



Original Article

Geo-Temporal Profiling of Family Homiciders in Tehsil Shorkot, District Jhang (Punjab) Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

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It is misfortune for human beings that crime is as old as the humans on this earth as an inevitable event in all types and classes of every society. Now, with the evolutionary stages of life, this phenomenon has been aggravated as a socio-economic event due to population explosion and very rapid generation of economic activities. So, a descriptive study of geographical profiling of Family homicider is conducted for a small historical city of Punjab, Pakistan named Shorkot. In this paper, Family homicider profiling is geo-temporally investigated under a descriptive research in mode of quantitative as well as qualitative data of secondary nature. The said data is collected from police stations of district Jhang record for last 10 years (2014-2023) and statistically analyzed by applying the Regression and Pearson Correlation Method. The results are found as, middle and lower middle class particularly indulge with zamindari culture are predominantly involved in events of family homicide. The research outcome will grant very useful insights for the readers, policy makers and the public as a fundamental slogan that war on poverty and other socio-economic problems can only be carried out by war on crimes.

Introduction

Crime is a social phenomenon in all types and classes of societies in all over the world. It has taken very rapid evolution and recapped as a socio-economic phenomenon of every society due to rapid generation of economic activities, technological advancement and population explosion. Crime phenomena is such an action or omission that is prohibited by law which constitutes an offense that is punishable by the state. So, crime is a gross violation of law in which someone can be punished. Crime is an act of social deviance and violations of established norms also (Hall, 2012). Crime geography is systematic study of location, spatial distribution and temporal variation in occurrence of crime phenomena with a pattern in mode of man and environment. So, Crime geography is the field of study that examines the complex interactions between crime, location, spatial patterns, temporal trends and societal factors, with a focus on understanding the dynamics of victimization and offending, and their subsequent impacts on communities and society as a whole (Owusu and Frimpong, 2020). In common law, criminal homicide is divided into four categories as First Degree Murder, Second Degree Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter, and Involuntary Manslaughter. The legal definition of murder is the intentional and unlawful killing of a human being, characterized by a deliberate and premeditated intent to cause harm, known as malice aforethought. Homicide cases can vary greatly in terms of circumstances. For example, a physical altercation between two individuals that results in one person's death due to injuries sustained during the fight would be classified as a homicide. However, if the same altercation occurred and one of the individuals died from an unrelated pre-existing medical condition, the death would not be considered a homicide, as the cause of death was not directly related to the fight (Usman and Khan, 2013).

Family Homicide

It refers to the killing of a family member by another family member. In family homicide cases, the offender is typically a family member, such as a spouse, parent, child, or sibling, and the victims are other members of the same family. Family homicides can involve a wide range of motives and circumstances, including domestic violence, family breakdown, engagement issues, financial stress, mental health issues, peer pressure, custody dispute inheritance, honor killing and other family-related conflicts. The offender may act with premeditation or act impulsively due to emotional distress. Family homicide, also known as familicide when an offender kills multiple family members in the same family. So, a family homicide usually termed as a Familicider also. However, family homicide or familicide may occur in various forms (Liem, 2013; Taqi et al., 2021). Some more common types of family homicide are enlisted below as;

- Mariticide – the act of killing one's husband (Latin: maritus "husband").
- Matricide – the act of killing one's mother (Latin: mater "mother").
- Patricide – the act of killing of one's father.
- Prolicide – the act of killing one's own elder children.
- Siblicide/Infanticide – the killing of an infant individual even full or half siblings.
- Filicide – the killing of one's child by custodial and non-custodial parents or step-parents.

- Fratricide – the killing of one’s brother
- Sororicide – the killing of one’s sister
- Uxoricide – the killing of one’s wife as current or former intimate partner
- Avunculicide – the act of killing an uncle.
- Nepoticide – the act of killing one's nephew/Niece.
- Homicide in laws–the killing in-laws that are not intimate partners/parents/children.
- Dowery killing– the killing of a woman by in-laws over conflicts of dowry or parental property.
- Honour killing- the killing of a relative, usually a girl or woman, for an actual or blamed sexual relation or behavioral transgression as, adultery or premarital sexual relations (Khan, 2020).

Eventually, in any form of family homicide, the statistical enumeration of Family homicide commonly refers to the homicide flow, incident volume, rates, trend and criminal index (Aho, 2017).

Family System in Pakistan

In the world, the definition of family is to be multifaceted and vary on cultural, religious, and individual factors. However, the family in Pakistan is entitled as Nuclear and Extended Family. A nuclear family typically consists of a married couple and their dependent children, while an extended family includes not only parents and children but also grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and all steps and even in-laws relative living in close proximity. In Pakistani culture, family and kinship ties play a central role in social life. As such, the family provides its members with a sense of identity, belonging, and security, offering a supportive network that fosters a sense of protection and well-being (Suleman *et al.*, 2012).

A Pakistani family is usually named as *Khandaan* which may formulated as;

Pakistani Khandaan = Nucleated family + Extended family
 Pakistani Khandaan = Nucleous family = Nankey + Dadkey (Suleman *et al.*, 2012).

In the world, the definition of family is to be multifaceted and vary on cultural, religious, and individual factors. In Pakistani traditional household settings, it is common for multiple generations to reside together, with parents, their sons, and the sons’ families sharing the same living space. Often men held the position of authority and decision-making in the home, while women have taken on primary responsibility for managing household chores and domestic duties. However, in more modern families, decision-making is often a collaborative effort between men and women.

In Pakistan, the family is the central of society, encompassing a broad range of relationships that extend beyond the nuclear family to include extended relatives. The concept of family is deeply ingrained in Pakistani culture, with many people living in large, multigenerational households that can span three, four, or even five generations, including grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, and cousins. Given the socio-economic challenges faced

by a significant portion of the Pakistani population, strong family bonds are crucial for economic survival, providing a vital support system that helps individuals navigate the difficulties of daily life. It is uncommon for individuals in Pakistan to reside independently, away from their relatives. Even men who migrate to urban areas for work often choose to live with relatives or friends of their family. Children typically remain with their parents until they get married, and sons frequently continue to live with their parents after marriage, resulting in the formation of a joint family household. The household serves as the fundamental unit of kinship, and in its traditional or extended form, it often comprises multiple generations, including a married couple, their sons and daughters-in-law, grandchildren, and unmarried siblings, all living together under one roof (Afzal, 2021).

