

# Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on crime statistics collected from 73 DPO offices across Pakistan in October 2011



## Faisalabad Registers Most FIRs for 11 of 27 Monitored Crimes

District Faisalabad reported the most crimes in October 2011 constituting 11% of the 32,021 FIRs filed for the 27 observed crimes in 73 districts nationwide. The highest number of FIRs in the district were lodged for murder, attempted murder, hurt, robbery and dacoity, criminal trespass, criminal breach of trust, counterfeiting currency notes and bank notes, theft, motor vehicle lifting, forced marriages and other crimes<sup>1</sup>. Gujranwala (7%) and Multan (4%) were the second and third most crime reporting districts respectively.

FAFEN monitors visited 73 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 73 districts monitored, 25 were in Punjab, 20 in KP, 17 in Sindh and 11 in Balochistan.

Among the different categories, crimes pertaining to property were the most frequently reported (17%), followed by those ensuing physical harm (11%), threat and fraud (7%) and crimes against women (4%).

The most crimes among the monitored categories were registered in Punjab, followed by KP, Sindh and Balochistan. Better outreach and the absence of parallel judicial systems in the regions are the probable reasons for this pattern of crime reportage.

Of the registered crimes, FIRs for theft were the most frequent with 2,014 recorded in 61 districts, followed by hurt with 1,702 in 64 districts and 1,294 lodged for counterfeiting of currency-notes and bank-notes in 36 districts.

Crimes pertaining to property were the most frequently reported with six of the top 10 frequently reported crimes falling in this category. However, crimes ensuing physical harm were the most widespread. As many as 726 FIRs for murder were reported in 68 of the 73 districts monitored, 794 for attempted murder in 67 districts and 1,702 hurt FIRs in 64 districts.

Threat and fraud crimes were the third most frequently reported. Of the 2,406 registered FIRs under this head, the most (54%) were for counterfeiting currency-notes. Seventeen percent of the FIRs were filed for cheating, 14% for criminal breach of trust, 12% for criminal intimidation, 2% for offences against public tranquility and 1% for fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property.

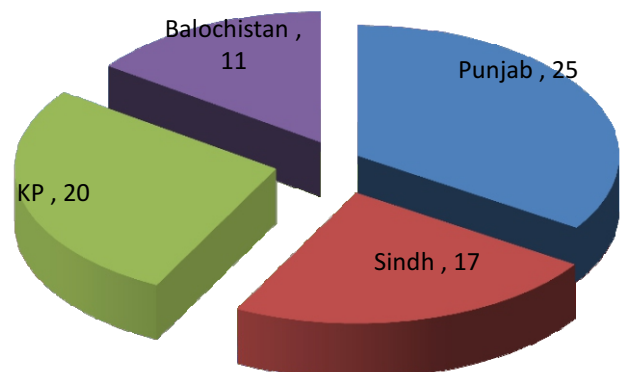
Though crimes against women constituted 2% of the total crimes, some of the most heinous and inhumane acts fall under this category. Despite awareness and a more widespread educational system, crimes like forced marriages and honour killings were still registered. Of the 781 FIRs lodged for crimes against women, 33% were registered for forced marriages with the highest numbers being recorded in districts of Faisalabad (42), followed by Gujranwala (40) and Sahiwal (37). Twenty seven percent of the total FIRs for crimes against women were those of rape, 24% for assault or criminal force intended to outrage the modesty of a woman, 12% for offences related to marriage and 4% for honour killings.

Cases of honour killings were registered in all the four provinces. In Sindh, 15 FIRs were registered, of which six were in Shikarpur, three in Kamber Shahdadt, two in Ghotki and one each in Khairpur, Larkana, Naushahro Feroze and Sukkur. Of the 10 FIRs lodged in Punjab, two each were in Sahiwal, Lodhran, Sargodha and Faisalabad while one each was registered in Hafizabad and Rahimyar Khan. One case each was filed in Peshawar and Swabi districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Nasirabad and Jaffarabad districts of Balochistan. Combating such crimes requires serious attention of the relevant authorities that need to not only educate the masses but also establish and implement laws effectively.

