

Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on FIRs lodged in 98 DPO offices in as many districts in December 2012



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Theft cases increase by 26%

Theft cases registered an increase of 26% with 3,103 cases filed in 75 districts during December compared to 2,467 in 71 districts the month before. December reported the highest number of theft FIRs during 2012.

FAFEN monitors visited the offices of 98 District Police Officers (DPOs) and reported a significant increase of 49% in cases of illegal confinement. A total of 122 cases were recorded in December and 82 in the preceding month.

Statistics also show a 17% rise in offences related to attack on modesty. On a positive note, a decrease was recorded in other crimes committed against women - cases of forced marriage and rape dropped by 14% each. Moreover, offences related to marriage registered a cut of 54%, honor killings 23% and word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman, 94%.

In the physical harm category, terrorism FIRs increased two folds - 42 cases filed this month and 20 in the last month.

Among crimes pertaining to property, robbery and dacoity, and criminal trespass cases went up by 10% and 11%, respectively. Similarly, compared to the previous month, 3% more cases were filed against motor vehicle lifting and 4% more for motor vehicle snatching. On the other hand, in December a decrease of 98% was noted for extortion cases.

As far as threat and fraud crimes are concerned, a 30% increase was reported in offences against public tranquility along with 10% hike in cases of counterfeiting currency notes. Criminal breach of trust cases also went up by 8%. Cases registering a decrease include fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property and criminal intimidation that dropped by 97% and 31%, respectively.

Eight of the ten districts reporting highest number of crimes were in Punjab and two in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Districts where crime reportage was highest include Lahore (5,102), Faisalabad (2,294) and Peshawar (1,665).

Detailed findings

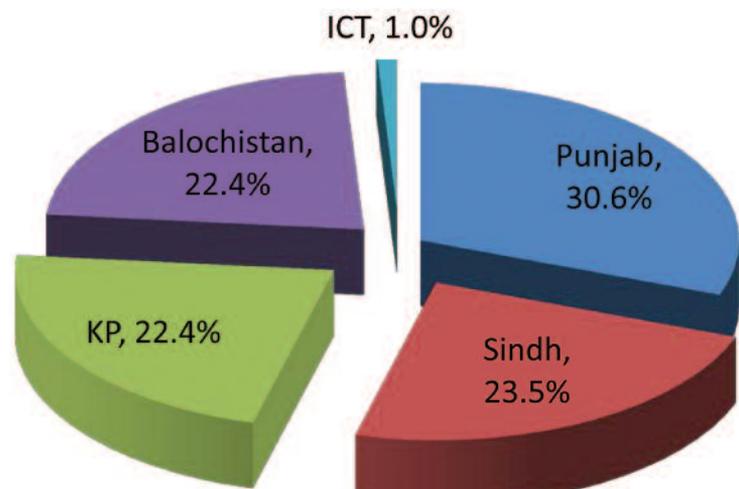
FAFEN monitors visited 98 DPO offices in December 2012 – 30 in Punjab, 23 in Sindh 22 each in KP and Balochistan and one in ICT for collecting statistics regarding registered FIRs.

1. Categories of crime reported in monitored districts

A total of 39,929 FIRs were registered in the 98 observed districts. Of these, 9% of FIRs were related to crimes involving physical harm to people, 19% crimes relating to property, 7% threat and fraud crimes, 2% crimes against women and 63% other crimes (crimes that do not come under any of the above categories).

The statistics indicate Punjab as the highest crime reporting region, however, the reasons for lesser number of FIRs registered in other areas could be a parallel judicial system, lack of public trust in police

Graph A: Region-wise breakdown of the monitored DPO offices



and easy access to police.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total
1.	Crimes involving physical harm to people	2216	697	660	149	19	3741
2.	Crimes relating to property	6045	1106	130	143	20	7444
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	2741	80	124	15	0	2960
4.	Crimes against women	650	111	49	24	6	840
5.	Other	13509	2383	8668	194	190	24944
Total		25161	4377	9631	525	235	39929

1.1 Crimes involving physical harm

A total of 3,714 FIRs were registered for crimes involving physical harm. Most cases reported were of hurt (1,569) - 71% in Punjab, 13% in Sindh, 11% in KP, 4% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT. Lahore (126), Faisalabad (96) and Multan (90) reported most number of cases for hurt.

