

# Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on monitoring of 84 DPO offices  
across Pakistan



## Increase in cases of forced marriages

An average 14 First Information Reports (FIRs) per district were filed for forced marriages in December 2011 as compared to eight in the preceding month, making it the most frequently and widely reported of all registered crimes committed against women.

The statistics were gathered by FAFEN monitors who visited 84 offices of the District Police Officers across the country. The collected data reveals that as many as 568 FIRs for forced marriages were reported in 40 districts – Lahore topping the list with 198, followed by Islamabad (36) and Sheikhpura (34).

The increase in crimes against women despite government efforts to curb anti-women practices means much more needs to be done.

Similarly, 255 FIRs for assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty were registered in 35 districts; another 173 for rape in 40 districts and 60 for offences related to marriage filed in nine districts. Twenty cases of honour killings were also recorded in 13 districts and two of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman reported in one of the monitored districts.

A region-wise analysis shows that of the 1,078 FIRs filed for crimes against women, 78% were lodged in Punjab, 11% in Sindh, 6% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 3% in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and 2% in Balochistan.

A better outreach, lack of parallel judicial system and probably a better confidence level between the law enforcing agencies and citizens could be the reasons for higher reportage of not only crimes against women in Punjab but also of other registered crimes.

As many as 37,848 FIRs were filed for the 27 categories of crimes in 84 districts. Sixty one percent of the total crimes were 'other crimes' followed by those pertaining to property (20%), physical harm (9%), threat and fraud (8%) and crimes against women (3%).

Of the 7,478 FIRs filed for crimes pertaining to property, theft was not only the most widespread but also the most frequently reported. Thirty eight percent of the FIRs among crimes pertaining to property were filed for theft, followed by motor vehicle lifting (24%), robbery and dacoity (17%), criminal trespass (10%) and motor vehicle snatching (10%). Thirty two cases of extortion and six cases of criminal misappropriation of property were also registered.

Among 3,471 crimes ensuing physical harm, the most FIRs, 44%, were filed for hurt, 23% for attempted murder, 21% for murder, 7% for accidental death (*qatl-i-khata*), 2% each for illegal confinement and accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*) and 10 for terrorism-related incidents.

Threat and fraud crimes were the third most frequently reported with as many as 2,839 FIRs being filed of which more than half (51%) were for counterfeiting currency, one-fourth for cheating, criminal breach of trust (13%), criminal intimidation (8%), offences against public tranquility (3%) and nine for fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property.

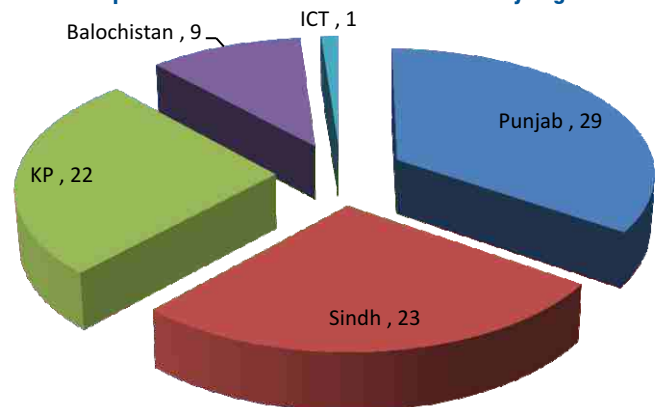
### Detailed findings

FAFEN monitors visited 84 offices of the District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) in December 2011. This Pakistan Crime Monitor by FAFEN 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 84 districts monitored, 29 were in Punjab, 22 in KP, 23 in Sindh, nine in Balochistan and ICT.

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

As many as 37,848 FIRs were filed for the categories of crimes in 84 districts. 'Other crimes' were the most frequently reported of all with 61% of the total crimes falling in this category followed by those pertaining to property (20%), ones involving physical harm (9%), threat and fraud (8%) and crimes against women (3%).

**Graph A: Number of districts monitored by region**



Region-wise, 59% of the crimes took place in the districts monitored in Punjab, followed by KP (25%), Sindh (13%), ICT (2%) and Balochistan (1%). A better outreach, lack of parallel judicial system and a better confidence level between the law enforcing agencies and the citizens could be the reasons for a higher reportage in Punjab.

