

Crimes Related to Small Arms **“Case Study of Peshawar”**

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Foreword:

Crimes involving small arms is a matter of daily life in Peshawar and surrounding areas of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan. According to the interviews conducted in local communities and media it is evident that crimes involving small arms are increasing with the passage of time. The daily newspapers are flooded of crime reports related to murders, attempt murders, kidnappings, assaults, thefts and robberies. More importantly small arms and light weapons are used in terrorist and anti-state activities at large in NWFP and adjacent tribal areas.

The Police department and government has taken initiatives to reduce the prevalence of small arms and related crimes but the main concern of the local communities for the possession of small arms is their personal security. Living in an environment where the literacy and awareness level of the people are low and the civilians are heavily armed there are greater chances of the misuse of small arms over petty issues. These disputes then last for decades involving close family members and tribes. In such circumstances it becomes the responsibility of the state, media, and non-government organizations to play their due role in creating and promoting awareness about the negative impacts of small arms on our society.

Sustainable Peace and Development Organization (SPADO), which is registered as a charity in Pakistan is constantly striving towards a non-violent and peaceful society based on mutual co-existence. The main goal of SPADO is to provide a peaceful environment to all human beings where they can utilize their potentials for sustainable development. It works in a transparent and open way without discrimination on the basis of religion, race, sex, color, nationality and ethnicity. SPADO being a peace and development organization along with advocacy and awareness activities is also actively involved in research work related to the issues of small arms, landmines and explosive remnants of war.

The Small Arms Survey (SAS), which is an independent research project located at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland provided financial and technical support to complete this research work. The publication of this book was made possible with the support of British High Commission Islamabad.

I hope readers will find this publication informative and if you need further information about small arms in Pakistan or SPADO work related to small arms please don't hesitate to contact us.



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Crimes Related to Small Arms“ Case study of Peshawar”

1. Introduction:

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is considered to be one of the main sources of arms concentration in Pakistan, especially in the tribal areas adjoining Afghanistan. The fallout of Pakistan's indulgence in Afghanistan portended disaster. First there were inflows of weapons from Afghanistan during the '90s. Pakistan was used as a conduit to transport the US and other Western weapons to Afghanistan. Weapons spilled over which simply meant indiscrete weaponisation of the society. It encouraged what has been termed as Kalashnikov (AK-47 rifle) culture. It became endemic in Pakistan's society during the Afghan and post-Afghan war period. Second, the armed power of all groups involved in Kashmir's war of independence expands with greater public and official acceptance. These groups had their local political agendas that fuelled sectarianism through violent means. They consider the use of arms legitimate to settle sectarian issues. During the 90s, intra-ethnic and political conflicts took a heavy toll in urban Sindh. It also affected rural Sindh and there were inter-and intra-ethnic conflicts to which the governments at provincial and federal levels became a party. These conflicts were an open challenge to the state authority.

No one exactly knows the extent of the weapons proliferation in our society. The number could be in millions, which ranged from a wide variety of handguns to assault weapons such as M16s and G-3s and light weapons like rocket propelled grenade launchers (RPGs), mortars and recoilless rifles. The dilemma of dewatering the society is much more complex than one can imagine. In Pakistan, small arms are frequently used in a variety of crimes (e.g. murders, robberies, trafficking, rape cases, honor killing) in personal, factional and feudal conflicts and have been a potential cause of sectarian violence and terrorism in the country. The existence of huge militant groups and Mafia is due to the presence of widespread small arms in the society. In short, small arms are posing big threat to human security and human development is greatly restricted due to the existence of this menace in the society.

2. Summary of the Aims and objectives of the study

The main objective of the study was to know about the prevailing situation related to small arms in Peshawar. Before this study no data or survey has been collected so far on the issue of small arms and light weapons generally in Pakistan and particularly in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). The study was focused to know the number of crimes in all the Police Stations in Peshawar area related to small arms. To know the types of small arms available in the local markets those are used in various crimes. Moreover, the study included to know the types and quantity of arms seized by the Police in a three months period. During the study information were also collected about the private security companies operating in Peshawar and some media interviews were conducted to know more about the crimes related to small arms.

3. Facts and Figures of Crimes in Peshawar:

Peshawar district is divided into three main segments that are: City, Urban and Rural Peshawar. There are eight Police stations in city, seven in the cantt area and six in the rural area of Peshawar. So the total number of Police stations in the district of Peshawar is 21. The exact number of crimes related to small arms cannot be determined due to the facts that most of the cases goes unreported and the Police Stations are not fully equipped with data processing and reporting mechanisms. It is extremely difficult to get information on crimes from the Police Stations as the record is kept in a traditional manner and no computer based data basis on crimes are available. To collect the relevant data, SPADO contacted the higher officials of the Police Department in Peshawar, who cooperated with SPADO and provided the official record. The crimes data of all the police stations is from January 01, 2003 to April 21, 2003. It is difficult to get all the data of the firearms used in these crimes. However in case of murders and attempt murders in 92% case small arms were used. However, it does not include that data, which for any reason is not related to small arms.

