

# Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on crime statistics collected from 81 DPO offices across Pakistan in November 2011



## Murder, attempted murder widely reported crimes

Murder, attempted murder and hurt were the most widely reported crimes in November 2011. As many as 743 First Information Reports (FIRs) were filed for murder and 920 for attempted murder in 72 of the 81 monitored districts. A total of 1,654 cases of hurt were reported in 71 districts.

Faisalabad district in Punjab reported 51 cases of murder, 54 attempted murder and 95 cases of hurt in November—the highest among the monitored districts.

Of the 3,701 FIRs for crimes ensuing physical harm to people, 8% were filed for accidental death (qatl-i-khata), followed by 2% for illegal confinement and 1% for accidental death (qatl-bis-sabab). Ten terrorism-related cases were also reported.

FAFEN monitors visited 81 offices of the District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). Of the 81 districts monitored, 29 were in Punjab, 21 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 20 in Sindh and 11 in Balochistan. Of the total 31,985 crimes registered, 18% FIRs were filed for crimes pertaining to property, 12% related to crimes ensuing physical harm to people, 7% for threat and fraud and 2% for crimes against women.

Theft was the most frequently reported crime with 2,081 cases in 62 districts. Faisalabad reported the highest 381 cases of theft, followed by Multan (145), Rahimyar Khan (145) and Muzaffargarh (131), all Punjab districts. FIRs for hurt and robbery and dacoity were the second and the third most frequently reported in the monitored month.

Of the total FIRs (5,709) for crimes pertaining to property, 36% were filed for theft, 23% for robbery and dacoity, 19% for motor vehicle lifting, 13% for motor vehicle snatching, and 9% for criminal trespass. Seven FIRs for extortion and three for criminal misappropriation of property were also lodged.

The highest number of FIRs in each crime category was filed in the districts monitored in Punjab. Lack of parallel judicial system, an increased level of trust between the police and the citizens and better outreach of FAFEN observers could be the reasons for better crime reportage in Punjab than regions elsewhere.

Sixty two percent of the total crimes were reported in Punjab, followed by 26% in KP, 10% in Sindh and 1% in Balochistan. Therefore, seven of the 10 districts reporting the highest number of FIRs for the monitored crimes were in Punjab while the other three districts were in KP.

Among districts, 9% of the total crimes in November were registered in Faisalabad followed by 6% in Peshawar, 5% in Gujranwala, 4% in Multan, 3% each in Swat, Rahimyar Khan, Sargodha and Sheikhpura and 2% each in Charsadda and Okara.

Threat and fraud crimes were the third most frequently reported among the crime categories with 2,077 FIRs filed in a month. More than half (54%) of the total threat and fraud FIRs were lodged for counterfeiting currency notes, followed by 17% for criminal breach of trust, 15% for cheating, 11% for criminal intimidation, 2% for offences against public tranquility and 1% for fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property.

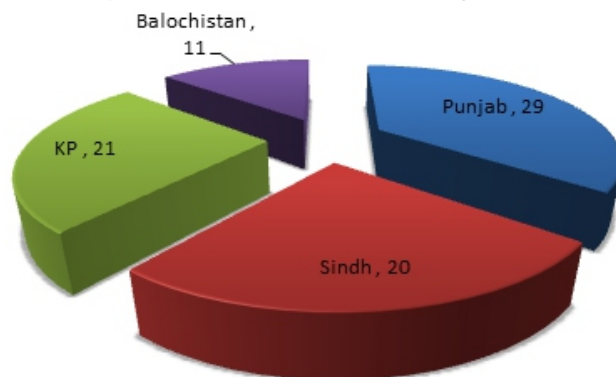
Among crimes against women, rape was the most widely reported. District Pakpattan reported the highest number of rape cases (13), followed by Faisalabad (12), Kasur (12) and Sheikhpura (11). Forced marriages were the most frequently reported under this crime head.

Of the 780 cases of crimes against women, 34% were registered for forced marriages, 26% for assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, 23% for rape, 13% for offences relating to marriage, 2% for honour killing and 1% for word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.

