

# Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on observation of 78 DPO offices across Pakistan



## FIRs for counterfeiting currency continue to increase

The number of First Information Reports (FIRs) filed for counterfeiting currency continued to increase with 44 per district being filed in January 2012 as compared to 37 registered in December and 28 in November 2011.

Of the 2,906 cases of threat and fraud, counterfeiting currency was not only the most frequent but also the most widely reported crime - 1,902 FIRs recorded for it in 43 districts. Lahore topped the list with 644, followed by Faisalabad (260) and Gujranwala (174) - all Punjab districts.

Fourteen percent of the FIRs under the threat and fraud category were for cheating, another 13% for criminal breach of trust, 6% for criminal intimidation and 1% each for offences against public tranquility and fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property.

Punjab had the highest percentage (89%) of FIRs for threat and fraud crimes but reportage was quite low in Sindh (6%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) (5%) and Balochistan (1%). There was no case filed in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) in the month monitored.

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

As many as 36,567 FIRs were filed for the 27 observed crimes in the observed month - 58% of the FIRs falling in the category of 'other crimes', followed by crimes pertaining to property (23%), physical harm to people and threat and fraud crimes (8% each) and crimes against women (2%).

Of the 8,405 FIRs filed for crimes pertaining to property, those registered for theft were 32%, motor vehicle lifting (23%), robbery and dacoity (20%), motor vehicle snatching (11%), criminal trespass (10%), criminal misappropriation of property (3%) and extortion (1%).

There were 2,999 FIRs lodged for crimes ensuing physical harm to people. Hurt was the most frequent (43%), followed by attempted murder (25%) and murder (22%). Faisalabad, Lahore and Peshawar reported the most cases of these crimes.

Out of 855 cases of crimes committed against women, forced marriages were the most frequently reported and rape the most widely reported crimes. Across 31 districts, 338 cases of forced marriages were registered while 34 districts reported 185 cases of rape. Another 206 FIRs were filed for attack on modesty, 105 for offences relating to marriage, 19 for honour killing and two for word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.

### Detailed findings

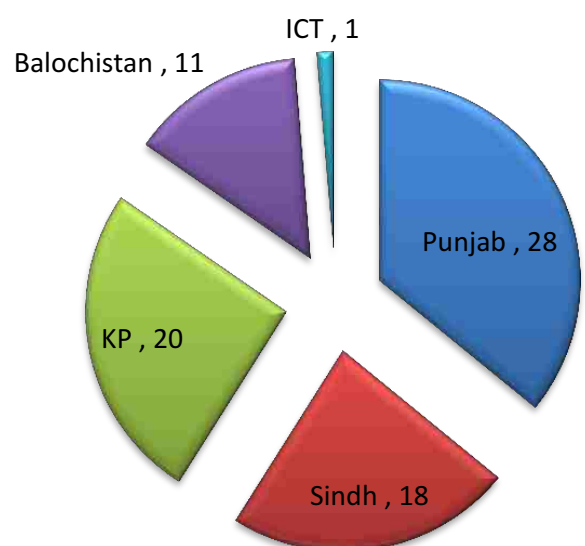
FAFEN monitors visited 78 offices of the District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). This FAFEN Pakistan Crime Monitor includes in its analysis only crimes for which an FIR was lodged. Since many criminal acts go unreported, the actual figures might be higher than the recorded crimes. Of the 78 districts monitored, 28 were in Punjab, 20 in KP, 18 in Sindh, 11 in Balochistan and one in ICT.

### 1. Analysis of reported crimes

As many as 36,567 FIRs were filed for the 27 observed crimes - 58% of the FIRs falling in the category of 'other crimes', followed by crimes pertaining to property (23%), physical harm to people and threat and fraud crimes (8% each) and crimes against women (2%).

Region-wise, 67% of the FIRs were filed in Punjab, KP following with 22%, Sindh (9%) and Balochistan (1%). There were 69 cases registered in ICT.

Graph A: Number of districts monitored by region



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

S. #	Crime category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	Total	Percent of total crimes reported
1.	Crimes involving physical harm to people	1987	484	88	434	6	2999	8.2%
2.	Crimes pertaining to property	7002	140	89	1140	34	8405	23.0%
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	2591	140	15	160	0	2906	7.9%
4.	Crimes against women	715	51	13	74	2	855	2.3%
5.	Other crimes	12325	7314	132	1604	27	21402	58.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>24620</b>	<b>8129</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>3412</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>36567</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 1.1 Crimes ensuing physical harm

Out of the 2,999 FIRs for crimes ensuing physical harm, those filed in Punjab were 66%, KP (16%), Sindh (14%) and Balochistan (3%).

Hurt was the most frequent and widely reported crime in this category. Of the 1,281 registered FIRs for hurt, 998 were lodged in 28 districts in Punjab, 117 in 18 districts in KP, 122 in 15 Sindh districts, 38 in seven districts in Balochistan and six in ICT. The most cases were registered in Faisalabad (99), Multan (92) and Lahore (68) - all Punjab districts.