The population of Peshawar is written below:

Name of District	Area (Sq.Km)	Population
Peshawar District:	1257	2019118
Peshawar Urban:	-----	914076
Peshawar Cantt:	-----	68740
Peshawar Rural	-----	1036302

Crimes in Rural Area:¹

S #	Type of Crime	Total No of Crimes
1	Murder	39
2	Attempt Murder	50
3	Hurts/Injuries	36
4	Kidnapping	4
5	Rape/Sexual Assault	7
6	Assault on Police/Others	6
7	Dacoity	3
8	Robbery	3
9	Burglary	4
10	Theft	8
11	Car/M.Bike Lifting/Snatching	9
12	Miscellaneous*	116
13	PHO*	285

¹ Data collected by SPADO from Police Department

***PHO:** PHO stands for The Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd* Order 1979)

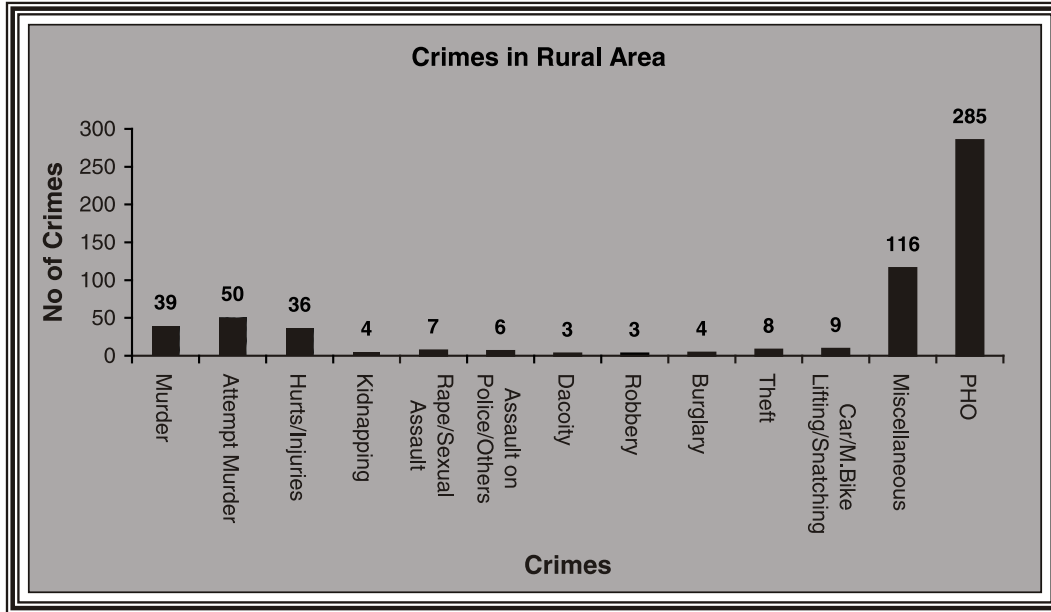
* Punishment ordained by the Holy Quran or Sunnah

The ordinance is basically related to drugs. There are then various sections under the ordinance, which are then applicable according to the situations. The main sections explains the offence as:

1. Prohibition of manufacture etc of intoxicants
2. Imports, exports, transports, manufactures of an intoxicant or
3. Bottles any intoxicant or
4. Sells of serves any intoxicant or
5. Allows any of the acts aforesaid upon premises owned by him or in his immediate possession

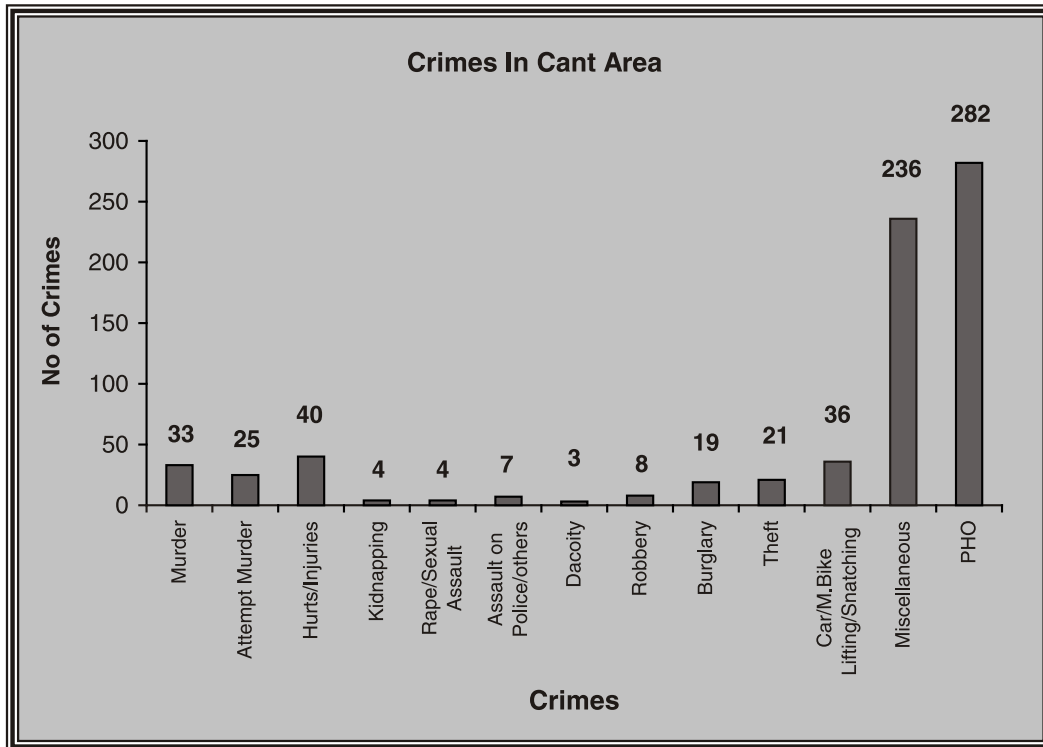
There are other sections of the ordinance too which, I think are not related to the study. In short PHO cases are related only to Hashish, Heroine, Opium, Liquor/Alcohol. Further breakdown of the cases are as under. You please make corrections in the information that we provided in the first draft:

