

# Physical Violence And Disfiguring In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: A Study In The Light Of Teachings Of Anthropometric

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## ABSTRACT

This is a quantitative study to investigate the facts and figures about the Murder and Physical Violence (Hurt) cases committed in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during the last decade i.e. 2011-2020, and its causes too. Based on the analysis of the data used in the research, an average decrease of -16.3% in the murder cases was observed in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during the last decade which is -1.8% per year. Moreover, in the last 03-years +1.5% average increase has been witnessed. Similarly in Physical Violence (Hurt) cases the results showed a decrease of -13% at the rate of -1.44% per year, while in the last 03-years, an extra ordinary increase of +12.8% has been observed. Through the analysis of the secondary data collected through the questionnaire, the three basic causes of these crimes are dispute over property, egoism & honour and female related issues, in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

**Keywords:** Murder, Physical Violence (Hurt), Qisas & Diyat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Societies can vary depending on the nature of the crime and its causes due to the deference in their basic principles, social & cultural aspects as well as the law enforced. Although it is not possible to completely cleanse society from crimes, but still every society in the world is struggling to prevent crimes, because, if there is no strong reaction in society against evil in practice, the roots of crimes will remain strong. Moreover, if the causes of crimes are traced, its prevention may be possible. The purpose of the research is to examine reality about Murder and Physical Violence (Hurt) cases and its causes in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the period of 2011-2020. After analysis of the primary data as well as the literature review, a likert scale questionnaire was employed for collection of information through the sampling of population, from various districts of the Province and an attempt was made to determine the causation of murder and physical violence (Hurt) cases in the Province.

## **MURDER (QATL):**

In Islamic context the word “Qatl” is used for murder or killing of someone. It is an Arabic word which denotes humiliation and death<sup>1</sup>. Al-Ragheb Al-Isfahani said: Qatl is the removal of soul from the body as death<sup>2</sup>. Similarly, Al-Suyuti says that, the action taken which causes to depart the soul of somebody<sup>3</sup>. Murder has been considered as the most heinous crime as shedding blood of the human being is strictly prohibited in Islam, Quran states:

“Because of that, We decreed upon the Children of Israel that whoever kills a soul unless for a soul or for corruption [done] in the land – it is as if he had slain mankind entirely. And whoever saves one – it is as if he had saved mankind entirely”<sup>4</sup>

“And do not kill anyone which Allah has forbidden, except for a just cause”<sup>5</sup>

"But whoever kills a believer intentionally – his recompense is Hell, wherein he will abide eternally, and Allah has become angry with him and has cursed him and has prepared for him a great punishment killing of the believers but also guarantee -emphasizes the nonIslam not only .<sup>6</sup>"  
peace and tranquillity for non-Muslims in the society. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) said: "Whoever killed a Mu'ahid (a person who is granted the pledge of protection by the Muslims) shall not smell the fragrance of Paradise though its fragrance can be smelt at a distance of forty years (of traveling)."<sup>7</sup>

## **PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (HURT):**

A true Islamic society is one in which people take care of each other's comfort and ease, help others in difficult times, do not hurt anyone and build their relationship on friendship, good manners and benevolence. Islam teaches these things and promotes feelings of gentleness, love, compassion and empathy in society and prohibits matters that are harmful to society, such as undue violence and persecution.

## MURDER AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE CASES IN THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA:

Information in the form of figures are very important in the field of research. Crime statistics measure the nature, volume, law and order situation and the performance of various branches of the justice system, including the police department. This is an important aspect of data. There are many other aspects as well. In the developed countries such data is compiled and published in a systematic, coordinated and verifiable manner, with the help of which researchers and policy makers are promoting public satisfaction with such recommendations which helpful in prevention of crimes. In Pakistan, the National Police Bureau is responsible for the purpose, but it mostly relies on the material received from the provincial offices. Hence based on the reported crime data received direct and indirect from the Govt. Departments as well as data obtained via questionnaire the detailed analysis of the Murder and Physical Violence (Hurt) registered and its causes in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were made:

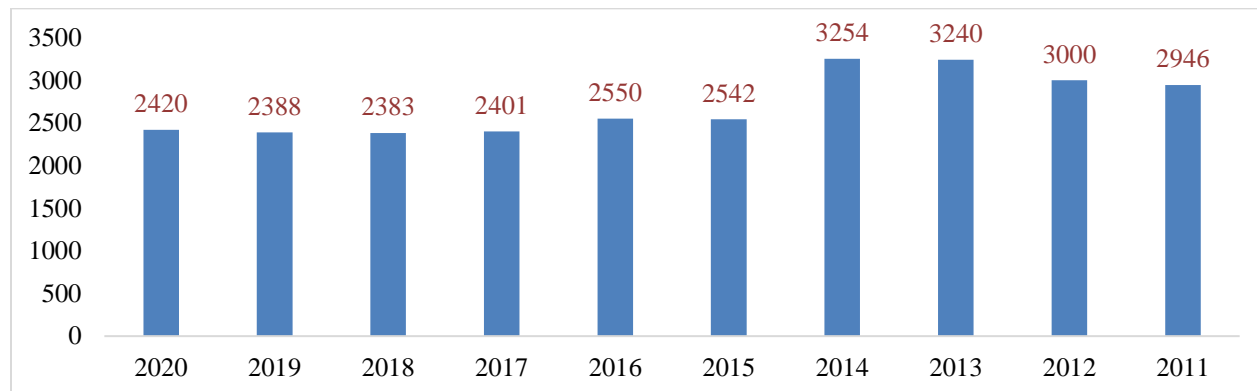
### MURDER CASES:

