

**The Prevalence
and Impacts of
Small Arms and
Light Weapons
In NWFP and
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Sustainable Peace and Development Organization

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Foreword:

The high prevalence rate and misuse of small arms and light weapons have badly affected the law and order situation and socio-economic conditions of local communities in this part of the country. This research, which was the first of its kind, was carried out to know the extent of the small arms problem and its negative impacts on the society. Small Arms Survey (SAS) provided funds and technical support to carryout the research work. The SAS is an independent research project located at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. It serves as the principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms, and as a resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and activists.

Sustainable Peace and Development Organization (SPADO), which is registered as a charity in Pakistan is the research partner of SAS. 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 prevalence of small arms and light weapons has contributed into the militarization of the society, which includes the heavily armed policemen, patrolling military soldiers and private armed guards in public buildings, banks and institutions. It is also estimated that Pakistan has one of the greatest guns per capita in the world, which clearly indicates an alarming high possession of small arms by civilians.

This research work will provide first hand information to the policy makers, researchers and other interested individuals and organizations involved in addressing the issue of small arms and I hope they will come forward to support the mission of SPADO against small arms. I am thankful to all SPADO team and volunteers who gathered field and secondary data on various aspects of the research work. We are grateful to the British High Commission in Pakistan for the generous support of publishing this book.

I will appreciate your comments and suggestions on this research work and if you need further information please contact SPADO on the address mentioned at the back cover page.



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1. Background and Present Situation

1. a. Introduction:

Pakistan is awash with small arms and light weapons. The statements of the present government indicate that the government, despite its oscillation on the issue, is eager to give the impression that it is alive to the dangers posed by this proliferation. The issue needs to be put in the right perspective. Small arms proliferation within Pakistan and in the region is a by-product of the Afghan war. According to a ministry of interior report, there may be as many as 3 million kalashnikovs (the ubiquitous AK-47 and its many derivatives, including the Chinese Type-56 assault rifle) in circulation in the North-West Frontier Province alone. This estimate, presumably, does not take into account other types of assault rifles such as M-16s and G-3s, as well as varieties of handguns (revolvers/pistols) and light weapons such as RPGs (Rocket-propelled Grenade Launchers), mortars and recoilless rifles (RRs). There is concrete evidence of the use and sale of these weapons in the arms bazaars of the NWFP and other parts of Pakistan.

The civil war in Afghanistan is still believed to be responsible for the adverse law and order in Pakistan with the unchecked smuggling of weapons from across the Durand Line. Lack of security, easy availability of weapons and slackness on the government's part encouraged ordinary citizens to own weapons. Many opted for the more accessible and cheaper illegal weapons. This situation is in fact the tip of an iceberg with the proliferation of weapons being the direct result of the (1979-92) war in the next-door Afghanistan. The term 'Kalashnikov Culture' was coined during this period. Political, religious and ethnic groups took advantage of the situation and got hold of heavy weapons.

The war in Afghanistan is believed to have opened floodgates of both light and heavy weapons to the adjacent tribal areas and further down the country. Despite the presence of one of the world's biggest 'illegal' arms-manufacturing industry in Darra Adamkhel (NWFP), the situation had never been that bad before 1979. 'Now Pakistan has reached a saturation point in arms,' was how a senior NWFP official explained the situation.

Though there are no official figures available about the number of illegal weapons in Pakistan, rough estimates put the total at more than 10 million. No government agency has ever bothered to collect information about the presence of illegal weapons in the country. 'It is not possible to go for such an exercise,' conceded a senior official of the Department of Home and Tribal Affairs, NWFP.

"Authorities differ on figures regarding illegal weapons in NWFP and the adjoining tribal territories, with some putting the total figure at not more than 4 million and others at 7 million. The total number of licenses issued in NWFP from

1970 to 2000 is slightly less than 2 million. These licenses also include those issued for prohibited bore weapons, either illegally or under special permission¹

The huge number of weapons in Pakistan has fueled sectarian and regional violence. Pre-existing antagonisms have become sharpened with gun violence, and there is a distinct crisis of law and order, especially in the frontier regions. In the southern city of Karachi, the death toll is annually over 1,000. It is estimated that between 1992 and 1998 the city of Karachi lost 18,000 to 20,000 residents to gun violence.² It is estimated that in the past 20 years 500,000 people have died in gun violence across the country.³ A BBC correspondent once noted that the ongoing feuds in Pakistan were so complex and dangerous that the authorities could do little but "go round collecting bodies".⁴

Pakistan has the greatest number of guns per capita in the world. From 1950 to 1996, the US government donated to Pakistan surplus small arms (118,640 weapons).⁵ Between 1979 and 1989 the US channeled \$2 billion in arms aid to Afghanistan through Pakistan. During the height of the crisis, roughly 50 to 60 trucks of US weapons crossed Pakistan's borders each day. Pakistan diverted an estimated 70% of these weapons. Pakistan has thus become a significant source for black-market and covert weapons deals in South Asia.⁶

Antagonism between India and Pakistan over Kashmir has persisted since partition in 1947 and continues. There have been no arms embargoes but years of sanctions have resulted in Pakistan manufacturing its own weapons. Licenses to do so were provided by UK, Italy, France, China, and Slovakia. Authorized supplies of small arms and major weapons for both India and Pakistan are UK, US, South Africa, Germany, Canada, UK, Russia China, France Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Belarus, Ukraine and Lebanon

1. b. Brief Description of Project Areas:

Although the issue of small arms in Pakistan is a national issue as most of activities like laws, reforms, implementations etc are carried out at national level, but SPADO focused its research work on NWFP and FATA. Some of the statistics like suicides data were collected at national level.

¹ Islamabad Policy Research Institute

² Abdel-Fatau Musah and Niobe Thompson, eds., "Small Arms in India and the Human Costs of Lingering Conflicts", *Over a Barrel: Light Weapons and Human Rights in the Commonwealth*, London and New Delhi: Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), November 1999, pp. 38; 60; 94-96.

³ Ayesha Siddiqa-Agha, "Dealing with the Problem of Small Arms", *The Dawn*, Pakistan, 31 July 2001

⁴ Abdel-Fatau Musah and Niobe Thompson, eds., "Small Arms in India and the Human Costs of Lingering Conflicts", *Over a Barrel: Light Weapons and Human Rights in the Commonwealth*, London and New Delhi: Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), November 1999, pp. 38; 60; 94-96.

⁵ Aandstad SA Small Arms Database Overview of US export programmes. The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers. 2002

⁶ Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS), *Small Arms Survey 2001: Profiling the Problem*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001, pp. 180-181.

1. b. a. Federally Administered Tribal Areas:

The Tribal Areas popularly known as FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) fall under the executive authority of the president of Pakistan according to the 1973 constitution. It includes Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies, plus six distinct regions located within the adjacent districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Lakki, Tank and D.I. Khan in the North-West Frontier Province called frontier Regions (FRs). The total Population of FATA is 31,38,000, which is 2.4% of the total population of Pakistan according to the 1998 Population Census. Tribal areas lie between the northwestern Himalayan zone and the southwestern chain of the Sulaiman Mountains. As a narrow tract of land it runs along the river Indus with parallel lines almost north to south make a contiguous border with Afghanistan on the Durand Line. This tangled hill mass constitutes 27,224 Sq km land of the Frontier, which makes- up 3.6 % share of the total area of Pakistan.

Under the 1973 constitution of Pakistan, the president of Pakistan enjoys the executive powers over the areas. However, it is the Governor of the NWFP, who exercises his authority for administrative purposes. Neither Central nor Provincial laws are applied in the areas. Therefore, the Supreme Court or a High Court does not exercise any jurisdiction in the FATA. An authoritative system of administration evolved under the alien power is still operative in the area. The whole edifice of an Agency Administration revolves around an individual, the Political Agent. He is an executive officer, a judicial magistrate and a collector. He plays a central role in making the Annual Developmental Plan and co-ordinate various activities of nation-building departments.

Production and trade of small arms in the tribal areas is in age-old tradition. With the improvement of technology and availability of sophisticated production machines and also with the improvement in technical know how of the technicians working in the small scale factories, the quality of small arms and light weapons produced improved to a degree that the arms manufacturing experts at national and international level have acknowledged and praised the quality of arms and light weapons produced here. Another important feature worth mentioning is their gradual skill development; whereas in the past they were capable of producing only low-tech small weapons, now they have built the capacity to manufacture sophisticated war machinery of various sorts from bullets and pistols to light artillery and rocket launchers.

These areas are the center of criminal activities like drug trafficking, production of arms and other illegal activities. As far as small arms and light weapons are concerned it is worth mentioning to name here "Dara Adam Khel" a distinct region of district Peshawar and Khyber Agency a tribal area where various type of sophisticated weapons are available. These areas including other tribal areas are considered to be one of the largest private arms producing and trading areas of South Asia.

1. b. b. North West Frontier Province:

North-West Frontier Province, province and historic region has a population of 17,554,674 according to the 1998 census report; the province has an area of 106,200 sq km. Peshawar is the capital of the province

Pakistan's northern and western borders with China and Afghanistan are marked out by rugged hills and mountains ranging in height from 2,000 feet (609 meters) in the south-west to over 28,000 feet (8,535 meters) in the far north. The gateways through this otherwise unbroken barrier are occasional natural passes. By far the best-known of these is the Khyber Pass, which is 56 kilometers long, 40 kilometers being in Pakistan and the remainder in Afghanistan. From the Khyber border post at Torkham, where an old sign warns hitch-hikers that under no circumstances should they spend the night in the open in the Pass, it is a 55 kilometer journey to the city of Peshawar. Pakistan's capital, Islamabad, is 227 kilometers away, Lahore 497 kilometers, and the port of Karachi 1,782 kilometers.