Offender Profiling

In the Mad Bomber case in New York about 100 years before the concept of criminal profiling was first time used (Aydin and Dirilen-Gumus, 2011). The concept of criminal profiling was pioneered by psychiatrists and psychologists, such as James Brussel, who made great contributions to the field. Brussels's work, for instance, involved creating a detailed profile of an offender, including remarkably accurate predictions about the individual's get-up. By conducting in-depth interviews with convicted criminals, these mental health professionals aimed to gain insight into the motivations and behaviors of offenders. The FBI later established a working group dedicated to criminal profiling, building on the foundational work of these early pioneers and further developing the discipline to aid in the investigation and apprehension of criminals and developed firstly, the offender classification system based on research involving in-depth interviews with 36 convicted homicide offenders, who collectively were responsible for the deaths of 118 victims. This study formed the basis for the creation of a widely recognized classification system, which categorizes homicide offenders into organized and disorganized offenders by Ressler *et al.*, (1988) who was the first to make the theory public. Nevertheless, like Beauregard and Proulx (2002) stated, the methods used to develop criminal profiling theories, including both clinical and statistical analysis approaches, have been criticized for their limitations. In fact, the effectiveness of these methods in creating accurate profiles has been described as "uncertain at best", highlighting the need for more rigorous and reliable approaches to criminal profiling. Despite the widespread use of the FBI's offender typologies in homicide investigations, the overall usefulness and validity of criminal profiling as a tool for solving crimes is often criticized (Chifflet, 2015).

A combination of physical, psychological, demographic and socioeconomic traits intends a person to commit family homicide which frames a very significant profile of offender. These traits underlie various expectations of offender regularity and particularity. The concepts emerging by such assumptions of existing offender profiling theories were re-examined and compared, leading to the development of a new model that addresses the current limitations and criticisms of offender profiling. This revised model, known as the offense pathways model, offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex factors involved in criminal behavior of the physical, mental, housing, social, economic and utility status of the offender at operating a familicide during his or her offense (D'Orsogna and Perc, 2015).

Geographical Attributes/Traits of Family Homicider

All the traits of a criminal including its act which refer to the measurable characteristics of criminal behavior, crime act, crime target and victim features and characteristics used to describe or quantify the phenomenon are concerted as geographical attributes/parameters of an offender (Zhao and Tang, 2017).

- Time and Place: Criminal activity can be analyzed in terms of the frequency, timing, and location of incidents in a particular neighborhood during a specific period of time.
- Criminal Act: Criminal activity can be classified into different categories according to the offense nature i.e. property crimes, violent crimes, and white-collar crimes and others.
- Offender Characteristics: Criminal behavior and intent can be described in terms of the demographic and personal features of the offenders as, age, gender, and criminal history.
- Victim/Target characteristics: victim characteristics and behavior be assumed by physical and social characteristics of the victims as, age, gender, motives and relationship to the offender.
- Motives: The reasons or motivations behind criminal behavior in familicide may be financial gain, social revenge, thrill-seeking, property and inheritance lust and negative peer pressure etc.
- Crime skill/ Modus operandi: A Latin term translating to “mode of operating”, is a concept in criminal law that describes the distinct method or pattern of behavior that a person uses to commit a crime, essentially outlining their unique approach or technique to carrying out illicit activities may be clear as the actions taken by a criminal to commit a crime easily (Li and Qi, 2019).
- Physical/demographic traits refer to age, gender, caste/race, marital status, population size, population distribution and population density.
- Psychological traits refer to mental status of the offender or his mental disorder as, impulsiveness, hostility, substance abuse, drug addiction and schizophrenia etc.
- Housing traits as, household size, house ownership, living conditions, housing services dependency ratio, domestic violence and neighborhood.
- Economic traits as, income, occupation, employment, wealth, assets and financial lust and economic liabilities etc.
- Social traits refer to as socio-financial lust, education level, social mobility, health services, negative peer influence and history of crime/gang affiliation.
- Criminal history behind criminal behavior for revenge and thrill-seeking

Types of Family Homicider’s Profile

Offender profiling is a method used to identify the primary personality traits and behavioral patterns of an individual who has committed a crime, by analyzing the characteristics of the crime itself and inferring the type of person who might have perpetrated it. This method is also known as personality assessment of the criminal. In this regards, Yardley *et al.*, (2014) looked at familicide cases over 30 years and grouped their case studies

into four categories on the basis of motives behind the killings as, self-righteous, disappointed, anomic and paranoid killers. Among all these criminals usually fathers and husbands guilt on others for their deeds. Typically, they shift the responsibility for the family breakdown onto the mother of their children, accusing her of being the reason for the separation or claiming that she is deliberately obstructing their access to the children. Professor Jack Leven (2014) identifies themselves as the primary provider for their family, and if they feel they are unable to fulfill this role, they may become unstable. In extreme cases, fathers who fit this profile may resort to harming their children, and in some instances, even kill them, while leaving the mother alive to intentionally inflict maximum emotional pain, suffering, and blame upon her. Here two supplementary profiles have emerged as, self-preserving and the mentally ill (Fegadel and Heide, 2017).

The common profiles of familicide offenders which globally recommended are categorized as follows;

1. Disappointed Killers or offenders who believe they have been let down by those mostly around them as, partner, real children, sisters, brothers, parents and relatives by law. They may believe they are not good enough or they not meeting his standards or beliefs. So, the homicide event due to kids/marital engagement issues and honor killing of real children, sisters, brothers, parents and relatives by law ranked in a category where a father may be unhappy with his children's choice. The murder of 17-year-old Shafilea Ahmed by her parents in 2003 in Warrington, Cheshire is one such example. A young girl struggling to find her identity living in Britain while maintaining her Pakistani cultural roots and heritage, her father disapproved of her behavior. After drugging her and flying her to Pakistan for an arranged marriage, Shafilea drank bleach to avoid the ceremony. After her return to the UK, she went missing until her body was found in a marshland in Cumbria in 2004. In 2010 her older sister revealed the truth of what had happened to her sister. Both parents were convicted of murder and sentenced to a minimum of 25 years in prison (Logan *et al.*, 2013).
2. Anomic Killers are those individuals who claim that their family is an extension of their economic success in life and they must be a part to meet. In this regards, breaking down of his economic status as a job loss or financial hardship and property issues, their family no longer serves this function. So, a family murder due to property issues, financial hardship and honor killing of a first family and step family member also fall in anomic profile. The case of Chris Foster in Shropshire in 2008 is a tragic and devastating example of this category of family annihilator. A millionaire businessman murdered his wife and daughter before setting his farmhouse on fire. The ferocity of the fire was intense and when fire crews did make it to the house it took 12 crews and several days to contain the fire and ensure the area was safe. In what was originally thought to be a devastating house fire, it was soon revealed to be a much deeper horror. Christopher Foster was in financial trouble and was on the verge of losing his home, a fact he had kept hidden from those around him. The bodies of Kirstie Foster and Jill Foster were found with gunshot wounds, confirming they had been killed before the fire was set (Johnson and Sachmann, 2018).
3. Paranoid Killers are individuals may genuinely believe that their family, particularly their children, are in danger or need to be protected from external threats. They may

harbor fears that social services will intervene and remove the children, or that law enforcement or the legal system will disrupt their family unit. Driven by a distorted sense of protection, these individuals may rationalize killing as a means to safeguard their family from perceived harm, convinced that they are acting to defend and preserve their loved ones from the threats they imagine. Graham Anderson was 36 years old and facing a custody hearing regarding his two sons, Jack aged 11, and Bryn aged 3 in Tidworth, Wiltshire in England. Shortly before the hearing, while the children were staying with their father for a visit, he smothered both after drugging them with sleeping pills. Graham Anderson then hung himself. During the inquest into the boys' death, it was concluded they were killed unlawfully by their father and the impending custody hearing may have played a part in Graham Anderson's actions (Yardley *et al.*, 2014).

