

Pakistan Crime Monitor



A report based on crime statistics collected from 81 DPO offices across Pakistan in April 2012

Rise in FIRs for threat and fraud

Threat and fraud crimes witnessed an increase of 28% per district during the February to April quarter with as many as 2,329 such FIRs being filed in 78 districts in February, another 2,778 in 77 districts in the following month and 3,029 in 81 districts in April.

FAFEN monitors visited 81 offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather data on First Information Reports (FIRs) registered for 27 offences falling under Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). Of the monitored districts, 28 were in Punjab, 22 in Sindh, 19 in KP, 11 in Balochistan and one in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Out of the total FIRs for threat and fraud crimes, 50% were filed for counterfeiting currency, cheating (19%), criminal breach of trust (18%), criminal intimidation (8%) and offences against public tranquility (7%). Except for per district FIRs for counterfeiting currency, which remained same (39 cases per district), all other criminal acts in this category, increased in April.

A total of 43,449 FIRs were registered in 81 districts during April. Eighteen percent of these were crimes pertaining to property, followed by those involving physical harm (9%), threat and fraud (7%) and crimes against women (2%). Moreover, 64% of the cases were bracketed as 'other crimes'.

A region-wise breakup shows that 69% of these crimes were reported in Punjab, followed by KP (21%), Sindh (9%) and Balochistan (1%). There were also 210 cases in ICT. In March, however, 148 cases were reported there, a 41% rise in reported crimes in the district.

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

There were 7,860 FIRs for crimes relating to property that were registered in the monitored month. These included FIRs for theft (39%), motor vehicle lifting (20%) robbery and dacoity (19%), motor vehicle snatching (11%) and criminal trespass (10%).

As many as 3,925 FIRs were filed for crimes involving physical harm to people, out of which 45% were filed for hurt, followed by attempted murder (25%), murder (21%), accidental deaths (*qatl-khata* 5%), illegal confinement (2%) and accidental deaths (*qatl-bis-sabab* 1%).

Of the 1,014 FIRs for crimes against women, 30% were for attack on modesty. Rape with 24% FIRs filed was the most widespread, being reported in 43 districts. A 10% increase was reported in cases of rape in April as compared to March.

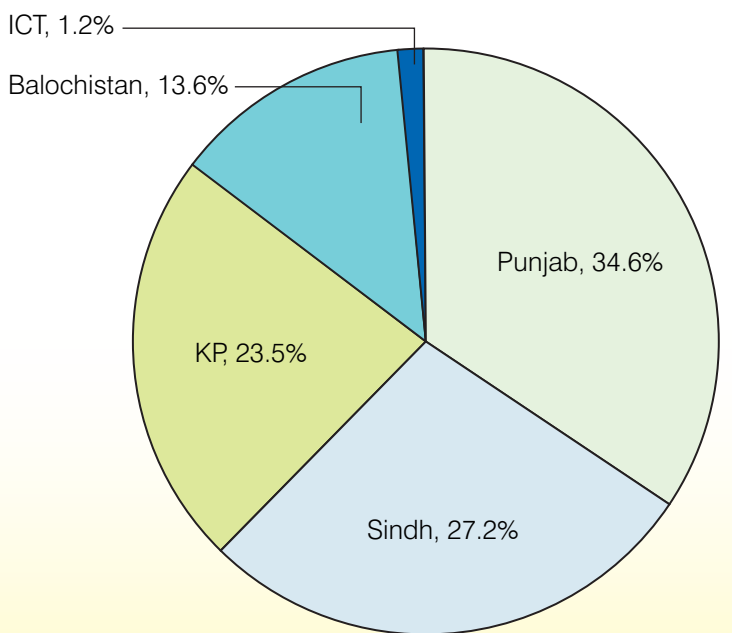
Twenty nine percent of the total crimes against women were those of forced marriage, followed by offences relating to marriage (14%) and honour killings (3%).

Ten districts out of the monitored 81 reported half (50%) of the total crimes. Nine of these districts were in Punjab and one in KP. Lahore, Faisalabad and Peshawar recorded the highest number of crime cases.