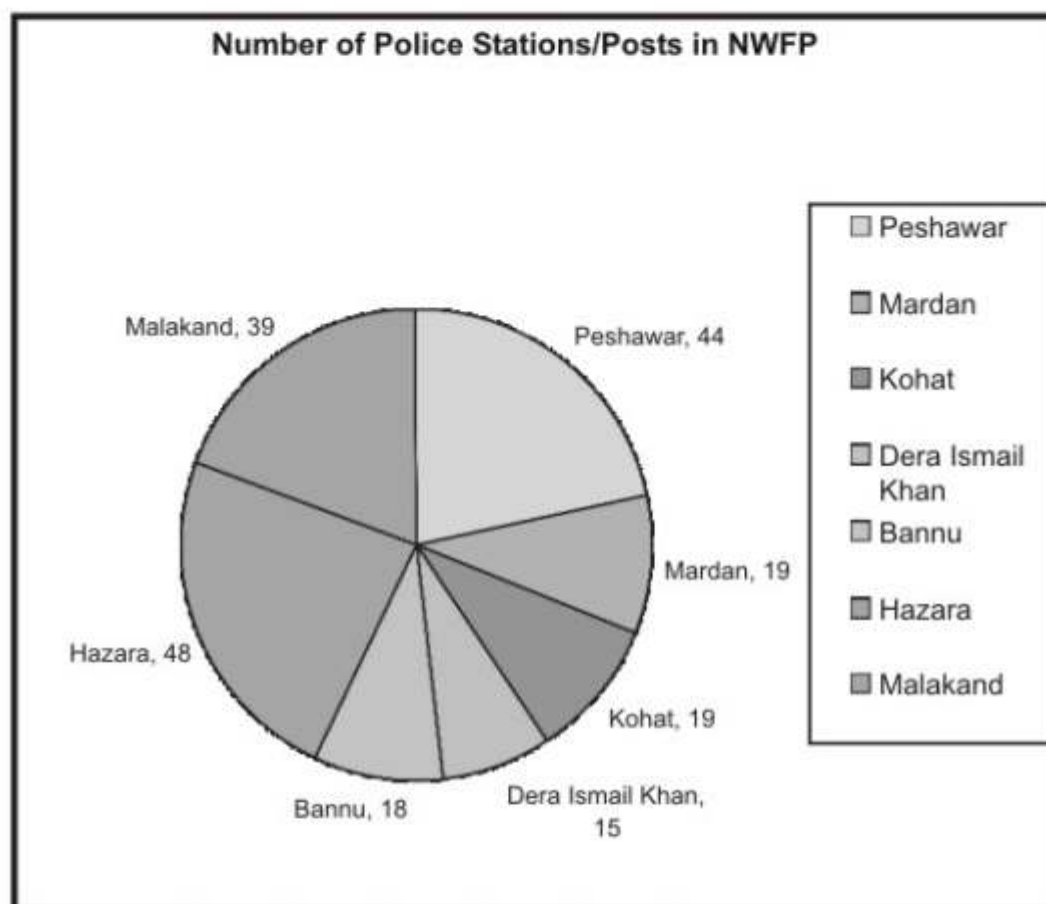
The North. Frontier province of Pakistan and its adjacent tribal areas always had a "gun culture." The Pathans, their culture and the peculiar decision-making system required the local people to provide for their own security that meant possession of some weapon. Guns were an embodiment of the physical power of an individual that determined his place in a male dominated tribal culture. The gun culture along with the proximity of illicit arms markets of the tribal areas, NWFP has the highest number of small arms throughout Pakistan. Majority of the families keep more than one small arm in their home for the protection of their families. Most of the times these consist a combination of different types like pistols, Kalashnikov or other rifle.⁷ Small arms and light weapons are the main causes of crimes in NWFP.

The province is divided into 7 divisions that are Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Hazara and Malakand. These divisions are further divided into 24 districts.

The total strength of police department of the province is 33026, which include all the human resource working at offices and in the field. So the crime prevention force is far less than the mentioned figure. There are 4 preventive police regions, 4 police investigation regions and one capital city police region (Peshawar).

⁷ Community Interviews conducted by SPADO

There are 202 Police station/posts throughout the province in all the 7 divisions. 44 police stations are located in Peshawar, 19 each in Mardan and Kohat, 15 in Dera Ismail Khan, 18 in Bannu, 48 in Hazara and 39 in Malakand division.⁸ The breakdown of these police stations is clear from the following chart.



The Police-Population percentage of NWFP is 1:757. In the rest of the provinces of Pakistan this percentage in Punjab is 1:742, Sindh 1:326 and Balchistan 1:373.⁹

⁸ Inspector General of Police , NWFP

⁹ Police department NWFP

2. Overview and Analysis of Crime Statistics:

2. a. Facts and Figures of Crimes Related to Small Arms:

To collect data on crime statistics, SPADO contacted the Police department of the Province. The figures of district Peshawar was collected from the office of Chief Capital Police while the rest of data for the province was provided by higherups of the police department. In this regard, SPADO sent several letters to the police department and at last by the permission of the higher authorities the police department only provided the figures for the year 2002 and 2003. It was very difficult and complicated to know the number of crimes related to small arms as in majority of the cases it was not mentioned that what type of small arms were used in various crimes. The crime statistics for the NWFP are presented in the following table:

Table 2.1 NWFP Crime Statistics for the years 2002-2003¹⁰

Type of Crime	2002	2003
Murder	2290	2167
A. Murder	2536	2490
Hurts	3107	2751
Zina	177	155
Kidnapping	180	143
Dacoity	50	38
Robbery	111	87
Theft	977	968
Road Accidents	649	613
All	87,596	90,461

To know the type of small arms in various crimes, SPADO took the difficult initiative to know the number of casualties related to small arms and among the districts selected the district of Peshawar. It was not possible to know the figures related to small arms as police department do not maintain such record. The details of the crimes in district Peshawar in the year 2002-2003 are presented below:

¹⁰ Police Department NWFP, Pakistan

Table 2.2 Comparisons of Crimes in 2002-2003 in District Peshawar¹¹

Type of Crime	2003	2002
Murders	358	359
A. Murder	411	440
Hurts	567	691
Zina	04	04
Other Zina	01	04
Kidnapping	17	28
Abduction Zina Ord	2	3
Assault	75	74
Dacoity	29	24
Robbery	14	14
382 PPC	24	20
Burglary	129	131
Theft	64	70
Car Snatching	35	28
Car Lifting	83	102
Motor Cycle Snatching	5	0
Motor Cycle Lifting	61	36
Arms Ordinance	2867	2656

SPADO checked each First Investigation report (FIR) to know the type of weapons used in various crimes. After reading all the First Investigation Reports (FIRs) for Murders and Attempt Murders it was revealed that in the following cases the type of weapon is mentioned that are presented in the following table:

Table 2.3 Use of Small Arms in Murders and Attempt Murders

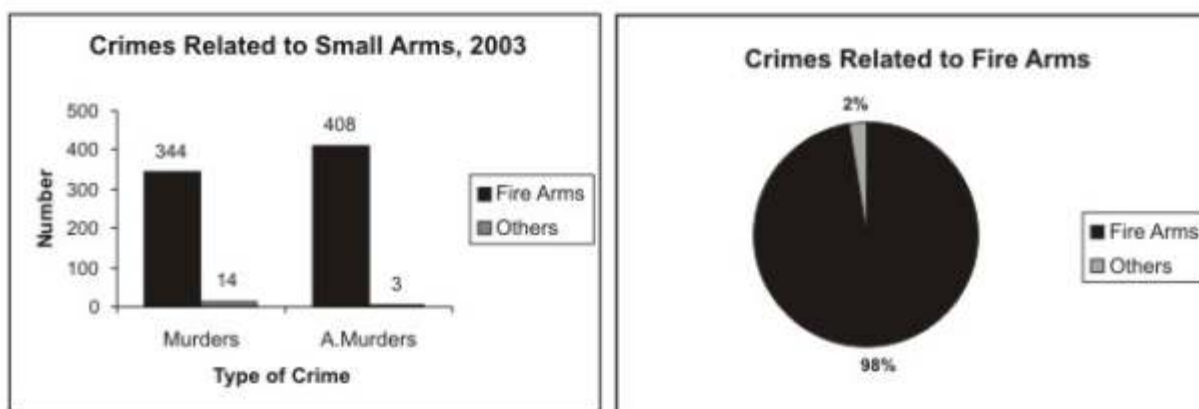
Arm	Murder 2003	A. Murder 2003	Murder 2002	A. Murder 2002
AK 47 Rifle	36	39	29	32
Pistol	4	6	2	4
Rifle 8MM	3	11	1	7
Sharp	7	1	2	1
Loop	3	0	1	0
Electric Shock	1	0	2	0
K.oil	3	2	1	0

These are the crimes in which the specific types of arms or sources of crimes were identified. In the rest of the incidents it was stated that firearms were used not mentioning the exact type. In case of other heinous cases like hurts, sharp weapons are used. While cases against properties, dacoity, robbery, burglary,

¹¹ Police Department NWFP, Pakistan

theft and car snatchings are done by gun points, therefore it doesn't confirm that what type of firearms were used in such incidents.

In the year 2003 in total 358 murders and 411 attempt murders in district Peshawar, the police department has confirmed that AK 47 Rifle was used in 36 and 39 cases respectively. Similarly, in 4 murders and 6 attempt murders pistols were identified as cause of crimes. 8 MM rifle was used in 3 murder and 11 attempt murders. Sharp arms were used in 7 murder and 1 attempt murder cases. So in only 14 cases of murders in 2003 the source of crimes is other than small arms like sharp weapons, loops etc, As far as attempt murders are concerned in only 3 cases weapons other than small arms were used. In case of 2002 in 6 cases of murders other sources were used, while in only 01 case of attempt murder out of 440 cases sharp weapon is used. In rest of cases firearms were used but there is no mention of type. The percentage of small arms used in crimes in the years 2003 and 2002 are clear from the following chart.



It is clear from the above charts that in the total of 752 cases of murders and attempt murders in 98% of the cases firearms were used, while in only 2% cases the sources were other than small arms.

2. b. Hospitals Data:

To know the crimes related to small arms hospitals data was also collected from major hospitals in Peshawar, FATA and Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA). In this regard casualty departments of the hospitals were contacted to get the required data. Again the problem of poor data entry and lack of information on crimes related to small arms was the main problem in collecting information. The hospitals don't compile the data and once the entry register for a specific period is completed they send it to the record room. In the entry registers called MLC, there are only mention of cause of injury like fire arm injury (FAI), blunt injury, road traffic accident (RTA) and sharp injury. The hospital staff doesn't compile the data either on monthly, quarterly or early basis; neither there is any format available on which they put the data.

Initially, it was difficult for SPADO to get the data as the hospital staff was also reluctant to provide information because they were of the view that a little amendment in the entries can cause problems for them. Actually, the doctors reports and hospital information plays a significant role in registering a police case as these are based on the information provided in the MLC registers, which are kept in hospitals. SPADO sent letters to the hospital authorities and conducted meetings with them explaining the nature of the research work and the possible outcomes. After successful meetings, SPADO data collectors started their data collection process and checked each and every case in the registers, which off course was a difficult task.