Eight-ninety one FIRs against attempt to murder were registered. Of these 51% were filed in Punjab, 25% in Sindh, 20% in KP, 4% in Balochistan and 0.1% in ICT. Lahore (77), Sargodha (34) and Sialkot (28) reported highest number of cases. In addition, 871 murder cases were filed, of which Punjab reported 42%, Sindh 26%, KP 27%, Balochistan 5% and ICT 0.1%. The highest reporting districts were Peshawar (62), Karachi West (45) and Lahore (35). Further, 179 qatl-e-khata cases were reported where Lahore (26), Faisalabad and Sheikhpura (8 each) reported most number of cases. Sixty-seven FIRs of qatl-bis-sabab were registered. Lahore (14) and Khanewal (11) were top reporting districts. The cases for qatl-bis-sabab observed a drop of 34% during December.

Total 122 cases of illegal confinement were filed, most were in Punjab (92%) followed by Sindh (1%), KP (7%) and Balochistan (1%). Lahore reported most cases (72). Illegal confinement cases were up by 49% in comparison to the preceding month.

An increase of more than a hundred percent was reported for FIRs related to terrorism, as 42 cases were reported this month while only 20 cases were filed last month. The highest number of cases (24) were registered in KP, 19 in Peshawar, six in Rahimyar Khan and three cases in Nowshera.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total
1.	Hurt	1117	210	174	59	9	1569
	No. of districts	30	19	19	12	1	81
2.	Attempted murder	458	225	174	33	1	891
	No. of districts	30	22	21	13	1	87
3.	Murder (qatl-e-amad)	366	227	232	43	3	871
	No. of districts	30	22	20	12	1	85
4.	Accidental death (qatl-i-khata)	104	23	43	7	2	179
	No. of districts	23	9	14	6	1	53
5.	Illegal confinement	112	1	8	1	0	122
	No. of districts	16	1	5	1	0	23
6.	Terrorism related incidents	6	7	24	5	0	42
	No. of districts	1	4	3	4	0	12
7.	Accidental death (qatl-bis-sabab)	53	4	5	1	4	67
	No. of districts	14	4	3	1	1	23
Total		2216	697	660	149	19	3741

1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

With 7,444 cases of crimes pertaining to property, an overall 8% increase was observed. Of the total, 3,103 cases were of theft; 78% registered in Punjab, 18% in Sindh, KP 3%, and Balochistan and ICT, 1% each. Most theft cases were reported in Lahore (616), Faisalabad (264) and Karachi East (205).

Robbery and dacoity cases registered a count of 1,435. Of these 77% were reported in Punjab while 21% of the cases were reported in Sindh, KP 1% and Balochistan 2%. Lahore (288), Faisalabad (259) and Karachi East (86) reported most number of cases. For motor vehicle lifting, 1,411 FIRs were filed with 92% reported in Punjab. Lahore (502), Faisalabad (224) and Multan (104) were the top reporting districts. Moreover, 609 motor vehicle snatching cases were registered with 67% registered in Punjab and 27% in Sindh. The highest reporting districts were Karachi East (78), Faisalabad (65) and Lahore (61).

Eight-seventy eight cases of criminal trespass were reported and most number of cases were again filed in Punjab (94%). Three percent cases were reported in Sindh and 2% each in KP and Balochistan. Top reporting districts were Lahore (336), Faisalabad (86) and Multan (59).