*Miscellaneous: These include minor crimes that contain various types of crimes like threats, fighting without any serious injury, Assault/beatings, domestic violence etc. From the figures above it is evident that various types of crimes occur in the rural area of Peshawar. The most reported crimes are Murders, Attempt Murder and Hurts/Injuries. Although the crimes under PHO and Miscellaneous heads are much higher than others but these contain different kinds of crimes as indicated above.



Crimes in Cantt Area ²

S#	Type of Crime	No of Crimes
1	Murder	33
2	Attempt Murder	25
3	Hurts/Injuries	40
4	Kidnapping	4
5	Rape/Sexual Assault	4
6	Assault on Police/others	7
7	Dacoity	3
8	Robbery	8



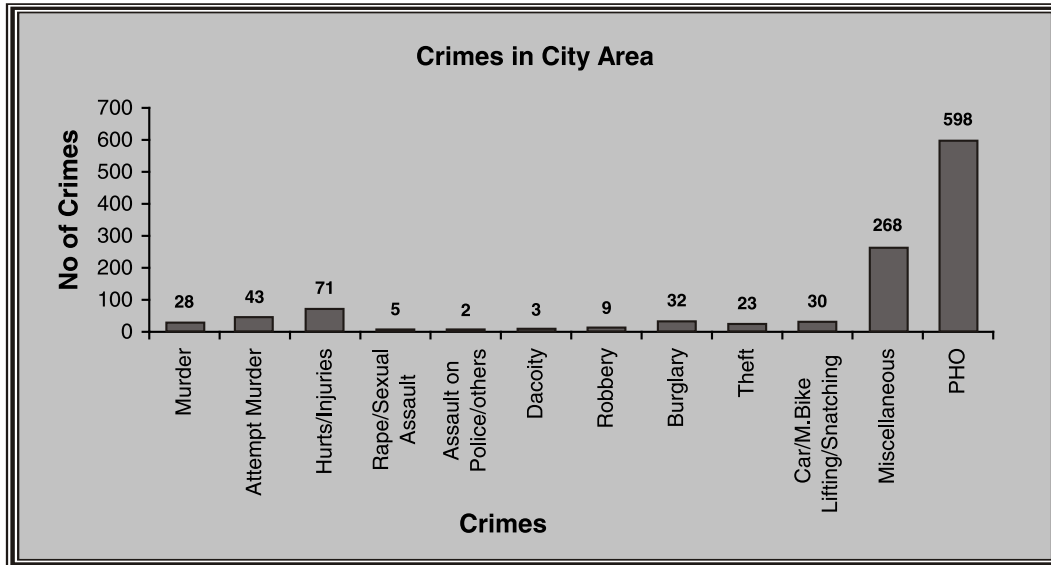
In Cantt area again miscellaneous and PHO cases are higher. The cases of injuries/hurts have a high number of 40 followed by car/motor bike snatching/lifting, Murders 33 and

² SPADO Data Collection from Police Department

Attempt murders 25. Crimes of vehicles snatching/lifting are higher due to the reason that Cantt area has a huge shopping/business area and majority of the people come here for shopping. They park the vehicles in surrounding areas, which have a high risk to be snatched or lifted.

Crimes in City Area³

S#	Crimes	No of Crimes
1	Murder	28
2	Attempt Murder	43
3	Hurts/Injuries	71
4	Rape/Sexual Assault	5
5	Assault on Police/others	2
6	Dacoity	3
7	Robbery	9
8	Burglary	32
9	Theft	23
10	Car/M.Bike Lifting/Snatching	30
11	Miscellaneous	268
12	PHO	598



³ SPADO Data Collection from Police Department

The city of Peshawar has a congested population and most of the area consist of old building and shops. This area has also a lot of business activity as majority of the whole sale dealers of various commodities are stationed here. The area is considered to be the biggest trading area of the whole province. After PHO and miscellaneous cases the rate of injuries/hurts are more reported (71), followed by attempt murder (43), Burglary (32), Motor bike snatching/lifting (30) and Murders (28).