For the purpose of data collection, SPADO designed a format keeping in view the availability of information in various hospitals. It was also extremely difficult to understand the information as it was written in a very rough manner and language. Details of the hospitals data are presented below:

2.b.1 Hayat Shaheed Teaching Hospital Peshawar

Hayat Shaheed Teaching Hospital (HSTH) is the second biggest hospital of NWFP. The hospital has busy emergency unit and general out door patients department. Along with patients coming from the surrounding urban and rural localities the hospital receives various kinds of emergency and ordinary patients from the rest of the districts in NWFP. The details of the data collected by SPADO from the casualty department are shown in the following table:

Table 2.4 Casualty Data of Hayat Shaheed Teaching Hospital¹²

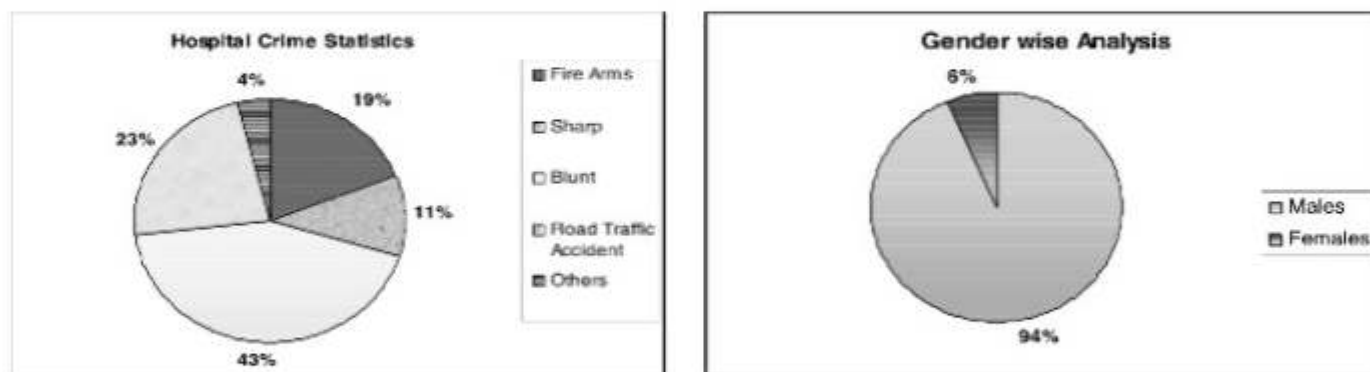
S.No	Type of Arm	No of Cases
01	Fire Arms	184
02	Sharp	105
03	Blunt	420
04	Road Traffic Accident	224
05	Others	37
Total		970

There were total 970 cases reported in 2003 related to crimes. From the data of Hayat Shaheed Teaching hospital it is clear that in 184 cases firearms were used in various crimes. In the records of the casualty department, the type of injury at the time of first examination by the doctor is mentioned but as serious cases are referred to different wards like surgical, medical, orthopedic etc so there is no record available about the conditions of the patients later on.

As in the case of Police data sharp/blunt cases are common for hurts or minor injuries. Therefore the percentage of hurts is significantly high as compared to deaths or disabilities. The percentage of various causes of crimes is presented in the charts given below:

¹² Data collected by SPADO from HSTH Peshawar

In Pakistani society especially in NWFP, women are not targeted in personal or family disputes. Therefore in any conflict whether personal, family or tribal the casualties to females are significantly lower than males. The gender percentage is presented in the following chart.



2. b. 2. Post Graduate Lady Reading Hospital (Peshawar)

Lady Reading Hospital (LRH), Peshawar is biggest hospital of the province. It is the only hospital in the province that can handle mass casualties. Similar to Khyber Teaching Hospital people from all over the province comes here for treatment. Most of the serious cases in other districts and FATA are also referred to LRH hospital because of more facilities and staff.

SPADO team collected information from the causality department related to crimes. The data collection team collected information on the figures related to Firearms, Sharp weapons, Blunts, Poison cases, Road traffic accidents and Alcohol intake. The details of the study collected are presented in the following table:

Table 2.5 Casualty Data of Lady Reading Hospital¹³

Cause of Crime	Number of Crimes
Fire Arm	549
Sharp	594
Blunt	1,771
Road Traffic Accidents	819
Poison	45
Alcohol	85
Total	3,863

From the above table it is evident that in 549 cases firearms were used. Sharp weapons were used in 594 cases and 1771 cases of blunts were reported. Although the figures for blunts are significantly high but the casualties in majority

¹³ Data collected by SPADO from casualty department of LRH

of cases related to such crimes are of minor natures. Similar is the case with sharp weapons as the death ratio is lower in such cases. The most serious casualties and high death ratios are reported with the cases related to fire arms.¹⁴

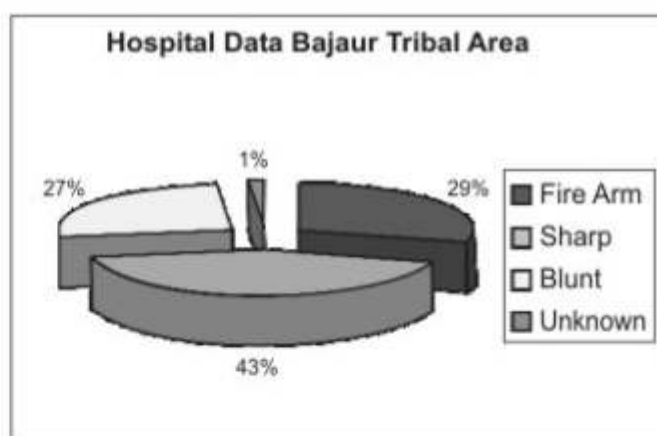
2. b. 3. Agency Headquarters Hospital, Bajaur

Agency Headquarters Hospital Bajaur is located in Khar, the headquarters of Bajaur Tribal area having borders with the Kunar province of Afghanistan. This is the only hospital in the entire area having surgical and orthopedic facilities. Because of lack of modern facilities and staff most of the serious patients are referred to big hospitals in Peshawar.

2.6 Casualty Data of Agency Headquarters Hospital Bajaur¹⁵

Cause of Crime	Number of Crimes
Fire Arm	41
Sharp	59
Blunt	37
Unknown	2
Total	139

In Bajaur tribal area data was collected from the Agency Headquarter hospital for 06 months (January –June 2003). From the data it is clear that out of 139 cases firearms were used in 41 cases, sharp in 59 and 37 cases were reported to be blunt. For 2 cases the causes of crimes were unknown. The percentage of the breakdown of the data is presented in the chart.



2. b. 4. Agency Headquarters Hospital Batkhela, Malakand Agency:

The Agency headquarters hospital Malakand Agency is located in Batkhela, which is the main town of this provincially Administered Tribal Area. Similar to other tribal areas although the hospital has surgical and orthopedic facilities available but the patients who are in critical conditions are referred to the big hospitals in Peshawar.

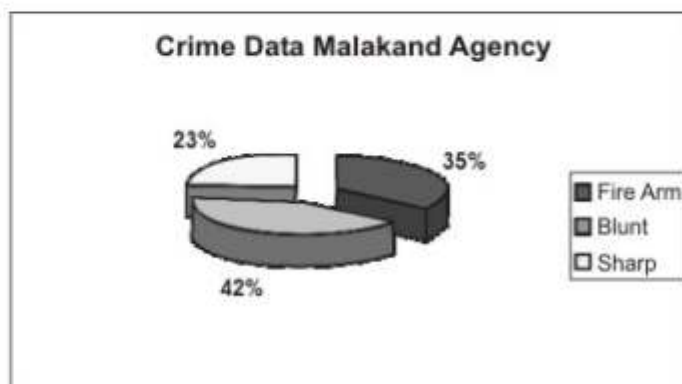
¹⁴ Interview with Casualty Medical Officer, LRH, Peshawar

¹⁵ Data Collected by SPADO from casualty department, AHQ hospital Bajaur

Table 2.7 Casualty Data of Agency Headquarters Hospital Malakand Agency¹⁶

Cause of Crime	Number of Crimes
Fire Arm	68
Blunt	81
Sharp	45
Total	194

Malakand Agency is situated towards the North of Peshawar at a distance of about 120 Kilometers. The area comes under the category of Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA). Although there is no regular police force in the area but as in other tribal areas the Khasadars (Levies) force is responsible for the law and order situation. The area has representation in both the national and provincial assemblies and there exist civil courts.



The crime data was collected from the Agency Headquarters hospital Batkhela for the year 2003. According to the data there were 194 reported cases of crimes in the whole year. Out of these 194 cases 68 cases were associated with firearms, 81 with blunt and 45 with sharp weapons. The details of crimes are clear from the chart.

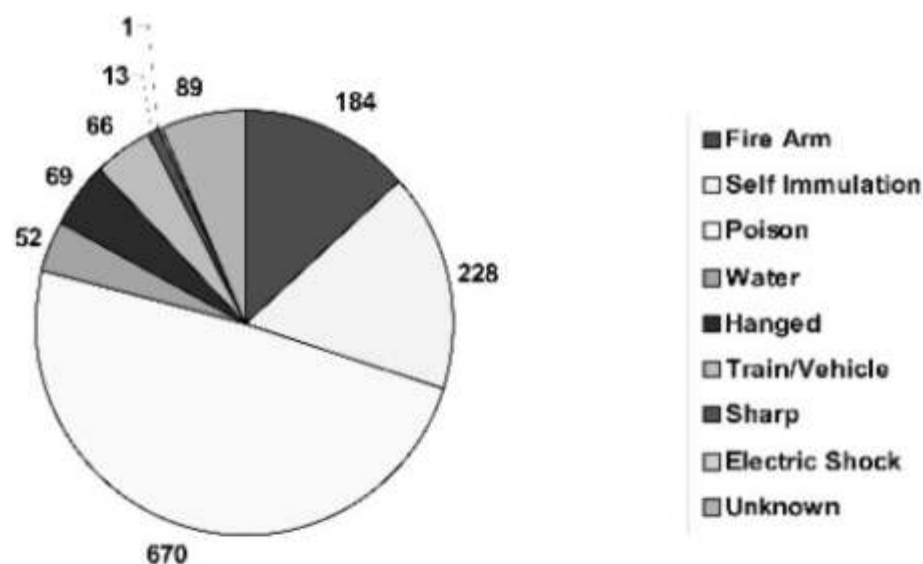
2. c. Suicides Data

The identification and collection of information on suicide incidents in Pakistan is a complex phenomenon. Most of the suicide incidents go unreported and similarly because of local culture and traditions the families also don't register/report to police because of honor and disgrace. Moreover, such cases are also suspicious whether these are actual suicides or murders. To collect information on suicides all over Pakistan, SPADO contacted Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP). HRCP through its reporters and media collects information on suicides and attempt suicides. Once the data was collected it was then split in to months, location, age and different sources used to commit suicides. The details of the data is presented in the following table.

¹⁶ Data collected by SPADO from AHQ hospital Malakand Agency

Table 2.8 Sources of Suicides¹⁷

Type of Arm	Number of Suicides
Firearm	184
Self Immolation	228
Poison	670
Water	52
Hanged	69
Train/Vehicle	66
Sharp	13
Electric Shock	1
Unknown	89
Total	1372

Sources of Suicides- 2003.