### Detailed Findings

FAFEN monitors visited 81 offices of the District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) in November 2011. FAFEN's Pakistan Crime Monitor includes in its analysis only crimes for which an FIR has been lodged. Since many criminal acts go unreported, the actual figures might be higher than the recorded crimes. Of the 81 districts monitored, 29 were in Punjab, 21 in KP, 20 in Sindh and 11 in Balochistan.

**Graph A: No. of districts monitored by region**



## 1. Region-wise analysis of reported crimes

Of the total 31,985 crimes registered under 27 crime categories in 81 districts, 62% of the FIRs were filed for “other crimes” followed by 18% for crimes pertaining to property, 12% for crimes ensuing physical harm to people, 7% for threat and fraud crimes and 2% for crimes against women.

Region-wise breakup shows that the highest numbers of FIRs under each crime category were filed in Punjab. Lack of parallel judicial system, an increased level of trust between the police and the citizens and better outreach of FAFEN observers could be some of the reasons for better crime reportage in Punjab than regions elsewhere.

Sixty two percent of the total crimes were reported in Punjab, followed by 26% in KP, 10% in Sindh and 1% in Balochistan.

Sr. #	Crime category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total	Percentage of total crimes reported
1.	Crimes involving physical harm	2347	704	106	552	3709	11.6%
2.	Crimes pertaining to property	4630	123	90	866	5709	17.8%
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	1875	108	22	72	2077	6.5%
4.	Crimes against women	597	69	16	98	780	2.4%
5.	Other crimes	10416	7423	138	1733	19710	61.6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>19865</b>	<b>8427</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>3321</b>	<b>31985</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 1.1 Crimes ensuing physical harm to people

As many as 3,709 FIRs were filed for crimes ensuing physical harm in 81 districts monitored nationwide. Of these 90% were reported in 29 districts in Punjab, 5% in 21 districts in KP, 3% in 20 districts in Sindh and 1% in 11 Balochistan districts.

Attempted murder and murder came out to be the most widely reported crimes, being recorded in 72 of the 81 districts monitored. As many as 920 FIRs for attempted murder and 743 for murder were lodged - an average of 13 and eight cases in each district respectively.

Of the reported cases of attempted murder, 51% were recorded in the districts monitored in Punjab, 23% in KP, 22% in Sindh and 4% in Balochistan. There were almost similar statistics for murder cases reported nationwide, of which 52% were recorded in Punjab, 24% in KP, 20% in Sindh and 4% in Balochistan. Districts Faisalabad and Peshawar reported the highest and the second highest number of FIRs for murder and attempted murder.

Fifty districts reported 266 cases of accidental deaths (*qatl-i-khata*) while 16 recorded 45 cases of accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*). Karachi South

## 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).

reported the highest number of FIRs (54) for accidental death (*qatl-i-khata*), followed by 16 cases in Sargodha and 12 in Sheikhpura. Districts in KP, Lower Dir and Lukki Marwat reported seven cases each of accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*), the highest among the districts monitored, followed by five cases in Malir district in Sindh and four cases in Punjab's Khushab district.

Out of 71 cases of illegal confinement reported in 18 districts, 97% were registered in Punjab while 1% each was recorded in Sindh and Balochistan. Dera Ghazi Khan reported the most cases of illegal confinement (14), followed by 10 cases in Rahimyar Khan and seven cases each in Multan and Jhang – all Punjab districts.

Punjab districts of Sheikhpura and Dera Ghazi Khan reported eight and two terrorism-related cases in November.

Sr. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		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
1.	Hurt	1267	28	233	20	39	8	115	15	1654	71
2.	Attempted murder	473	28	210	19	33	5	204	20	920	72
3.	Murder ( <i>Qatl-e-Amad</i> )	384	28	181	21	27	6	151	17	743	72
4.	Accidental death ( <i>Qatl-i-Khata</i> )	123	24	65	15	6	3	72	8	266	50
5.	Illegal confinement	69	16	1	1	0	0	1	1	71	18
6.	Terrorism-related incidents	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2
7.	Accidental death ( <i>Qatl-bis-Sabab</i> )	21	9	14	2	1	1	9	4	45	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>2347</b>		<b>704</b>		<b>106</b>		<b>552</b>		<b>3709</b>	

### 1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

Theft was the most frequent and the most widely reported crime. Of the 81 districts monitored, 62 reported 2,081 theft cases. Out of the total theft FIRs lodged, 89% were reported in 26 districts in Punjab, 8% in 17 districts in Sindh, 2% in 15 districts in KP and 1% in four Balochistan districts. Faisalabad reported 381 cases of theft, the highest among all the districts monitored, followed by 145 cases in Multan and 131 in Muzaffargarh, all districts in Punjab.