4. Self-righteous killers typically fathers, are individuals who justify their violent actions by shifting the blame onto others, often targeting the mother being the cause of the family breakdown or murder to stopping him to access his children. So, intending motives of Self-righteous Killers murder a family member, taken as a cause of family breakdown and honor killing a spouse.
5. Self-preserving profile or offenders who kill a family member due to, domestic violence, negative peer pressure and honor killing of a family member by law fall in this profile.
6. Mentally ill/substance abuse profile; this criminal profiles is directly associated and positively correlated to all other profiles (Oliver and Jaffe, 2021).

Socioeconomic Parameters of Pakistani Society

Several key indicators are commonly considered to define socioeconomic status in a population unit. These are taken as, parameters of socioeconomic classes of a society as follows;

1. Income: Income is a fundamental parameter used to determine a socioeconomic status. It can be measured through individual or household earnings as wages, salaries, investments etc. In this regards, monthly income of household is taken to determine socioeconomic status of the peoples.
2. Wealth and Assets: it may narrate as income measures the flow of money while wealth and assets provide a measure of accumulated resources and economic stability as, property ownership (moveable/immoveable), investments, savings, and other valuable assets.
3. Employment and occupation; it refers to the mode of employment cadre and nature of occupation as, public and private services, skilled or corporate labour, management services, personal business and all types of wages, salaries investments and all forms of remittances.
4. Education: Education level and attainment as highest level of education completed in mode of formal and non-formal education. This includes general, technical, vocational and higher education.

5. Living status: this refers to housing quality, neighborhood characteristics, access to amenities, personal vehicle, spacious house, compound park, lawns and spacious layout pattern etc.
6. Housing services; these services comprise all civic facilities, amenities and necessities available in a house and its neighborhood including all forms of infrastructure related to sewerage and sanitation, vast circulation pattern, open spaces, parks and playgrounds and pure water etc.
7. Utility services; these refer to provision of essential services and resources as, electricity, gas, pure water, sanitation, disposal of waste including solid waste etc.
8. Social services: Social services play very keen role to determine socioeconomic status of every class of a society. These refer to all types of educational facilities, healthcare and public health programs, all types of transportation and recreational facilities etc.
9. Social mobility; it refers to the opportunity of persons to move up or down the socioeconomic ladder over time.

Pakistan as compared to other third world countries (total 97) with social and economic indicators of development is uneven, with notable advancements in demographics, culture, and health and nutrition, but significant gaps in housing, education, and politics. Globally, the country is ranks 84th in the composite social scale among third-world nations. However, within Asia, Pakistan fares relatively well, securing the 21st position in the composite index. A closer examination reveals substantial disparities among various social indicators, with the greatest variation observed in political data. On the economic front, Pakistan demonstrates significant progress in most areas, except for labor. Consequently, the country boasts a robust economic standing in the third world, as reflected in its composite index. Overall, Pakistan occupies a prominent position in the aggregate socioeconomic index of development, emerging as a leader among third-world nations (Ali and Bibi, 2020).

Literature Review

One of the major criticisms of criminal profiling is that its actual effectiveness and accuracy have not been thoroughly researched or substantiated, leaving a significant gap in the understanding of its true validity and reliability. Wilson and Soothill (1996) already identified that the validation of criminal profiling is a complex issue, as it is challenging to establish a reliable measurement criterion to assess its effectiveness. Simply evaluating the accuracy of a profile may not be sufficient, as it is also important to consider the utility and investigative relevance of the profile, as well as the expertise and skills of the profiler. The lack of clarity surrounding the validation process creates uncertainty about the reliability and soundness of criminal profiling as a discipline, raising concerns about its safe and effective application in real-world investigative contexts (Chifflet, 2015).

Professor Neil Webs dale, a Professor at Northern Arizona University is the one scholar who has studied these crimes in his book “Familicidal Hearts: The Emotional Styles of 211 Killers”. For him, a common thread among family annihilators is the struggle to fulfill traditional male societal roles, leading to a sense of failure and desperation. This perspective is rooted in the idea that male father figures who kill their families are often driven by a toxic mix of emotions, including rage, revenge, and altruism. These family killers can be broadly

categorized into two types: the “livid coercive” killer, who is fueled by anger and a need for control, often exhibiting abusive tendencies and deriving self-worth from dominating their family; and the “civil reputable” killer, who is motivated by a twisted sense of altruism, where their identity is deeply intertwined with their family, leading them to believe that killing their loved ones is a noble or selfless act (Hanlon *et al.*, 2016).

In a more recent study, Karlsson *et al.* (2019) conducted a thorough examination of existing research on familicide was through a comprehensive literature review of peer-reviewed studies published between 1980 and 2017. The review analyzed 63 research papers, encompassing 67 studies from 18 countries, with a specific focus on cases where the perpetrator killed their current or former partner, as well as at least one child, providing a detailed insight into the complexities of familicide. Across the cases studied, the problems in relationships, physical and mental health were often found. Within this literature review,

The analysis revealed two distinct categories of familicide. First the Despondent Type and second the Hostile Type. The Despondent Type is characterized by an offender who, driven by desperation and pseudo-altruistic motivations, kills their family as a means of extended suicide, often believing they are sparing their loved ones from further suffering. In contrast, the Hostile Type is marked by an offender motivated by jealousy and a desire for revenge, with the primary target typically being the spouse, and the killing of the family serving as a means to punish and hurt the partner. A common thread between the two types of familicide offenders is a distorted sense of “ownership” over their family members. Although their motivations differ, both types of offenders exhibit a possessive mindset. The Despondent offender may rationalize that their family is dependent on them and would be unable to cope with their own death, leading them to believe that killing the family is a necessary act to spare them from suffering. In contrast, the Hostile offender is driven by jealousy and a desire for control, perceiving themselves as having the authority to make life-or-death decisions for their family, further reinforcing their sense of ownership and dominance (Fegadel and Heide, 2017).

