

Culture of Violence: A Case Study of Pakistan

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Abstract

This research presents an overview of crimes and density in four provinces of Pakistan. The study covers the period of five years from 2009 to 2013. The basic objectives of the research is to dig-out the crime scenes in Pakistan. In this research, Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan are studied in the field of crimes. Quantitative methodology is used to calculate the results. Data is gathered from Provincials Crime Branch's website. The results shows that crimes are growing rapidly especially in that areas where population is large. All of the provinces are in the grip of crimes. This wave of crimes has created insecurity among peoples. Target killing, snatching precious things, robberies, snatching vehicles, bomb blasting are major scenes. The high dynasty areas are more affected by these crimes. Poverty, unemployment, non-justice rules and inflation are major causes in increasing crimes. Due to lengthy procedure of investigation of police, usually people avoid to report in Police Station.

Keywords: Crime, Density, Government Policies, Unemployment, Poverty.

Introduction

The question of the research is that: increasing in density cause the increasing in crimes? The history of crime rooted back in the age of Adam when one son of Adam killed his brother for girl. It is reality that undesirable wish of wealth and achieving love of female are the major key points that create aggressive feelings in the people and tend towards crimes.

The concepts of goodness and devil are also attached with the human history. From freedom, Pakistan is facing different challenges. Terrorism, street crimes, energy crises are key point of instability. Different factors are involved in increasing rate of street crimes. Unemployment, low quality education, status difference, inflation, poverty, political setup and terrorism are major factors that affect the society directly.

"A crime is any act or omission prohibited by public law for the protection of the public and punishable by state in a judicial proceeding in its own name". Similarly Tappan (1960) defined that "A crime is an instrumental act or omission in violation of criminal law, committed without justification and sanctioned by the state as felony or misdemeanor (Marshall & Clark 1952)."

Different scholars define crimes in different way. There is no universally accepted definition of crime. One can define as any harmful action is crime, the other can define as the act against the law of the state is crime. According to Curzen, "A crime as an act or omission of human conducted harmful to others which the state is bound to prevent. It renders the deviant person liable to punishment as a result of proceedings initiated by the state organs assigned to ascertain the nature, the extent and the legal consequences of that person's wrongness" (see Auolak, 1999).

It is reality that large number of population lives in urban areas as compare to rural areas. Due to large density, the chances of crimes increase in urban areas. "Less chances of arrest and recognition are the key points that increased crimes in Urban areas. (Glaeser and Sacerdote, 1996)". It is also argued that increment in urbanization has increased the crimes. (Galvin 2002; Gaviria 2002). Therefore, it can be said that as the urbanization grows, the crime rate also grows.

In 1950, 30% population of the whole world was living in the urban areas whereas in 2000, it increased and reached at 47%. He argued that it is also estimated that till 2030, 60% of the population will be shifted to urban areas (Gumus (2004). Pakistan is developing country and getting progress in every field of life and most of the population is shifting from rural areas to urban areas as the other countries of the world. The basic reasons of shifting people from rural areas to urban areas are social and economic issues.

A paper was presented by Backer in 1968. It was about the criminal behavior and change of way of thinking. He find the way that why individuals prefer to become a criminal. According to him "some individuals become criminals because of the financial and other rewards from crime compared to legal work, taking account of the likelihood of apprehension and conviction, and the severity of punishment."

In the field of empirical research, Backer's article opened the new way to examine the socio-economic issues that affect the crimes. His article closely related to sociology, psychology and criminology that further relates to inequality in income and wages, level of education and poverty.

Rapidly increase in crimes in western and eastern world has opened the new fields of investigations. About the crimes especially in Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and United States are the major countries which are highly effected by the wave of crimes and a vast literature is available to study.

It is highlighted mark that in Pakistan, such systematic study has not been taken so far that has examined the impact of disorder. Lot of news stories and articles are printed in the newspaper daily but it highlighted as the part of news not systemic investigated study. The present research identifies and observes the financial factors guilty for promoting crimes in the country. Dynasty and crimes as the major key points of the present study which tries to explore. Not only this but also poverty, inflation and unemployment are major facts that causes of increasing crimes.