4. Community

A questionnaire proforma was designed to interview the local communities about the crimes related to small arms. The criteria of selecting the respondents were set such that it cover almost all segments of the society that are the business community, residents of the rural and urban areas, poor, rich and middle class. A total of 100 respondents were interviewed the details of which are shown below:

Community Data⁴

Compared to one year ago, is the security in this area better or worse

Improved	Worse	Same	Volatile	Refused	Don't Know
31	29	21	17	0	2

Number of crimes in this area

Increasing	Decreasing	No Change	Refused	Don't know
41	36	21	0	2

Main Security Providers in the Neighborhood

Police	Community	Family	Friends	Neighbors	Private Guards	Others
54	13	27	3	6	11	0

Most prevalent types of crimes in the area

Armed Robbery	Theft	Kidnapping	Threats	Revenge	Assault/Beating	Rape/Sex Assault
21	40	11	8	25	9	6
Fighting	Smuggling	Domestic Violence	Drunken Disorder	Burglary	Drug Dealing	Any Other
15	11	7	3	7	11	1

Percentage of household income spent on private security

None	< 5%	5-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	>50%
10	42	28	15	4	0	1	0

Change in the number of firearms

Decreased	Increased	Same	Refused	Don't know
31	52	12	0	5

Households in the neighborhood having firearms

All households	Almost All households	Three Quarter	One out of two
30	37	19	7

⁴ SPADO Data Base (Community Data)

One fourth	Not a single household	Refused	Don't know
5	0	0	2

Type/make of small arms common in the area

Pistol/Revolver	AK-47	Hunting Rifle	Landmine	Medium/Heavy machinegun	
71	38	14	0	2	
Grenade	Mortar	RPGs	Other	Refused	Don't know
1	1	1	0	0	3

Source from where one can get the firearm

Not be able	Have to ask	Buy from someone else	Get from family member	Get in a specific area
5	5	26	16	44
Get a license and buy a gun	Borrow one	Other	Refused	Don't know
15	2	0	0	2

Based on sex, who has access to use guns?

Men	Women	Everyone
75	10	15

Same Question based on age

<15	15-18	> 18
10	25	65

Do you think that there are too many guns in the society?

Yes	No	Refused	Don't know
89	6	1	4

Responsibility for security

Government	Neighborhood	Household head	Other	Refused	Don't know
92	3	5	0	0	0

Opinion of people about dangers and advantages of firearms

Help protect	Makes no difference	Is dangerous	Refused	Don't know
68	8	23	1	0

Improving the control of firearms would increase security

Yes	No	Refused	Don't know
59	39	0	2

Views of community about possession of firearms

Personal protection	Protect Family	Protect property	Protect Community	Political security
42	56	29	14	16
Work	Hunting	Other	Refused	Don't know
5	6	0	0	0

Q1. Security in the Area:

According to the respondents 31% said that the security is better than one year ago. 29% said that it is worse than the previous year, while 21% were of the view that there is no change in the security situation and it is almost the same as one year ago. 17% said that the security in the area is volatile and goes up and down. Only 2% of the respondents had no idea of the security situation.

Q2. Number of Crimes:

Majority of the people are of the view that the rate of crimes is increasing. 41% of the total respondents said that the crimes are increasing. 36% said that the crimes are decreasing while 21% told that there is no change in the situation and crimes are as it were in the past. 2% of the respondents don't know about the crimes rate in their areas.

Q3. Main Security Providers:

Ideally police is the main security providers to the citizens but in areas where police is not capable alone to handle the security situation people rely on other alternatives. 54 respondents said that police is the main security providers in the area, 13 are of the view that community provides the security, 27 think that their family is the main security provider, whereas 11 said that private security guards provides them the security. 6 respondents believe that main security providers in the area are neighborhood and only 3% said that friends are major security providers.

Q4. Crimes Most Prevalent in the area:

Thefts are the most prevalent type of crimes (40), followed by revenge (25) and then armed robberies (21). Fighting is also very common crime but the respondents (15) have not mentioned that fights which have caused no serious injury. The cases of Kidnapping, drug dealings and smuggling also occur and 11 respondents each for these three have mentioned these as most prevalent. 9 respondents said assault/beating as most prevalent crimes. These are followed by threats (8), domestic violence and Burglary 7 each, rape/sexual assaults (6) and then drunken disorder (3).

Q5. Income spent on Private Security:

The security situation in the Peshawar and also in other parts of the province is such that every individual who can afford to keep guns or guards is obliged to keep. In the rural areas keeping of arms is very common and mainly the family members and other relatives and community members in case of any incident provide the security.

In case of urban and posh areas along with keeping firearms not that much possessed in the rural areas, people also keep private security guards for security. Similarly the big

businessmen and other institutions that can afford to keep private security guards have taken the services of private security companies.

According to the study 42 respondents said that they spend less than 5% of their income on security. 28 spend 5-10% and 15 spend 10-20% of their income on private security. 10 respondents said that they don't spend any amount on private security, while 4 respondents spend 20-30% of the income on private security. Only one respondent said that he spend 40-50% of his income on private security.

Q6. Change in the number of firearms

The number of firearms has increased with the passage of time. It is evident from the study conducted by SPADO that 52 respondents said the number of firearms has increased. 31 are of the view that the number has decreased while 12 respondents said that the situation of the prevalence of firearms has not changed. 5 respondents have no idea about the question.

Q7. Households in the neighborhood having firearms

The prevalence of firearms is evident from the fact that 30 respondents believe that all households in the neighborhood have firearms. 37 said that almost all households have firearms, while 19 were of the view that three quarter of the neighborhood has firearms. Only 7 respondents believe that one out of two households in the neighborhood has firearms and 5 said that the one fourth possess firearms.

Q8. Type/make of small arms common in the area

Nearly all types of small arms are common majority of which are manufactured locally. Some of the weapons like AK-47 assault rifle of China, Russia and Egypt made are also smuggled from Afghanistan to the tribal areas and then to other parts of the province and country. During the study it was observed that the people also possess multiple types of small arms. Pistol/Revolver is the most prevalent type of arm as 71 respondents told it as most prevalent. The AK-47 assault rifle (commonly known as Klashankov) is also a common weapon and 38 respondents consider it as most common type of arm. 14 respondents were of the view that hunting rifle is also a most prevalent type of weapon. Rest of the arms has minor contribution.

