

# Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on crime statistics collected  
from 99 DPO offices in July 2012



## 15% increase in cases of motor vehicle snatching

### - Total crimes up 6% per district

Incidents of motor vehicle snatching increased 15% as 54 districts reported 836 cases in July compared with preceding month's 723 recorded in 56 districts. Lahore (92), Faisalabad (91) and Karachi central (68) saw the most vehicle snatching cases. However, motor vehicle lifting figures remained unchanged (34 cases per district).

FAFEN crime monitors visited 99 offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) to collect data on First Information Reports (FIRs) registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). The data shows criminal misappropriation cases increased - up from seven FIRs in two districts to 33 in a single district. Criminal trespass cases also saw an increase, 651 FIRs lodged in 29 districts - going up from 410 cases in 23 districts recorded in June.

However, FIRs for robbery and dacoity and theft declined 14% and 5% respectively.

The monitoring revealed a 6% increase per district in FIR numbers. Ninety nine districts had 46,346 FIRs registered - the previous figures being 42,780 in 97 districts.

'Other crimes' constituted 61 percent of the total FIRs, followed by crimes pertaining to property (17%), crimes involving physical harm (12%), threat and fraud (7%) and crimes against women (2%).

The regional break-up had Punjab reporting the highest crime burden (64%) with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (20%), Sindh (13%), Balochistan (2%) and ICT (less than 1%) following. 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.

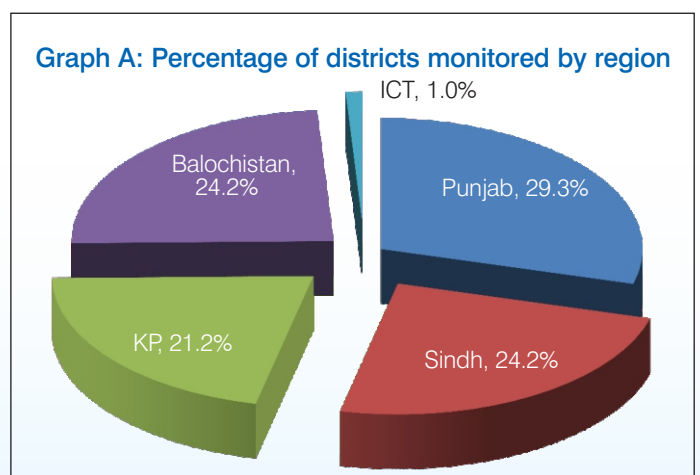
Among crimes involving physical harm, attempted murder and accidental death (*qatl-i-khata*) rose 7% and 25%. Eighty-eight districts reported 1338 attempted murder cases, up from 1232 cases lodged in June.

Similarly, accidental death cases increased from 223 in 51 districts to 253 in 50 districts. However, hurt FIRs fell 3%. Also registering a drop were terrorism and accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*) cases - both down from four FIRs per district to three.

Except for cases of offences against public tranquility and counterfeiting currency, all other crimes in the threat and fraud category remained constant. Offences against public tranquility increased 41% - 187 FIRs filed in six districts as against June's 110 reported in five. Counterfeiting currency cases decreased 6% - from 47 per district in June to 44.

In the crimes against women category, incidents of outraging women's modesty and insulting modesty through word, gesture or act, increased. Forty one districts had 386 cases of outraging women's modesty - the previous numbers being 332 FIRs in 40 districts. Similarly, FIRs for insulting modesty through word, gesture or act rose from 12 in seven districts to 34 in four.

Ten districts reported 46% of the total FIRs-Punjab (seven), KP (two) and Sindh (one). Lahore (13%), Faisalabad (7%) and Rahimyar Khan (5%) were the highest reporting districts.



## Detailed findings

FAFEN Crime Monitors visited 99 offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) in as many districts in July to collect information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). This Pakistan Crime Monitor includes in its analysis only crimes for which FIRs were lodged. Since many criminal acts go unreported for one reason or the other, the actual figures might be higher than the recorded crimes.

Of the monitored districts, 29 were in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan (24 each), KP (21) and ICT (one).