Several criminological theories are particularly relevant to understanding familicides, including Durkheim's concept of anomie, Merton's strain theory, Agnew's General Strain Theory, and developmental or life-course theories. These theories provide distinct insights into the potential origins of the perpetrators' criminal behavior and the motivations behind their offenses (Durkheim, 1893). In modern terms, Durkheim's concept of anomie refers to a state of “normlessness”, where the collapse of social norms and values leads to chaos, increasing the likelihood of individuals engaging in criminal behavior (Encyclopedia of Britannica, 2017). Durkheim's concept of “anomic suicide” suggests that an individual, often the father, may feel that their family no longer aligns with their idealized vision of what a family should be, leading to a state of dissonance. To resolve this dissonance, the individual may resort to murdering their family members and then taking his own life, as a means of restoring what he perceives (Scott and Fleming, 2014).

The most common profiles of familicide offenders are including self-righteous, disappointed, anomic, and paranoid types. Two additional profiles have also emerged: self-preserving and mentally ill. The self-righteous offenders were primarily driven by the

breakdown of their family, with domestic violence and separation being common factors. Many of these cases involved themes of jealousy, custody disputes, and infidelity. Additionally, some offenders had a history of mental health issues or prior legal involvement, highlighting the complexity of factors contributing to these tragic events. Other underlying factors of familicides are often linked to a the breakdown of family relationships, disputes over child access and custody, financial struggles and economic hardship, cultural motivations such as honor killings, and mental health issues (Cooper and Smith, 2011).

Materials and Methods

The Study Area

Shorkot is located in central Punjab region of Pakistan on the eastern bank of Chenab River as a Tehsil entity of District Jhang. Its areal expansion lies between 30° 30' 0" N, 72° 24' 0" E with 131 meters (433 ft) altitude. It is bordered in north with tehsil Jhang of district Jhang, district Toba Tek Singh in the east, district Khanewal in south and Chenab river in the west. The current area of tehsil Shorkot is 11,586 sq. km out of total 6166 sq. km area of district Jhang and total population in 2022 was 548,626 with 62% literacy rate out of total 2742,536 population of the whole district. Population growth rate is 2.04 in tehsil Shorkot. Tehsil Shorkot is administratively divided into one Municipal committee Shorkot city, one Cantonment board (Shorkot Cantt.) and 120 mouza/villages. Three Police Stations with 5 permanent police posts are also smoothly working for crime treatment in this study area. Population density is 474/ sq. km. The study area is predominantly a rural area (GoP, 2017).

The word, Shorkot emerged from the concept of 'SHOR', meaning salinity and water logging (Azhar *et al.*, 2021). This problem is greatly suffering the area of the Shorkot in historical perspective as in district Jhang, Tehsil Shorkot is the highest wheat growing area. Shorkot is also famous by Hazrat Sultan Bahu, a literate Saint and Sufi poet was born in Shorkot in 17th century and it is said that he has written 140 books. In 325 BC, The Alexander the Great captured the Shorkot and these ruins existed in south of Jhang Sadar. Under the administrative control of Jhang district, Shorkot Town as Tehsil Headquarter was established in 1861, while in 1922 Shorkot Town Committee was established (GoP, 2024).

Mai Baap shrine (Parents of Hazrat Sultan Bahu) is located in Shorkot city which is a very prominent place where people from far flung areas come to reciting Fateh on shrine. Located approximately 15 kilometers east of Shorkot City is the Rafiqui Air Base, a significant air base of the Pakistan Air Force. In Shorkot, there is a historical castle called Bhirr, which spans several acres of land and features a notable 200 feet high tower. The most prominent tribe of tehsil Shorkot is Sial, this tribe has further many clans. In urban areas, Sheikh, Ansari, Rajpoot, Taggas and other muhajir along with Sial are dominantly inhabited. The Jaat tribes of any importance in tehsil Shorkot are the kathias, bhango, jootas and dab who hold several villages around Shorkot. Syed tribes of tehsil Shorkot are also very prominent figures in the study area. The traditional Punjabi folk dances, Jhummar and Sammi, have their origins in Shorkot, Jhang District. While Jhummar is a male-dominated dance, Sammi is a female-centric dance, showcasing the unique cultural heritage of the region. Shorkot is also known for "Dhola" a famous form of folk music. The native language of

Shorkot is local Punjabi named as *Jaangli* (GoP, 2021).

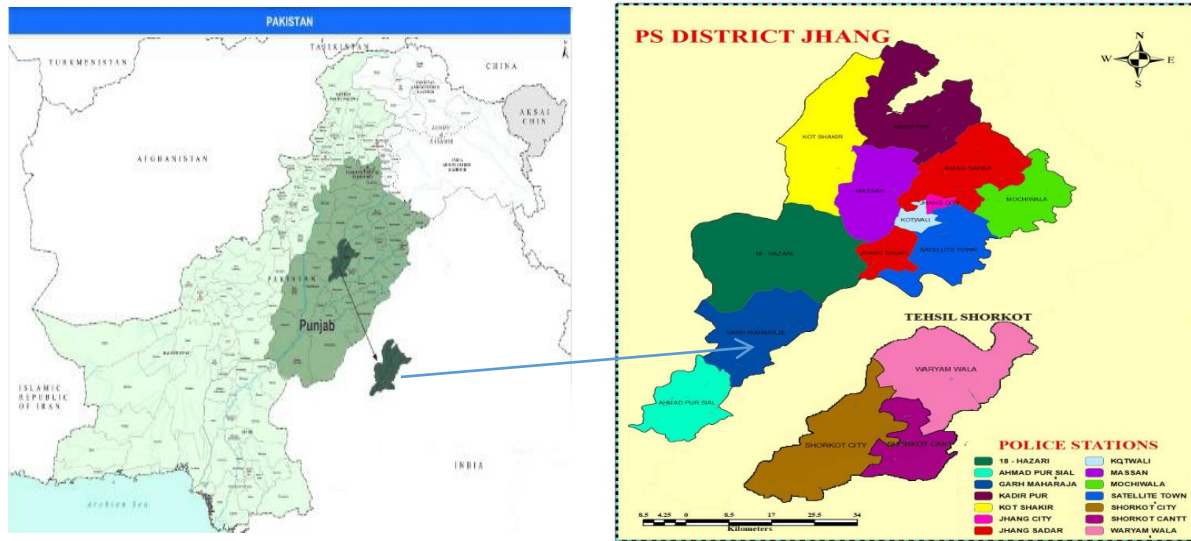


Figure 1: Map of the study area

Tehsil Shorkot has much prominent features as, Kashmir sugar mills, PAF College Shorkot cantt. Rafikki Airbase Shorkot cantt. Railway junction Shorkot cantt, Government Graduate College Shorkot city, Chenab College Shorkot, Government Technical training institute, Sultan Bahu Bridge, Shorkot Ruins (BHIR), 35 km short track of M-4. Trimmu-Sidhnai Link Canal and Haveli canal etc. A large number of well-known peoples of all sphere of life belong to Jhang as, Hazrat Sultan Bahu (1630–1691) a literate saint, poet, Manzoor Hussain Sial, Ex- Justice, Supreme Court of Pakistan, Sammi Ibrahim a prominent Anker person and journalist, Sahibzada Ameer Sultan MNA and Saima Akhtar Ex- MNA.