S. #	Crime category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	Total	Percentage of total crimes
1.	Crimes involving physical harm	2012	628	101	598	132	3471	9%
2.	Crimes pertaining to property	5546	133	86	1501	212	7478	20%
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	2497	112	27	203	0	2839	8%
4.	Crimes against women	840	65	21	116	36	1078	3%
5.	Other	11597	8443	153	2477	312	22982	61%
<b>Total</b>		<b>22492</b>	<b>9381</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>4895</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>37848</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 1.1 Crimes involving physical harm to people

As many as 3,471 FIRs were filed for crimes involving physical harm to people. Of these 58% were registered in Punjab, 18% in KP, 17% in Sindh, 4% in ICT and 3% in Balochistan.

The highest number of 1,540 FIRs among crimes ensuing physical harm were filed for hurt in 70 districts. Of these 1,073 were recorded in 28 districts in Punjab, 208 in 19 districts in KP, 142 in 16 Sindh districts, 43 in six districts in Balochistan and 74 in ICT. District-wise, Multan recorded the most cases of hurt (80), followed by Islamabad (74) and Sialkot (66).

On the other hand there were 795 FIRs registered for attempted murder in 75 districts, Lahore on top of the list with 56 FIRs Islamabad recording 39 and Sargodha 26.

Murder was the most widespread crime, being reported in 76 of the 84 districts monitored. Of the 745 FIRs for murder, 306 were filed in 28 districts in Punjab, 197 in 21 districts in KP, 191 in 20 Sindh districts, 32 in six districts in Balochistan and 19 in ICT. Peshawar reported the highest number of murder cases (56), followed by Lahore (41) and Sheikhpura (27).

Among cases of accidental deaths, 247 FIRs for *qatl-i-khata* were reported in 54 districts while 68 cases of *qatl-bis-sabab* were registered in 19 districts. Lahore reported the highest incidence of *qatl-i-khata* (23), and *qatl-bis-sabab* (13) in the month monitored.

Sixty six cases of illegal confinement were registered in 20 districts of which 50 FIRs were recorded in 15 districts in Punjab, five in three KP districts, and

## 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).

one each in as many districts in Balochistan and Sindh. Ten terrorism-related cases were also reported in six districts - three in Sheikhupura, two each in Peshawar and Rahimyar Khan and one each in Bannu, Chagai and Hyderabad.

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	1073	28	208	19	43	6	142	16	74	1	1540	70
2.	Attempted murder	391	28	153	21	15	4	197	21	39	1	795	75
3.	Murder ( <i>qatl-e-amad</i> )	306	28	197	21	32	6	191	20	19	1	745	76
4.	Accidental death ( <i>qatl-i-khata</i> )	130	24	62	14	7	4	48	12	0	0	247	54
5.	Illegal confinement	59	15	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	66	20
6.	Terrorism-related incidents	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	6
7.	Accidental death ( <i>qatl-bis-sabab</i> )	48	13	0	0	2	2	18	4	0	0	68	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>628</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>598</b>		<b>132</b>		<b>3471</b>	

## 1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

Of the 7,478 FIRs filed for crimes pertaining to property, theft was not only the most widespread but also the most frequently reported. Out of 2,843 cases of theft reported in 72 districts, 78% were registered in 28 districts in Punjab, 16% in 20 Sindh districts, 3% each in 17 districts in KP and ICT and 1% in six districts in Balochistan. Lahore, recorded the most cases of theft (589), followed by Karachi East (307) and Gujranwala (149).

Theft was followed by motor vehicle lifting and robbery and dacoity with 1,828 and 1,283 cases reported in 50 and 59 districts respectively. Lahore had the most cases of motor vehicle lifting (679) while the highest number of robbery and dacoity cases (106) was registered in Karachi East.

FIRs for criminal trespass were lodged in 48 districts. Of the 749 registered in December 2011, 696 were in 17 districts in Punjab, 40 in five districts in Sindh and 13 in three KP districts. Lahore (382), Multan (51) and Muzaffargarh (41) - all districts in Punjab - registered the most FIRs for criminal trespass.