There were eight extortion cases filed in five districts. Three cases in Karachi West and two cases were reported in Faisalabad. A massive decrease of 98% was reported for extortion cases. Last month 334 cases were registered in DPO offices.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total
1.	Theft	2415	552	80	36	20	3103
	No. of districts	29	18	15	12	1	75
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1300	56	15	40	0	1411
	No. of districts	29	8	9	7	0	53
3.	Criminal trespass	824	26	14	14	0	878
	No. of districts	18	5	4	2	0	29
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	406	164	9	30	0	609
	No. of districts	26	15	4	5	0	50
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of districts	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Robbery and dacoity	1098	305	10	22	0	1435
	No. of districts	26	20	4	8	0	58
7.	Extortion	2	3	2	1	0	8
	No. of districts	1	1	2	1	0	5
Total		6045	1106	130	143	20	7444

1.3 Threat and fraud crimes

A total of 2,960 FIRs were registered under threat and fraud crimes. Cheating, with 511 cases in 44 districts, was the most widely reported crime. Ninety percent of these were reported in Punjab, 6% in KP, 3% in Sindh and 1% in Balochistan. Lahore (165), Multan (69) and Faisalabad (47) reported most crimes.

One-fifty one cases of criminal intimidation were reported where Punjab registered 77%, Sindh 8%, KP 15% and Balochistan 0.6%. Peshawar (19), Rawalpindi (17) and Layyah (16) were the top reporting districts. Thirty-one percent decrease in cases for this crime was noted.

Offences against public tranquility numbered 56 in eight districts. Gujranwala (17), Tharparkar (16) and Karachi West (8) reported most number of cases. Compared to 43 cases in November 2012, an increase of 30% was registered.

The most frequent cases reported were of counterfeiting currency notes (1,758) with most registered in Punjab (95%). KP (3%), Sindh (2%) and Balochistan (1%) distantly followed. Highest reporting districts were Lahore (512), Faisalabad (238) and

Gujranwala (128).

Punjab reported 96% of the 481 cases of criminal breach of trust. Most number of cases were filed in Lahore (240), Faisalabad (52) and Rahimyar Khan (31).

KP reported three cases of fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property from Abbottabad - a 97% drop in cases as 104 crime cases were filed last month.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total
1.	Criminal intimidation	116	12	22	1	0	151
	No. of districts	14	1	2	1	0	18
2.	Offences against public tranquility	24	24	1	7	0	56
	No. of districts	4	2	1	1	0	8
3.	Counterfeiting currency notes	1678	28	50	2	0	1758
	No. of districts	26	5	7	1	0	39
4.	Cheating	460	14	32	5	0	511
	No. of districts	26	6	9	3	0	44
5.	Criminal breach of trust	463	2	16	0	0	481
	No. of districts	23	1	4	0	0	28
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	0	0	3	0	0	3
	No. of districts	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		2741	80	124	15	0	2960

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 197 National Assembly constituencies of 124 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

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.

1.4 Crimes against women

An overall decrease of 27% was noted for crimes against women. Out of 840 cases for crimes against women, 35% were of forced marriages. Punjab reported 52% cases of forced marriage, Sindh 30%, KP 11%, Balochistan 5% and ICT 2%. Most cases for forced marriages (32) were reported in Vehari, along with 29 each in Faisalabad and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Thirty-three districts reported 246 cases of attack on modesty with Punjab reporting 95% of the total. Lahore (89), Gujranwala (18) and Sargodha (12) were the top reporting districts for this crime. A 17% increase was recorded in December.

Of the 155 cases of rape, 92% were registered in Punjab. Sindh, KP and Balochistan reported 4%, 3% and 1% cases of rape, respectively. Districts reporting highest number of such cases were Lahore (22), Rahimyar Khan (18) and Faisalabad (12).

One-hundred and ten cases of offences relating to marriage were filed in 11 districts with 94% in Punjab and 6% in KP. Faisalabad (21), Khanewal (19) and Multan (16) were the districts with most number of cases. Fifty-four percent decrease in these cases was observed in the reporting month.

Twenty-seven honor killing FIRs were registered in 18 districts. Honor killing cases dropped by 23% during December as 25 cases were registered in November.