Objectives of the Study:

Pakistan is developing country and facing different challenges. Pakistan is atomic power and has its identification in the world. Crimes are issues not only in Pakistan but also in all over the world. Crimes are the hurdles in the development of any country and destroy the peace and harmony in the society. The basic objectives of the study are;

- To analyze the crime rate in four provinces of Pakistan.
- To know about the population in four provinces of Pakistan.
- To know about in which province crime rate is high.
- To know about the major reasons of crimes.
- To suggest some measure to control the crime rate in Pakistan.

Literature Review: Lee (2003) explores the crimes rates in Japan, South Korea and Australia with reference to labour situation. Different test were applied to calculate the results like co-integration, granger causality and Johansen maximum likelihood to time series data to calculate the relationship among unemployment and crimes. The study concluded that unemployment and crimes have strong relation. Most of the criminals has the reason of unemployment and financial issues.

Coomer Nicole (2003) conducted research to find out the macroeconomic factors on crimes. OLS regression applied to conclude results. He analysis, poverty, prison population unemployment and school college level education as variables to find out the results. The research concluded that inflation, poverty and unemployment influenced crimes positively.

Gumus (2004) conducted research in large US city to determine the rate of crimes in urban areas. He used OLS regression technique. Research concluded that per capita income, presence of black population in US and inequality of income are the major factor of increasing crimes in urban areas.

Tales (2004) conducted research to know about the effect of macroeconomic on crimes. He finds out some points of fiscal policies and monetary that has impact of crimes. According to results, monetary policy affects crimes through inflation and fiscal policy through government spending.

Methodology: The research employed the methodology of quantitative content analysis to find out the answer of the research question. The data is collected of last five years from difference governmental resources to analyze it and to find out the result that is it reality that increase in density causes the increase in crimes rate.

Universe of the Study: The data of crimes from 2009 to 2013 provided by the Crimes Branches of four provinces of Pakistan.

Findings:

TABLE: 1 Total Populations of Punajb, Sindh, KPK and Blochistan with districts.

Sr. No.	Province	Population	Area	Districts
1	Punjab	101,000,000	205,344 km ² (79,284 sq mi)	36
2	Sindh	42,400,000	140,914 km ² (54,407 sq mi)	23
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22,000,000	74,521 km ² (28,773 sq mi)	25
4	Balochistan	7,914,000	347,190 km ² (134,050 sq mi)	30

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_Pakistan
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindh>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balochistan,_Pakistan

In four provinces of Pakistan, Punjab is the largest province according to the density of 101,000,000 and Sindh is the second big province according to the density of 42,400,000, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa become the

third big province with the density of 22,000,000 and Balochistan comes in the fourth position with the density of 7,914,000.

Figure: 1 Graphical representation of total population of four provinces of Pakistan.

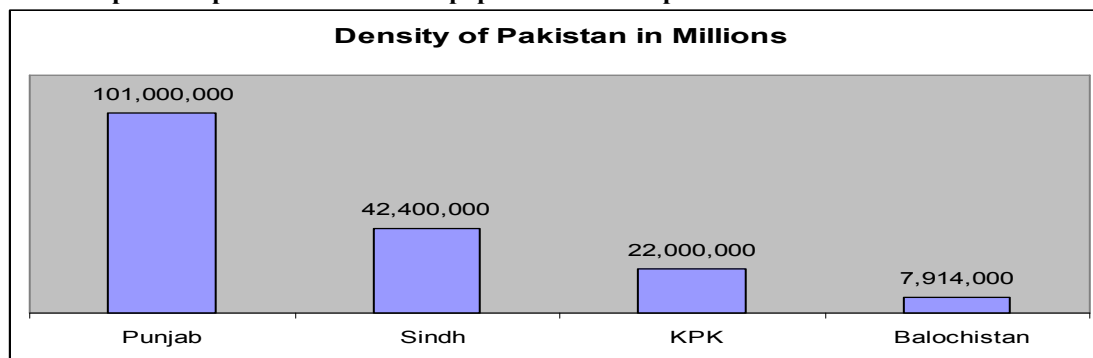


Table: 2 shows the Crimes in Punjab from 2009 to 2013 with crime categories.