There were 760 cases of attempted murder and 649 of murder reported in 68 districts each. Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi recorded the most FIRs for murder and attempted murder among districts that were monitored.

For accidental deaths, 187 FIRs for *qatl-e-khata* were filed in 47 districts and 55 for *qatl-bis-sabab* in 14 districts. The most cases of *qatl-e-khata* (31) and *qatl-bis-sabab* (29) were lodged in Lahore.

Fifty one cases of illegal confinement were reported in 23 districts – 42 of them in 16 districts in Punjab, five in four KP districts and four in three districts in Sindh. There were 16 terrorism-related cases - 13 in KP, two in Punjab and one in Sindh. These were registered in five districts - two each in Punjab and KP and one in Sindh.

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	998	28	117	18	38	7	122	15	6	1	1281	69
2.	Attempted murder	419	28	165	16	18	8	158	16	0	0	760	68
3.	Murder ( <i>qatl-e-amad</i> )	350	27	157	20	24	5	118	16	0	0	649	68
4.	Accidental death ( <i>qatl-i-khata</i> )	125	23	27	12	8	3	27	9	0	0	187	47
5.	Illegal confinement	42	16	5	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	51	23
6.	Terrorism-related incidents	2	2	13	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	16	5
7.	Accidental death ( <i>qatl-bis-sabab</i> )	51	11	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	55	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>1987</b>		<b>484</b>		<b>88</b>		<b>434</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>2999</b>	

### 1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

Of the 8,405 cases of crimes pertaining to property, theft was not only the most frequently reported but also the most widely occurring crime. As many as 2,678 cases of theft were reported in 61 districts - 2,464 in 26 districts in Punjab, 124 in 15 districts in Sindh, 62 in 13 KP districts, 17 in six districts in Balochistan and 11 in ICT. Lahore with 693 FIRs recorded the most cases of theft, followed by Faisalabad (304) and Multan (151).

A total of 1,950 FIRs for motor vehicle lifting and 889 for motor vehicle snatching were lodged in 52 and 49 districts respectively. The most cases of motor vehicle lifting were registered in Lahore (662), Faisalabad (208) and Multan (162) while the highest number of motor vehicle snatching cases was in Faisalabad (167), Gujranwala (153) and Lahore (73).

Fifty two districts reported 1,684 cases of robbery and dacoity out of which 1,357 were recorded in 25 districts in Punjab, followed by 287 in 16 Sindh districts, 19 in four districts in Balochistan, 12 in six districts in KP and nine in ICT.

Similarly, of the 868 cases of criminal trespass in 24 districts, the highest number of 809 was registered in 16 districts in Punjab, 37 in four districts in Sindh and 22 in four KP districts.

Also lodged were hundred cases of criminal misappropriation of property in Rajanpur – (district in Punjab), Sukkur (166), Karachi Central (2) and Karachi South (2) - all Sindh districts.

Of the 66 FIRs filed for extortion in six districts, 53 were in three districts in Punjab, 12 in two KP districts and one in a district in Sindh.

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	2464	26	62	13	17	6	124	15	11	1	2678	61
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1518	25	25	12	27	2	366	12	14	1	1950	52
3.	Criminal trespass	809	16	22	4	0	0	37	4	0	0	868	24
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	701	24	7	6	26	4	155	15	0	0	889	49
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	100	1	0	0	0	0	170	3	0	0	270	4
6.	Robbery and dacoity	1357	25	12	6	19	4	287	16	9	1	1684	52
7.	Extortion	53	3	12	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	66	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>7002</b>		<b>140</b>		<b>89</b>		<b>1140</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>8405</b>	

### 1.3 Threat and fraud crimes

Of the 2,906 cases of threat and fraud, counterfeiting currency was not only the most frequent but also the most widely reported crime - 1,902 FIRs recorded for it in 43 districts. Of these, the most (1,769) were registered in 25 districts in Punjab, 77 in seven districts in Sindh, 49 in nine KP districts and seven in two districts in Balochistan. The most cases of this crime were in Lahore (644), Faisalabad (260) and Gujranwala (174).

There were 413 cases of cheating reported in 42 districts with the most being reported in Faisalabad (60), followed by Lahore (49) and Multan (28) - all Punjab districts. Thirty districts reported 370 cases of criminal breach of trust, of which 346 were filed in 21 districts in Punjab, 15 in five districts in KP, eight in three Sindh districts and one in a district in Balochistan.

Twenty seven FIRs were filed for offences against public tranquility in five districts - eight in Rawalpindi, seven each in Tharparkar and Quetta, four in Bahawalnagar and one in Kohat.