Detailed findings

In April 2012, FAFEN monitors visited offices of the District Police Officers (DPOs) in 81 districts across Pakistan to collect information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC).

Graph A: Number of districts monitored by region



FAFEN's Pakistan Crime Monitor includes in its analysis only those crimes for which an FIR has been lodged. Since many criminal acts go unreported due to one reason or the other, the actual figures might be higher than the recorded crimes. Of the 81 monitored districts, 28 were in Punjab, 22 in Sindh, 19 in KP, 11 in Balochistan and one in ICT.

1. Region-wise analysis of reported crimes

Of the total 43,449 crimes registered under 27 offences in 81 districts, 64% of the FIRs were filed for 'other crimes' followed by crimes relating to property (18%), crimes involving physical harm to people (9%), threat and fraud (7%) and crimes against women (2%).

A region-wise breakup shows the highest numbers of FIRs were filed in Punjab (69%) with KP (21%), Sindh (9%) and Balochistan (1%) following. Lack of parallel judicial system, increased level of trust between the police and the citizens and better outreach of FAFEN observers could be the reasons for better crime reportage in Punjab than regions elsewhere.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	Total	Percent of total crimes reported
1.	Crimes involving physical harm	2530	585	129	642	39	3925	9.0%
2.	Crimes relating to property	6883	120	79	696	82	7860	18.1%
3.	Threat and fraud	2825	122	27	55	0	3029	7.0%
4.	Crimes against women	809	52	20	127	6	1014	2.3%
5.	Other	16787	8329	128	2294	83	27621	63.6%
Total		29834	9208	383	3814	210	43449	100.0%

1.1 Crimes ensuing physical harm to people

There were 3,925 FIRs lodged for crimes ensuing physical harm to people, 64% of which were reported in Punjab, 16% in Sindh, 15% in KP, 3% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT.

Attempted murder and murder were the most widely reported crimes. As many as 993 FIRs for attempted murder were filed in 75 districts while for murder there were 835 FIRs registered in 74 districts. District Lahore reported the most cases of attempted murder (103) while Peshawar had the highest number of murders (52).

Hurt was the most frequent crime with 1,764 FIRs registered in 71 districts. Of these, 77% were lodged in 28 districts in Punjab, 11% in 18 Sindh districts, 8% in 17 KP districts, 3% in seven districts in Balochistan and 2% in ICT. Lahore (210) and Faisalabad (114) reported the most FIRs for hurt.

A total of 181 cases of *qatl-i-khata* were reported in 47 districts – 60% in 23 districts in Punjab, 24% in 11 KP districts, 12% in 10 districts in Sindh and 4% in three districts in Punjab. Moreover, 46 FIRs for *qatl-bis-sabab* were also lodged in 19 districts.

Twenty one districts reported 87 cases of illegal confinement. Of these, 87% were reported in 18 districts in Punjab, 9% in one district in Sindh, 2% in a KP district, and 1% in a district in Balochistan.

Nineteen FIRs for terrorism-related incidents were filed in seven districts. Of these, 10 were filed in two districts in KP, six in three districts in Punjab, two in a district in Balochistan and one in a Sindh district.

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	1367	28	134	17	46	7	188	18	29	1	1764	71
2.	Attempted murder	528	28	205	18	29	7	225	21	6	1	993	75
3.	Murder (<i>Qatl-e-amad</i>)	410	27	188	19	41	6	192	21	4	1	835	74
4.	Accidental death (<i>Qatl-i-khata</i>)	108	23	43	11	8	3	22	10	0	0	181	47
5.	Illegal confinement	76	18	2	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	87	21
6.	Terrorism related incidents	6	3	10	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	19	7
7.	Accidental death (<i>Qatl-bis-sabab</i>)	35	9	3	3	2	2	6	5	0	0	46	19
	Total	2530		585		129		642		39		3925	

1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

Theft was the most frequent and the most widely reported among property crimes. As many as 3,099 cases were filed in 62 of the 81 monitored districts. Out of these, 92% were lodged in 26 districts in Punjab, 4% in 17 Sindh districts, 2% in 12 KP districts and 1% each in six districts in Balochistan and ICT.

