

Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on the monitoring of 78 DPO offices
in February 2012



More districts report cases of honour killings

Cases of honour killings were more widespread in February 2012 as compared to the preceding month - 24 cases being reported in 16 districts as against 19 recorded in 12 districts in January.

Despite government's efforts to eradicate this practice, all four provinces reported at least one such case. It shows that more needs to be done to uproot this evil. Twelve cases were reported in nine districts in Punjab, nine in four Sindh districts, two in as many districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and one in a Balochistan district.

FAFEN monitors visited 78 offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). Of the monitored districts, 28 were in Punjab, 21 in Sindh, 18 in KP, 10 in Balochistan and one in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

As many as 35,078 FIRs were filed for the observed crimes during the reporting month. A region-wise breakup shows that 65% of the total crimes were reported in Punjab, 22% in KP, 12% in Sindh and 1% in Balochistan. There were 129 cases in ICT.

A better outreach, lack of parallel judicial systems and a higher confidence level between the police and the people are said to be the probable reasons for better crime reportage in Punjab than regions elsewhere.

Of the total FIRs, 7,091 were for crimes pertaining to property. Forty one percent of these were for cases of theft, followed by motor vehicle lifting (24%), robbery and dacoity (18%), motor vehicle snatching (12%), criminal trespass (4%) and extortion (1%).

There were 2,949 FIRs registered for crimes ensuing physical harm to people. Among these, hurt was most frequently reported (42%), followed by attempted murder (25%) and murder (23%). Six percent of the FIRs were for accidental death (*qatl-i-khata*), illegal confinement (2%) and terrorism-related incidents and accidental death (*katal-bis-sabab*/1% each).

Furthermore, of the 2,329 cases of threat and fraud, 59% were of counterfeiting currency. Cheating followed with 17% cases, criminal breach of trust with 14%, criminal intimidation 6% and offences against public tranquility 4%.

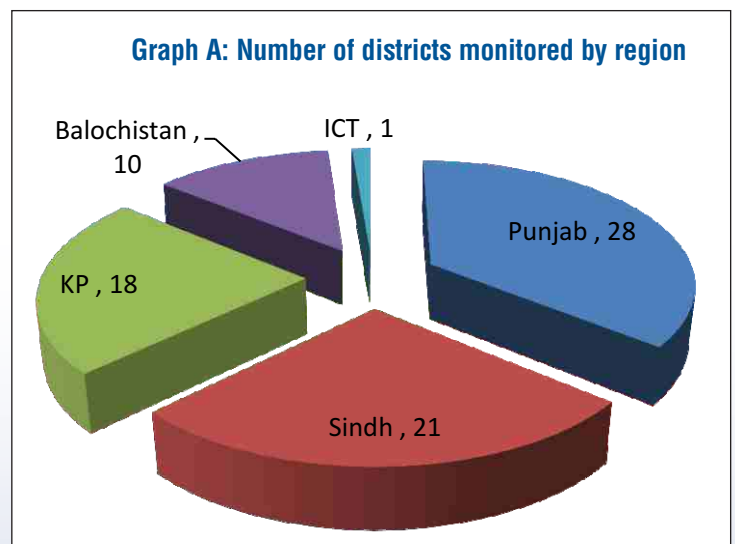
A total of 793 cases were registered for crimes against women. Most frequent and widely reported of these were FIRs for forced marriage. These constituted 40% of the total cases. Twenty four percent of the cases were those of attack on modesty, rape (19%), offences relating to marriage (14%), honour killings (3%) and word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (1%).

Ten out of 78 districts reported half of the total crime cases. Of these seven districts were in Punjab and three in KP. Lahore, Faisalabad and Peshawar were the highest reporting districts.