Sr. No.	Crimes	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (up to Aug. *)
1	Crime against persons, Murder, attempt to murder	12620	13551	15960	12566	8937
2	Robbery	13968	16604	15478	13453	11614
3	Vehicles /Mobile Snatching/ Theft	43947	50667	48754	44321	19431
4	Miscellaneous	312844	305615	186666	204321	221432
5	Total	383379	386437	266858	274661	261414*

Source: <http://punjabpolice.gov.pk/crimesstatistics#PunjabCrimeProfile>

(Punjab Police website, Punjab Crime Branch, 2011 Statistical Pocket book of the Punjab Bureau of Statistics Government of Punjab Lahore)

Above table shows that crime scene in Punjab is very high as compare to other provinces. According to the table, year 2009 and 2010 are top ranked years with the higher crimes rate with 383379 and 386437 from 2009 to 2013.

Table: 3 shows the Crimes in Sindh from 2009 to 2013 with crime categories.

Sr.	Crimes	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1	Crime against persons, Murder, attempt to murder	7123	7385	7438	8865	6780
2	Robbery	4426	4666	4598	2614	2373
3	Vehicles /Mobile Snatching/Theft	13132	10929	11432	8536	6913
4	Miscellaneous	65881	77298	60257	26832	27207
5	Total	90562	100278	83725	46847	43475*

Source: Sindh Police website, Sindh Crime Branch

http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/announcements/crime_stat_sindh.asp

Above table shows that crime scene in Sindh, year 2009 and 2010 are top ranked years with the higher crimes rate 90562 and 100278 respectively from 2009 to 2013.

Table: 4 shows the Crimes in KPK from 2009 to 2013 with crime categories.

Sr. No.	Crimes	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Till 15/8/2013
1	Crime against persons, Murder, attempt to murder	5056	5287	5829	6721	3983
2	Robbery	135	197	194	253	118
3	Vehicles /Mobile Snatching/Theft	1215	1274	1437	1998	931
4	Miscellaneous	75814	72389	74772	93980	87193
5	Total	82220	79147	82232	102952	92225*

Source: KPK Police website, KPK Crime Branch

<http://kppolice.gov.pk/Crimestatistics/crimefigure.php>

<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Departments/BOS/nwfpdev-statis-crime-tab-60.php>

Above table shows that crime scene in KPK, year 2012 and 2013 are top ranked years with the higher crimes rate 102952 and 92225* respectively from 2009 to 2013.

Table: 5 shows the Crimes in Balochistan from 2009 to 2013 with crime categories.

Sr. No.	Crimes	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (up to Feb. *)
1	Crime against persons, Murder, attempt to murder	3852	3101	3197	3283	441
2	Robbery	1205	922	931	860	165
3	Vehicles /Mobile Snatching/Theft	1265	874	795	1018	120
4	Bomb Blasts+ Rocket Firing	553	361	230	196	34
5	Miscellaneous	3574	2750	2941	2874	407
6	Total	10449	8008	8094	8231	1167 *

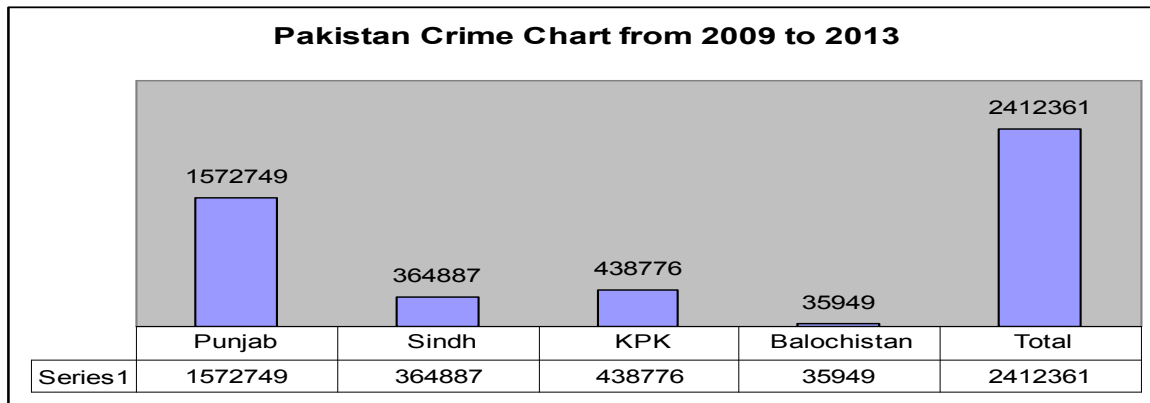
Source: Balochistan Police website, Blochistan Crime Branch
<http://www.balochistanpolice.gov.pk/crimebr/Hencrime.php>

Above table shows that crime scene in Balochistan, year 2009 and 2012 are top ranked years with the higher crimes rate 10449 and 8231 respectively from 2009 to 2013.