Sixty districts had 1,526 FIRs recorded for robbery and dacoity. Of these, 83% were in 27 districts in Punjab, 15% in 20 Sindh districts and 1% each in eight KP districts and ICT.

There were 840 FIRs registered for motor vehicle snatching in 51 districts. Faisalabad (135) and Lahore (130) reported the most cases. Another 1,574 FIRs for motor vehicle lifting were lodged in 49 districts. Lahore (539) and Faisalabad (229) reported the most cases of motor vehicle lifting.

Moreover, 802 FIRs for criminal trespass were registered in 31 monitored districts. Of these, 91% were in 19 districts in Punjab, 3% each in seven Sindh and one ICT district, and 1% in 3 districts in KP.

Seventeen cases of extortion in five districts – 16 in four districts in Punjab and one in a district in Sindh – were reported.

Besides, two FIRs for criminal misappropriation of property were lodged in a district in KP.

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	2847	26	69	12	25	6	137	17	21	1	3099	62
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1403	27	15	4	23	4	108	13	25	1	1574	49
3.	Criminal trespass	733	19	12	3	2	1	27	7	28	1	802	31
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	613	25	8	4	24	4	195	18	0	0	840	51
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
6.	Robbery and dacoity	1271	27	14	8	5	4	228	20	8	1	1526	60
7.	Extortion	16	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	5
	Total	6883		120		79		696		82		7860	

1.3 Threat and fraud crimes

Among the threat and fraud crimes, cheating was the most widespread with 564 FIRs filed in 43 districts. Of these, 89% FIRs were lodged in 23 districts in Punjab, 6% in 12 districts in KP and 5% in eight districts in Sindh. Lahore (204) and Faisalabad (77) had highest number of FIRs registered for threat and fraud.

However, counterfeiting currency was the most frequent crime. As many as 1,439 FIRs were recorded in 37 districts of which 96% were in 24 districts in Punjab, 2% in five KP districts and 1% in six districts in Sindh.

For criminal breach of trust, 552 FIRs were filed in 26 districts – 97% in 19 districts in Punjab, 1% each in four districts in KP and two districts in Sindh and only one FIR in a district in Balochistan.

In 21 districts, 243 FIRs for criminal intimidation were lodged - the most being reported in Lahore.

Of the 224 FIRs for offences against public tranquility that were filed in six districts during the monitored month, 83% were in three districts in Punjab, 10% in two districts in Balochistan and seven in a district in Sindh.

In Abbottabad, seven FIRs were lodged for fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property.

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	206	17	37	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	21
2.	Offences against the public tranquility	195	3	0	0	22	2	7	1	0	0	224	6
3.	Counterfeiting currency notes	1387	24	35	5	4	2	13	6	0	0	1439	37
4.	Cheating	500	23	36	12	0	0	28	8	0	0	564	43
5.	Criminal breach of trust	537	19	7	4	1	1	7	2	0	0	552	26
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
	Total	2825		122		27		55		0		3029	

1.4 Crimes against women

Among crimes against women, rape was the most widespread. Out of 242 FIRs registered for rape in 43 districts, 86% were filed in 26 districts in Punjab, 11% in 10 districts in Sindh, 3% in six districts in KP and only one FIR in a district in Balochistan.

Attack on modesty was the most frequent crime with 302 FIRs registered in 41 districts. Of these, 94% cases were reported in 27 districts in Punjab, 4% in seven KP districts, 2% in four districts in Balochistan and 1% in three districts in Sindh. Lahore (71) and Sargodha (33) reported the most such cases.

In 33 districts, 297 FIRs were filed for forced marriage. Of these, 59% FIRs were lodged in eight districts in Punjab, 24% in 12 districts in Sindh, 10% in eight KP districts, 4% in four districts in Balochistan and 2% in one district in ICT.