Q9. Source from where one can get the firearm

One can get firearms in our society from a variety of sources. In Pakistan in general and in NWFP in particular the people are linked with very strong family relations and the exchange of a variety of goods and services are common. Similar is the case in firearms and if there arise a need the family or relatives provide the firearms to the needy person. In very rare cases one will not be able to get a firearm and that may also be due to his poor economic conditions. According to the data collected from the community 44 respondents said that the black markets mainly Dura Adam Khel is the best place to buy a

gun (25 respondents). The black markets of Jamrud about 10 kilometers from the main Peshawar, (9 respondents) and Bara black market about 15 kilometers from the main Peshawar (10 respondents) are also suitable places to get the firearms.

26 respondents said that the suitable source to get a firearm is to buy one from someone else. 16 respondents said that family members are best source to get a firearm while 15 said that they would prefer to get a license and get gun. Only 5 said that they will not be able to get a firearm and 5 other said that they would ask from someone else. 2 of the respondents told that they would borrow one while 2 told that they don't know where to get the firearm. Some of the respondents gave multiple responses mostly along with buying a gun one can easily get the firearms from family members or borrow from some one else.

Q10, 11. Access to use guns

75 of the total 100 respondents were of the view that only men have access to guns. 10 were of the view that along with men women have also access to guns, while 15 respondents think that everyone has access to guns in our society. Similarly based on age 65 respondents believe that only adults above 18 years have access to guns, while 25 respondents said that along with adults above 18 the age group between 15-18 have also access to firearms. 10 respondents said that along with the persons above 15 years, the age group of persons less than 15 has also access to guns.

Q12. Prevalence of Guns in Society

On the question of the prevalence of guns in the society 89 respondents think that there are too many guns in the society. 6 respondents believe that there is no excess of guns in society. One respondent refused to answer, whereas 4 respondents said that they don't know about the situation.

Q13. Responsibility for security

As ideally the government is responsible to provide security to its citizens. Same is the view of the community as a huge number of 92 respondents answered that the government is responsible to provide security. Only 5 said that it is the responsibility of the head of the family whereas 3 said that neighborhood is responsible to provide security.

Q14. Opinion of people about dangers and advantages of firearms

Majority of the civilians believe that firearms are the main security providers to them, which is also evident from the data that 68% think that firearms help to protect. 23% believe that firearms are dangerous to keep, while 8% think that it makes no difference whether to keep arms or not.

Q15. Impact of Control on Firearms on Security

Majority of the citizens believe that a fair and comprehensive control of firearms would definitely improve the security situation. The citizens keep guns because of so many threats and they believe that others have guns so they are obliged to keep firearms. 59% of the respondents think that that a fair control of firearms would improve security. 39 believe that the security can't be improved alone by the control of firearms. Only 2 respondents don't know about its impacts on security.

Q16. Reasons of Possession of Firearms

Majority of the citizens keep firearms to protect the family as 56 respondents think so. 42 respondents believe that people keep firearms for personal protection, 29 said the reason to keep arms is to protect property, whereas 16 think that because of political security people keep firearms. 14 persons are of the view that the possession of small arms is to protect the community, 6 consider the possession for the purpose of hunting, while only 5 said that people keep guns to protect their work. Majority of the respondents gave multiple responses to the question.

5. Media:

Media is an important segment to get information about the prevalent situation. During the project duration SPADO also hold meetings with representatives of different Newspapers and got their views about crimes related to small arms.

A total of 15 reporters including crime reporters were contacted and a short questionnaire was provided to them to get their views about crimes related to small arms.

About the types of crimes reported in daily newspapers 10 of the respondents said that murders are more reported in our Newspapers although the ratio of other crimes are also too high but majority of that goes unreported.

About the intensity of crimes 10 were of the view that the crimes are increasing day by day. 3 were of the view that due to improved investigations and some positive steps taken by the government some of the crimes like armed robberies, kidnapping, smuggling and other assaults have decreased.

As far as the possession of small arms is concerned nearly all the respondents think that the civilians possess small arms in large number. The dewatering campaign of the government has totally failed as the civilians keep these arms for their personal and family protection. 5 were of the view that 75-100% of the civilians possess small arms, 5 said that 50-75% of the civilians possess small arms whereas 2 said that the percentage may be in the range of 25-50%. 3 were not sure of the number of small arms being possessed by the civilians.

On the question of the reasons of small arms being possessed by small arms there are different reasons of the possession of small arms among the civilians. The gun culture is due to illiteracy, unawareness and lack of economic opportunities. The possession of small arms can't be related to one or two reasons as it varies from personal protection to the protection of property, family and community, sectarian and political rivalries and personal feuds contribute to the possession of small arms.

6. Private Security Companies

The concept of Private Security Companies in Peshawar is not an old one. Most of the companies started functioning in Peshawar in the last 5-8 years. Before the concept of Private Security Companies the big business men, organizations, industries, shops and banks used to keep personal guards. During the survey SPADO interviewed some of the private companies to know the motivation of the citizens to hire the services of these companies. The main reasons revealed during the study were mentioned below:

In most of the cases the private security guards are armed. There exist a Private Security Companies Act, under which all the companies are liable to act according to the rules of the act. The act allows the private companies only to use 12, Bore Pump Action Short Guns and Pistols. The private security companies are not allowed to use automatic weapons. Similarly their uniforms should also be different from other security authorities like Police and Military.