### 1. Region-wise analysis of reported crime

Ninety-nine districts had 46,346 FIRs registered – 61% for 'other crimes', followed by crimes pertaining to property (17%), crimes involving physical harm to people (12%), threat and fraud (7%) and crimes against women (2%).

Punjab had the most FIRs (64%), followed by KP (20%), Sindh (13%) and Balochistan (2%). ICT also reported 138 FIRs. Lack of parallel judicial system, increased trust level between the police and the citizens and FAFEN observers' better outreach 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 to people	3238	1014	250	918	24	5444	11.7%
2.	Crimes relating to property	6076	139	209	1574	40	8038	17.3%
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	2962	131	38	279	0	3410	7.4%
4.	Crimes against women	921	79	16	71	8	1095	2.4%
5.	Other	16623	8107	254	3309	66	28359	61.2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>29820</b>	<b>9470</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>6151</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>46346</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### 1.1 Crimes ensuing physical harm to people

A total of 5,444 FIRs were lodged under the category of crimes ensuing physical harm to people - Punjab having the biggest share of 59% followed by KP (19%), Sindh (17%), Balochistan (5%) and ICT (24 FIRs). Like the previous month, attempted murder and murder were again the most widespread crimes.

Attempted murder had 1,338 cases registered in 88 districts – Punjab (49% in 29 districts), KP (25%, 21 districts), Sindh (21%; 24 districts), Balochistan (5%; 13 districts) and ICT (five FIRs). Lahore (192), Peshawar (92) and Faisalabad (56) were the highest reporting districts.

Similarly, 88 districts recorded 1,106 FIRs for murder. Punjab reported the highest number of such FIRs (44%; 29 districts), followed by Sindh (27%; 22 districts), KP (22%; 21 districts), Balochistan (7%; 15 districts) and ICT (three FIRs). Karachi West (69), Peshawar (68) and Faisalabad (60) had the most cases.

#### 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).

Hurt was the most frequently registered crime– 2,581 FIRs in 83 districts. The regional breakup shows up to three-fourth of hurt cases being reported in 29 districts in Punjab, KP (13%; 19 districts), Sindh (10%; 18 districts), Balochistan (4%; 16 districts) and ICT (1%). Lahore (270), Faisalabad (141) and Multan (130) recorded the most cases.

Fifty districts also reported 253 accidental death (*qatl-i-khata*) cases – 43% in 20 Punjab districts, KP (33%; 15 districts), Sindh (21%; 11 districts) and Balochistan (3%; four districts). Nowshera (23) and Karachi East (15) were the top reporting districts.

Twenty-two districts recorded 81 FIRs for illegal confinement with Vehari (17) and Multan (9) having the most cases.

Fifty-seven FIRs were lodged for accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*) in 17 districts - Lahore (17) and Malakand (9) being the highest reporting districts.

Moreover, 11 districts registered 28 FIRs for terrorism-related incidents. Peshawar (12) had the most cases.

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	1872	29	330	19	97	16	266	18	16	1	2581	83
2.	Attempted murder	655	29	331	21	62	13	285	24	5	1	1338	88
3.	Murder ( <i>qatl-e-amad</i> )	484	29	241	21	74	15	304	22	3	1	1106	88
4.	Accidental death ( <i>qatl-i-khata</i> )	110	20	83	15	8	4	52	11	0	0	253	50
5.	Illegal confinement	75	17	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	81	22
6.	Terrorism-related incidents	4	3	14	2	7	4	3	2	0	0	28	11
7.	Accidental death ( <i>qatl-bis-sabab</i> )	38	10	13	2	1	1	5	4	0	0	57	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>3238</b>		<b>1014</b>		<b>250</b>		<b>918</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>5444</b>	

## 1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

Theft was the most widespread and frequently reported crime under this category with 2,948 FIRs registered in 71 districts. The breakup shows 84% such FIRs filed in 25 districts in Punjab followed by Sindh (12%; 18 districts), KP (2%; 15 districts), Balochistan (1%; 12 districts) and ICT (12 FIRs). Lahore (750) and Faisalabad (238) reported the most cases.