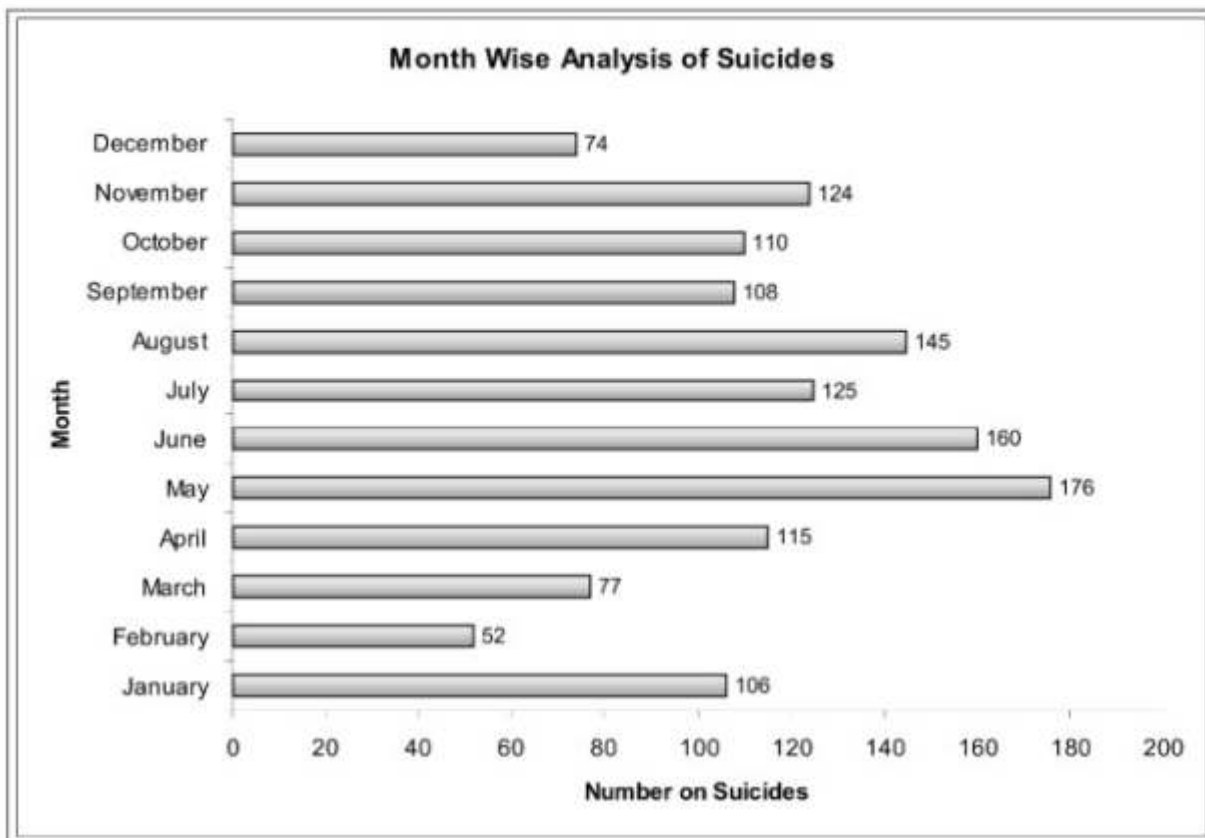
According to the data collected there were a total of 1372 cases of suicides in the year 2003 all over Pakistan. In 184 cases firearms were reported to be the cause of suicides. In 228 cases self immolation (Keep oneself set on fire) were reported. 670 cases of suicides with poison is the highest number as it is one of the most simple and easiest ways to commit suicides. The poison cases include pesticides, poisonous drugs, insecticides and other agricultural medicines. 52 cases were related to water (jumped in well, canal, river). In 69 cases suicides were committed by hanging him/herself with loops. Trains/vehicles related suicides were reported to be 66, whereas in 13 cases sharp arms were used. In 01 cases electric shock was the cause of suicide and in 89 cases there is no mention of any arm, weapon or other item.

¹⁷ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

2.9 Suicides Data for the Year 2003¹⁸

January	106	February	52	March	77	April 2003.	115
Fire Arm	19	Fire Arm	16	Fire Arm	19	Fire Arm	16
Self Immolation	24	Self Immolation	9	Self Immolation	6	Self Immolation	36
Poison	36	Poison	16	Poison	34	Poison	45
Water	2	Water	3	Water	5	Water	6
Hanged	5	Hanged	4	Hanged	9	Hanged	
Train/Vehicle	4	Train/Vehicle	1	Train/Vehicle	1	Train/Vehicle	6
Sharp		Sharp		Sharp		Sharp	1
Electric shock		Electric shock		Electric shock	1	Electric shock	
Un known	16	Un known	1	Un known	2	Un known	5
May	176	June	160	July	125	August	145
Fire Arm	12	Fire Arm	25	Fire Arm	11	Fire Arm	14
Self Immolation	37	Self Immolation	7	Self Immolation	25	Self Immolation	24
Poison	104	Poison	81	Poison	62	Poison	85
Water	5	Water	6	Water	9	Water	4
Hanged	3	Hanged	23	Hanged		Hanged	
Train/Vehicle	6	Train/Vehicle	9	Train/Vehicle	10	Train/Vehicle	10
Sharp	4	Sharp		Sharp	1	Sharp	1
Electric shock		Electric shock		Electric shock		Electric shock	
Un known	5	Un known	9	Un known	7	Un known	7
September	108	October	110	November	124	December	74
Fire Arm	10	Fire Arm	18	Fire Arm	19	Fire Arm	5
Self Immolation	19	Self Immolation	7	Self Immolation	20	Self Immolation	14
Poison	50	Poison	62	Poison	58	Poison	37
Water	8	Water		Water	2	Water	2
Hanged	2	Hanged	21	Hanged	2	Hanged	
Train/Vehicle	10	Train/Vehicle	2	Train/Vehicle	5	Train/Vehicle	2
Sharp	3	Sharp		Sharp		Sharp	1
Electric shock		Electric shock		Electric shock		Electric shock	
Un known	6	Un known		Un known	18	Un known	13

¹⁸ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)



The month wise breakdown of suicide incidents for the year 2003 along with the sources is presented in the above chart and table. From the figures it is clear that the higher number of suicide incidents were reported in the month of May (176) followed by June (160) and August (145). It is also noted during the analysis of the data that the higher number of suicide incidents occurred in the summer season. The summer season in Pakistan starts from April and goes up to September. The total number of incidents during the six months summer season is 829. In case of winter season, which normally started from October and extends up to March the total number of suicides are 543.

2. d. Conclusion:

The impacts of small arms and light weapons in NWFP and FATA are devastating. Small arms and light weapons are used in personal and tribal disputes and are the main sources used in terrorist and anti-state activities. The prevalence along with low literacy rate and ignorance of the local people has made the situation more complicated. The data provided in the chapter shows that small arms are used in most of the criminal activities.

The use of small arms in minor and major disputes has badly affected the socio-economic conditions of the parties involved. According to the data collected, interviews with local communities and media small arms are weapons that have

made the situation worst as the use of small arms on minor issues results in major families' disputes and its use in major family and tribal conflicts has further affected the socio-economic conditions.

The possession and carrying of small arms increases the risk of its use over minor issues, which in result lead the situation to murders and attempt murders. Such kind of disputes lasts for years rather decades involving more casualties and severe consequences. The other important aspect of the disputes in NWFP and FATA is that it is not restricted to the individuals involved but extends first to close blood relatives (Fathers, sons, Uncles, Cousins) and further on. The result is loss of productive activities and human potential. The rival parties register cases against close relatives of opponents who even are not involved in any dispute. At the same time revenge is taken from the close relatives. Due to the fear of revenge and life threats the male members migrate to safer places and loose their jobs. The migration to the tribal areas from the districts is a common practice because of two reasons. The first one is that these areas are out of the reach of district police and secondly it is difficult for the opponents to locate them and take revenge as local tribal people provide security and shelter to such people. All these results in a devastating socio-economic conditions because of loss of jobs, productive activities like agriculture, business etc; and separation from family members especially women and children regardless of the fact whether he is innocent or criminal.¹⁹

Crimes involving small arms are routine news of local newspapers and on average basis 20-30% of the daily reports are on crimes related to small arms.²⁰ The proliferation of small arms has created a different culture of arm race in NWFP and misuse of arms can be seen in various occasions. e.g. during marriage ceremony heavy use of firearm happens. The aerial firing has caused the killings of a lot of innocent civilians. This practice can also be seen during Eid celebrations and on New Year nights

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. 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.²¹

¹⁹ Interviews with local communities, media and elected representatives in various location in NWFP

²⁰ Interview with Mr. Javed Aziz Khan, reporter The "News" International news daily

²¹ Crimes related to small arms, Community data collected by SPADO

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.²²

Officials say that despite the government's tough-talking and warnings of severe punishment for possession of illicit weapons people remained unconvinced about security. "The main problem is the public concern about their safety and security. Unless that problem is addressed and peoples' apprehensions are removed, the arms control campaign would have little effect," these officials argue. "There is a belief here that weapons serve the best deterrence against criminals and that it will be very hard to change that belief given the law and order situation."²³

In short small arms in this part of the country have contributed to violent culture, crimes, bad law and order situation, militarization of the society and more importantly to poverty, which ultimately lead to poor socio-economic conditions of the local communities.

²² Media Interviews conducted by SPADO in Peshawar

²³ Poor public response displeases Centre: Arms amnesty scheme, statement of the government officials reported by DAWN, dated 17 June, 2001

3. Sources, Production, Sales and Transfer of Small Arms

3. a. Sources of Prevalence:

The single most important factor in the introduction of small arms and light weapons to South Asia was the effort by the U.S. and Pakistan to arm the Afghan Mujahidin resistance, by establishing a secret arms pipeline, in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

Soviet forces introduced tons of Soviet military material into Afghanistan, large quantities of which remained behind and have also been diffused throughout the region. In the 1980s, U.S. intelligence services developed a counter-strategy, which involved the provision of enormous amounts of arms and ammunition to Mujahidin leaders and commanders in the field. Vast quantities of material purchased by the U.S. for use by the Mujahidin were diverted illicitly or remained in the region after the end of the war.

While guns have long been a routine part of everyday life in the NWFP, during the past decades advanced small arms and light weapons have become increasingly available throughout the region, especially in such frontier towns as, Dara, Jamrud, Bara, Landikotal, Miran Shah and rest of the tribal areas. Since the end of the Afghan War, the availability of arms on the commercial market has increased considerably, and in some cases prices have fallen, despite the fact that conflict in and around Kabul continues almost unabated. Moreover according to government officials estimates there are 1.9 million licensed weapons in the NWFP and the number of unlicensed far exceeds that estimate.²⁴

The arms in the NWFP come from many sources. Currently, weapons for sale in the arms bazaars fall into four categories: weapons from the Afghan pipeline; Soviet stocks captured during the Afghan war; locally produced arms; and arms arriving through miscellaneous routes such as the Middle East or Southeast Asia.