As many as 1,272 cases of robbery and dacoity were reported in 56 districts in the monitored month. Around three-fourth (72%) of the total FIRs were filed in Punjab while around one-fourth (24%) were lodged in Sindh. The remaining FIRs were filed in KP and Balochistan. Faisalabad reported the most cases of robbery and dacoity (310), followed by 101 cases in Gujranwala and 76 in Okara- all Punjab districts.

Forty five districts reported 1,107 cases of motor vehicle lifting while 51 recorded 735 cases of motor vehicle snatching. Of the total FIRs filed for motor vehicle lifting, 79% were lodged in 26 districts in Punjab, 17% in nine districts in Sindh and 2% each in six and five districts in KP and Balochistan. Faisalabad reported the most cases of motor vehicle lifting (271) and motor vehicle snatching (149).

As many as 488 cases of criminal trespass were reported in 29 districts of which 450 were recorded in Punjab, 26 in Sindh and 12 in KP. Punjab's Rajanpur was the only district reporting cases of criminal misappropriation of property.

Sixteen cases of extortion were registered in five districts in Punjab and seven in three Sindh districts.

Sr. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		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
1.	Theft	1848	26	52	15	18	4	163	17	2081	62
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	873	25	19	6	27	5	188	9	1107	45
3.	Criminal trespass	450	23	12	2	0	0	26	4	488	29
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	519	26	15	6	30	4	171	15	735	51
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
6.	Robbery and dacoity	921	27	25	10	15	3	311	16	1272	56
7.	Extortion	16	5	0	0	0	0	7	3	23	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>4630</b>		<b>123</b>		<b>90</b>		<b>866</b>		<b>5709</b>	

### 1.3 Threat and fraud crimes

The most frequent and widely reported crime in this category was counterfeiting currency notes with 1,126 cases reported in 40 districts. Of this total 1,042 such cases were filed in 24 districts in Punjab, followed by 41 cases in eight districts in Sindh, 39 in seven KP districts and four in one district in Balochistan. Among the monitored districts, Faisalabad recorded the highest number of cases for this crime (216), followed by Gujranwala (116) and Okara (75).

Though more districts reported incidents of cheating, criminal breach of trust was a more frequently reported crime. There were 308 cases of cheating lodged in 38 districts while 359 FIRs were filed for criminal breach of trust in 26 districts. Faisalabad, Sheikhpura and Multan reported the highest number of FIRs for cheating while Faisalabad, Khanewal and Okara had the most cases of criminal breach of trust from among all the districts monitored.

Twenty two districts reported cases of criminal intimidation. Of the 225 reported cases, 202 were registered in 19 districts in Punjab and 23 in three districts in KP. No FIR for criminal intimidation was lodged in the districts monitored in Sindh and Balochistan.

One district each in Punjab, KP and Sindh registered cases of fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property. Of the 14 cases, seven were recorded in Punjab, six in KP and one in Sindh.

Sr. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		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
1.	Criminal intimidation	202	19	23	3	0	0	0	0	225	22
2.	Offences against public tranquility	21	5	0	0	18	1	6	2	45	8
3.	Counterfeiting currency notes	1042	24	39	7	4	1	41	8	1126	40
4.	Cheating	259	26	31	8	0	0	18	4	308	38
5.	Criminal breach of trust	344	22	9	3	0	0	6	1	359	26
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	7	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	14	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1875</b>		<b>108</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>72</b>		<b>2077</b>	

#### 1.4 Crimes against women

Among crimes against women, rape was the most widely reported while forced marriages appeared to be the most frequent. Of the 182 rape cases reported in 40 districts, the highest (154) were reported in 25 districts in Punjab, 25 in 11 districts in KP, 15 in eight districts in Sindh and six in two districts in Balochistan. District of Pakpattan reported the highest number of rape cases (13), followed by Faisalabad (12), Kasur (12) and Sheikhpura (11).