Data Collection, Sources and Analysis

Descriptive research design with quantitative as well as qualitative data was framed for conduction of this paper. In any descriptive research, five research questions have to answer as 5Ws, abbreviated as when, why, where, who and what. This study is also to be a longitudinal research associated with last 10-year crime data for 2014-2023. So, this research design also entitled as statistical research. However, the secondary form of quantitative data is collected which always proved as the best for any homicide study. Hence, yearly homicide reports are collected from IT branch, DPO office Jhang, from which family homicide events are primarily scrutinized according to police station entities for calculation of familicide events in the study area. Events of family homicide were collected from the total homicide cases only as reported and identified crimes of family homicide for 2014-23 (Table 4).

After calculation of total family homicide events for last 10 years from secondary data, the primary data regarding offender attributes and traits was collected from every police station of tehsil Shorkot to frame offender profile. For this, every police station is personally visited and collected relevant information of the family homiciders from police blotters. In this way 10 most closely traits associated to homicide event were gathered and tabulated for

framing of criminal profile of every offender. In this regard, most dominant 10 traits of a family murderer as name/address with gender, relation with victim, motive of family murder, mode of operation/action, motive/cause, criminal history, education, occupation, s/abused, and socioeconomic status are framed after personal visits and close observation of police records of each of the 3 police stations of Shorkot.

For the subjected research, datasets were configured in geo-statistical, geo-spatial, geo-temporal and spatio-temporal structure for the best geographical configuration of profiling of family murderers in the study area. In this regard, geographical profile of Tehsil Shorkot is framed with 10 most relevant indicators. Socioeconomic profile of people at the district level is treated into 6 socioeconomic classes on the basis of 5 socioeconomic indicators. Spatial statistics of family homicide are formulated in 3 sub-regions according to police station entities.

Eventually, the offender profiling is divided into 6 types mentioned previously in 'Types of Family Murderer's Profile' as; Self-righteous profile or Killers, Disappointed profile, Anomic profile or Anomic Killers, Paranoid profile and mentally ill/substance abuse profile. Thus, all types of criminal profiles were mathematically enumerated on the basis of traits of the offenders as follows;

- Self-righteous profile = family breakdown + H.K. of spouse.
- Disappointed profile = kids'/engagement + honor killing of real children, sisters, brothers, parents.
- Anomic profile = property issues + financial hardship + step family issues.
- Self-preserving profile = domestic violence + negative peer pressure + H.K. of first family member and relatives by law.
- Paranoid profile of a family killer is not found in the whole study area in any way.
- Mentally ill profile = Substance abused + Mentally ill.
- Self-preserving profile = domestic violence + negative peer pressure + H.K. of first family member and relatives by law.

Whereas, honor killings are divided into three different categories of criminal profiles as follows:

1. Honor killings of a spouse are added in Self-righteous profile
2. Honor killings of real children, sisters, brothers and parents are added in disappointed profile.
3. Honor killings of a first family member and a first family member and relatives by law are added in Anomic profile.

Eventually, geo-temporal presentations of results were configured by various graphs, charts and cartograms as, particularly by Biplots. GIS mapping in ArcGIS 10.8 software is practiced on thematic map to show geo-spatial visualization of 3 police stations areas as the study area. GPS is also practiced for presentation of locations of police stations and crime events by coordinates. Demographic information about populations, housing, and socioeconomic indicators are collected from National and local census, development plans, zoning documents, land use reports and future development plans regarding the study area.

Results and Discussion

Offender profiling impacts a pivotal role as a theme in the subject matter of geography. A lot of attributes of a crime transform into sensitive thought in personality pattern of an offender and push him towards occurrence of a crime. However, a profile of an offender is formulated upon various traits of a familicider as physical, psychological, social, civic, financial, utility, mobility and socioeconomic traits which push the offender towards occurrence of a criminal event, in this regard, 10 most common traits are treated in this research for formulation of geographical profile of a familicider. Eventually, five profiles are found in the study area out of total six categories from the field in temporal contexts of criminal profiling since 2014-2023 (Table 1).

Table 1: Table Geo-Temporal Profiling (2014-2023)

Year	Self-Righteous	Disappointed	Anomic	Paranoid	Mentally ill/Abuse	Self-Preserving	Total Family Homicide
2014	1	4	0	0	1	3	9
2015	2	4	0	0	0	1	7
2016	1	0	1	0	1	2	5
2017	1	1	2	0	1	0	5
2018	1	3	0	0	0	1	5
2019	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
2020	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
2021	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	3	2	0	0	1	6
Total	9	22	7	0	3	9	50

The events were statistically analyzed by the Pearson correlation method as shown follows:

Table 2: Correlation Matrix between different criminal profiles (Pearson Correlation)

Parameters/Variable	Self-righteous	Disappointed	Anomic	Mentally ill/abuse	Self-preserving
Self-righteous	1	-0.0576	-0.0407	0.069	-0.011
Disappointed	-0.057	1	-0.296	-0.237	0.375
Anomic	-0.04	-0.296	1	0.251	-0.312

Mentally ill/abuse	0.069	-0.237	0.251	1	0.532
Self-preserving	-0.011	0.375	-0.312	0.532	1

Table 2 intimates a variety of the correlation between different criminal profiles as follows:

1. Self-Righteous profile has reflected weak correlation with other profiles as it is found close to zero.
2. Disappointed homiciders indicated a moderate correlation with Self-Preserving criminals which may interpret as; who are disappointed may engage in more self-preserving traits of criminality. However other relationships are weak or non-significant.
3. Anomic criminals show a weak negative correlation with Self-Preserving behavior and a weak positive correlation with Mental Illness/Substance Abuse.
4. Mental Illness/Substance Abuse profile shows a moderate positive relationship with Self-Preserving behavior.

Hence, the correlation matrix in the table interpret that there are no strong linear relationships between any profiles, except for a moderate correlation between Mentally ill/Substance Abuse and Self-Preserving behaviors, and between Disappointed and Self-Preserving behaviors. Most of the correlations are weak or very weak, indicating limited or no significant linear relationships between the variables.