3. a. a. Afghan Pipeline Weapons

The NWFP bazaars are full of weapons which leaked from the Afghan arms pipeline. Prominent among these is the Chinese Type 56 assault rifle, as well as an assortment of weapons from Israel and Egypt mostly Kalashnikovs .

Following the Geneva accords of 1988, which effectively marked the beginning of the end of the Soviet occupation, U.S. arms supplies to the Mujahidin actually increased. These included antitank missile systems, Egyptian and Chinese multiple rocket launcher systems and electronic communications technology. These systems remained in the region, and many are available for sale.

²⁴ Statement of the Federal Interior Secretary Tasneem Ahmad Noorani, reported by "DAWN" English news daily, June 17, 2001.

3. a. b. Soviet Weapons Captured in Afghanistan

Stocks of Soviet weapons captured after the withdrawal are considerable. These include Soviet and Eastern bloc Kalashnikovs and, importantly, the advanced AK74 rifle, which was largely unknown outside the Soviet bloc until examples began to turn up in this region.²⁵ A range of models and versions are available, such as the Krinkov AK74, a model which would most likely have been captured from Soviet helicopter crews. Other Soviet weaponry for sale in the arms bazaars includes Soviet rocket propelled grenade launchers (RPGs). In addition, recoilless rifles and such sniper weapons as the SVD Dragunov have also become available.²⁶

3. a. c. Locally Manufactured Weapons

A third category of weapons are those manufactured by producers within the region. The most important of these are forgeries of the Soviet AK47, complete down to the reproduction of serial numbers, used many times over. These have been produced by the "factories" of Dara for many years. The quality is inferior therefore the prices are also considerably low. Apart from this many kinds of small arms such as pump action rifles, pistols, revolvers, hunting rifles, and 222 bore rifles are widely manufactured indigenously in the arms manufacturing shops and factories.

In addition of the production of illicit arms companies and dealers, legal arms manufacturing factories in Peshawar like Daudsons Armory, Frontier Arms Company, Khyber Arms Company and GMB factory of Peshawar produce a variety of weapons even most sophisticated weapons of export qualities.

3. a. d. Miscellaneous Sources of Weapons

Finally, the arms bazaars of the NWFP and FATA are full of miscellaneous weapons which probably arrived in the region through extremely circuitous and unpredictable routes--from Vietnam, for example, or the Middle East. These include unused copies of the M-16A2 rifle;²⁷ the 9mm Calico carbine; the Winchester pump action shotgun; the long-barreled Uzi carbine; the German MP5 submachine gun; and G3s produced by the Pakistan Ordnance Factories. G3s from Iran have also appeared in the region, probably because after the fall of the Shah control of the border between Iran and Pakistan was relaxed.

²⁵ [http://hrw.org/campaigns/Kashmir/94/Kashmir 94-02](http://hrw.org/campaigns/Kashmir/94/Kashmir%2094-02)

²⁶ I.K. Malik, "Small Arms and the Police in Pakistan," *Small Arms World Report*, Institute for Research on Small Arms and International Security, Vol. 1, No. 3 (May 1991).

²⁷ Arms Project report "Sources of Weapons for Militias in Punjab and Kashmir"

3. b. Production:

The production of small arms and light weapons takes place both legally and illegally. There are about 61 registered legal arms manufacturing units in the district of Peshawar but according to the survey of SPADO 27 companies are active in the production of small arms. The remaining 34 are although registered to produce small arms but have not yet produced weapons due to shortage of resources or lack of capacity. The arms these companies produce ranges from pistols/revolvers to various caliber rifles and up to light and heavy machine guns. The companies that are located in the districts of NWFP are registered with the government and are legal; while those located in the tribal areas are not registered with the government therefore is considered as illegal arms manufacturing units.

3. b. a. Darra Arms Bazar:

Darra Adam Khel, which is one of the most famous places for small arms production and trade, is considered to be the biggest illicit market of small arms production in the region. SPADO data revealed that there are about 50 small arms manufacturing units that employ 10-30 persons on average basis. These units are totally involved in the manufacturing of various types of small arms and light weapons, which are then supplied to the dealers for sales.



Apart from these units small arms are also produced in the markets of Darra Adam Khel, in the shops where both the production and sales go together. SPADO data revealed that there are about 1,500 units, which employ 1-4 persons. Apart from these production units there are about 500 other shops that only sell arms. According to the survey conducted by SPADO there are about 6000 craftsmen involved in the manufacturing arms in the town of Darra Adam Khel.²⁸ The figures of 1-4 and 10-30 persons involved in the manufacturing of small arms is the average number collected as random sampling in the data collected by SPADO. Although the above figures are not constant and can vary from time to time as small arms production is a family business in this area so persons in the range of 5-10 are also involved in small arms production.

²⁸ SPADO survey of arms markets and factories at Darra Adam Khel



A view of arms showcase in Darra



Small Arms manufacturing unit in Darra

3. b. b. Jamrud Arms Bazar, Khyber Tribal Area

Jamrud is the urban locality of Khyber Agency and the main business area. Khyber Agency is 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 census 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. The population of Jamrud tehsil is 96,188

SPADO carried out a survey of the arms markets of Jamrud, which shows that there are about 300 arms selling shops, 50 arms making and selling shops and 35 factories producing arms of various qualities and types. In the arms selling shops not only locally manufactured small arms are sold but various kinds of foreign made small arms like AK 47 assault rifles and Russian and Chinese made pistols are also available for sale.²⁹

3. b. c. Bara Arms Bazar:

Bara is also famous for the trading of arms in NWFP. It is also situated in Khyber Tribal area near to Peshawar. It is a sub district of Khyber Agency having a population of about 286,184. According to the data collected by SPADO there are 400 arms selling shops, 200 arms selling and making shops and 10 arms producing factories.³⁰

3. b. d. Other Tribal Areas Adjoining Afghanistan Border:

The prevalence of small arms and light weapons is more in the tribal areas as compared to other districts/settled areas of NWFP. The far flung areas of the tribal belt adjoining Afghanistan border receive small arms smuggled from Afghanistan. These weapons mostly Russian and Chinese made AK-47 assault rifles are much superior in qualities and the prices are also higher than those manufactured locally.

²⁹ SPADO survey of arms markets and factories at Jamrud

³⁰ SPADO survey of arms markets and factories at Bara

3. c. Legal Arms Factories and Shops:

According to the data of government of NWFP there are 61 registered arms companies in Peshawar district. Out of these 61 units, 27 factories are active and producing various kinds of small arms. After getting basic information on all the arms manufacturing industries SPADO targeted 05 units including both big and small arms manufacturing units to collect small arms data. The findings of SPADO survey of the selected arms factories in Peshawar are presented below.

3. c. a. Daudsons Armory:

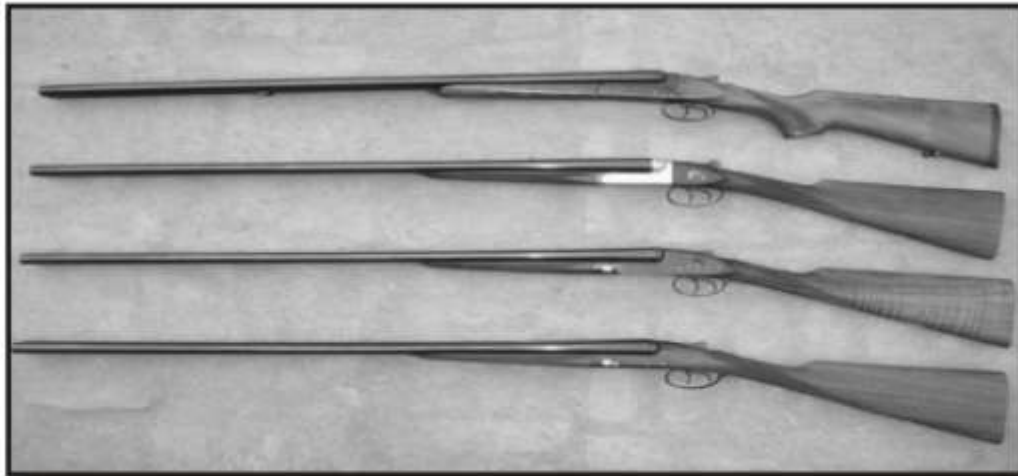
Daudsons Armory is one of the biggest private arms producing company in Pakistan. Located in Industrial State Kohat Road, Peshawar the company employs 400 staff working in different sections. Most of the company work is done in collaboration with Ministry of defense, government of Pakistan. The company is also registered with Defense Export Promotion Organization (DEPO), through which small arms are also exported. The main clients of the company are armed forces of Pakistan that include Army, Navy and Air force. Apart from these small arms are also supplied to banks and security companies in Pakistan.

The main types of small arms produced and supplied locally and abroad are 12 bore pump action shotguns, 0.22 bore rifles and 09 mm pistols. According to the information collected small arms are exported to USA, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Kuwait.

The company has also participated in many international exhibitions of arms like IDEAS in Pakistan, DSA in Malaysia, IDEX in United Arab Emirates and IWA in Germany. Because of quality control measures the company has got certification of ISO 9001, ISO 2000 and ISO 14001 and has the privilege to be the first arms manufacturing company to get these certificates in Pakistan. The specification of small arms products produced by the company is as under:

- 12 Gauge Pump Action Shotguns (7+1 shot)
- 12 Gauge Pump Action Shotguns (5+1 shot)
- 12 Gauge Pump Action Shotguns (3+1 shot)
- 12 Gauge Single Barrel Shotguns.
- 9mm Pistols
- Rifles 0.22 Bore
- Rifles 7mm.





3. c. b. Khyber Arms Company:

Khyber Arms Company is also a famous arms manufacturing unit. The company employs 200 persons and the main small arms the company produces are; 12 bore pump action shotguns, 12 bore semi automatic shotgun repeaters and pistols of various kinds. SPADO also collected data on the prices of small arms produced by the company.

Pump Action Shotguns = US \$ 112

Repeater (Semi Automatic) = US \$ 155

Pistols: = 52-122 US \$

The company supplies these arms to local dealers all over Pakistan, which are then sold to security companies and banks. The average monthly production of shotguns is about 400, while the production of pistols depends upon the demands. Moreover, the company has also participated in IDEAS exhibitions arranged by the government of Pakistan in Pakistan and Abu Dhabi.





3. c. c. Sarhad Arms Company:

Sarhad Arms Company is one of the leading companies of Peshawar manufacturing the small arms e.g. pistols of various kinds, pump action shotguns and hunting rifles. The company is situated in the Industrial State Area of the Peshawar near the Ring Road. The company has 27 workers, who accomplish different kind of jobs. The production of small arms is not fixed and varies with time, market and demands on an average basis of about 110 products of each category each month. The prices of the small arms change with the skills used in manufacturing, the client's knowledge about the arms, the quantity of arms needed and the quality of the material. Usually a pistol is sold for Pak Rs: 2000-5000. The arms are sent to other cities like Karachi and Lahore on the permission of the Government and this process is carried out by the Home Department and Office of the District Coordination Officer (DCO). The domestic clients are the Police Department and the local population.