Thirty five districts reported 285 cases of forced marriages in November. Though a higher number of districts in Sindh and KP reported this crime, the number of cases reported in Punjab (152) for this crime was twice as much as those reported in Sindh (70) and four times as much as those reported in KP (37). Moreover, nine cases of forced marriages were reported in three districts in Balochistan.

Ninety one percent of the total cases of assault or use of criminal force against a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty was reported in 25 districts in Punjab. Gujranwala (30), Sheikhpura (18) and Multan (16), all districts in Punjab, reported the highest number of cases of this crime in the observed month. Five percent of the total cases of assault or criminal force against women with intent to outrage their modesty were registered in six districts in KP, 2% recorded in two districts in Sindh and 1% in a district in Balochistan.

Of the 100 FIRs filed for offences related to marriage, 94 were registered in eight districts in Punjab and six in three districts in KP. Among the reporting districts, the highest number of such FIRs was filed in Faisalabad (25), followed by Multan (23) and Muzaffargarh (15).

Out of the 19 FIRs filed for honour killings in November, eight cases were reported in five districts in Punjab, five cases in three districts in Sindh, four in two districts in KP and two in as many districts in Balochistan.

Four FIRs for word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman were reported in Sindh district of Karachi South, while three such cases were reported in Rajanpur district in Punjab.

Sr. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		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
1.	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry, etc.	152	9	37	11	9	3	70	12	268	35
2.	Rape	154	25	11	6	2	1	15	8	182	40
3.	Assault or use of criminal force against a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	186	25	11	6	3	2	4	2	204	35
4.	Offences relating to marriage	94	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	100	11
5.	Honour killings	8	5	4	2	2	2	5	3	19	12
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	7	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>597</b>		<b>69</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>780</b>	

### 1.5 Other crimes

Sixty two percent of the total FIRs were filed for other crimes in November. Of the total 19,710 other crimes, 53% were registered in 28 districts in Punjab, 38% in 20 KP districts, 9% in 19 districts in Sindh and 1% in 10 Balochistan districts.

Sr. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		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
1.	Other crimes	10416	28	7423	20	138	10	1733	19	19710	77

### 2. Most widespread crimes

Of the monitored crimes, murder was the most widespread followed by attempted murder, hurt, theft and robbery and dacoity – reported in 72, 72, 71, 62 and 56 of the 81 districts monitored respectively.

Sr. #	Crime check	Total cases	Most widespread crimes
1.	Murder	743	72
2.	Attempted murder	920	72
3.	Hurt	1654	71
4.	Theft	2081	62
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1272	56

### 3. Most frequent crimes

Of the total crimes registered in November, theft was the most frequently reported crime with 2,081 FIRs lodged in 62 districts. It was followed by hurt (5%), robbery and dacoity (4%), counterfeiting currency-notes (4%), motor vehicle lifting (3%), attempted murder (3%), murder (2%), motor vehicle snatching (2%), criminal trespass (2%) and criminal breach of trust (1%).

Sr. #	Crime category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		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
1.	Theft	1848	26	52	15	18	4	163	17	2081	62
2.	Hurt	1267	28	233	20	39	8	115	15	1654	71
3.	Robbery and dacoity	921	27	25	10	15	3	311	16	1272	56
4.	Counterfeiting currency-notes	1042	24	39	7	4	1	41	8	1126	40
5.	Motor vehicle lifting	873	25	19	6	27	5	188	9	1107	45
6.	Attempted murder	473	28	210	19	33	5	204	20	920	72
7.	Murder	384	28	181	21	27	6	151	17	743	72
8.	Motor vehicle snatching	519	26	15	6	30	4	171	15	735	51
9.	Criminal trespass	450	23	12	2	0	0	26	4	488	29
10.	Criminal breach of trust	344	22	9	3	0	0	6	1	359	26

#### 4. Districts reporting the most crimes

Seven of the 10 districts reporting the highest number of FIRs for the monitored crimes were in Punjab while the other three were in KP. Nine percent of the total crimes in November were registered in Faisalabad, followed by 6% in Peshawar, 5% in Gujranwala, 4% in Multan, 3% each in Swat, Rahimyar Khan, Sargodha and Sheikhpura while 2% each in Charsadda and Okara.

