids have a negative attitude about the world. Traumatic events can be the contributing factor to developing a criminal thinking style. A traumatic event can happen at any stage of life. It can be in the form of the loss of a loved one, any illness, accident, physical or mental harm, financial loss, and much more (Warraich, & Farooq 2022).

The first hypothesis assumes that there would be a negative relationship between parental acceptance and the criminal thinking style of female prisoners. This is supported by the result presented in Table 1. According to the result shown in the table, there is a weak negative relationship between parental acceptance and criminal thinking styles. Table 4 also indicates that criminal thinking style has a negative relationship with parental aggression and neglect. Based on that result; further linear regression analysis has been performed. After running a linear regression analysis, it has been identified that criminal thinking style and perceived parental styles have a relationship with criminal thinking style and the significant predictor is parental aggression. Children always perceive their parents and imitate the way parents interact with their children. That's why the role of parents was always in the spotlight. And these parental styles can help an individual to develop a healthy and positive mind. But if parents behave aggressively with their children so the child will observe and behave and perceive the world in the same way. That's why these research data indicate that parental aggression is the only predictor for the development of criminal thinking style. Aggression can be in the form of verbal or physical. If this learned and observed aggression has not been resolved properly then this aggression can convert into the form of criminal thinking. So according to this model, our parental acceptance becomes insignificant and our parental aggression becomes a significant predictor for the development of criminal thinking style.

Branna et al (2022) have conducted research on how negative parental style lead to the development of criminal thinking style in juvenile delinquent. The result showed that juvenile criminal thoughts have a mediating relationship between negative parental influence and problematic behavior.

Rafail and Haque (1999) researched perceived parental acceptance and rejection and its relationship with juvenile delinquents. The results found that delinquents perceived both their father and mother as aggressive, neglectful, and rejecting.

The second hypothesis of the research is that the criminal thinking of the female criminal will be affected by the intensity of the crime. In Table 2 it is showed that females who have not experienced any traumatic event were not having a high criminal thinking style. Females who have experienced accidents also do not show high criminal thinking. But females who have experienced sexual abuse and assault were having a high criminal thinking style. Women's response to sexual abuse and assault is complicated. Many factors can contribute to the sexually abused victim's reaction. As sexual abuse has a very strong negative impact on individual mental well-being. So in many cases, females who have experienced sexual abuse can develop a criminal thinking style. This intensity of the event may contribute to revenge attitude in the form of criminal thinking. One of the reasons that could lead a woman to commit crime is revenge. According to Khalid and Khan (2013) researched the roads that lead women to commit a crime. And the results revealed that; the reasons which motivate a female to commit a crime are poverty, revenge, and lack of acknowledgment.

Ardino has mentioned in the article the role of trauma in offending behavior. According to the research analysis, there is a strong relationship between trauma and offending behavior. Therefore, the victims of a traumatic event are more vulnerable to having criminal thinking style. The factors which are more provoking for criminal behavior are abuse, neglect, aggressive behavior, and sexual violence are the most common factors in developing criminal behavior (Ardino, 2012).

Wolff and Shi (2012) conducted research and revealed that most prisoners with problem behavior have been through physical, sexual, and emotional trauma. This also supports our hypothesis.

Third hypothesis of the research is that the criminal thinking of females will be affected by the intensity or seriousness of the crime. However, research result table 5 shows that overall, there is no significant relationship between criminal thinking style and the intensity of the crime. The reason that there is no relationship has been shown is that the data was collected from those female criminals who commit a very serious crime and was sentenced to 12 and more than 12 years in jail. If the comparison was done with those criminals who were engaged in less serious crimes like fights, civil or fraud cases. The results can indicate the difference in criminal thinking. And the sample of the data was comparatively less to indicate the relationship. Culhane et al (2017) studied the relationship between psychopathy and criminal thinking. Results indicate that serial murders didn't exhibit any psychopathy tendency. However, inmates show strong evidence of psycho pathetic tendencies. Another research conducted by Macoy et al (2006) on criminal thinking and its relationship with illegal behavior of college students. And the result indicates that male students who were charged with violent crimes against other people showed higher level of criminal thinking style then those who commit drugs related crimes.

### Conclusion

The present study highlights the issues female criminality in Pakistan. Female's criminals are the most neglected population. Through this research it will be easy to identify those factors which are contributing for criminal behavior in women. Our hypothesis of parental warmth is significantly correlated with criminal thinking styles. We can depict that parental warmth play remarkable role in the development of a healthy child. And parental neglect, aggression and rejection can play an important role to develop criminal thinking style. So, the research concluded that parental attitude plays important role in the upbringing of the child. Parents should be more concern towards their children mental, emotional and psychological wellbeing. Along with parental attitude traumatic event is the life make individual vulnerable to commit crime. In research it has been proved that individual who has experienced sexual abused were more likely to develop criminal thinking. So, if individual who experience any kind of trauma can be help out with psychological treatment. With treatment it will be possible to avoid any such thinking pattern which can harm them and the society as well.

### Limitations

The present study sample size consists only on 95 females' criminals from Peshawar and Mardan jail. Due to the present data of 95 females limit the result to generalize on larger population. Another limitation of the study is that many females' criminal was illiterate. Another limitation of the study was that the researcher could not visit jails frequently due to some security reasons. And when the researcher were collecting data from the female's prisoners someone was present there which was affecting the responses to some extent.

### Suggestions and Recommendations

1. Psychotherapies are recommended for those who have been through traumatic event in their life.
2. Social support program should be arranged for criminals in jail.
3. Researcher who wants to work in forensic field should also study the negative peer pressure, low socio-economic status, neighborhood crimes and lack of education because it might affect as well which I have not studied in my research.
4. Parents should receive more education about parental styles and its importance in the upbringing of the child. They should also be educated about the serious effects of aggressive parental style and its impact on the development of the child personality. Because the research has already identified its serious impact on a child.
5. Females should be educated about their basic rights and the legal process for defending their self in court.
6. It has been recommended to the concern authority to facilitate female to learn reading and writing skills.

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