Sixty-six districts reported 1,595 FIRs for robbery and dacoity. Two-thirds of these were in 29 districts in Punjab, Sindh (30%; 22 districts), Balochistan (2%; nine districts), and KP and ICT (1% each; five districts). Lahore (340) and Faisalabad (177) had the most cases.

Moreover, 1,942 cases of motor vehicle lifting were registered in 57 districts – Punjab (73% in 27 districts), Sindh (22%; 11 districts), Balochistan (3%; eight districts) and KP (1%; 10 districts) and ICT (10 FIRs). Lahore (688) and Karachi Central (201) were the highest reporting districts.

Likewise, 54 districts reported 836 FIRs of motor vehicle snatching. Of these, Punjab had the highest share (59%; 27 districts), followed by Sindh (32%; 19 districts), Balochistan (8%; four districts) and KP (1%; four districts). Lahore (92) and Faisalabad (91) reported the most such cases.

Criminal trespass cases numbered 651 in 29 districts –89% in Punjab and 11% in the other regions. Pakpattan (80) and Rahimyar Khan (74) recorded the most cases.

Thirty three FIRs were lodged for extortion in eight districts. Lahore, with 17 cases, was its highest reporting district.

Similarly, 33 FIRs were registered for criminal misappropriation of property in Rahimyar Khan.

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	2483	25	70	15	41	12	342	18	12	1	2948	71
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1416	27	27	10	60	8	429	11	10	1	1942	57
3.	Criminal trespass	577	19	20	3	3	1	51	6	0	0	651	29
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	494	27	9	4	67	4	266	19	0	0	836	54
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	1
6.	Robbery and dacoity	1047	29	10	5	35	9	485	22	18	1	1595	66
7.	Extortion	26	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	33	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>6076</b>		<b>139</b>		<b>209</b>		<b>1574</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>8038</b>	

### 1.3 Threat and fraud crimes

Under threat and fraud category, counterfeiting currency remained the most widespread and frequently reported crime. Forty four districts registered 1,933 cases – 90% in 27 Punjab districts, Sindh (8%; nine districts), KP (2%; seven districts), and Balochistan (five FIRs; one district). Lahore (592) and Faisalabad (247) reported the most cases of counterfeiting currency.

Forty districts also reported 482 FIRs for cheating. Region-wise, Punjab had the highest number of such FIRs (84%; 25 districts) followed by Sindh (9%; eight districts) and KP (7%; seven districts). Multan (107) and Lahore (69) had the most cases.

A total of 483 FIRs were lodged for criminal breach of trust in 33 districts – 92% in Punjab and 8% in the other regions. Lahore (103) and Faisalabad (98) were the highest reporting districts.

Moreover, 22 districts had 322 cases of criminal intimidation– Lahore (66) and Bahawalnagar (34) registered the highest number of FIRs.

Six districts registered 187 FIRs for offences against public tranquility with Lahore (109) and Quetta (28) being the highest reporting districts.

Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property had three FIRs in Abbottabad.

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	253	16	47	4	2	1	20	1	0	0	322	22
2.	Offences against public tranquility	119	3	0	0	28	1	40	2	0	0	187	6
3.	Counterfeiting currency	1741	27	39	7	5	1	148	9	0	0	1933	44
4.	Cheating	403	25	34	7	0	0	45	8	0	0	482	40
5.	Criminal breach of trust	446	22	8	5	3	3	26	3	0	0	483	33
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2962</b>		<b>131</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>279</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>3410</b>	

### 1.4 Crimes against women

Rape was the most widespread crime in this category as 48 districts reported 303 FIRs. Punjab had 87% of these in 26 districts followed by Sindh (9%; 14 districts), KP (3%; six districts) and Balochistan (1%; two districts). Lahore with 41 such cases and Rahimyar Khan (36) were the top reporting districts.

Outraging women's modesty was the most frequent crime with 386 FIRs lodged in 41 districts. The regional breakup shows Punjab had 90% such FIRs and the other regions 10%. Lahore (67) and Gujranwala (37) recorded the most cases.

For forced marriages, 27 districts registered 221 FIRs– Punjab (71%; nine districts), KP (18%; nine districts), Sindh (6%; six districts), ICT (4%) and Balochistan (2%; two districts). Vehari (34) and Faisalabad (31) were the highest reporting districts.