### Detailed Findings

FAFEN monitors visited 73 offices of the District Police Officers (DPOs) to gather information on FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) in October 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 73 districts monitored, 25 were in Punjab, 20 in KP, 17 in Sindh and 11 in Balochistan.

Graph A: No. of districts monitored by region



<sup>1</sup> Districts of Lahore and Karachi West, which usually report the most crimes, were not included in the analysis. DPO in Lahore did not share information regarding the reported crimes in October while the data from district Karachi West could not be included because of some technical issues.

## 1. Region-wise analysis of reported crimes

As many as 32,021 FIRs were registered for the 27 observed crimes in the reporting month. Of the total FIRs filed, the highest 62 were those for other crimes, followed by 17% for those related to property, 11% for crimes ensuing physical harm to people, 8% for threat and fraud and 2% for crimes against women.

The most crimes among the monitored categories were registered in Punjab, followed by KP, Sindh and Balochistan. Better outreach and the absence of parallel judicial systems in these regions are the probable reasons for this pattern of crime reportage.

Though there were more FIRs registered for crimes pertaining to property than for threat and fraud, KP had an equal number of FIRs lodged for these categories of crimes. This indicates that threat and fraud crimes were proportionately higher than the rest of the crimes in KP as compared to other regions.

**Table 1: Major categories of crimes reported in the monitored districts by region**

Sr. No.	Crime category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total	Percentage of total crimes reported
1.	Crimes ensuing physical harm	2306	665	147	419	3537	11.0%
2.	Crimes pertaining to property	4873	128	97	348	5446	17.0%
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	2193	128	22	63	2406	7.5%
4.	Crimes against women	617	80	13	71	781	2.4%
5.	Other crimes	11705	6481	163	1502	19851	62.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>21694</b>	<b>7482</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>2403</b>	<b>32021</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 1.1 Crimes ensuing physical harm to people

Of the crimes involving physical harm, murder was the most widespread, being reported in 68 of the 73 districts monitored. It was followed by attempted murder, hurt, accidental deaths (*qatl-i-khata*), illegal confinements, accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*) and terrorism-related incidents reported in 67, 64, 45, 19, 15 and one district respectively.

Out of 726 FIRs filed for murder, the highest of 356 were reported in 25 districts in Punjab, followed by 205 in KP's 19 districts, 129 in 15 districts in Sindh and 36 in nine districts in Balochistan. Punjab's Faisalabad district, Peshawar (KP), and Sheikhpura (Punjab), registered the most crimes - 52, 43 and 32 FIRs being registered respectively.

As many as 794 FIRs were filed for attempted murder in the observed month. Of the total FIRs, 52% were registered in 25 districts in Punjab, 24% in 19 districts in KP, 18% in 16 districts in Sindh and 5% in Balochistan's seven districts. Faisalabad district reported 55 such cases, the highest among the districts monitored.

## 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).

Despite the fact that murder was most widespread, there were 1,702 FIRs lodged for hurt crimes, the highest number. Of these 1,301 were filed in 25 districts in Punjab, 221 in 18 districts in KP, 115 in Sindh's 15 districts and 65 in six districts in Balochistan. All the districts that reported the highest number of hurt crimes were in Punjab. Faisalabad reported 118 hurt cases followed by Multan (104) and Sheikhpura (72). These three districts bracketed together constituted 23% of the total FIRs for hurt crimes in Punjab.

The highest reportage of crimes in Punjab could be attributed to wider outreach as well as better confidence levels between the public and the police.

There were 168 FIRs filed for accidental death (*qatl-i-khata*) of which 109 were in 19 districts in Punjab, 41 in 13 districts in KP, 14 in Sindh's 11 districts and four in two districts in Balochistan. Twenty seven FIRs were also filed for accidental death (*qatl-bis-sabab*) of which 20 was registered in Punjab, three each in KP and Sindh and one in Balochistan.

As many as 118 cases of illegal confinement and two for terrorism-related activities were reported in 19 and one district respectively.