Table: 6 Shows the Total Crimes in four Provinces of Pakistan from 2009 to 2013

Sr. No.	Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	Punjab	383379	386437	266858	274661	261414*	1572749
2	Sindh	90562	100278	83725	46847	43475*	364887
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	82220	79147	82232	102952	92225*	438776
4	Balochistan	10449	8008	8094	8231	1167 *	35949
Grand Total:							2412361

Figure: 2 Graphical representation of total Crimes in four provinces of Pakistan.



The above chart shows that from 2009 to 2013, total 2412361 crime cases registered in which 1572749 in Punjab, 364887 in Sindh, 438776 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 35949 in Blochistan.

Figure 3

Figure 4

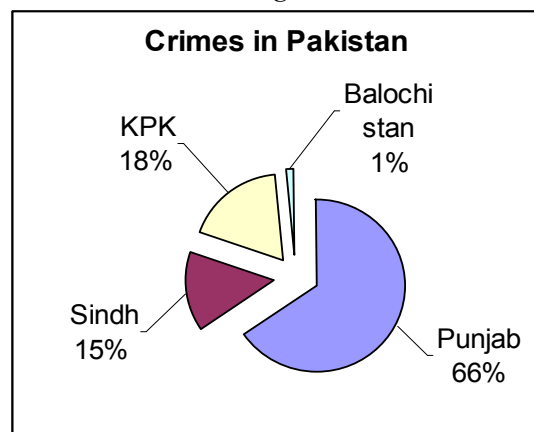
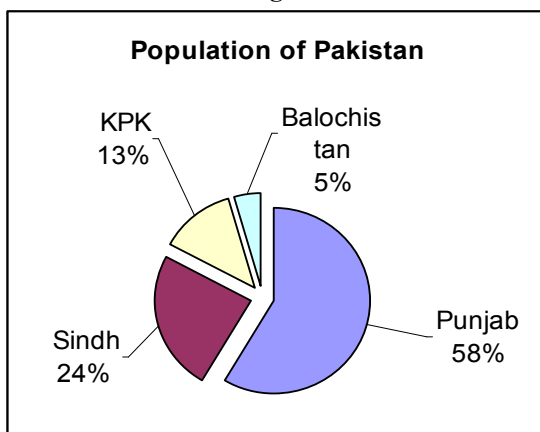


Figure: 3 shows the population of four Provinces of Pakistan

Figure: 4 shows the Crimes in four Provinces of Pakistan

Figure 3 & 4 indicate that Punjab has 58% of population and 66% of crimes, Sindh has 24% of population and 15% of crimes and KPK has 13% of population and 18% percent of crimes and Blochistan has 5% of population and 1% of crimes. KPK is high ranked in crimes as compare to Sindh. Sindh is higher than KPK in population but in low ranked in crimes against KPK. Result shows that crimes depends not only density but also geographical position. KPK is located at Afghan border that's why here crimes rate is higher than Sindh.

Conclusion: The current study examines the density and crimes in Pakistan. The result shows that increase in density is cause of increase in crimes. Increase in density can cause of many problems like unemployment, poverty, inflation etc. and these three reasons are major cause of crimes. The results of the study concluded that including above factors, increasing density is a serious issue that causes increasing crime rate. Moreover, the result shows that increasing density is the major factor of increasing crimes. Unemployment is increasing due to increment in population. Earning source decreases when unemployment increases. Large population decreases the chances of job and employment due to this reason crimes rate increases. Increment in population is also caused of poverty. Low income means low standard of life. Due to limited resources, people cannot fulfill their daily needs. That's why people chose the way of crime especially youth.

Recommendations:

- 1) Population should be controlled by aware the people so that they could do good care of their children like good health, education etc. There is need to make new cities to utilize that place of the country which are still free and are not being used. In this way crime rate can be reduced.
- 2) The situation of law and order should be maintained and criminals should be punished strictly by abide by the rules of the country. Crimes can be reduced by educating the people. So education standard should be equal in all the parts of the country.
- 3) Policy makers should check the crimes in the country and produce such facilities that reduced crimes like increased employment, introduced loan schemes for the youth. Furthermore, there is a need to raise the overall standard of governance in Pakistan with a special emphasis on reducing crime.

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