3. c. d. Gul Arms Factory:

The factory has been established in 1999. The company manufactures pistols, shotguns and rifles. There are 15 workers working in different units. Each member has a different task to do but all of them know each other's activities and the whole 15 people are working on different stages and components of arms. The small arms are transferred to Punjab and Sindh Provinces on the permission of the Government. According to the information provided by the Manager of the company, the production and trade of small arms is getting tough day by day because the license to transfer arms is not issued easily and that there are limitations on the production of arms while the excess can lead to the cessation of the factory license.

3. c. e. Moon Star Arms Company:

This company was established in the year 2000, which manufactures various kinds of small arms including pistols, shotguns and hunting rifles. There are 30 persons working in the factory and about 7 rifles, 7 pistols and 7 shotguns are manufactured on an average of one week's time. The workers are paid on

commission basis. The arms are transported to different parts of the country and the prices are not fixed and it gets change with the circumstances.

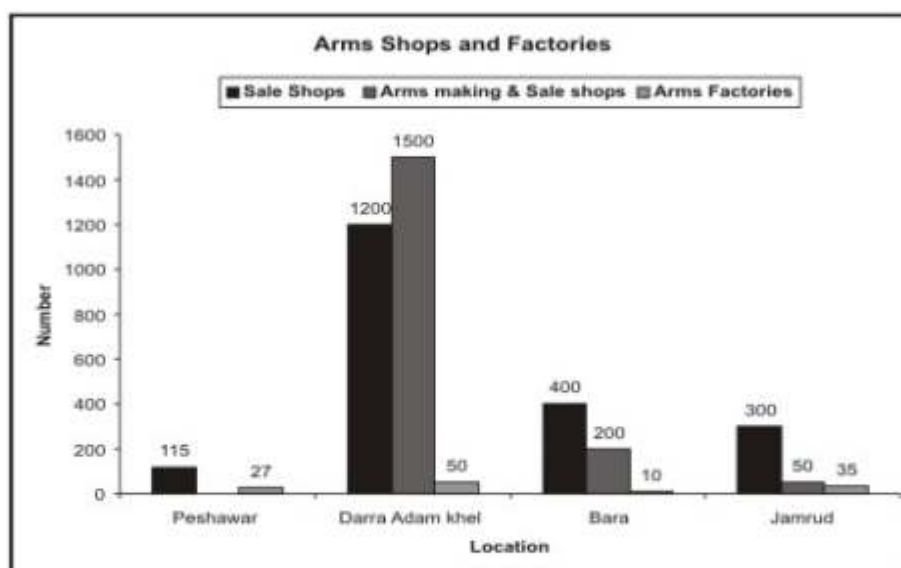
3. d. Number of Arms shops and Factories:

To know the number of arms shops and factories SPADO carried out a survey of the selected localities. The units were divided in to three categories that are arms selling shops, arms selling and manufacturing shops and arms manufacturing units. The details of the survey are presented in the following table:

Table 3.1 Number of Arms shops and Factories³¹

Locality	Sale Shops	Arms making & Sale shops	Arms Factories
Peshawar	115		27
Darra Adam khel	1200	1500	50
Bara	400	200	10
Jamrud	300	50	35

From the above table it is clear that Darra Adam Khel has significantly high number of arms selling shops (1200), arms making and selling shops (1500) and arms manufacturing factories (50). Peshawar has 115 arms selling shops and 27 active arms producing factories. Bara has 400 arms selling, 200 arms making and selling shops and 10 arms manufacturing units. Jamrud has 300 arms selling shops, 50 arms selling and making shops and 35 arms industries. It is worth to mention here that all the shops and factories in Darra Adam Khel and Bara are illegal and unregistered while shops and factories in Peshawar are registered and have legal status. As mentioned earlier the total registered arms factories in Peshawar are 64 but only 27 are manufacturing arms and are active.



³¹ SPADO survey of different arms markets of NWFP

Table 3.2: Prices of various kinds of Small Arms³²

S#	Name of Weapon	Price Range US \$	Price Range Pak Rs
A	Pistols		
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	Revolvers		
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	Rifles		
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	Shotguns		
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	Others		
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

3. e. Pakistan Army Productions:

Apart from the private legal and illegal arms manufacturing units in Pakistan, the Pakistan army produce and exports best quality small arms products. In the recent year the government has focused more on the export of small arms and in this regard various exhibitions have been arranged to attract foreign buyers. Below are some of the types of small arms produced by Pakistan Army.³³

³² SPADO survey of different arms markets of NWFP

³³ PakistanDefence.com, Pakistan Army, Small Arms

3. e. a Submachine Guns

Pakistan Army produces various kinds of Submachine guns of MP-5 series that include MP5-A2, MP5-P3, MP5-P4 and MP5-P5. These submachine guns according to the information of the Pakistan Army are ideal in use for close combat and Para-military purposes

Table 3.3 Submachine Guns.³⁴

Caliber	9mm x 19 Parabellum
Type of fire	Semi-automatic & sustained
Magazine	30 round magazine
Rate of fire	800 RPM
Weight of weapon	2.54 kg
Status	Indigenously produced & also exported

3. e. b. Machine Gun MG-3

The MG3 is fully automatic weapon for sustained firing and firing in bursts

Table 3.4 Machine Gun MG-3³⁵

Caliber	7.62mm x 51 NATO
Type of fire	Fully automatic
Rate of fire	1,150 RPM
Maximum range	4,000 meters
Weight of weapon	10.5 kg
Status	Indigenously produced & also exported

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

3. e. c. SMG PK, Type 1 & 2

SMG-PK can be used for close quarter battle (CQB) and is popular among paramilitary personnel, signal personnel, para-jumpers, SSG, officers on special duty, military police and civil law enforcing agencies.

Table 3.5 SMG PK, Type 1 & 2³⁶

Caliber	9mm x 19 Parabellum
Magazine	15 round magazine
Type of fire	Single & automatic
Rate of fire	900 RPM
Weight of weapon	2.0 kg
Status	Indigenously produced & also exported

3. e. d Automatic Rifle G-3, Types A3 & P4

Its a advanced combat rifle combining the accuracy of a sniper rifle and firepower of a machine gun.

Table 3.6 Automatic Rifle G-3, Types A3 & P4³⁷

Caliber	7.62mm x 51 NATO
Magazine	20 round magazine
Type of fire	Semi automatic & fully automatic
Rate of fire	600 RPM
Weight of weapon	4.40kg
Status	Indigenously produced & also exported

3. e. e. Anti Aircraft Machine Gun 12.7mm, Type 54

Effective against low flying aircrafts, ground targets specially light armored vehicles, etc This gun can also be mounted on tanks and APC both in the anti aircraft and ground modes.

³⁶ PakistanDefence.com, Pakistan Army, Small Arms

³⁷ Ibid

Table 3.7 Anti Aircraft Machine Gun 12.7mm, Type 54³⁸

Gun complete with tripod	92 kg
Effective range In Air	1,600 meters
Effective range on ground	1,500 meters
Armour penetration	10-15mm
Cyclic rate of fire	600 RPM
Cartridges used	API, APIT
Status	Indigenously produced & also exported

3. f. Transfer:

The transfer of arms can be divided in to two categories the first one is the legal and the second one is the illegal transfer of arms. The legal arms transfer inside Pakistan requires a permit from the government authorities (District Coordination Officer). When the permit is issued to transfer arms from one city to another, the material is packed, loaded and unloaded in front of Police officials. According to the government procedures 04 Police officials travels with the consignments. The transfer of arms is allowed only by trains but to the locations where train service is not available these arms can also be transported through other vehicles in the presence of police officials.

The upsurge of law and order problems in the Sind Province of Pakistan has been exacerbated by a number of inter-related factors arising from the decline of government control. In the vacuum created, the province's industrial and economic-based conflicts in Karachi, and feudal conflicts in rural areas, were allowed to fester. Powerful political forces emerged from competing ethnic groups and, in the absence of a strong central authority, were able to utilize the easily accessible pool of modern weapons in the neighboring North Western Frontier Province (NWFP)³⁹

3. f. a. Arms Seized During 2003-2002

Smuggling of small arms from the tribal areas and Afghanistan to other cities is common in Pakistan. To know the fact and figures of small arms seized, SPADO got the information from the police department of NWFP, which is presented in the following table:

³⁸ PakistanDefecne.com, Pakistan Army, Small Arms

³⁹ Smith, C. The Diffusion of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Pakistan and Northern India, Centre for Defense Studies, (Brassey's, London, 1993), pp. 15-16

Table 3.8 Arms Seized During 2003-2002

Type of Arms	2003	2002	Difference
AK-47 Rifle	438	391	+47
Kalakove	71	40	+31
Rifle	280	290	+10
Shot Gun	418	381	+37
Pistol	2272	2151	+121
H.Grenade	138	125	+13
Dynamite	3	14	-11
Detonator	6	2	+4
Launcher		2	-2
Fuse	8	2	+6
Sten Gun	5	14	-9
Rounds	89179	246774	-157595

3. g. Conclusion:

The main factor of the weaponization of the society was the efforts of the US to arm the opposition groups of former Soviet Union in Pakistan and Afghanistan but the demand for small arms and light weapons did not dwindle with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The continuous fighting inside Afghanistan between Taliban and Northern Alliance and later on the fall of Taliban and the fight of Taliban and their supporters against Coalition forces increased the demand of small arms. The natural geographic link of NWFP and FATA with Afghanistan and because of same ethno-linguistic culture on both side of the border the people of NWFP and FATA initially supported the US supported campaign against USSR but later on they supported Taliban against their fight with Northern Alliance and then US led coalition forces. At the same time the demand of private security companies also grew rapidly all these led to increase in production of small arms. Small arms manufactured legally in NWFP are also regularly transferred to other parts of Pakistan either legally or illegally.

The craftsmanship of the people of Darra Adam Khel and some other parts of the tribal areas along with very low prices as compared to foreign made small arms offers various varieties of small arms at affordable prices that even a poor person can afford to keep a gun.

Smuggling of small arms from Afghanistan into the tribal areas and NWFP and from NWFP to other parts of Pakistan takes place at regular basis. The police department is trying its level best to stop such kind of illicit trafficking of small arms and have made successful raids during which the department has seized large quantities of small arms but due to lack of manpower and resources it is very difficult to stop the smuggling of small arms.