Sr. #	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	Faisalabad	211	0.7%	1159	3.6%	360	1.1%	84	0.3%	1004	3.1%	2818	8.8%
2.	KP	Peshawar	145	0.5%	32	0.1%	46	0.1%	8	0.0%	1592	5.0%	1823	5.7%
3.	Punjab	Gujranwala	123	0.4%	343	1.1%	125	0.4%	36	0.1%	1127	3.5%	1754	5.5%
4.	Punjab	Multan	123	0.4%	354	1.1%	102	0.3%	40	0.1%	615	1.9%	1234	3.9%
5.	KP	Swat	28	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.0%	3	0.0%	1065	3.3%	1105	3.5%
6.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	88	0.3%	254	0.8%	106	0.3%	24	0.1%	622	1.9%	1094	3.4%
7.	Punjab	Sargodha	124	0.4%	255	0.8%	77	0.2%	45	0.1%	529	1.7%	1030	3.2%
8.	Punjab	Sheikhpura	137	0.4%	176	0.6%	105	0.3%	30	0.1%	569	1.8%	1017	3.2%
9.	KP	Charsadda	55	0.2%	7	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	818	2.6%	884	2.8%
10.	Punjab	Okara	105	0.3%	278	0.9%	134	0.4%	18	0.1%	343	1.1%	878	2.7%
<b>Total cases</b>			<b>1139</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2858</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>8284</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>13637</b>	<b>42.6%</b>

#### Annexure: List of monitored districts

Sr. #	Province	District
1.	Punjab	Jhang
2.	Punjab	Khushab
3.	Punjab	Rajanpur
4.	Punjab	Muzaffargarh
5.	Punjab	Faisalabad
6.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan
7.	Punjab	Hafizabad
8.	Punjab	Gujrat
9.	Punjab	Pakpattan
10.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar
11.	Punjab	Sialkot
12.	Punjab	Kasur
13.	Punjab	Narowal
14.	Punjab	Multan
15.	Punjab	Jhelum
16.	Punjab	Rawalpindi
17.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
18.	Punjab	Sargodha
19.	Punjab	Gujranwala
20.	Punjab	Lodhran
21.	Punjab	Nankana Sahib
22.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
23.	Punjab	Bhakkar
24.	Punjab	Layyah
25.	Punjab	Khanewal
26.	Punjab	Vehari
27.	Punjab	Sahiwal
28.	Punjab	Okara
29.	Punjab	Sheikhpura
30.	KP	Kohat
31.	KP	Lower Dir

Sr. No.	Province	District
32.	KP	Upper Dir
33.	KP	Karak
34.	KP	Lakki Marwat
35.	KP	Bannu
36.	KP	Abbottabad
37.	KP	Battagram
38.	KP	Nowshehra
39.	KP	Haripur
40.	KP	Mansehra
41.	KP	Charsadda
42.	KP	Peshawar
43.	KP	Swabi
44.	KP	Malakand
45.	KP	Kohistan
46.	KP	Chitral
47.	KP	Swat
48.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
49.	KP	Tank
50.	KP	Shangla
51.	Balochistan	Nasirabad
52.	Balochistan	Quetta
53.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
54.	Balochistan	Zhob
55.	Balochistan	Loralai
56.	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
57.	Balochistan	Nushki
58.	Balochistan	Chagai
59.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
60.	Balochistan	Ziarat
61.	Balochistan	Sherani
62.	Sindh	Karachi South
63.	Sindh	Karachi Central
64.	Sindh	Tharparkar
65.	Sindh	Dadu
66.	Sindh	Ghotki
67.	Sindh	Khairpur
68.	Sindh	Larkana
69.	Sindh	Hyderabad
70.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
71.	Sindh	Umerkot
72.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
73.	Sindh	Thatta
74.	Sindh	Badin
75.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad
76.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
77.	Sindh	Jamshoro
78.	Sindh	Sukkur
79.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot
80.	Sindh	Malir
81.	Sindh	Karachi West

## GLOSSARY

Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
<b>CRIMES INVOLVING PHYSICAL HARM TO PERSONS</b>			
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 qatl, he would be guilty of <i>qatl-i-amd</i> .
5	Hurt (Injury)	Section 332	Whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infamy [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.



Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
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.
<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 Parliamentary 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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