Table: 1.1

S.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>Murder Cases Reported</b>	2946	3000	3240	3254	2542	2550	2401	2383	2388	2420	<b>27124</b>

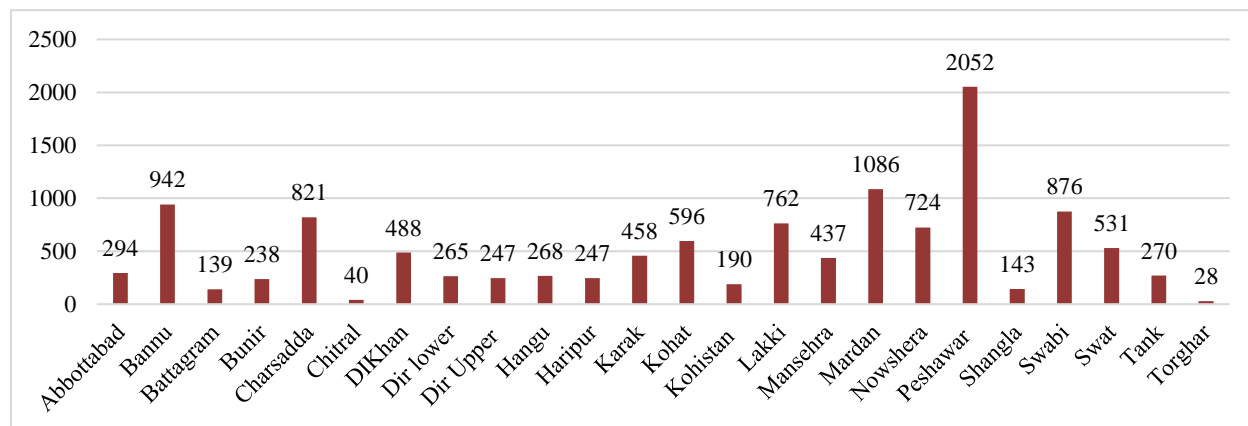
A total of 27124 murder cases were registered in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from 2011 to 2020. The highest number of homicides took place in 2014 with 3,254. Overall, homicides have dropped by -16.3 percent over the last ten years, at the average of -1.8 percent per year. However, in the last three years minor increase by 1.5% has been observed. The annual variations are shown in the Graph 1.1.

Graph: 1.1



In the last five years, most of the murder cases have been registered in Peshawar i.e. 2052. Mardan came second with 1086 reported case while Bannu is on third with 942 cases. The District wise detail is shown vide Graph 1.2.

Graph: 1.2



### PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (HURT) CASES:

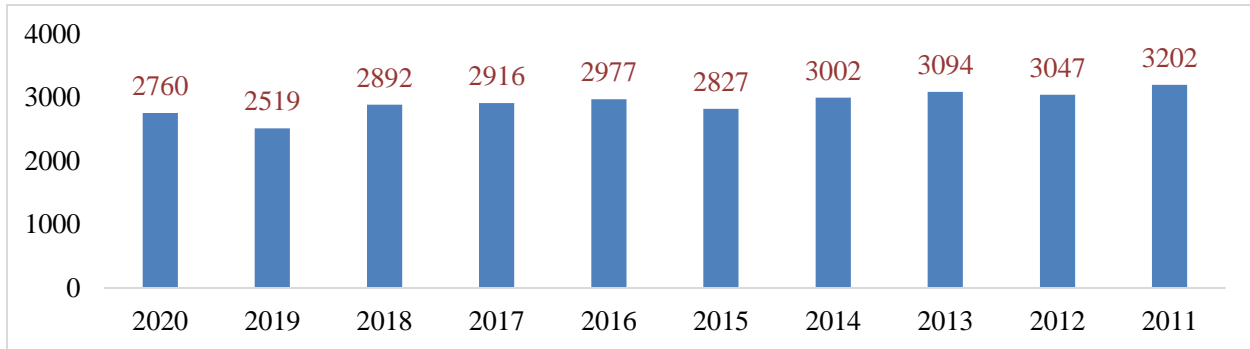
Table: 1.1

S.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Hurt Cases Reported	320	304	3094	300	3127	3338	324	3368	306	336	28484
	2	7		2			2		4	2	84

From 2011 to 2020, a total of 28484 crimes of Hurt were reported. Over the past ten years, physical violence has declined from -13% overall, which is -1.44% per year. However an