Table 3: Correlation Coefficient of Different Homiciders Parameters (Pearson Correlation)

Parameter 1	Parameter 2	Correlation Coefficient	P-Value
Self-Righteous	Disappointed	-0.057	0.874
Self-Righteous	Anomic	-0.04	0.911
Self-Righteous	Mentally ill/Abuse	0.069	0.848
Self-Righteous	Self-Preserving	-0.011	0.975
Disappointed	Self-Righteous	-0.057	0.874
Disappointed	Anomic	-0.296	0.405
Disappointed	Mentally ill/Abuse	-0.237	0.508
Disappointed	Self-Preserving	0.375	0.285
Anomic	Self-Righteous	-0.04	0.911
Anomic	Disappointed	-0.296	0.405

Anomic	Mentally ill/Abuse	0.251	0.483
Anomic	Self-Preserving	-0.312	0.379
Mentally ill/Abuse	Self-Righteous	0.069	0.848
Mentally ill/Abuse	Disappointed	-0.237	0.508
Mentally ill/Abuse	Anomic	0.251	0.483
Mentally ill/Abuse	Self-Preserving	0.532	0.113
Self-Preserving	Self-Righteous	-0.011	0.975
Self-Preserving	Disappointed	0.375	0.285
Self-Preserving	Anomic	-0.312	0.379
Self-Preserving	Mentally ill/Abuse	0.532	0.113

Table 3 showed the coefficients between different groups of homiciders indicate a variety of results as follows:

- Correlation Coefficient (r) of Self-Righteous profile and Disappointed is resulted as -0.057 and P-Value is 0.874. So, coefficient is negative and very weak but p-value is high. Therefore, it is interpreted as this weak correlation is not statistically significant.
- Correlation between Self-Righteous and mentally ill/Sub. Abuse is found as positive but close to zero which indicates very weak positive correlation but p-value is high. So, the relationship between these groups is also not statistically significant.
- Disappointed and mentally ill/Sub. Abuse profiles are also resulted as Weak negative correlation with high p-value which is interpreted as statistically not significant.

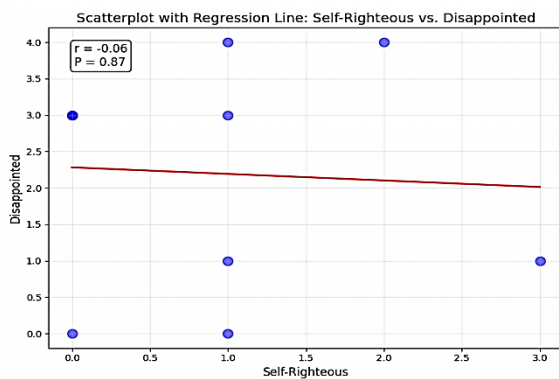


Figure 2: Self-Righteous vs. Disappointed

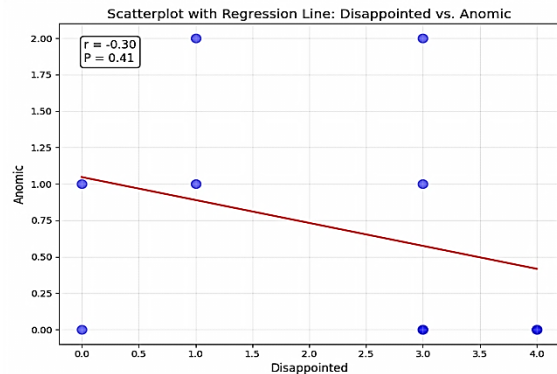


Figure 3: Disappointed vs. Anomic

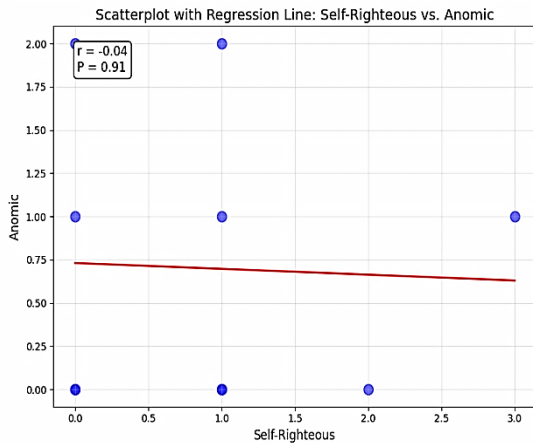


Figure 4: Self-Righteous vs. Anomic

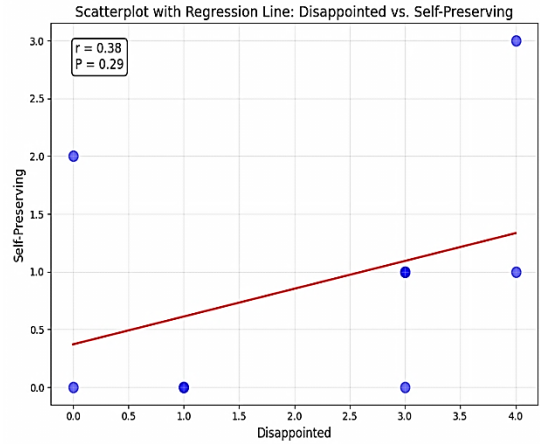


Figure 5: Disappointed vs. Self- Preserving

In the above figures (2, 3, 4 and 5), it is resulted that disappointed offenders have very significant frequency for all last 10 years. Self-righteous and self-preserving offenders are also found as quite prevalent during last 10 years with uneven distribution in the study area. Anomic offenders have not found with prominent scores in the field. Mentally ill/substance abuse profiles of family homiciders are quite dim in the field. Paranoid offenders are absent from the field since 2014-2023. However, any gradual pattern of increase/decrease of any profile is not configured in any way in the study area.