Fifteen districts reported 31 cases honour killing cases – 15 in five Punjab districts, Sindh (nine; six districts), KP (five; two districts) and Balochistan (two; one district). Sargodha and Peshawar recorded the most cases of honour killing (four each).

Moreover, there were 120 FIRs registered for offences relating to marriage in 13 districts. Faisalabad (37) and Multan (22) reported the most cases.

Another 34 FIRs of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman were registered in four districts in Punjab – Lahore (17) and Muzaffargarh (10) being the highest reporting 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.	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel to marry, etc.	156	9	40	9	4	2	13	6	8	1	221	27
2.	Rape	263	26	10	6	2	2	28	14	0	0	303	48
3.	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty	349	27	14	6	8	3	15	5	0	0	386	41
4.	Offences relating to marriage	104	7	10	4	0	0	6	2	0	0	120	13
5.	Honor killings	15	6	5	2	2	1	9	6	0	0	31	15
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>921</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>71</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>1095</b>	

## 1.5 Other crimes

A total of 28,359 FIRs were lodged for 'other crimes' in 91 districts. These included Punjab (59%; 27 districts), KP (29%; 19 districts), Sindh (12%; 23 districts), Balochistan (1%; 21 districts) and ICT (66 FIRs). 'Other crimes' refer to FIRs lodged for crimes other than those already discussed in this 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	16623	27	8107	19	254	21	3309	23	66	1	28359	91

## 2. Most widespread crimes

Attempted murder and murder were the most widespread crimes reported in 88 districts followed by hurt (83), theft (71) and robbery and dacoity (66).

S. #	Crime check	Total cases	No. of districts
1.	Attempted murder	1338	88
2.	Murder	1106	88
3.	Hurt	2581	83
4.	Theft	2948	71
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1595	66

## 3. Most frequent crimes

Theft with 2,948 FIRs was the most frequent crime, followed by hurt (2,581), motor vehicle lifting (1,942), counterfeiting currency (1,933), robbery and dacoity (1,595), attempted murder (1,338), murder (1,106), motor vehicle snatching (836), criminal trespass (651) and criminal breach of trust (483).

S. #	Crime category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	Total
1.	Theft	2483	70	41	342	12	2948
2.	Hurt	1872	330	97	266	16	2581
3.	Motor vehicle lifting	1416	27	60	429	10	1942
4.	Counterfeiting currency	1741	39	5	148	0	1933
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1047	10	35	485	18	1595
6.	Attempted murder	655	331	62	285	5	1338
7.	Murder	484	241	74	304	3	1106
8.	Motor vehicle snatching	494	9	67	266	0	836
9.	Criminal trespass	577	20	3	51	0	651
10.	Criminal breach of trust	446	8	3	26	0	483

## 4. Districts reporting the most crimes

According to the gathered statistics, 46% crimes were reported in only 10 districts – seven in Punjab, two in KP and one in Sindh. Lahore with 13% of the total crime burden was the highest reporting district, followed by Faisalabad (7%), Rahimyar Khan (5%), Gujranwala (4%), Peshawar (4%), Multan, Bahawalnagar, Sialkot and Charsadda (3% each) and Karachi West (2%).

S. #	Province	Crime category	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	479	1.00%	1887	4.10%	939	2.00%	125	0.30%	2526	5.50%	5956	12.90%
2.	Punjab	Faisalabad	272	0.60%	744	1.60%	412	0.90%	101	0.20%	1543	3.30%	3072	6.60%
3.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	121	0.30%	370	0.80%	137	0.30%	46	0.10%	1490	3.20%	2164	4.70%
4.	Punjab	Gujranwala	167	0.40%	399	0.90%	205	0.40%	47	0.10%	1160	2.50%	1978	4.30%
5.	KP	Peshawar	261	0.60%	47	0.10%	60	0.10%	16	0.00%	1496	3.20%	1880	4.10%
6.	Punjab	Multan	178	0.40%	309	0.70%	127	0.30%	52	0.10%	804	1.70%	1470	3.20%
7.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	107	0.20%	181	0.40%	140	0.30%	32	0.10%	703	1.50%	1163	2.50%