The government has less resources and Police department due to lack of manpower is not capable of handling a huge population. It is estimated there is one Policeman for a population of about 28000. So the citizens rely on private security companies for personal, business and work protection

The clients feel comfortable in dealing with the private companies as keeping other personal guards needs more energies and resources and the client has to take care of all the needs of the guard. While in case of the companies it the company which is responsible for each and every act of its employees

The private security companies also provide better and secure services to the customers. Like to the banks and other business institutions the companies provide safe cash carriage facilities in fully equipped armor vehicles. In the past there were incidents of big robberies during cash transfers from one place to another.

Nearly all the companies employ retired army soldiers and provide them training. The retired army officers own majority of these companies. Apart from these regular medical checkups of the employees are also done.

Some good companies provide regular trainings to their employees and the clients of these companies are also large in number. The trainings also consist of how to observe the surroundings, how to react and when to use a firearm.

The details of the companies operating in NWFP are presented below. It is worth to mention that nearly half of the companies are actively functioning whereas the rest are inactive. The total number of companies registered with the government is 35.

Number of Companies	Year of Registration
02	1989
02	1993
03	1994
05	1997
05	1998
04	1999
03	2000
08	2001
03	2002

7. Fact & figures of Small Arms in the Selected Areas.

SPADO carried out its study in the three potential arms markets surrounding of Peshawar. The detail of the areas are written in below.

Darra Adam Khel: Darra Adam Khel is a basically a town of the Tribal Area Adjoining Kohat District. It is bounded on the north by Tribal Area Adjoining to Peshawar. The total area of this tribal area is 446 square kilometers. There is no statistics available specifically about the population of Darra Adam Khel. But the total population of this tribal area is 88,456 and Darra Adam Khel is the main business center of the area.

Jamrud: Jamrud is the urban locality of Khyber Agency and the main business area. Khyber Agency in named after the world famous Khyber Pass, which has served as the corridor connecting the Asian sub-continent with the Central Asia through Afghanistan. The total area of Khyber Agency is 2576 square kilometers and according to the 1998 censuses report the Agency has a population of about 546,730. There are four Tehsils (sub districts) of Khyber Agency that are Bara, Jamrud, Landi Kotal and Mulagori. Again there are other arms markets inside this tribal area, which are away from Peshawar and are very sensitive and remote areas. SPADO focused its study on Jamrud Arms Market that is near to Peshawar. The population of Jamrud tehsil is 96,188

Bara: Bara is another important business center of small arms in Khyber Agency. It is a sub district of Khyber Agency having a population of about 286,184.

7.1 Estimated Number of Shops, Arms Making shops and Factories ⁵

Locality	Sale Shops	Arms making & Sale shops	Arms Factories
Peshawar	50		21
Dera Adam khel	1200	1500	150
Bara	400	200	10
Jamrud	300	50	35

I. Arms Sales Shops:

According to the Survey conducted by SPADO there are about 50 Arms selling shops in Peshawar, 1200 in Dura Adam Khel, 400 in Bara and 300 in Jamrud. The arms shops located in Peshawar are licensed one, whereas the shops located in other tribal areas surrounding Peshawar are black markets. In these markets nearly all types of small arms and light weapons are openly displayed and are available at low costs.

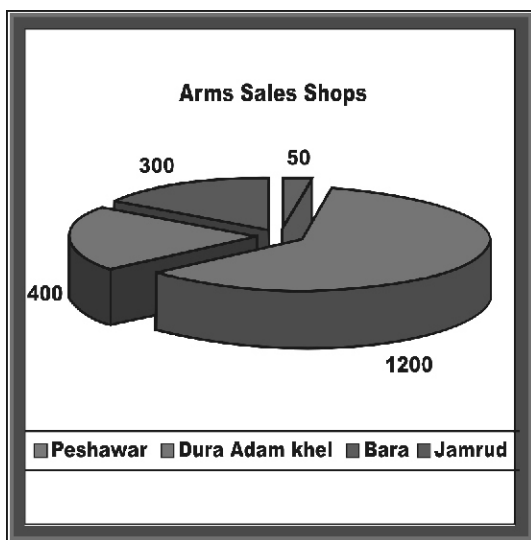
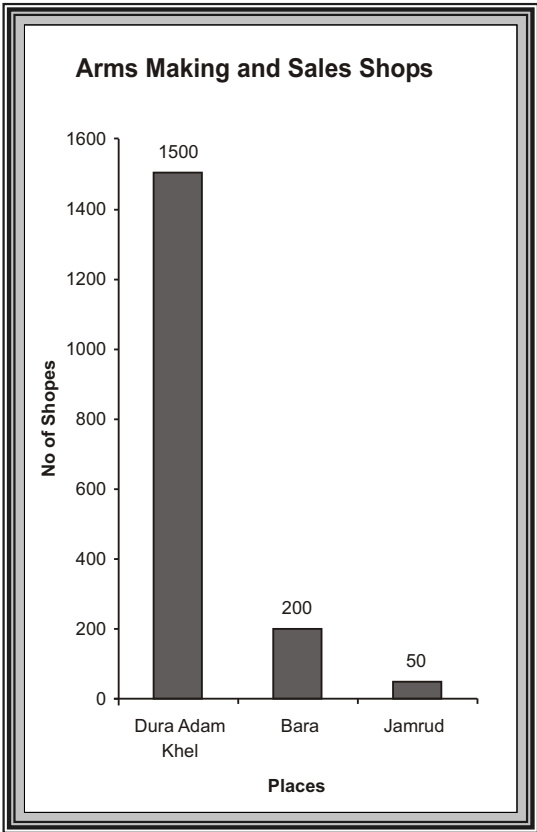