4. Domestic Legislation & Deweaponization Efforts:

Currently there are laws in Pakistan regulating the sale, transport, import, export and bearing of arms and ammunition, but these laws largely go unenforced.⁴⁰

4.1. Legislation:

The Arms Act of 1878 stipulated the rules for manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, possession, licensing of and penalties relating to arms, ammunition or military stores is base of legislation. Pakistan has ammended this base to its own social and cultural evolution. Interesting comparisons among them emerge in each of the main categories of small arms control:

4.1. a. Export and Import: The national laws contain provisions regulating the issuing of licenses and documentation for the legal export and import of firearms and ammunition. In December 1997 the Nawaz Sharif government imposed a ban on the import of foreign sophisticated arms and ammunitions including shotguns, pistols, revolvers and rifles. The ban was imposed by the Nawaz Sharif government through PM Secretariat No: JS (Public wing) ban/242919/31666 dated December 2, 1997. Because of pressure by the arms dealers the Commerce Ministry moved a summary of lifting the six years old ban to the present Prime Minister, which was turned down by the Prime Minister, Mir ZafarUllah Khan Jamali on July 16, 2003. The prime Minister rather questioned the concerned ministries for brining this non-issue before the cabinet.

4.1. b. Domestic Production: Although a license is required to manufacture firearms in Pakistan but have a growing problem with arms from unregulated cottage industries falling into the hands of non-State actors. Flexibility with regard to the form of the license also encourages illicit manufacturing. During the project period and visits to the arms manufacturing units it was perceived that there is no strict check on the quantity of production of small arms therefore the arms companies may produce arms higher than the figures they are allowed to produce.

4.1. c. Record-Keeping: It is mandatory for gun-dealers to maintain proper records of the numbers of firearms in their possession or control. These stipulations allow government officers, at least in theory, to ask weapons-dealers to account for the firearms in their inventory at any time.

4.1. d. Licensing: In Pakistan for the issuing of a license the arms are categorized in to prohibited and non-prohibited arms. Prohibited arms are those which are automatic and can only be used by Military and Police. Non- prohibited arms are semi-automatic, non-automatic or pump action guns such as pistols, revolvers, pump action shot guns, rifles etc: The license can only be issued for the non-prohibited arms after a satisfactory report from the concerned police

⁴⁰ South Asia Partnership (SAP) Canada, *South Asia and Small Arms: Synthesis report on National Consultation and Regional Strategy Meeting*, Ottawa: SAP Canada, 2002, pp. 23-25

station of the applicant seeking license. The government has banned the issuing of licenses for non-prohibited arms, which were in the past issued only by the Interior Ministry of Pakistan.

4.1. e. Seizure: Under Pakistan laws national legislation provides for the confiscation of illegal arms; however, the trigger for seizure is up to a magistrate to determine if possession is unlawful.

4.1. f. Penalties: The national laws contain penalties for contraventions of restrictions on manufacture, possession and transfer. The penalties for arms offences are fines or a jail term of up to seven years.⁴¹ In case of production and keeping of arms and ammunition requires obeying the laws of arms ordinance of Pakistan. Disobeying of such laws leads to book the accused under section 13 of the arms ordinance. In general most of the laws go unenforced.

4.2. Deweaponization Efforts:

In February 2000, the military government led by General Musharraf announced its intention to launch a campaign to "de-weaponize" Pakistan. Progress has been made in most areas but not in the reduction of illegal manufacturing industries or in the imposition of a quota system on weapons production.⁴² As of July 2001, only 86,700 weapons had been collected from an estimated 20 million in circulation, and only 3,412 of these were the infamous and easily available AK-47 assault rifles.⁴³ Further raids pushed the total to over 100,000 in August of 2001.⁴⁴ A total of 210,000 weapons were seized over the 18 month period.⁴⁵

The Pakistani government, which enjoys virtually no control over the tribal NWFP, attempted to implement a program to regulate the arms trade in order to counter the violence that has plagued its society. The program banned the issuance of weapons licenses and warned punishment for the possession of illicit weapons after June 20, 2001. Despite government rhetoric and threats, the voluntary surrender of arms was hugely unsuccessful. DAWN, the most popular news source in Pakistan, reports that the de-weaponization program has been further set back by the entrance into Peshawar of Afghan warlords ending their self-exile abroad.⁴⁶

⁴¹ South Asia Partnership (SAP) Canada, *South Asia and Small Arms: Synthesis report on National Consultation and Regional Strategy Meeting*, Ottawa: SAP Canada, 2002, pp. 23-25.

⁴² International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), *Implementing the Programme of Action 2003: Action by States and Civil Society*, produced by Biting the Bullet, a joint project of International Alert, Saferworld and the University of Bradford, 2003, p. 118.

⁴³ Ayesha Siddiqa-Agha, "Dealing with the Problem of Small Arms", *The Dawn*, Pakistan, 31 July 2001.

⁴⁴ ke White, "Guns a Way of Life in Remote Pakistan," *Marlborough Express*, New Zealand, 3 August 2001

⁴⁵ "Pakistan Had 18 Million Illegal Firearms", *Reuter Report*, 14 January 2003.

⁴⁶ Peshawar: Afghan Leaders Flout Arms Ban;" DAWN, October 14, 2001.

In May 2001, the cabinet approved a ***New Arms Control Policy and Action Plan for the Recovery of Illicit Weapons***. Earlier, a ban was imposed on the display of weapons throughout the country in February 2000, while issuance of fresh arms licenses was stopped totally from March 2000. The main contours of this ***Phased Action Plan*** for the recovery of illicit weapons were as follows:

- Pre-Amnesty Phase:
- Amnesty Period/ Voluntary Surrender of Illicit Arms.
- Post- Amnesty Phase/ recovery of Illegal Weapons.

Pre-Amnesty Phase:

This phase was initiated through launching of a comprehensive electronic/ media campaign, launched on June 01, 2001. This was done in order to create public awareness and motivate masses to surrender their illegal weapons. Before granting amnesty, a massive crackdown was launched, country wide, in which 2576 weapons were recovered while 2272 persons arrested in connection with possession and trafficking of small arms.

Besides the media campaign, not only were the issuance of new licenses completely banned, but in this first phase, display of weapons in public was also strictly forbidden.

Table: 4.1 Pre-Amnesty Phase 30.05.2001 - 05.06 2001⁴⁷

Province	No. of Cases Registered	Weapons Recovered	Ammo Recovered	Persons Arrested
Punjab	2180	2162	4836	2179
Sindh	-	118	244	80
NWFP	-	278	28817	-
Balochistan	-	18	137	13
Total	2180	2576	34034	2272

Amnesty Period/ Voluntary Surrender of Illicit Arms.

On June 5 2001, an amnesty period of 15 days (i.e. from June 5 to June 20) was announced in which people were asked to deposit their unlicensed/ illegal weapons. The response of the masses according to the Interior ministry's reports was quite encouraging and during these 15 days more than 87000 weapons were recovered throughout the country. People from the Federally Administrated

⁴⁷ National Crisis Management Cell, Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control, Islamabad.

Tribal Areas (FATA), Azad Jammu & Kashmir AJ&K and Afghan refugees also backed the government initiative and deposited their illegal weapons.⁴⁸

The volunteer surrender and recovery of illicit weapons marked this phase. A province- wise detail of arms and ammunition deposited voluntarily during this period is provided as under.

Table: 4.2. Amnesty Phase from June 06 to June 20, 2001⁴⁹:

Place	Weapons Deposited Voluntarily									Total Weapon	Ammo
	Rifles	Shot Gun	Sten Gun	Pist/ Rev	K.K	H- Ger.	Dyn	Carbine	Misc.		
Punjab	7628	12604	131	17839	565	102	-	1627	-	40496	18810
Sindh	266	901	-	1202	77	-	-	-	41	2487	630
NWFP	16085	9000	660	10893	2542	658	12	-	1014	40864	*132077
Balochi stan	1281	130	14	563	194	28	1	-	35	2246	36454
ICT	237	156	-	813	28	15	-	22	04	1275	791
Total	25497	22791	805	31310	3406	803	13	1649	1094	87368	188762

*7 incl. 577 Heavy Ammo

**Including 26 Rocket Launchers, 83 Repeaters, 497 Paspasha, 09 Mines, 10 G-3, 17 Danger Machine, 84 Bren Gun, 179 LMG, 03 Missiles, 38 Anti Aircraft Guns, 103 Dagger/ Knives.

Post- Amnesty Phase/ Recovery of Illegal Weapons.

After the expiry of the general amnesty period, on June 20, 2001 Surrender of Illicit Arms act, 1991 was enforced in the country. The Crackdown Phase, that commenced w.e.f. June 21, 2001 was successful in recovering close to 25000 weapons, and resulting in the arrests of 9663 people in a two months time. This approximates to about 400 weapons recovered per day, an encouraging figure, which later showed a marked decline.

Besides the ban and cancellation of all prohibited bore weapons, the government also launched a buy Back scheme of weapons and revalidated all weapons issued so far.

⁴⁸ Scourge of Small Arms: Challenge to Human Security A Case Study for Pakistan,* Salma Malik, M. Phil Dissertation, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, 2002

⁴⁹ National Crisis Management Cell, Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control, Islamabad.

Table: 4.3. Post- Amnesty Phase⁵⁰

Province	Raids	Cases	Arms Recovered						Persons Arrested	Challaned	Pending	Ammunition
			KK/ SMG	Rifle/ Sten Gun	Pistol/ Revolver	Gun/ Carb	Others	Total				
Punjab	4464	5996	71	879	3623	1322	739	6634	5779	1007	5937	23809
Sindh	-	2662	206	428	2916	1769	60	5379	1958	53	-	18433
NWFP	4567	1383	797	4289	3669	2783	594	12132	1659	121	-	192923
Balochistan	79	136	86	123	291	103	158	761	167	1	-	18935
Grand Total	9110	10187	1160	5719	10499	5977	1551	24906	9663	1182	5937	254100

*** This includes 02 Missiles, 02 AA Gun, 327 Hand Grenades, 120 Dynamites, 25 Rocket Launchers, 70 Repeaters, 97 Pashpasha, 84 Mines, 7 Bren Guns, 35 LMG, 1A A Gun, 1 Danger Machine, 84 Daggers/ Knives, 03 G-3, 05 Mines.*

****Including 226 RPG Shells, 78 Mortar Shells, 565 A. A. Ammo, 11 Shot Gun Shells, 05 Anti-Personal Mines, 02 Anti-Tank Mine, 95 Explosive Fuses, 21 Rocket Fuses, 107 MM, 05 Rockets, 230 Anti Aircraft Gun Rounds, 20 Rocket Launcher Shells.*

Arms Control Campaign

Table: 4.4. Collection/ recoveries of weapons during the entire campaign (Latest)⁵¹

Province	Pre-Amnesty Phase	Amnesty Phase	Post- Amnesty Phase (till Oct. '02)	Total
Punjab	2162	40496	12251	54909
Sindh	118	2487	5867	8472
NWFP	278	40864	14073	55215
Balochistan	18	2246	503	2767
ICT	0	1275	79	1354
**FATA	0	279	0	279
*Afghan Refugees	0	1078	0	1078
Total	2576	88725	32773	124074

⁵⁰ National Crisis Management Cell, Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control, Islamabad.