There were 737 cases of motor vehicle snatching registered in 48 districts. Lahore (87), Karachi Central (55) and Okara (47) reported the highest number of cases in this category of crime. Thirty-two cases of extortion - 25 in Punjab, five in Sindh and two in Balochistan - were filed in eight districts of which four were in Punjab, three in Sindh and one in Balochistan. The most cases of extortion (11) were registered in Bahawalnagar-district of Punjab.

Six cases of criminal misappropriation of property were reported in the observed month, all of them in Punjab's Dear Ghazi Khan 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 district	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts	No. of cases	No. of districts
1.	Theft	2220	28	78	17	17	6	456	20	72	1	2843	72
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1319	28	25	7	20	3	361	11	103	1	1828	50
3.	Criminal trespass	696	17	13	3	0	0	40	5	0	0	749	25
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	520	26	4	4	35	3	178	15	0	0	737	48
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
6.	Robbery and dacoity	760	27	13	8	12	4	461	19	37	1	1283	59
7.	Extortion	25	4	0	0	2	1	5	3	0	0	32	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>5546</b>		<b>133</b>		<b>86</b>		<b>1501</b>		<b>212</b>		<b>7478</b>	

## 1.3 Threat and fraud crimes

As many as 2,839 FIRs for threat, fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property were registered. Counterfeiting currency was the most frequently reported crime in this category and cheating the most widely reported.

Of the 1,447 FIRs filed for counterfeiting currency in 39 districts, 1,264 were filed in 27 districts in Punjab, 147 in five Sindh districts, 29 in five districts in KP and seven in two districts in Balochistan. Lahore (528), Kohat (87) and Multan (69) registered the most cases of this crime.

Similarly, there were 703 cases of cheating registered in 43 districts of which 627 were reported in 25 districts in Punjab, 49 in eight districts in Sindh and 27 in 10 districts in KP. Lahore (396) followed by Vehari (33) and Sheikhupura (26) recorded the most such cases.

A total of 364 FIRs were lodged for criminal breach of trust in 25 districts, Lahore (167), Okara (42) and Sheikhupura (19) being the top reporting districts of this crime. There were 241 FIRs lodged for criminal intimidation, 241 in 25 districts of which 203 were reported in 20 districts in Punjab and 37 in five KP districts.

Seventy five FIRs for offences against public tranquility were registered in five districts. Rahimyar Khan reported the highest number of FIRs (42), followed by Quetta (20) and Tharparkar (7). Nine cases of fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property - three in Swat and six in Abbottabad - were registered in the observed month.

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	204	20	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	25
2.	Offences against public tranquility	48	3	0	0	20	1	7	1	0	0	75	5
3.	Counterfeiting currency notes	1264	27	29	5	7	2	147	5	0	0	1447	39
4.	Cheating	627	25	27	10	0	0	49	8	0	0	703	43
5.	Criminal breach of trust	354	22	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	25
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>2497</b>		<b>112</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>203</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>2839</b>	

#### 1.4 Crimes against women

As many as 1,078 FIRs were filed for crimes against women of which 78% were registered in Punjab, 11% in Sindh, 6% in KP, 3% in ICT and 2% in Balochistan.

Of the total such crimes registered, forced marriage was the most frequently and the most widely reported. There were 568 cases recorded in 40 districts - 407 registered in 12 districts in Punjab, 78 in 14 Sindh districts, 39 in 10 districts in KP, eight in three Balochistan districts and 36 in ICT. On average 14 FIRs per district for forced marriages were filed as compared to eight FIRs per district last month. The increase in crimes against women despite government efforts to curb anti-women practices means that much more needs to be done. The most cases of forced marriages were reported in Lahore (198), Islamabad (36) and Sheikhpura (34).

As many as 255 cases - 222 in Punjab, 15 in Sindh, 12 in KP and six in Balochistan - of assault or criminal force to a woman with an intent to outrage her modesty were reported in 35 districts- 22 in Punjab, two in Sindh, eight in KP and three in Balochistan.

Of the 173 cases of rape in 40 districts, the most, 146, were reported in 25 districts in Punjab while 18 cases were registered in eight districts in Sindh, seven in five KP districts and two cases in as many districts in Balochistan. Rahimyar Khan (15), Pakpattan (15) and Bahawalnagar (10) - all districts in Punjab - reported the most cases.