Detailed findings

FAFEN monitors visited 78 offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). This FAFEN Pakistan Crime Monitor includes in its analysis only crimes for which an FIR was lodged. Since many criminal acts go unreported, the actual figures might be higher than the recorded crimes. Of the 78 districts monitored, 28 were in Punjab, 21 in Sindh, 18 in KP, 10 in Balochistan and one in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Graph A: Number of districts monitored by region



1. Analysis of reported crimes

As many as 35,078 FIRs were filed for the observed crimes in February 2012. More than three-fifths (62%) of these were cases of 'other crimes', followed by crimes pertaining to property (20%), crimes involving physical harm to people (8%), threat and fraud crimes (7%) and crimes against women (2%).

A region-wise breakup shows that 65% of the total crimes were reported in Punjab, 22% in KP, 12% in Sindh, 1% in Balochistan and 129 cases in ICT.

A better outreach, lack of parallel judicial systems and a higher confidence level between the police and the people are said to be the probable reasons for better crime reportage in Punjab than regions elsewhere.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	Total	Percentage of total crimes reported
1.	Crimes involving physical harm to people	1825	419	94	601	10	2949	8.4%
2.	Crimes pertaining to property	5530	103	86	1313	59	7091	20.2%
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	2074	111	10	134	0	2329	6.6%
4.	Crimes against women	614	52	10	112	5	793	2.3%
5.	Others	12612	7050	181	2018	55	21916	62.5%
	Total	22655	7735	381	4178	129	35078	100.0%

1.1 Crimes involving physical harm to people

Of the 2,949 reported cases of physical harm to people, the most were those of hurt. Seventy two districts reported 1,226 such cases. Punjab topped with 873 cases in 28 districts, followed by 177 in 18 Sindh districts, 131 in 18 KP districts, 38 in seven districts in Balochistan and seven in ICT. The highest reporting districts were Faisalabad (80), Multan (66) and Sargodha (51).

Sixty eight districts reported 739 cases of attempted murder while a similar number of districts had 685 FIRs lodged for murder. Most FIRs for attempted murder were registered in Faisalabad (42) while Peshawar (47) reported the highest number of murders.

FIRs for accidental death (*qatl-i-khata*) were filed in 46 districts. Karachi East (19), Faisalabad (13) and Karachi West (11) were the highest reporting districts. On the other hand, 44 FIRs for accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*) were filed in 17 districts with Lahore reporting the most cases (11) of this crime.

Out of 61 cases of illegal confinement, 50 were reported in 13 districts in Punjab and 11 in three Sindh districts. Eighteen terrorism-related incidents were also registered in eight districts.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Hurt	873	28	131	18	38	7	177	18	7	1	1226	72
2.	Attempted murder	402	28	121	16	24	4	191	19	1	1	739	68
3.	Murder (<i>Qatl-e-Amad</i>)	353	27	141	17	23	5	166	18	2	1	685	68
4.	Accidental death (<i>Qatl-i-Khata</i>)	108	24	12	7	8	3	48	12	0	0	176	46
5.	Illegal confinement	50	13	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	61	16
6.	Terrorism-related incidents	4	3	10	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	18	8
7.	Accidental death (<i>Qatl-bis-Sabab</i>)	35	11	4	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	44	17
	Total	1825		419		94		601		10		2949	

1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

As many as 7,091 FIRs were filed for crimes pertaining to property. Of these, theft was the most frequent and widely reported crime. Out of 2,886 FIRs filed for theft in 65 districts, 2,386 were registered in 27 districts in Punjab, 410 in 17 Sindh districts, 44 in 12 KP districts, 27 in eight districts in Balochistan and 19 in ICT. Lahore (523), Faisalabad (311) and Karachi East (246) reported the most cases of theft.

Forty five districts reported 1,675 cases of motor vehicle lifting while 43 recorded 877 of motor vehicle snatching. The most cases of motor vehicle lifting were registered in Lahore (603) while the highest of motor vehicle snatching were in Gujranwala (153).