S. #	Province	Crime category	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
8.	Punjab	Sialkot	133	0.30%	61	0.10%	36	0.10%	4	0.00%	927	2.00%	1161	2.50%
9.	KP	Charsadda	71	0.20%	2	0.00%	1	0.00%	5	0.00%	1074	2.30%	1153	2.50%
10.	Sindh	Karachi West	139	0.30%	187	0.40%	76	0.20%	7	0.00%	721	1.60%	1130	2.40%
<b>Total Cases</b>			<b>1928</b>	<b>4.20%</b>	<b>4187</b>	<b>9.00%</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>4.60%</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>0.90%</b>	<b>12444</b>	<b>26.90%</b>	<b>21127</b>	<b>45.60%</b>

#### Annexure: List of monitored districts

S. #	Province	District
1.	Balochistan	Hernai
2.	Balochistan	Pishin
3.	Balochistan	Quetta
4.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
5.	Balochistan	Khuzdar
6.	Balochistan	Zhob
7.	Balochistan	Kalat
8.	Balochistan	Lasbela
9.	Balochistan	Loralai
10.	Balochistan	Gwadar
11.	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
12.	Balochistan	Nushki
13.	Balochistan	Mastung
14.	Balochistan	Panjgur
15.	Balochistan	Chagai
16.	Balochistan	Sibi
17.	Balochistan	Musakhel
18.	Balochistan	Kohlu
19.	Balochistan	Kharan
20.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
21.	Balochistan	Ziarat
22.	Balochistan	Barkhan
23.	Balochistan	Jhal Magsi
24.	Balochistan	Kech
25.	ICT	Islamabad
26.	KP	Kohat
27.	KP	Lower Dir
28.	KP	Karak
29.	KP	Hangu
30.	KP	Bannu
31.	KP	Abbottabad
32.	KP	Battagram
33.	KP	Nowshehra
34.	KP	Buner
35.	KP	Haripur
36.	KP	Mansehra
37.	KP	Charsadda
38.	KP	Peshawar
39.	KP	Swabi
40.	KP	Malakand
41.	KP	Kohistan
42.	KP	Chitral
43.	KP	Swat
44.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
45.	KP	Tank

S. #	Province	District
46.	KP	Shangla
47.	Punjab	Khushab
48.	Punjab	Rajanpur
49.	Punjab	Muzaffargarh
50.	Punjab	Attock
51.	Punjab	Faisalabad
52.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan
53.	Punjab	Hafizabad
54.	Punjab	Pakpattan
55.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar
56.	Punjab	Sialkot
57.	Punjab	Lahore
58.	Punjab	Kasur
59.	Punjab	Narowal
60.	Punjab	Multan
61.	Punjab	Jhelum
62.	Punjab	Rawalpindi
63.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
64.	Punjab	Sargodha
65.	Punjab	Gujranwala
66.	Punjab	Lodhran
67.	Punjab	Nankana Sahib
68.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
69.	Punjab	Bhakkar
70.	Punjab	Layyah
71.	Punjab	Khanewal
72.	Punjab	Vehari
73.	Punjab	Sahiwal
74.	Punjab	Okara
75.	Punjab	Sheikhupura
76.	Sindh	Karachi East
77.	Sindh	Karachi South
78.	Sindh	Karachi Central
79.	Sindh	Tharparkar
80.	Sindh	Dadu
81.	Sindh	Khairpur
82.	Sindh	Larkana
83.	Sindh	Hyderabad
84.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
85.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
86.	Sindh	Umerkot
87.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
88.	Sindh	Matiali
89.	Sindh	Thatta
90.	Sindh	Badin
91.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)
92.	Sindh	Kashmore
93.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
94.	Sindh	Jacobabad
95.	Sindh	Jamshoro
96.	Sindh	Sukkur
97.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot
98.	Sindh	Malir
99.	Sindh	Karachi West

## Glossary of Crimes

S. #	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
<b>Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons</b>			
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, infirmity [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.
<b>Crimes Pertaining to Property</b>			
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".
<b>Threat and Fraud Crimes</b>			
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.
<b>Crimes against Women</b>			
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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