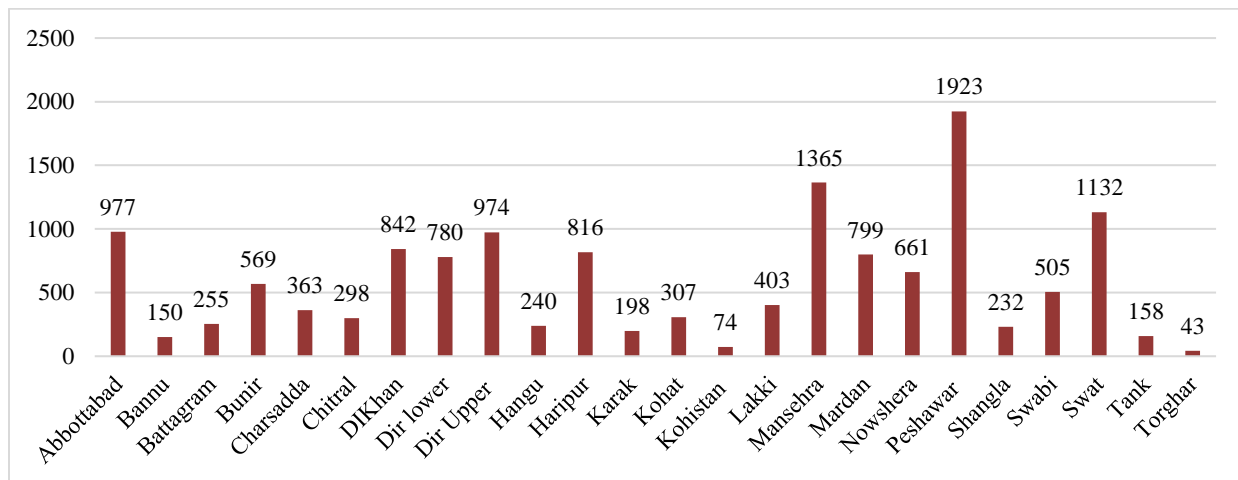
increase of 12.8% in the last three years is observed. The highest crime of physical violence was reported in the year 2018 i.e. 3368 in in the Province (Graph 2.1).

Graph: 2.1



In the last five years, the highest number of the crimes related to the physical violence have been reported in Peshawar as 1923. Subsequently 1365 in Mansehra while in Swat 1132 cases were registered. The district wise detail is reproduced as Graph 2.2.

Graph: 2.2



### **CAUSES OF MURDER AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA:**

The main causes or primary causes of the crimes are Social, Economic, Psychological, Biological and Geographical Causes<sup>8</sup>. However, in order to investigate the secondary causes, a consolidated likert scale questionnaire was distributed among the Police Personnel (Investigation), Lowers, Religious Scholars, Media personnel of 09 Districts on the basis of crime rate. After analysis of the data collected through the questionnaire the following secondary of the Murder and Physical violence (Hurt) have been observed.

Based on the analysis of the secondary data, causes of these crimes are dispute over property, egoism & honour, female related issues, lack of interest in education, fraud in business

transactions, social injustice, drug abuse and gambling activities in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is accordingly reproduced in descending order as shown in Table 3.1 & 3.2.

Table: 3.1

<b>SNo.</b>	<b>Secondary Causes of Murder in KP</b>	<b>Data results</b>
1	Dispute over property	94.44 %
2	Female related issues	91.67 %
3	Egoism & self-honour	84.72 %
4	Lack of interest in education	66.67 %
5	Fraud in business transactions	59.72 %
6	Social injustice	55.56 %
7	Drug abuse and gambling activities	51.39 %

Table: 3.2

<b>SNo.</b>	<b>Secondary Causes of Physical Violence in KP</b>	<b>Data results</b>
1	Dispute over property	88.89 %
2	Egoism & self-honour	84.72 %
3	Female related issues	70.83 %
4	Lack of interest in education	70.83 %
5	Fraud in business transactions	65.28 %
6	Social injustice	55.56 %
7	Drug abuse and gambling activities	51.39 %

### **CONCLUSIONS:**

1. In the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the rate of Crimes related Murder and Physical Violence (Hurt) during the period 2011-2020 has been decreased, however in the last 03-years of the decade, some increase has been shown in both of the Crimes.
2. The basic three causes due to which these crimes occurred mostly are dispute over property, egoism & honour, female related issues. Moreover, lack of interest in education, fraud in

business transactions, social injustice, drug abuse and gambling activities in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

3. Those involved in the activities like murder and physical violence can be punished in accordance with pre-existing punishments prescribed by Islam. If the accused are punished according to Sharia law and justice is provided to the victim's family then disputes between the victim's family and the accused can be avoided. Moreover, keeping in view the prescribed punishment every person in the society will refrain from such crimes and will not dare to violate human dignity by killing someone else and keeping in view the consequences, precious human lives can be protected.

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