## 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).

Sixteen cases of fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property were registered in three districts - six each in Abbottabad and Karachi Central and four in Karachi South.

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	146	19	32	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	23
2.	Offences against public tranquility	12	2	1	1	7	1	7	1	0	0	27	5
3.	Counterfeiting currency	1769	25	49	9	7	2	77	7	0	0	1902	43
4.	Cheating	318	24	37	10	0	0	58	8	0	0	413	42
5.	Criminal breach of trust	346	21	15	5	1	1	8	3	0	0	370	30
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	0	0	6	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	16	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>2591</b>		<b>140</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>160</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>2906</b>	

#### 1.4 Crimes against women

Among crimes against women, forced marriages were the most frequent and rape the most widely reported crime. Of the 338 FIRs filed for forced marriages in 31 districts, 248 were in 12 districts in Punjab, 51 in 10 districts in Sindh, 31 in six KP districts, six in two Balochistan districts and two in ICT. Faisalabad (42), Okara (35) and Bahawalnagar (33) reported the most cases of forced marriages.

There were 206 cases of assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty registered in 31 districts. Sheikhpura (28), Lahore (21) and Gujranwala (20) - all Punjab districts - recorded the most cases of this crime. Thirty four districts reported 185 cases of rape. Of these, 172 were filed in 24 districts in Punjab, seven in six Sindh districts, five in three districts in KP and one in a Balochistan 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.	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry etc. (forced marriage)	248	12	31	6	6	2	51	10	2	1	338	31
2.	Rape	172	24	5	3	1	1	7	6	0	0	185	34
3.	Assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	187	23	6	4	5	2	8	2	0	0	206	31
4.	Offences relating to marriage	95	6	8	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	105	11
5.	Honour killing	13	7	1	1	1	1	4	3	0	0	19	12
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>715</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>74</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>855</b>	

#### 1.5 Other crimes

Of the 21,402 cases of 'other crimes' registered in 70 districts, the highest of 58% were lodged in 25 districts in Punjab, 34% in 18 KP districts, 7% in 17 districts in Sindh, 1% in nine Balochistan districts and 27 cases in ICT.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Other crimes	12325	25	7314	18	132	9	1604	17	27	1	21402	70

## 2. Most widespread crimes

Unlike last month, when murder was the most widespread crime, hurt emerged as the most frequently reported crime in January 2012. Sixty nine districts reported 1,281 cases of hurt, followed by 649 cases of murder in 68 districts, 760 of attempted murder in 68 districts, 2,678 cases of theft in 61 districts and 1,684 cases of robbery and dacoity in 52 districts.

S. #	Crimes	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Hurt	1281	69
2.	Murder	649	68
3.	Attempted murder	760	68
4.	Theft	2678	61
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1684	52

## 3. Most frequent crimes

Theft was the most frequently reported crime out of those monitored. Of the 36,567 FIRs filed for the observed crimes, 7% were registered for theft, followed by counterfeiting currency (5%), motor vehicle lifting (5%), robbery and dacoity (5%), hurt (4%), attempted murder (2%), murder (2%), criminal trespass (2%), motor vehicle snatching (2%) and criminal breach of trust (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	2464	26	62	13	17	6	124	15	11	1	2678	61
2.	Counterfeiting currency	1769	25	49	9	7	2	77	7	0	0	1902	43
3.	Motor vehicle lifting	1518	25	25	12	27	2	366	12	14	1	1950	52
4.	Robbery and dacoity	1357	25	12	6	19	4	287	16	9	1	1684	52
5.	Hurt	998	28	117	18	38	7	122	15	6	1	1281	69
6.	Attempted murder	419	28	165	16	18	8	158	16	0	0	760	68
7.	Murder	350	27	157	20	24	5	118	16	0	0	649	68
8.	Criminal trespass	809	16	22	4	0	0	37	4	0	0	868	24
9.	Motor vehicle snatching	701	24	7	6	26	4	155	15	0	0	889	49
10.	Criminal breach of trust	346	21	15	5	1	1	8	3	0	0	370	30

**Annexure: List of monitored DPO offices**

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

S. #	Province	District
52.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
53.	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
54.	Balochistan	Quetta
55.	Balochistan	Ziarat
56.	Balochistan	Chagai
57.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
58.	Balochistan	Loralai
59.	Balochistan	Nushki
60.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
61.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)
62.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
63.	Sindh	Karachi South
64.	Sindh	Thatta
65.	Sindh	Karachi Central
66.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
67.	Sindh	Hyderabad
68.	Sindh	Tharparkar
69.	Sindh	Karachi West
70.	Sindh	Dadu
71.	Sindh	Sukkur
72.	Sindh	Larkana
73.	Sindh	Matiali
74.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
75.	Sindh	Umerkot
76.	Sindh	Jamshoro
77.	Sindh	Shikarpur
78.	ICT	Islamabad



## 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, 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.
<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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