Consequently, it is discussed that total 50 events of family homicide were occurred in tehsil Shorkot for last 10 years (2024-2023). In these events majority of the familiciders were 45 males and only 5 offenders were female. In this contrast, 19 victims were male while 31 were female. So majority of victims are found females, 19 offenders were husbands, 6 were fathers, 9 were brothers, 5 were first cousins, 6 were sons and other 5 offenders belong to relation in-laws in the subjected profile of offender (Table 4). The dominant motive/cause of family homicide committed by an offender is found as honor killing with 17 events. This magnitude of offender profile signifies the level of thought, morality, humanity, civility, traditions, folkways and customs of the society of the study area. Second dominant motive/cause of familicide by the offender is found as kids/engagement issues with 14 events. Family breakdown and domestic violence is also found as a serious trait of the offenders to commit 6 and 4 events of family homicide respectively. This motive/cause of familicide is usually found common in every type of society in all over the world. Other 5 familicide events were happened due to property issues and financial compulsion or lust by the offenders. Only 4 cases were associated to mental health and substance abuse form of criminal profile in the study area. In all events of family homicide, the hostility and high impulsiveness act as a vital and constant trait of a familicider indeed. Another dominant trait of an offender profile is found as use of short weapon in form of pistol 30 bore as mode of operation in familicide event. It is very obvious to use such short weapon as it is very easy to hold intelligently and catch and carry. Criminal history is a very common aspect of offender profiling. In this regards, majority of offenders found as they had no criminal history as only 9 offenders have their criminal history. In the subjected profiling of the familiciders, it is proved that majority of offenders were married males as compared to unmarried males. This profiling trait signifies

that majority married offenders were mentally anomic and disappointed to commit such events of family homicide. Age aspect of an offender is vital for geographical profiling of any offender. In this regards, the range of age of famicides is found as. 22-58 years in the study area. Frequent range of age is found as 33-48 years during last 10 years in the study area. Education level of an offender really acts as a vital trait to commit a familicide event or not indeed. In this context, any highly qualified familicider is not found in this research to involve in familicide activity any way in the study area. Majority of the offenders were found having low—very low education level from no education to secondary education. Occupation type also play vital role in framing of profile of an offender indeed. In this regards, agriculture occupation entitled with zimindara culture is found as a strong stimulant to an offender to commit such events. However, a small farmer is also proved as a very hostile and impulse to commit a familicide event regarding preservation of his traits and strong traditions. Socioeconomic status is the most prominent trait of profile of an offender. In this regards, middle class, lower middle class and poor class is frequently found involved in family homicide events in which 12 family homicides were belong to middle class, 23 to lower middle class and 11 to poor class 3 to very poor class and only I case was related to rich/upper class in the study area. Consequently, the offender profile of this study dominantly formulate around lower-middle class of agriculture occupation with young –married adults having very low education belonging to irritant families.

Table 4: Events of family homicides in Study Area

Police Station Shorkot City												
Sr. No.	FIR Code	Inc. Date	Name and Residence	Victim Relation	Motive /Cause	M. O.	Cr. His	Age	Mar. Status	Edu.	Occupation.	SES.
1.	11201 40249	25/5/14	Ikrar Husain (suicider) R/O. Bhangu W	Wife	Family Bd.	Axe	No	28	Married	Secondary	Agri	L M Class
2.	11201 50141	31/3/15	Muh. Sharif etc. R/O Shorkot N.	Brother in law	Family Bd.	Hockey	No	36	Married	Primary	Bussiness	L M Class
3.	11201 50203	23/5/15	M. Yar R/O Nawan Shehr Shorkot.	Wife	H. k.	Pistol 30b	No	48	Remarried	Inter.	Govt. job	Middle class
4.	11201 70228	30/3/17	M. Sadik R/O moh. Qureshian Shorkot.	Wife	Family Bd.	Choking	No	32	Married	Secondary	Bussiness	Middle class
5.	11201 70353	28/5/17	Liakat Ali R/O Moza Kacha Kabira	Brother	Property issue	Stalked	Yes	48	Married	No	Agri	L M Class
6.	11201 80609	23/10/18	M. Asif R/O Moza Jalal pur Kamlana	Wife	H. k.	Pistol 30b	Yes	26	Ummarried	Primary	Agri	L M Class
7.	11201 90139	16/3/19	Meer Daad R/O Moza Badh Rajbana	Sister	H. k.	Gun 12b	No	34	Married	Primary	Agri	L M Class
8.	11201 90230	29/4/19	Mehvish bibi R/O Moza	Mother in law	Property issue	Burn	No	37	Married	Primary	Bussiness	Middle

			Merik Sial									Class
9.	1120190583	25/10/19	Lal khan etc. R/O Moza Allah Yar Joota	Daughter	H k	Axe	No	48	Remarried	No	Labour	Poor class
10.	1120200311	26/4/20	Jamal khan R/OKakki Nau Doim	Daughter	H. k.	Pistol 30b	No	38	Married	Secondary	Priv.job	L M Class
11.	1120200444	25/6/20	Muzzamil and Samar Moza Allah Yar Joota	Niece	H. k.	Pistol 30b	No	43	Married	No	Labour	Poor class
12.	1120200672	08/10/20	M.Naveed R/O Kakki Nau Doim	Sister	Kids/ Engg.	Pistol 30b	Yes	35	Married	Secondary	Labour	Poor class
13.	1120210180	17/3/21	Umar Draz etc. R/O Moza Rakh Kotla	Ex- wife	Family Bd.	Pistol 30b	No	38	Married	Secondary	Bussiness	L M Class
14.	1120230223	10/3/23	Shazia R/O Pattan Road Shokot	Husband	Peer pressure	Hammer	No	36	Married	No	No	Poor class
15.	1120230770	14/8/23	Asif Hayat R/O Moza Fareed M. Kathia	Wife	Kids/ Engg.	Choking	No	41	Married	Elementary	Agri	L M Class
Police Station Shorkot Cantt. (Teh. Shorkot)												
Sr. No	FIR Code	Inc.date	Name/address	Victim Relation	Motive /cause	M.O.	Cri /His	Age	Mari. Status	Education	Occup.	SES.
1.	1121140006	08/01/14	Tasleem bibi etc. R/O Chak No. 412/J.B	Husband	Peer pressure	Choking	No	34	Married	No	No	Middle class
2.	1121140133	25/8/14	Safdar Nazir etc R/O Moza Kakki Kohna	Cousin's wife	Kids/ Engg.	Choking	No	45	Married	Inter.	Agri	Middle class
3.	1121140144	24/9/14	Mumtaz Husain etc. R/O Chak No.3/Ghagh	Niece	H. K.	Gun 12b	Yes	42	Married	Secondary	Agri	Middle class
4.	1121150068	10/4/15	M. Asif etc R/O Chak No. 3/Ghagh	G.Mat.m other	Kids/ Engg.	Karbin 12b	No	28	Unmarried	Elementary	Agri	Middle class
5.	1121150096	16/6/15	M.Wakas etc. R/O Chak No. 498/J.B	Sister	H. K.	Pistol 30b	No	26	Unmarried	Inter.	Agri	R/upper class
6.	1121150154	20/10/15	M. Naeem etc. R/O Chak No. 6/Ghagh	Ist cousin	Kids/ Engg.	Pistol 30b	Yes	37	Married	Primary	Bussiness	L M Class
7.	1121230141	27/4/23	Faheem Iqbal, etc.Chak500/JB	Real uncle	Kids/ Engg.	Axes	Yes	35	Married	Secondary	Agri	Middle Class
8.	1121230259	24/9/23	M. Mansha R/O Moza Kakki	Step mother	Step relation	Iron rod	No	36	Married	Elementary	Agri	Middle