**Table 1.1: Crimes involving physical harm region-wise, by frequency and districts reporting**

Sr. No.	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	1301	25	221	18	65	6	115	15	1702	64
2.	Attempted murder	415	25	192	19	41	7	146	16	794	67
3.	Murder ( <i>Qatl-e-Amad</i> )	356	25	205	19	36	9	129	15	726	68
4.	Accidental death ( <i>Qatl-i-Khata</i> )	109	19	41	13	4	2	14	11	168	45
5.	Illegal confinement	105	17	1	1	0	0	12	1	118	19
6.	Terrorism related incidents	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
7.	Accidental death ( <i>Qatl-bis-Sabab</i> )	20	8	3	3	1	1	3	3	27	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>2306</b>		<b>665</b>		<b>147</b>		<b>419</b>		<b>3537</b>	

## 1.2 Crimes pertaining to property

Theft was reported to be the most widespread among crimes pertaining to property. As many as 2,014 cases were reported in 61 districts of which 90% were recorded in Punjab, 5% in Sindh, 4% in KP and 1% in Balochistan. Districts of Faisalabad, Multan and Kasur registered 460, 192 and 119 cases respectively for theft. The three districts constituted 38% of the total FIRs for crimes registered in the reporting month.

Robbery and dacoity came out to be the second frequent crime with 1,187 cases registered in 46 districts. Eighty six percent of the total FIRs for this crime were reported in 23 districts in Punjab, followed by 11% in 13 districts in Sindh and 1% each in six districts in KP and four in Balochistan. All the three districts reporting the most FIRs for robbery and dacoity were in Punjab. Faisalabad reported 321 such cases while Gujranwala and Okara recorded 119 and 76 cases respectively.

Forty three districts reported FIRs for motor vehicle snatching. Of the 705 FIRs, 621 were reported in 22 districts in Punjab, 41 in 11 districts in Sindh, 32 in Balochistan's five districts and 22 in 11 districts in KP. Gujranwala (163), Faisalabad (154) and Sahiwal (33) had the highest number of FIRs for this crime. Sindh registered 41 cases for motor vehicle snatching in 11 districts while Balochistan and KP recorded 32 and 11 cases respectively in five districts each.

As many as 1,007 FIRs for motor vehicle theft were also filed in 42 districts monitored across the country. There were 921 FIRs for motor vehicle lifting in 25 districts in Punjab. Of the FIRs registered in Punjab, 53% were lodged in Faisalabad (249), Multan (151) and Gujranwala (87), followed by Sindh, Balochistan and KP that registered 51, 25 and 10 FIRs in eight, four and five districts respectively.

Seventeen FIRs for criminal misappropriation of property and 10 for extortion were lodged in two and four districts respectively. Twelve cases of criminal misappropriation of property were reported in Rahimyar Khan district of Punjab, while five were in Sindh's Jacobabad, district. District Nankana Sahib in Punjab, reported four cases of extortion which was the highest number.

**Table 1.2: Crimes pertaining to property region-wise, by frequency and districts reporting**

Sr. No.	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	1822	24	71	16	26	7	95	14	2014	61
2.	Motor vehicle lifting	921	25	10	5	25	4	51	8	1007	42
3.	Criminal trespass	466	14	20	2	0	0	20	3	506	19
4.	Motor vehicle snatching	621	22	11	5	32	5	41	11	705	43
5.	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	17	2
6.	Robbery and dacoity	1023	23	16	6	14	4	134	13	1187	46
7.	Extortion	8	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>4873</b>		<b>128</b>		<b>97</b>		<b>348</b>		<b>5446</b>	

### 1.3 Threat and fraud

As many as 2,406 FIRs for threat and fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property were filed. Only 38 districts provided information on reportage of different crimes falling under this category. Cheating was the most frequent crime with 411 cases being reported in 38 districts. The most FIRs (369) for cheating were filed in 22 districts in Punjab, followed by 25 in eight districts in KP, 15 in seven districts in Sindh and two in a district in Balochistan. The top three districts reporting the highest number of FIRs for this crime were in Punjab. Multan registered 92 FIRs, Faisalabad 62 and Rahimyar Khan 29.