Against word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman, eight cases were filed in Rahimyar Khan.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total
1.	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry, etc. (forced marriage)	154	89	31	14	6	294
	No. of districts	9	15	10	5	1	40
2.	Rape	143	6	5	1	0	155
	No. of districts	26	3	3	1	0	33
3.	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty (attack on modesty)	234	2	5	5	0	246
	No. of districts	24	1	4	4	0	33
4.	Offences relating to marriage	103	0	7	0	0	110
	No. of districts	8	0	3	0	0	11
5.	Honor killings	8	14	1	4	0	27
	No. of districts	7	7	1	3	0	18
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	8	0	0	0	0	8
	No. of districts	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		650	111	49	24	6	840

1.5 Other crimes

Cases that do not fall under any of the above mentioned categories are included under this head. For other crimes 24,944 FIRs were reported in 93 districts. Punjab registered 54%, Sindh 10%, KP 35%, Balochistan and ICT, 1% each. Lahore (1,920), Peshawar (1,407) and Charsadda (1,010) reported most number of cases.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total
1.	Other	13509	2383	8668	194	190	24944
	No. of districts	29	23	22	18	1	93

2. Most widespread crimes

Attempt to murder being reported in 87 districts was the most widely reported crime followed by murder (85 districts), hurt (81), theft (75) and robbery and dacoity (58).

S. #	Crime check	Total cases	No. of districts
1.	Attempted murder	891	87
2.	Murder (qatl-e-amad)	871	85
3.	Hurt	1569	81
4.	Theft	3103	75
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1435	58

3. Most frequent crimes

The five most reported crimes were theft with 3,103 cases followed by counterfeiting currency notes (1,758), hurt (1,569), robbery and dacoity (1,435) and motor vehicle lifting (1,411).

S. #	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		Balochistan		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of Districts										
1.	Theft	2415	29	552	18	80	15	36	12	20	1	3103	75
2.	Counterfeiting currency notes	1678	26	28	5	50	7	2	1	0	0	1758	39
3.	Hurt	1117	30	210	19	174	19	59	12	9	1	1569	81
4.	Robbery and dacoity	1098	26	305	20	10	4	22	8	0	0	1435	58
5.	Motor vehicle lifting	1300	29	56	8	15	9	40	7	0	0	1411	53

4. Districts reporting the most crimes

Eight of ten districts reporting the highest number of crimes were in Punjab - Lahore (13%), Faisalabad (6%), Multan (4%), Gujranwala (4%), Sargodha (3%), Sialkot (3%), Sheikhpura (3%) and Rahimyar Khan (3%). Two districts were in KP – Peshawar (4%) and Charsadda (3%).

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	350	0.9%	1803	4.5%	917	2.3%	112	0.3%	1920	4.8%	5102	12.8%
2.	Punjab	Faisalabad	166	0.4%	900	2.3%	337	0.8%	67	0.2%	824	2.1%	2294	5.7%
3.	KP	Peshawar	146	0.4%	50	0.1%	53	0.1%	9	0.0%	1407	3.5%	1665	4.2%
4.	Punjab	Multan	139	0.3%	374	0.9%	144	0.4%	37	0.1%	799	2.0%	1493	3.7%
5.	Punjab	Gujranwala	105	0.3%	377	0.9%	160	0.4%	22	0.1%	773	1.9%	1437	3.6%
6.	Punjab	Sargodha	82	0.2%	257	0.6%	56	0.1%	45	0.1%	861	2.2%	1301	3.3%
7.	Punjab	Sialkot	116	0.3%	61	0.2%	12	0.0%	3	0.0%	914	2.3%	1106	2.8%
8.	KP	Charsada	49	0.1%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%	1010	2.5%	1069	2.7%
9.	Punjab	Sheikhpura	87	0.2%	217	0.5%	64	0.2%	11	0.0%	688	1.7%	1067	2.7%
10.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	101	0.3%	227	0.6%	142	0.4%	26	0.1%	541	1.4%	1037	2.6%
Total			1341	3.4%	4270	10.7%	1885	4.7%	338	0.8%	9737	24.4%	17571	44.0%

Annexure: List of monitored districts

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

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

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 (<i>qatl-e-amd</i>)	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) (<i>qatl-i-khata</i>)	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) (<i>qatl-bis-sabab</i>)	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 <i>qatl</i> , 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.
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.

Threat and Fraud Crimes			
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."
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 197 National Assembly constituencies in 124 districts across Pakistan.

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