Twenty seven cases of honour killing were reported in 16 districts. There were 15 FIRs filed in nine districts in Punjab, 10 in five districts in Sindh and one each in districts monitored in KP and Balochistan.

Moreover, 146 FIRs for offences relating to marriage were also lodged in 11 districts. Of these, 88% FIRs were registered in seven districts in Punjab, 11% in two districts in Sindh and 1% in two districts in KP.

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 marry, etc. (forced marriage)	176	8	30	8	13	4	72	12	6	1	297	33
2.	Rape	207	26	8	6	1	1	26	10	0	0	242	43
3.	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty (attack on modesty)	283	27	11	7	5	4	3	3	0	0	302	41
4.	Offences relating to marriage	128	7	2	2	0	0	16	2	0	0	146	11
5.	Honour killings	15	9	1	1	1	1	10	5	0	0	27	16
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	809		52		20		127		6		1014	

1.5 Other crimes

In April, 64% FIRs for other crimes were lodged in 78 districts. Of these, 61% were filed in 27 districts in Punjab, 30% in 19 districts in KP and 8% in 21 districts in Sindh.

'Other crimes' refer to FIRs lodged for crimes other than those already discussed in the report.

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	16787	27	8329	19	128	10	2294	21	83	1	27621	78

2. Most widespread crimes

Of the monitored crimes, attempted murder was the most widespread being reported in 75 of the 81 districts monitored. The cases of murder, hurt, theft and robbery and dacoity were registered in 74, 71, 62 and 60 districts respectively.

S. #	Crime category	Total cases	Most widespread crimes
1.	Attempted murder	993	75
2.	Murder	835	74
3.	Hurt	1764	71
4.	Theft	3099	62
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1526	60

3. Most frequent crimes

In April, a total of 43,449 FIRs in 81 districts were registered for 27 offences under PPC. Of these, theft was the most frequent crime, for which 3,099 FIRs were filed in 62 districts, constituting 7% of the total crimes. Hurt followed with 4% FIRs, motor vehicle lifting (4%), robbery and dacoity (4%), counterfeiting currency notes (3% each), attempted murder, motor vehicle snatching, murder, criminal trespass (2% each) and cheating (1%).

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	2847	26	69	12	25	6	137	17	21	1	3099	62
2.	Hurt	1367	28	134	17	46	7	188	18	29	1	1764	71
3.	Motor vehicle lifting	1403	27	15	4	23	4	108	13	25	1	1574	49
4.	Robbery and dacoity	1271	27	14	8	5	4	228	20	8	1	1526	60
5.	Counterfeiting currency	1387	24	35	5	4	2	13	6	0	0	1439	37
6.	Attempted murder	528	28	205	18	29	72	225	21	6	1	993	75
7.	Motor vehicle snatching	613	25	8	4	24	4	195	18	0	0	840	51
8.	Murder	410	27	188	19	41	6	192	21	4	1	835	74
9.	Criminal trespass	733	19	12	3	2	1	27	7	28	1	802	31
10.	Cheating	500	23	36	12	0	0	28	8	0	0	564	43

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).

4. Districts reporting the most crimes

A district-wise breakup shows that about 50% of the FIRs were registered in only 10 districts – nine of which were in Punjab and one in KP. Fifteen percent of the total FIRs were recorded in Lahore alone, followed by Faisalabad (6%), Peshawar (5%), Gujranwala (5%), Toba Tek Singh (4%), Multan (4%), Sheikhpura (3%), Rahimyar Khan (3%), Vehari (3%) and Sargodha 2%.