FIRs for counterfeiting currency notes were filed in 36 of the total districts monitored. Of the 1,294 FIRs registered, 96% were in 22 districts in Punjab, 3% in KP's nine districts, 1% in four districts in Sindh and only one FIR in a district in Balochistan. There were 308 such cases reported in district Faisalabad, followed by 204 in Gujranwala and 102 in Sahiwal. Bracketed together, these three districts constituted 49% of the total FIRs for counterfeiting of currency notes in Punjab.

Of the 290 FIRs filed for criminal intimidation in 22 districts, 246 were in 17 districts in Punjab while 44 were lodged in five districts in KP. No FIR for this crime was registered in either Sindh or Balochistan. Okara (45), Sarodha (32) and Sheikhpura (31) reported the highest number of such FIRs in the observed month.

As many as 338 FIRs for criminal breach of trust were filed in 20 districts. Of these 327 were registered in 17 districts in Punjab. Only three districts in Punjab, Okara, Faisalabad and Rahimyar Khan constituted 64% of the total FIRs registered in the province. Ten FIRs for criminal breach of trust were filed in KP's two districts while one FIR was lodged in a district in Balochistan.

Fifty eight FIRs for offences against public tranquility and 15 for fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property were also filed in five and four districts respectively.

**Table 1.3: Threat and fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property region-wise, by frequency and districts reporting**

Sr. No.	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	246	17	44	5	0	0	0	0	290	22
2.	Offences against public tranquility	5	2	0	0	18	1	35	2	58	5
3.	Counterfeiting currency notes	1244	22	37	9	1	1	12	4	1294	36
4.	Cheating	369	22	25	8	2	1	15	7	411	38
5.	Criminal breach of trust	327	17	10	2	1	1	0	0	338	20
6.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	2	1	12	2	0	0	1	1	15	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>2193</b>		<b>128</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>63</b>		<b>2406</b>	

### 1.4 Crimes against women

There were 781 cases of crimes against women registered at the offices of DPOs. Of these, 33% were FIRs filed for kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry while 27% were filed for rape. Twenty four percent of the total FIRs were lodged for assault or criminal force to a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty, 12% for offences relating to marriage, 4% for honour killings while two FIRs were filed for words, gestures or acts intended to insult the modesty of a woman.

Rape was the most widespread among crimes against women, being reported in 37 of the 73 districts monitored. Ninety one percent of the FIRs for rape were registered in 24 districts in Punjab while KP and Sindh recorded 5% and 4% of the total such FIRs in seven and six districts respectively. No FIR for rape was reported in Balochistan. Twenty eight FIRs for this crime were filed in Rahimyar Khan, the most reported among all the monitored districts, followed by 20 in Faisalabad and 19 in Pakpattan.

Twenty seven districts reported assault or criminal force against a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty. As many as 186 FIRs were filed for this crime of which 171 were registered in 19 districts in Punjab, 13 in six districts in KP and six in Balochistan's two districts. Shiekhpura (30), Gujranwala (29) and Okara (16), all districts in Punjab, reported the highest number of FIRs for this crime.

There were 257 FIRs filed for kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to marry in 26 districts. Of these 165 were lodged in eight districts in Punjab, 45 in nine districts in KP, 38 in Sindh's seven districts and nine in as many districts in Balochistan. The three districts that reported the highest number of these FIRs were in Punjab. District Faisalabad had 46 such FIRs, followed by Gujranwala (40) and Vehari (37).

Twenty nine cases of honour killings were reported in 17 districts. Punjab recorded 10 such incidents in six districts; Sindh had 15 cases in seven districts while there were two cases each reported in as many districts in KP and Balochistan. Shikarpur district in Sindh reported the highest number of six cases of honour killings. Despite the fact that this crime has faced a lot of aversion at the local as well as the government levels in recent times, incidents of honour killings continue to occur. This requires serious efforts from the government in educating the people besides ensuring strict implementation of law. Eleven of the total monitored districts reported 93 cases of offences relating to marriage. Eighty two percent of these FIRs were filed in seven districts in Punjab. All the three districts that reported the most FIRs were also in Punjab. Multan, Faisalabad and Sargodha registered 28, 20 and 15 FIRs respectively for offences relating to marriage. Eleven percent of these FIRs were registered in a district in Sindh while 8% were recorded in three districts in KP.