There were 1,293 FIRs filed in 54 districts for robbery and dacoity. Of these 894 were lodged in 26 districts in Punjab, 358 in 19 Sindh districts, 15 in three districts in Balochistan, 14 in ICT and 11 in five KP districts.

Of the 45 cases of extortion, 29 were reported in two districts in Punjab and 20 in three Sindh districts. Only one FIR of criminal misappropriation of property was filed in Sheikhpura.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Theft	2386	27	44	12	27	8	410	17	19	1	2886	65
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1331	27	18	4	17	3	283	10	26	1	1675	45
3.	Criminal trespass	259	14	27	4	0	0	24	4	0	0	310	22
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	630	24	3	2	26	4	218	13	0	0	877	43
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Robbery and dacoity	894	26	11	5	16	3	358	19	14	1	1293	54
7.	Extortion	29	2	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	49	5
Total		5530		103		86		1313		59		7091	

1.3 Threat and fraud crimes

Of the 2,329 FIRs filed for threat and fraud, 59% related to counterfeiting currency. Out of 1,366 cases of counterfeiting currency reported in 36 districts -- 1,269 were in 24 Punjab districts, 59 in five districts in Sindh, 37 in six KP districts and one in a district in Balochistan. Lahore was the highest reporting district with 376 cases, followed by Faisalabad (209) and Gujranwala (194).

Thirty nine districts recorded 391 cases of cheating. Faisalabad (64), Lahore (38) and Multan (29) were the highest reporting districts. Moreover, 332 FIRs for criminal breach of trust were also filed in 24 districts. Ninety seven percent of these FIRs were registered in 20 districts in Punjab, whereas nine were filed in three districts in KP and two in a district in Sindh. Lahore reported the highest number of such cases.

Of the 140 cases of criminal intimidation, 109 were reported in 17 districts in Punjab and the other 31 in three KP districts.

Five districts reported 93 cases of offences against public tranquility of which 71 cases were reported in Lahore.

Methodology

FAFEN has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Process in Pakistan (STAEP) Project, in line with its mandate to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Objective information about governance processes is vital to encourage the informed engagement of citizenry with elected and public institutions for progressive outputs. FAFEN Governance Monitoring aims at enriching the public discourse and debate on governance and developing research-based recommendations for reforms.

FAFEN advocates for transparency, accountability, responsiveness, representativeness and public participation as essential components of democratic governance. This will enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visit police stations, schools and colleges, health facilities and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 200 National Assembly constituencies of 119 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). FAFEN also monitors the complaint-handling mechanisms of various public institutions to gauge their effectiveness.

Pakistan Crime Monitor is part of FAFEN's ongoing governance monitoring programme. Law and order has a direct relationship with socio-political stability, which is essential for sustained economic growth and prosperity. The monthly crime monitor is an effort to bring forth objective data about the crimes reported around the country, which can be used as a proxy indicator for the state of law enforcement in the country.

Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors acquire monthly crime statistics from the office of the District Police Officers (DPO) in each district for a range of offences covered by the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC).

FAFEN Monitors fill out standardized checklists, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. If a DPO office declines to share the requested information with FAFEN Governance Monitors, an information request is filed using the relevant provisions of right to information laws. FAFEN publishes its data in periodic Pakistan Crime Monitors. All of this information also contributes to FAFEN Bi-Annual State of Governance in Pakistan reports.

FAFEN's Pakistan Crime Monitor is based on officially reported crimes, which are recorded in the form of FIRs with the police administration of each district. FAFEN Monitors do not seek out information about crimes that are not in the official record. It is important to note that a low rate of crime reporting in some districts does not necessarily represent a low crime rate. It may indicate that police officials do not record crimes brought to their attention, or citizens' distrust of the police, or the existence of a strong parallel (traditional or community) justice system operating in various regions.