S. #	Province	District	Crimes ensuing physical harm		Crimes against property		Threat and fraud		Crimes against women		Others		Total	
			Cases	% share in total	Cases	% share in total	Cases	% share in total	Cases	% share in total	Cases	% share in total	Cases	% share in total
1.	Punjab	Lahore	392	0.9%	2173	5.0%	1020	2.3%	108	0.2%	2991	6.9%	6684	15.4%
2.	Punjab	Faisalabad	233	0.5%	961	2.2%	411	0.9%	95	0.2%	1103	2.5%	2803	6.5%
3.	KP	Peshawar	153	0.4%	47	0.1%	58	0.1%	9	0.0%	2098	4.8%	2365	5.4%
4.	Punjab	Gujranwala	110	0.3%	372	0.9%	201	0.5%	24	0.1%	1245	2.9%	1952	4.5%
5.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	49	0.1%	129	0.3%	21	0.0%	11	0.0%	1513	3.5%	1723	4.0%
6.	Punjab	Multan	131	0.3%	466	1.1%	115	0.3%	83	0.2%	735	1.7%	1530	3.5%
7.	Punjab	Sheikhpura	96	0.2%	177	0.4%	88	0.2%	25	0.1%	963	2.2%	1349	3.1%
8.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	131	0.3%	339	0.8%	121	0.3%	35	0.1%	530	1.2%	1156	2.7%
9.	Punjab	Vehari	82	0.2%	131	0.3%	69	0.2%	46	0.1%	800	1.8%	1128	2.6%
10.	Punjab	Sargodha	135	0.3%	287	0.7%	59	0.1%	83	0.2%	547	1.3%	1111	2.6%
Total Cases			1512	3.5%	5082	11.7%	2163	5.0%	519	1.2%	12525	28.8%	21801	50.2%

Annexure: List of monitored districts

S. #	Province	District
1	Balochistan	Nasirabad
2	Balochistan	Quetta
3	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
4	Balochistan	Zhob
5	Balochistan	Loralai
6	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
7	Balochistan	Nushki
8	Balochistan	Chagai
9	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
10	Balochistan	Ziarat
11	Balochistan	Jhal Magsi
12	ICT	Islamabad
13	KP	Kohat
14	KP	Lower Dir
15	KP	Karak
16	KP	Hangu
17	KP	Lakki Marwat
18	KP	Bannu
19	KP	Abbottabad
20	KP	Battagram
21	KP	Nowshehra
22	KP	Haripur
23	KP	Mansehra
24	KP	Charsadda
25	KP	Peshawar
26	KP	Swabi
27	KP	Malakand
28	KP	Kohistan

S. #	Province	District
29	KP	Chitral
30	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
31	KP	Tank
32	Punjab	Jhang
33	Punjab	Khushab
34	Punjab	Rajanpur
35	Punjab	Muzaffargarh
36	Punjab	Faisalabad
37	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan
38	Punjab	Hafizabad
39	Punjab	Gujrat
40	Punjab	Pakpattan
41	Punjab	Bahawalnagar
42	Punjab	Lahore
43	Punjab	Kasur
44	Punjab	Multan
45	Punjab	Jhelum
46	Punjab	Rawalpindi
47	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
48	Punjab	Sargodha
49	Punjab	Gujranwala
50	Punjab	Lodhran
51	Punjab	Nankana Sahib
52	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
53	Punjab	Bhakkar
54	Punjab	Layyah
55	Punjab	Khanewal
56	Punjab	Vehari
57	Punjab	Sahiwal
58	Punjab	Okara
59	Punjab	Sheikhupura
60	Sindh	Karachi South
61	Sindh	Karachi Central
62	Sindh	Tharparkar
63	Sindh	Dadu
64	Sindh	Ghotki
65	Sindh	Khairpur
66	Sindh	Larkana
67	Sindh	Hyderabad
68	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
69	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
70	Sindh	Umerkot
71	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
72	Sindh	Matiari
73	Sindh	Thatta
74	Sindh	Badin
75	Sindh	Shikarpur
76	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)
77	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
78	Sindh	Jacobabad
79	Sindh	Jamshoro
80	Sindh	Sukkur
81	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot

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.

FAFEN Secretariat

224-Margalla Road, F-10/3, Islamabad

(P) 051-22 11 026

(F) 051-22 11 047

(E) secretariat@fafen.org



www.fafen.org