Two FIRs for word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman were registered in Bannu district of KP. No FIR for this crime was lodged in any other region.

**Table 1.4: Crimes against women region-wise, by frequency and districts reporting**

Sr. No.	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.	165	8	45	9	9	2	38	7	257	26
2.	Rape	195	24	11	7	0	0	8	6	214	37
3.	Assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	171	19	13	6	2	2	0	0	186	27
4.	Offences relating to marriage	76	7	7	3	0	0	10	1	93	11
5.	Honor killings	10	6	2	2	2	2	15	7	29	17
6.	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>617</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>71</b>		<b>781</b>	

### 1.5 Other crimes

More than half (62%) of the reported crimes in October were other crimes with 68 of the 73 monitored districts reporting them. Of these crimes, 59% were reported in 25 districts in Punjab, 33% in 18 districts in KP, 8% in Sindh's 16 districts and 1% in nine districts in KP.

**Table 1.5: Other crimes region-wise, by frequency and districts reporting**

Sr. No.	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	11705	25	6481	18	163	9	1502	16	19851	68

### 2. Most widespread crimes

Of the total monitored crimes, murder, attempted murder, hurt, theft and robbery and dacoity were the most widespread, being reported in 68, 67, 64, 61 and 46 districts respectively. However, theft was the most frequently reported crime with 2,014 FIRs registered.

**Table 2: Most widespread crimes**

Sr. No.	Crime	Total cases	Most widespread five
1.	Murder (302 PPC)	726	68
2.	Attempted murder (324 PPC)	794	67
3.	Hurt (337 PPC with all clauses)	1702	64
4.	Theft (378-382 PPC)	2014	61
5.	Robbery and dacoity (390-402 PPC)	1187	46

### 3. Most frequent crimes

Of all the reported crimes, theft was the most frequently reported with 2,014 FIRs lodged in the observed month. Theft crimes constituted 6% of the total FIRs reported, followed by hurt (5%), counterfeiting currency-notes (4%), robbery and dacoity (4%), motor vehicle lifting (3%), attempted murder (2%), murder (2%), motor vehicle snatching (2%), criminal trespass (2%) and criminal breach of trust (1%).

**Table 3: Top ten crimes (frequency-wise) by region and number of districts reporting**

Sr. No.	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 (378-382 PPC)	1822	24	71	16	26	7	95	14	2014	61
2.	Hurt (337 PPC with all clauses)	1301	25	221	18	65	6	115	15	1702	64
3.	Counterfeiting currency-notes (489 A-F PPC)	1244	22	37	9	1	1	12	4	1294	36
4.	Robbery and dacoity (390-402 PPC)	1023	23	16	6	14	4	134	13	1187	46

Sr. No.	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
5.	Motor vehicle lifting (381-A PPC)	921	25	10	5	25	4	51	8	1007	42
6.	Attempted murder (324 PPC)	415	25	192	19	41	7	146	16	794	67
7.	Murder (302 PPC)	356	25	205	19	36	9	129	15	726	68
8.	Motor vehicle snatching (392 PPC)	621	22	11	5	32	5	41	11	705	43
9.	Criminal trespass/house breaking (441-462 PPC)	466	14	20	2	0	0	20	3	506	19
10.	Criminal breach of trust (405-409 PPC)	327	17	10	2	1	1	0	0	338	20

#### 4. Districts reporting the most crimes

Eight of the 10 districts that reported the highest number of crimes in October were in Punjab. Faisalabad district reported the highest number of crimes. Bracketed together these districts reported 47% of the total crimes occurring nationwide. Twelve percent of the total crimes were reported in Faisalabad, followed by Gujranwala (7%) and Multan (4%). Rahimyar Khan (4%), Sheikhpura (4%), Sargodha (4%), Charsadda (3%), Swat (3%), Kasur (3%) and Okara (3%) were also among the districts that reported the most crime among the monitored districts.