⁵¹ National Crisis Management Cell, Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control, Islamabad.

Table: 4.5. Weapons and ammunition collected from the *Afghan Refugees during the amnesty phase. (June 05 to June 20, 2001) ⁵²

S. No.	Weapons	Quantity
1.	Rifles	350
2.	Shot Guns	120
3.	Sten Guns	10
4.	Pistol/ Revolvers	368
5.	K. K.	146
6.	H-Grenades	37
7.	Rocket Launchers	3
8.	LMG	5
9.	Bren Gun	4
10.	A. A. Gun	4
11.	Pashpasha	26
12.	Mines	5
	Total	1078
13.	Heavy Ammo	1222
14.	S A Ammunition	8395

⁵² National Crisis Management Cell, Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control, Islamabad.

Table: 4.6. Arms and ammunition surrendered in ****Tribal Areas** during the Amnesty Period (June 5- June 20, 2001).⁵³

S. No.	Type of Weapon	Quantity of Weapons	Ammunition
1.	Cannons (25 Pounder Russian made)	2	0
2.	12.7 Guns	14	96
3.	75 MM RR	3	138
4.	Anti Aircraft Guns	10	251
5.	14.5 MM AA Guns	4	40
6.	Mortar Guns 81 MM/82 MM/3	62	398
7.	20 MM Mortar Gun	1	0
8.	Rocket Launchers	28	184
9.	MBRL	35	182
10.	SPG-9	11	0
11.	Missiles	23	0
12.	Gun 50 Brouning	3	765
13.	Missiles Long Range	23	0
14.	40 MM	1	0
15.	Bomb Fuses	48	0
16.	Mines	8	0
17.	Zaraki	3	1
	Total	279	2055

The Pakistan government, like other UN member states, agreed in 2001 to implement the UN Program of Action to stop the spread of small arms and light weapons. However, it has failed to meet its commitments, according to the IANSA Report.

The official Pakistani delegation who attended a UN conference on the proliferation and control of small arms in New York has projected the issue as an administrative one, which could be dealt with if more money was made available by rich countries. The Pakistani report presented to the conference highlighted the 'great achievements' made by the government in the past two to three years by collecting over 200,000 pieces of arms and ammunition.

In the past there were no restrictions or laws in the tribal areas of Pakistan on carrying and display of arms. Now the government has imposed a ban on the display of arms in some of the tribal area (Bajaur and Mohmand tribal agencies). The government has indicated that the ban will be extended to other tribal area.

⁵³ National Crisis Management Cell, Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control, Islamabad.

In October 2000, a team of five Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF) mechanical engineers carried out a study to survey the arms industries in Darra Adam Khel. The Chairman POF also visited the area and discussed the demands of the manufacturers and dealers in greater detail, where- after two sets of recommendations, one at POF level and the other at the Government level were made, which are as follows:

POF Level:

- a. Enroll few batches of youth from the Darra in POF on the basis of their educational qualifications and technical skill. This will provide livelihood to few families and indirectly encourage many others to join national mainstream. POF management has already started action in this regard.
- b. Reserve seats for technical training of eligible individuals from DAK in POF Institute of Technology on concessional rates who can then be given employment in different private and public sector engineering industries in Pakistan. POF will take action.
- c. Assess possibility of establishing a shotgun rifle factory either at Peshawar or Kohat (in settled areas) as a commercial pursuit under Wah Industries Limited as per laid down rules with the approval of Board of Directors. Locals can be offered to become shareholders. This factory will have most of the technicians from DAK under strict administrative, security and quality controls of MD Wah Industries Limited (POF's commercial window).
- d. Prominent Darra manufacturers can be registered as vendors with POF and can be given specific production orders to produce some spares subject to quality checks by POF department.

Government Level:

- a. Ban on the issuance of licenses for shotguns and hunting rifles may be lifted forth with.
- b. Special arrangements may be made to introduce Darra arms manufacturers with executives of other engineering industries of Pakistan specially those making medical instruments and vehicle spares. The POF Board can coordinate this as we interact frequently with different chambers of commerce.
- c. Ministry of Overseas Employment should be requested to give special preference for seeking employment opportunities for the eligible male members of Darra arms manufacturers. Economic prosperity may discourage them from undertaking arms manufacturing of prohibited weapons.
- d. As a goodwill gesture, government should allot agriculture land to the deserving families of DAK to enable them to earn their livelihood from agriculture profession. It may be noted that these tribes are very tough and most suitable for establishing and maintaining farm lands.

- e. Some food processing or vehicle spare part manufacturing industrial units may be established in DAK for providing employment to the people.
- f. Last, but not least all out efforts may be made to stretch the writ of the government into these areas while granting them desired liberty of action in their own belt according to their customs. For example, they regard civil police as inefficient and most corrupt and they therefore hate to permit their entry into tribal areas. NWFP government may like to make some local arrangements and introduce some innovative system to ensure law and order in these areas without police or with security forces in the garb of Khasadars.⁵⁴

Although no concrete measures have been taken on the above mentioned recommendation but the above mentioned recommendations could effectively provide a step by step approach to regularize the illicit arms production of Darra Adam Khel.

In short the government has now realized the high prevalence of small arms in the society and considering concrete steps towards deweaponization and regularization which include:

- Deweaponisation program, which though couldn't meet its required results however paved path for the future
- Complete ban on issuing licenses in the country.
- Stopping the issuing of arms from the government stores, which were seized
- Ban on the open business, display and carrying of arms in some tribal areas like Bajaur, Mohmand and Kurram Agencies.

⁵⁴ ⁵⁴ Abdul Karim Qasuria, Home Secretary Govt. of NWFP, Illicit Manufacturing in & Trafficking of Firearms from Tribal Areas, *Say No To Arms*, pp. 19-22.

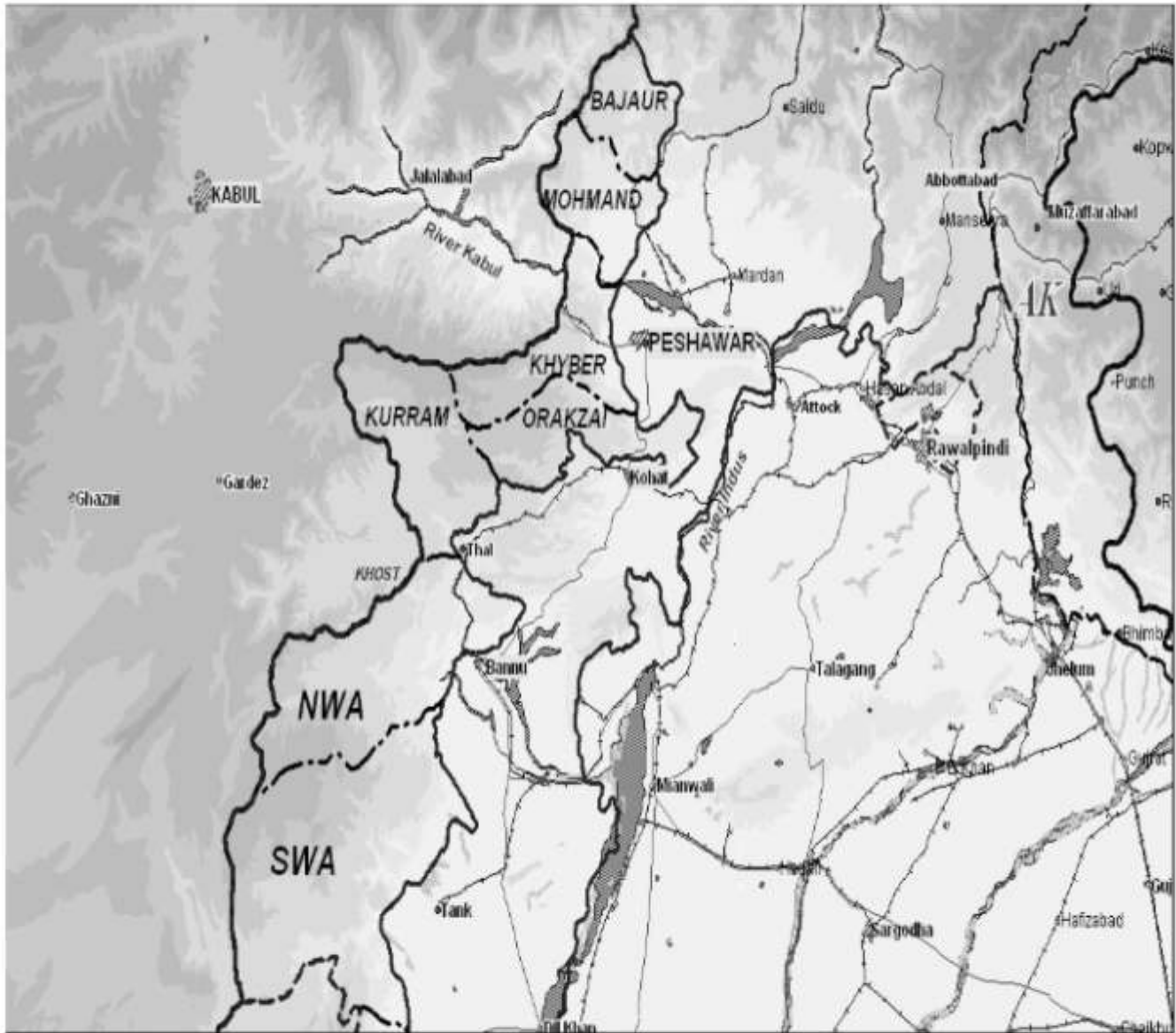
ANNEX: 01 List of Active Legal Arms Manufacturing Factories

- 1 Sarhad Arms Company
- 2 Frontier arms Company
- 3 Arif Ullah Arms Company
- 4 Mon Star Arms Company
- 5 Hussain & Company
- 6 A.M Ibrahim Arms Company
- 7 Diamond Arms Company
- 8 Royal Arms Manufactures
- 9 Peshawar arms Company
- 10 Chumkani Arms Company
- 11 Daudsons Armory
- 12 Standard Arms Company
- 13 GR Mushtaq Arms Company
- 14 Khan Arms Company
- 15 Amir Nadeem Arms Company
- 16 Pak Arms Company
- 17 AM Ibrahim Arms Company
- 18 Mohammad Didar Arms Company
- 19 Badar & Brothers Arms Company
- 20 Tataras Arms Dealers
- 21 Khyber Arms Company
- 22 Hilal Armory
- 23 Ghulam Mohammad Brothers Arms Company
- 24 AA Manufacturers
- 25 Noorudin Arms Company
- 26 Shah Riaz Khan Arms Company
- 27 Gul Arms Company

MAP OF NWFP (FATA, PATA & SETTLED AREAS)



ANNEX: 03 Map of FATA





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The Publication of this book is generously supported by: British High Commission