Sr. No	FIR Code	Inc. date	Name and Residence	Victim Relation.	Motive /Cause	M. O.	Cr. His	Age	Mar Status	Education	Occup.	SES.
Police Station Waryam wala (Teh. Shorkot)												
1.	11221 40022	17/01/14	M. Asif R/O Moza Kakku wala	Uncle	H. K.	Pistol 30b	No	36	Married	Inter.	Agri	L M Class
2.	11221 40177	19/5/14	M Sajjad R/O Kaim Bharwana	Sister	Kids/ Engg.	Pistol 30b	Yes	33	Married	Secondary	Bussiness	Middle Class
3.	11221 40032	30/01/14	Umar Hayat R/O Chak No. 493/J.B	Brother	Kids/ Engg.	Pistol 30b	No	52	Married	No	Labour	Poor class
4.	11221 40188	31/5/14	Tehseen Haidar Shah RO Kakku wala	Sister	Kids/ Engg.	Pistol 30b	No	26	Married	Inter.	Agri	Middle Class
5.	11221 40308	23/10/14	Naveed Shah R/O Rustam Sargana	Sister	Mentally ill	Pistol 30b	No	37	Married	Elementary	Agri	L M Class
6.	11221 50196	29/5/15	Anees Haider Shah R/O Moza Pir Wala	1 st cousin	Kids/ Engg.	Axe	Yes	26	Unmarried	Secondary	Agri	L M Class
7.	11221 50148	04/7/15	Allah Ditta R/O Moza Kot Mirza	Father in law	D. V.	Choking	No	47	Married	Primary	Agri	L M Class
8.	11221 60080	03/04/16	Kamar Din R/O Chak No. 479/J.B	Mother & sister	D. V.	Axe	No	34	Married	No	Agri	L M Class
9.	11221 60074	03/04/16	Amir Shehzad R/O Waryam wala	Father	Mentally ill	Axe	No	32	Unmarried	No	No	L M Class
10.	11221 60183	10/7/16	M. Safdar etc. R/O Moza Ludda Mahni	Wife	Family Bd.	Carbin 12b	No	37	Married	Primary	Agri	L M Class
11.	11221 60209	27/7/16	M. Afzal R/O Moza Rustam Sargana	Uncle	H. K.	Axe	No	34	Married	Secondary	Agri	Middle class
12.	11221 70010	15/01/17	Umar draz etc. R/O Chak No. 493/J.B	Uncle	Property issue	Axe	No	37	Married	Primary	Agri	L M Class
13.	11221 70364	10/10/17	Piran Ditta R/O Chak No. 48J.B	Son	Sub. abuse	Stab	No	45	Married	No	No	v. poor class
14.	11221 70409	13/11/17	M Jaffar R/O Chak No. 404/J.B	Sister	H. K.	Pistol 30b	No	36	Married	Elementary	Agri	L M Class
15.	11221	26/4/18	M. Bakhsh	Daughter	H. K.	Poison	No	45	Married	No	Labour	Poor

	80151		R/O Chak No. 493/J.B	r								class
16.	11221 80241	18/8/18	Gulshan Firdous R/O Chak No. 492/J.B	Husband	D. V.	Bottle injury	No	36	Married	Primary	No	L M Class
17.	11221 80248	28/8/18	Amir Shehzad R/O Chak No. 493/J.B	1 st cousin	Kids/ Engg.	Gun 12b	No	24	Unmarried	Primary	Agri	L M Class
18.	11221 80352	12/11/18	Usman Abbass R/O Chak No. 491/J.B	Sister	H. K.	Pistol 30b	No	26	Unmarried	Secondary	Agri	L M Class
19.	11221 90265	26/8/19	M. Aakib R/O Chak No. 495/J.B	Ist cousin	Kids/ Engg.	Pistol 30b	No	47	Married	Elementary	Agri	L M Class
20.	11222 00267	16/6/20	Sajjad Ahmad R/O Moza Ludda Mahni	Uncle	Property issue	Stalk	No	35	Married	Elementary	Agri	L M Class
21.	11222 00358	06/8/20	Ali Raza R/O Moza Budhoana	Sister	H. K.	Choking	No	38	Married	Primary	Labour	Poor class
22.	11222 10125	26/5/21	m. Imran R/O Haveli Bahadar Shh	Daughter	Property issue	Ph.Kicking	No	36	Married	No	Labour	Poor class
23.	11222 10147	13/6/21	Nasir Abbas R/O Haveli Bahadar Shh W	Brother's wife	Kids/ Engg.	Pistol 30b	Yes	34	Married	No	Labour	Poor class
24.	11222 10200	31/7/21	M. Bilal R/O Moza Pir Wala	Wife	H. K.	Choking	No	37	Married	No	No	V. Poor class
25.	11222 10272	15/9/21	Hasnain Raza R/O Kaim Bharwana	wife	H. K.	Stalk	No	42	Married	Secondary	Labour	Poor class
26.	11222 30216	09/5/23	Sadabahar R/O Moza Kaku wala	Nephew	Kids/ Engg.	Knife	No	47	Married	Primary	Labour	Poor class
27.	11222 30591	23/11/23	Allah Ditta (Sui) R/O Haveli Bahadar Shh	Wife & daughter	Financial stress	Big. Stab	No	52	Married	Primary	Labour	V. Poor class

Conclusion

Family based crimes are a terrible reality and degrade the social basis. It is significantly concluded in this paper that family homicides offenders used a single technique to murder their relatives and more likely to pledge the suicide after the murder. Self-righteous profile including family break down and spousal murder is concluded as most significant

criminal profile in the study area. Mentally ill offenders typically commit familicide as a direct result of their psychological condition, with few other contributing factors or motivations. In contrast, self-preserving offenders are driven by a desire to protect themselves, and their actions are solely focused on self-preservation, without regard for the well-being or fate of their family members as killing due to domestic violence and honor killing of real children, sisters and parents also. Consequently, all types of profiles of family are concluded as unequal/uneven in temporal distribution in the study area since 2014-2023. An abundant numbers of family irritants originated from weak consolidation in the family structure which ultimately pushed towards a horrible incident in the family. Consequently, with the passage of time, criminal traits and deviations of association between family homicider and victim changes, the level of personal and societal engagement fluctuates, with a corresponding increase in professional intervention, ultimately influencing the method or approach used to address the situation called 'modus operandi' evolve. So, it is to be said that the most violent organization in any society of the peoples is family. These outcomes are envisioned to develop harmony in the family, family and child welfare workers, ethical values, education and household integrity.

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