**Table 4: Top ten districts by region and cases reported**

Sr. No.	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	246	0.8%	1334	4.2%	564	1.8%	97	0.3%	1442	4.5%	3683	11.5%
2.	Punjab	Gujranwala	131	0.4%	506	1.6%	218	0.7%	80	0.2%	1356	4.2%	2291	7.2%
3.	Punjab	Multan	139	0.4%	489	1.5%	117	0.4%	42	0.1%	625	2.0%	1412	4.4%
4.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	128	0.4%	138	0.4%	135	0.4%	32	0.1%	784	2.4%	1217	3.8%
5.	Punjab	Sheikhpura	141	0.4%	124	0.4%	116	0.4%	37	0.1%	784	2.4%	1202	3.8%
6.	Punjab	Sargodha	140	0.4%	264	0.8%	96	0.3%	23	0.1%	626	2.0%	1149	3.6%
7.	KP	Charsadda	46	0.1%	8	0.0%	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	993	3.1%	1055	3.3%
8.	KP	Swat	45	0.1%	1	0.0%	5	0.0%	3	0.0%	970	3.0%	1024	3.2%
9.	Punjab	Kasur	105	0.3%	232	0.7%	107	0.3%	15	0.0%	526	1.6%	985	3.1%
10.	Punjab	Okara	118	0.4%	230	0.7%	181	0.6%	23	0.1%	428	1.3%	980	3.1%
<b>Total cases</b>			<b>1239</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3326</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>8534</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>14998</b>	<b>46.8%</b>

#### Annexure: List of monitored districts

Sr. No.	Province	District
1.	Punjab	Jhang
2.	Punjab	Khushab
3.	Punjab	Rajanpur
4.	Punjab	Faisalabad
5.	Punjab	Hafizabad
6.	Punjab	Gujrat
7.	Punjab	Pakpattan
8.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar
9.	Punjab	Sialkot
10.	Punjab	Kasur
11.	Punjab	Multan
12.	Punjab	Jhelum
13.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
14.	Punjab	Sargodha
15.	Punjab	Gujranwala

Sr. No.	Province	District
16.	Punjab	Lodhran
17.	Punjab	Nankana Sahib
18.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
19.	Punjab	Bhakkar
20.	Punjab	Layyah
21.	Punjab	Khanewal
22.	Punjab	Vehari
23.	Punjab	Sahiwal
24.	Punjab	Okara
25.	Punjab	Sheikhupura
26.	KP	Kohat
27.	KP	Karak
28.	KP	Hangu
29.	KP	Lakki Marwat
30.	KP	Bannu
31.	KP	Abbottabad
32.	KP	Battagram
33.	KP	Nowshehra
34.	KP	Buner
35.	KP	Haripur
36.	KP	Mansehra
37.	KP	Charsadda
38.	KP	Peshawar
39.	KP	Swabi
40.	KP	Kohistan
41.	KP	Chitral
42.	KP	Swat
43.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
44.	KP	Tank
45.	KP	Shangla
46.	Balochistan	Nasirabad
47.	Balochistan	Quetta
48.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
49.	Balochistan	Zhob
50.	Balochistan	Loralai
51.	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
52.	Balochistan	Nushki
53.	Balochistan	Chagai
54.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
55.	Balochistan	Ziarat
56.	Balochistan	Barkhan
57.	Sindh	Tharparkar
58.	Sindh	Dadu
59.	Sindh	Ghotki
60.	Sindh	Khairpur
61.	Sindh	Larkana
62.	Sindh	Hyderabad
63.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
64.	Sindh	Umerkot
65.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
66.	Sindh	Thatta
67.	Sindh	Badin
68.	Sindh	Shikarpur
69.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
70.	Sindh	Jacobabad
71.	Sindh	Jamshoro
72.	Sindh	Sukkur
73.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot

## 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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