For offences related to marriage, 60 FIRs were lodged - 57 in Punjab and three in KP- in nine of the monitored districts, seven of which were in Punjab and two in KP. Among districts, Sheikhpura (17), Multan (17) and Muzzafargarh (9) reported the most FIRs for this crime.

Twenty cases of honour killings were reported in the monitored month. Of these eight were reported in six districts in Punjab, five each in three districts in Sindh and two in Balochistan and two in as many districts in KP.

Two incidents of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman took place in KP's Bannu 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.	Forced marriage	407	12	39	10	8	3	78	14	36	1	568	40
2.	Rape	146	25	7	5	2	2	18	8	0	0	173	40
3.	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty	222	22	12	8	6	3	15	2	0	0	255	35
4.	Offences relating to marriage	57	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	9
5.	Honour killings	8	6	2	2	5	2	5	3	0	0	20	13
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>840</b>		<b>65</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>116</b>		<b>36</b>		<b>1078</b>	

### 1.5 Other crimes

Of the 22,982 FIRs filed for 'other crimes', 50% were filed in 27 districts in Punjab, 37% in 20 districts in KP, 11% in 20 districts in Sindh and 1% each in nine districts in Balochistan and one district 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	11597	27	8443	20	153	9	2477	20	312	1	22982	77

### 2. Most widely reported crimes

Like the preceding month, murder remained most widespread in December of all the monitored crimes. There were 745 such cases reported in 76 districts, followed by 795 cases of attempted murder in 75 districts, 2,843 of theft in 72 districts, 1,540 of hurt in 70 districts and 1,283 of robbery and dacoity in 59 of the 84 districts monitored.

S. #	Crime	Total cases	Most widespread
1.	Murder	745	76
2.	Attempted murder	795	75
3.	Theft	2843	72
4.	Hurt	1540	70
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1283	59

### 3. Most frequent crimes

Of the monitored crimes, theft was the most frequent with 2,843 cases reported in 72 districts. It was followed by motor vehicle lifting (5%), hurt (4%), counterfeiting currency (4%), robbery and dacoity (3%), 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	2220	28	78	17	17	6	456	20	72	1	2843	72
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	1319	28	25	7	20	3	361	11	103	1	1828	50
3.	Hurt	1073	28	208	19	43	6	142	16	74	1	1540	70
4.	Counterfeiting currency	1264	27	29	5	7	2	147	5	0	0	1447	39
5.	Robbery and dacoity	760	27	13	8	12	4	461	19	37	1	1283	59
6.	Attempted murder	391	28	153	21	15	4	197	21	39	1	795	75
7.	Murder	306	28	197	21	32	6	191	20	19	1	745	76
8.	Criminal trespass	696	17	13	3	0	0	40	5	0	0	749	25
9.	Motor vehicle snatching	520	26	4	4	35	3	178	15	0	0	737	48
10.	Criminal breach of trust	354	22	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	25

### Annexure: List of monitored DPO offices

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

S. #	Province	District
55.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
56.	Balochistan	Chagai
57.	Balochistan	Nushki
58.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
59.	Balochistan	Loralai
60.	Balochistan	Nasirabad
61.	Sindh	Thatta
62.	Sindh	Karachi East
63.	Sindh	Karachi South
64.	Sindh	Malir
65.	Sindh	Matiali
66.	Sindh	Sukkur
67.	Sindh	Karachi Central
68.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
69.	Sindh	Khairpur
70.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
71.	Sindh	Larkana
72.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
73.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot
74.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)
75.	Sindh	Ghotki
76.	Sindh	Shikarpur
77.	Sindh	Dadu
78.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
79.	Sindh	Karachi West
80.	Sindh	Jamshoro
81.	Sindh	Tharparkar
82.	Sindh	Hyderabad
83.	Sindh	Umerkot
84.	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 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.

## FAFEN Secretariat

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

(P) 051-22 11 026

(F) 051-22 11 047

(E) [secretariat@fafen.org](mailto:secretariat@fafen.org)



[www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org)