Figure 1 Arms Sale Shop in tribal area

In other tribal areas except Peshawar, small arms are manufactured in shops and then are displayed for sale in the same shop. There are about 1500 arms manufacturing and sales shops only in Dura Adam Khel. In Bara tribal area the number of such shops are about 200 and in Jamrud tribal area there are about 50 arms making and sales shops.

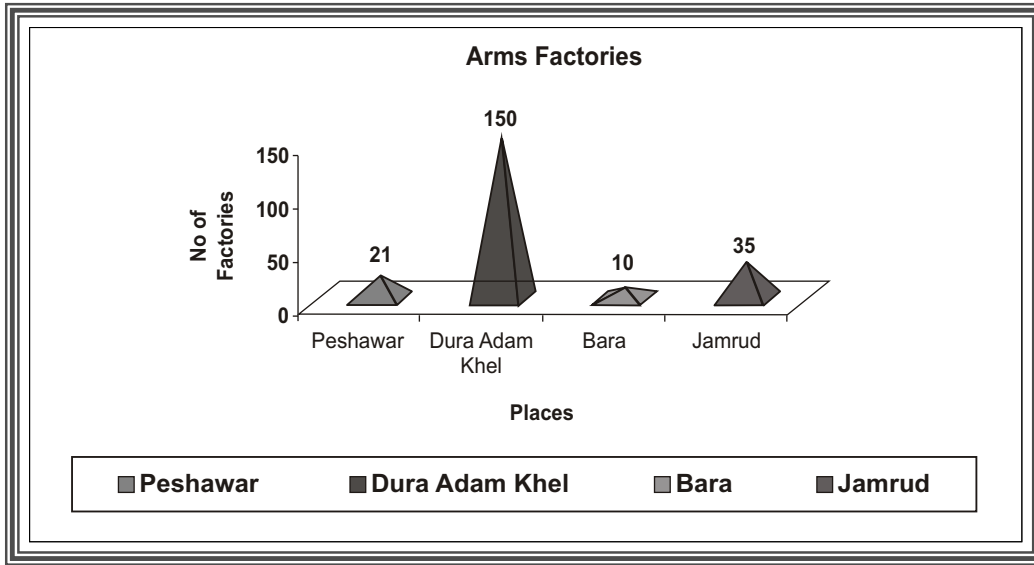
⁵ Survey Conducted by SPADO April-May 2003



Arms Making and Sales Shop in Dura Adam Khel

III. Arms Factories:

As far as the number of Arms Factories is concerned there are 21 Arms Factories in Peshawar. 150 in Dura Adam Khel, 10 in Bara and 35 in Jamrud tribal areas. Again the Arms Factories in Peshawar are licensed one whereas that situated in the tribal areas have no legal status.



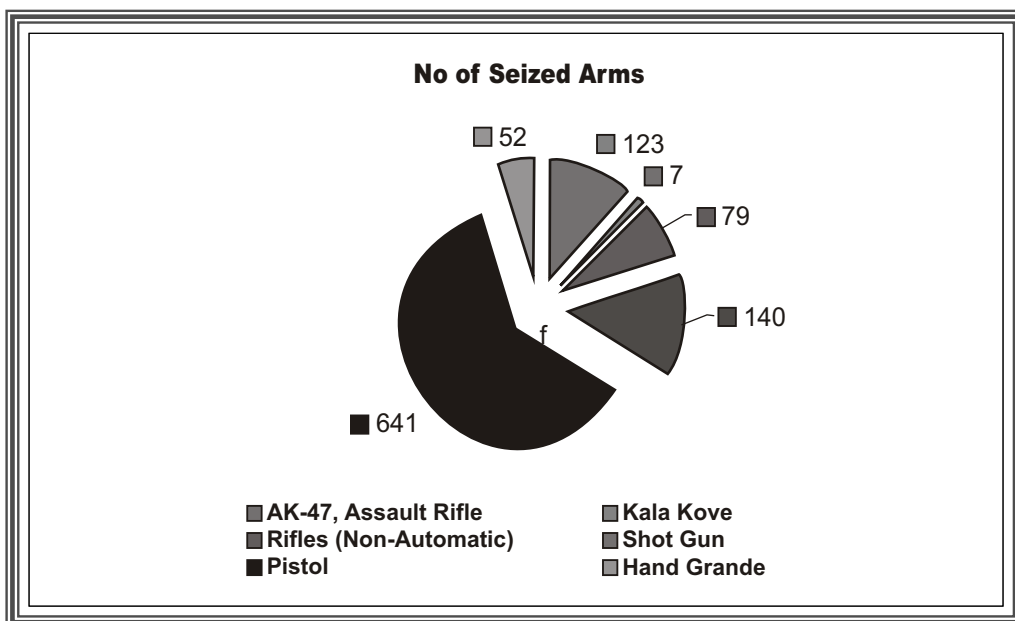
8. Arms Seized by the Police from January 01 to April 21, 2003

Small arms and light weapons are widely available for sale in the tribal areas. Manufacturing and trade of these weapons are common phenomenon in these areas. Moreover, due to a long and porous border with Afghanistan large quantity of Foreign made small arms especially Russian and Chinese weapons are smuggled to the adjacent areas in Pakistan. The small arms both local and foreign made are then smuggled to other cities in Pakistan and also to the Kashmir disputed area.