FAFEN Governance Monitoring reports are based on non-probability sampling, and their findings should not be considered national or provincial generalizations. However, FAFEN's outreach across the country allows it to access most districts in both urban and rural areas. A standardized methodology is applied across Pakistan to draw information in a uniform way through observation and interviewing. The information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is then verified for authenticity and accuracy. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored districts within the sample. These reports are meant to present a consolidated and current snapshot of the law and order and state of governance in public institutions to relevant stakeholders. This is intended to inspire public dialogue, and contribute towards targeted interventions and reforms.

However, FAFEN's unique methodology to assess and evaluate governance processes continues to evolve. Any inaccuracies that may be noticed in the data or suggestions for improvement in the methodology can be sent to the email address at the end of this report.

This month's report is based on crime statistics collected by FAFEN governance monitors from the DPOs of 72 districts across the country. FAFEN monitors visited DPO offices in 29 districts of Punjab, 19 districts of Sindh, 18 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), five of Balochistan, and the DPO of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

All the seven FIRs for fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property were lodged in two KP districts. Five of these were in Abbottabad and the other two in Hangu.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Criminal intimidation	109	17	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	20
2.	Offences against public tranquility	79	3	0	0	9	1	5	1	0	0	93	5
3.	Counterfeiting currency	1269	24	37	6	1	1	59	5	0	0	1366	36
4.	Cheating	296	23	27	7	0	0	68	9	0	0	391	39
5.	Criminal breach of trust	321	20	9	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	332	24
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
Total		2074		111		10		134		0		2329	

1.4 Crimes against women

As many as 793 FIRs were filed for crimes against women. Most frequent and widely reported of these were FIRs for forced marriage. Of the 314 cases of this crime, 188 were lodged in 11 districts in Punjab, 79 in 12 districts in Sindh, 35 in eight KP districts, seven in three Balochistan districts and five in ICT. Okara (40), Khanewal (28) and Faisalabad (23) were the highest reporting districts.

There were 193 cases reported of attack on modesty in 33 districts. Faisalabad (35), Sheikhpura (22) and Gujranwala (17) had the most cases. Out of 147 FIRs filed for rape in 33 districts, 133 were registered in 23 districts in Punjab, 10 in six districts in Sindh and four in as many KP districts. Rahimyar Khan reported the most cases of rape (16) while Faisalabad (14) and Multan (12) followed.

Nine districts recorded 111 cases of offenses relating to marriage, of which 192 were registered in seven districts in Punjab and the other two in as many KP districts.

Twenty four cases of honour killings were reported in all four provinces. Twelve of these were registered in nine districts in Punjab, nine in four Sindh districts, two in as many KP districts and one in a district in Balochistan.

All the four cases of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman were reported in Lahore.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry etc. (forced marriage)	188	11	35	8	7	3	79	12	5	1	314	35
2.	Rape	133	23	4	4	0	0	10	6	0	0	147	33
3.	Assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty (attack on modesty)	168	25	9	4	2	1	14	3	0	0	193	33
4.	Offences relating to marriage	109	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	9
5.	Honour killing	12	9	2	2	1	1	9	4	0	0	24	16
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Total		614		52		10		112		5		793	

1.5 Other crimes

Seventy three districts reported 21,916 cases of 'other crimes'. Any crime that does not fall in the categories mentioned above is included under this head.

About three-fifths of these FIRs were filed in 26 districts in Punjab. KP followed with 7,050 FIRs lodged in 17 districts, Sindh with 2,018 cases in 20 districts, nine districts reported 181 such FIRs in Balochistan while 55 were filed in ICT.

Lahore (3,240) followed by Peshawar (1,706) and Swat (1,168) were the highest reporting districts of 'other crimes'.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Other crimes	12612	26	7050	17	181	9	2018	20	55	1	21916	73

2. Most widespread crimes

Of the reported crimes, hurt was the most widespread, being reported in 72 of the 78 districts monitored. As many as 1,226 cases were reported. Murder and attempted murder followed with 685 and 739 FIRs lodged in 68 districts. Sixty five districts reported 2,886 cases of theft while 1,293 cases of robbery and dacoity were recorded in 54 districts.