The illicit trade of small arms can be judged from the facts that from January 01 to April 21, 2003 the Police seized 641 pistols, 140 shotguns, 123 Assault Rifles (AK-47), 79 Rifles, 58 hand grenades, 7 (222) bore rifles and almost 33538 rounds of various types. Pictures of the arms seized are shown in Annexes 1 and 2

Arms Seized by Police from January 01 to April 21 2003⁶

	Type of Arm Seized	Numbr
1	AK-47, Assault Rifle	123
2	Kala Kove (222 bore rifle)	7
3	Rifles (Non-Automatic)	79
4	Shot Gun	140
5	Pistol	641
6	Hand Grenade	52
7	Rounds	33538



⁶ Data Collected by SPADO from Police Department

9. Types of Arms and their Prices

As discussed earlier small arms and light weapons are widely manufactured in the tribal belt of Pakistan and adjacent areas of Peshawar. SPADO conducted a survey of the arms markets in Peshawar and surrounding black markets of Bara, Dura Adam Khel and Jamrud. The types of weapons available and their prices are shown in the table above. The types of weapons mentioned in the above table are manufactured locally.

Types of Arms and their Prices⁷

S#	Name of Weapon	Price Range US \$	Price Range Pak Rs
A	<i>Pistols</i>		
1	22 Bore Pistol	14-24	800-1400
2	25 Bore Pistol	25-34	1500-2000
3	30 Bore Pistol	34-68	2000-4000
4	32 Bore Pistol	17-25	1000-1500
5	40-50 Bore Pistol	52-69	3000-4000
B	<i>Revolvers</i>		
1	32 Bore Revolver	14-17	800-1000
2	38 Bore Revolver	8-14	500-800
3	40-50 Bore Revolver	17-34	1000-2000
C	<i>Rifles</i>		
1	MM7 Rifle	17-26	1000-1500
2	MM 8 Rifle	26-43	1500-2500
3	Hunting Rifle 1	10-17	600-1000
4	Hunting Rifle 2	14-21	800-1200
5	30.3 Bore Rifle	34-43	2000-2500
6	30.06 Bore Rifle	26-34	1500-2000
7	7.62 Bore SMG	52-86	3000-5000
D	<i>Shot Guns</i>		
1	12 Bore single barrel	17-26	1000-1500
2	12 Bore double barrel	26-34	1500-2000
3	12 Bore Repeater	34-43	2000-2500
4	32 Bore Stot Gun	52-69	3000-4000
E	<i>Others</i>		
1	Mortar Gun	517-687	30000-40000
2	Heavy Machine Gun (HMG)	431-517	25000-30000
3	Rocket Launcher	862-1034	50000-60000
4	Landmine Antipersonnel	02-03	100-200
5	Grenade	4-5	200-300

⁷ SPADO Survey of Arms Shops and Factories April to May 2003

10. Conclusion

Pakistan is among those countries of the world where the crime rates are high. Small arms are used in various types of crimes, sectarian violence, terrorism and other personal and tribal disputes. Small arms are widely possessed by the civilians because of weak law and order situation, gun culture, personal, family, community, tribe and property protection. The religious extremism, militancy and the prevalence of large number of Religious groups and parties have further aggravated the problem. No one exactly knows the number of small arms possessed by the civilians but the number is estimated to be in millions.

In some tribal areas manufacturing of arms is like cottage industry and is a main source of income of the local communities. The illicit transfer of arms from these areas to other cities of Pakistan and Kashmir is a common phenomenon.

The area of Peshawar due to its proximity to the tribal and other arms producing areas is also prone to various types of crimes. The daily Newspapers are flooded of crime reports consisting of Murders, Attempt murders, Kidnapping, Thefts, Assaults, Burglaries, Vehicles snatching/lifting etc. The recent report of the U.S Department about crimes in Pakistan is presented below. In short small crimes are threatening human security in the area and no one is feeling secure.

U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

Crime is a serious concern for foreigners throughout Pakistan, with violent crime increasing faster than any other category. Carjackings, armed robberies, house invasions and other violence against civilians have increased steadily in the major urban areas. Petty crime, especially theft of personal property, is common throughout Pakistan. Lahore and Karachi, in particular, experience high levels of crime. They are large cities beset by poverty, high unemployment, and underpaid, under-manned police forces.

11. Recommendations:

- The issue of small arms especially its relationship to human security was not paid due attention in the past. Therefore the prevailing situation of small arms and its impacts on the society may be studied in details
- Awareness among the local communities may be created related to small arms and its devastating impacts on the society
- A comprehensive research and data collection on small arms should be carried out, which should be made a continuous process.
- Lobbying and advocacy activities at government and parliament level should be carried out to eradicate the menace of small arms from the society



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