S. #	Crimes	Total cases	Most widespread five
1.	Hurt	1226	72
2.	Murder	685	68
3.	Attempted murder	739	68
4.	Theft	2886	65
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1293	54

3. Most frequent crimes

In February 2012, theft was the most frequent crime with 2,886 cases being filed in 65 districts. These constituted 8% of the total crimes, followed by cases of motor vehicle lifting (5%), counterfeiting currency, robbery and dacoity (4% each), hurt, motor vehicle snatching (3% each), attempted murder and murder (2% each), and cheating and criminal breach of trust (1% each).

S. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Theft	2386	27	44	12	27	8	410	17	19	1	2886	65
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1331	27	18	4	17	3	283	10	26	1	1675	45
3.	Counterfeiting currency	1269	24	37	6	1	1	59	5	0	0	1366	36
4.	Robbery and dacoity	894	26	11	5	16	3	358	19	14	1	1293	54
5.	Hurt	873	28	131	18	38	7	177	18	7	1	1226	72
6.	Motor vehicle snatching	630	24	3	2	26	4	218	13	0	0	877	43
7.	Attempted murder	402	28	121	16	24	4	191	19	1	1	739	68
8.	Murder	353	27	141	17	23	5	166	18	2	1	685	68
9.	Cheating	296	23	27	7	0	0	68	9	0	0	391	39
10.	Criminal breach of trust	321	20	9	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	332	24

Annexure: List of monitored districts

S. #	Province	District
1.	Punjab	Jhang
2.	Punjab	Khushab
3.	Punjab	Rajanpur
4.	Punjab	Faisalabad
5.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan
6.	Punjab	Hafizabad
7.	Punjab	Gujrat
8.	Punjab	Pakpattan
9.	Punjab	Sialkot
10.	Punjab	Lahore
11.	Punjab	Kasur
12.	Punjab	Narowal
13.	Punjab	Multan
14.	Punjab	Jhelum
15.	Punjab	Rawalpindi
16.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
17.	Punjab	Sargodha
18.	Punjab	Gujranwala
19.	Punjab	Lodhran
20.	Punjab	Nankana Sahib
21.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
22.	Punjab	Bhakkar
23.	Punjab	Layyah
24.	Punjab	Khanewal
25.	Punjab	Vehari
26.	Punjab	Sahiwal
27.	Punjab	Okara
28.	Punjab	Sheikhupura
29.	KP	Kohat
30.	KP	Lower Dir
31.	KP	Karak
32.	KP	Hangu
33.	KP	Lakki Marwat
34.	KP	Abbottabad
35.	KP	Battagram
36.	KP	Haripur
37.	KP	Mansehra
38.	KP	Charsadda
39.	KP	Peshawar
40.	KP	Swabi
41.	KP	Kohistan
42.	KP	Chitral
43.	KP	Swat

S. #	Province	District
44.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
45.	KP	Tank
46.	KP	Shangla
47.	Balochistan	Nasirabad
48.	Balochistan	Quetta
49.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
50.	Balochistan	Zhob
51.	Balochistan	Loralai
52.	Balochistan	Nushki
53.	Balochistan	Chagai
54.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
55.	Balochistan	Ziarat
56.	Balochistan	Jhal Magsi
57.	Sindh	Karachi East
58.	Sindh	Karachi South
59.	Sindh	Tharparkar
60.	Sindh	Dadu
61.	Sindh	Ghotki
62.	Sindh	Khairpur
63.	Sindh	Larkana
64.	Sindh	Hyderabad
65.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
66.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
67.	Sindh	Umerkot
68.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
69.	Sindh	Matiari
70.	Sindh	Thatta
71.	Sindh	Shikarpur
72.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)
73.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
74.	Sindh	Jamshoro
75.	Sindh	Sukkur
76.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot
77.	Sindh	Karachi West
78.	ICT	Islamabad

Glossary of Crimes

S. #	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons			
1.	Murder (qatl-e-amd)	Section 300	Whoever, with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing bodily injury to a person, by doing an act which in the ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, causes the death of such person, is said to commit <i>qatl-e-amd</i> .
2.	Involuntary Manslaughter (1) (qatl-i-khata)	Section 318	Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, a person causes death of such person, either by mistake of act or by mistake of fact, is said to commit <i>qatl-i-khata</i> .
3.	Involuntary Manslaughter (2) (qatl-bis-sabab)	Section 321	Whoever, without any intention, cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any unlawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person, is said to commit <i>qatl-bis-sabab</i> .
4.	Attempted Murder	Section 324	Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances, that, if he by that act caused qatl, he would be guilty of <i>qatl-i-amd</i> .
5.	Hurt (injury)	Section 332	Whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infianity [sic] or injury to any person or impairs, disables or dismembers any organ of the body or part thereof of any person without causing his death, is said to cause hurt.
6.	Illegal Confinement	Section 340	Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as prevents that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person.
Crimes Pertaining to Property			
1.	Theft	Sections 378	Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.
2.	Motor Vehicle Theft	Section 381 (A)	Theft of a car or any other motor vehicle, including motor-cycle, scooter and Tractor.
3.	Extortion	Section 383	Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion".
4.	Robbery (including motor vehicle robbery)	Section 390	In all robbery there is either theft or extortion. Theft is "robbery" if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offence, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant wrongful restraint. Extortion is "robbery" if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person, or to some other person, and by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.
5.	Dacoity	Section 391	When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding is said to commit "dacoity".
6.	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	Section 403	Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any 'movable property'.
7.	Criminal Trespass	Section 441	Whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property, or, having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person, or with intent to commit an offence, is said to commit "criminal trespass".
Threat and Fraud Crimes			
1.	Offences Against The Public Tranquility (including unlawful assembly)	Chapter VIII, Sections 141-160	(Section 141) An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly" if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is:- First: To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Federal or any Provincial Government or Legislature, or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or Second: To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process, or Third: To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or Fourth: By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or Fifth: By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.
2.	Criminal Breach of Trust	Sections 405	Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property, in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or willfully suffers any other person so to do, commits "criminal breach of trust".

S. #	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
3.	Cheating	Sections 415	Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person [or any other person] in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to "cheat".
4.	Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property	Sections 421 (and following)	Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals or delivers to any person, or transfers or causes to be transferred to any person, without adequate consideration, any property, intending thereby to prevent, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby prevent, the distribution of that property according to law among his creditors or the creditors of any other person.
5.	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	Section 489(A)	Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any currency-note or banknote.
6.	Criminal Intimidation	Section 503	Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.
Crimes against Women			
1.	Honor Killings	Section 299(ii)	[Of Offenses Affecting Life] "Offence committed in the name or on the pretext of honour" means an offence committed in the name or on the pretext of <i>karo kari</i> , <i>siyah kari</i> or similar other customs or practices.
2.	Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Section 354	Assaults or using criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty.
3.	Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing Woman to Compel to Marry, etc.	Section 365 (B)	Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced, or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse. . . . and whoever by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code, or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person.
4.	Rape	Section 375	A man is said to commit rape who has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions, (i) against her will; (ii) without her consent; (iii) with her consent, when the consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt; (iv) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not married to her and that the consent is given because she believes that the man is another person to whom she is or believes herself to be married; or (v) With or without her consent when she is under sixteen years of age.
5.	Offences Relating to Marriage (e.g., cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage)	Chapter XX, Sections 493(A)-496(C)	(Section 493(A)) Every man who deceitfully causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.
6.	Word, Gesture or Act intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman	Section 509	Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman.

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliament Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued.

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.

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