

Crime Dynamics in District Bahawalpur: A Case Study in Socio-Economic Paradigms

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Abstract

Former princely state of *Bahawalpur* (1727-1947), now one of the administrative divisions of Punjab Province remained the socio-cultural hub. Their rulers assumed the titles of ‘*amir*’ and ‘*nawab*’ in due course of the history and proved themselves as capable administrators. At this stage of history one finds their capability of good governance, especially their measures to control the crimes. One can learn a number of positive lessons from this piece of history. In later decades, a number of factors in socio-economic domain affected and altered the crime dynamics in the region, especially in *Bahawalpur* District which is the main focus of the study in hand. These factors mainly include unemployment, lack of industrial development, landlessness and other rural obligations, ignorance or unawareness about the law of the land, low literacy rate, etc.

Keywords: crime dynamics; castes and tribes; unemployment; industrial development; landlessness; Literacy rate; socio- economic factors

Introduction

The foundation stone of Bahawalpur City was laid in 1762, surrounded by fort walls, and later declared it the capital of “Bahawalpur State”(Census Report,1984: 3).Bahawalpur is in the middle of Pakistan, and consists of southern areas of Punjab. Cotemporary Bahawalpur is divisional Headquarter as well as the District Headquarter of Bahawalpur and it consists of sixteen tehsils and three districts including Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur and Bahawal Nagar. The area of district Bahawal Nagar is eighty eight thousand and seventy-eight square kilometers (88078km.). Bahawalpur district consists of six Tehsils including Ahmad Pur East, Bahawalpur city, Bahawalpur Sadar, KhairPurTamewali, Hasilpur and Yazman. The area of district Bahawalpur is twenty four thousand eight hundred and thirty square kilometers (24830sq.km.). The history of the State of Bahawalpur has left its on marks on

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the history of sub-continent. Being a first independent gifted state to the newly born country Pakistan it has passed through ages of glory. This land was a gift to the newly created State of Pakistan by Nawab Sir Sadiq Khan Abbasi. This land has faced many seasons of prosperity and sometimes social and political upheavals. After its attachment with Pakistan on 3th October, 1947, later it was declared as the Division and District Bahawalpur. The present District Bahawalpur is strong historical background. The district Bahawalpur can be divided into three parts the river area, the plain area and desert area. The river area lies close to the river Sutlej, flows from the north side boundary with Vehari, Lodhran, Multan and MuzzafarGarh districts. Most of its land has been under cultivation. The desert area is known as Cholistan. It lies in the south and east of the irrigated areas and in its east is Bikaner and Jaisalmer of India. It extends along the entire eastern boundary of Bahawalnagar district, and in the south-west is Rahimyar Khan District. In the beginning Bahawalpur State consist only two Districts of Bahawalpur and Rahimyar khan but later on it was converted into three Districts with the addition of Bahawalnagar District (Qureshi, 1972:111).

Before 1866, in Bahawalpur State there was no police Department and it established in 1886. Now Bahawalpur is Divisional headquarter of police under the supervision of Punjab Government.

Area

The area of Bahawalpur District is 9587 square miles. It means 6136000 acres in which sandy Cholistan consists of approximately 65per cent and cultivated land is10 hundred thousand acres and the rest is uncultivated. The population of District Bahawalpur as per census of 1951-1918 is as under:

Gender Ratio

Male: 53.09per cent	Female: 46.90per cent
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Rural-urban Ratio

Urban: 22.76per cent	Rural: 77.23per cent
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Population density of District Bahawalpur is 151per square mile but it varies area to area. Population density in Rohi (Cholistan) is less than 16 per square mile while northern areas of Bahawalpur are 588 per square miles.

Literacy Rate

Male: 15 per cent	Female: 8 per cent
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Total population

Ratio of Population

The old tribes of District Bahawalpur are “Mohany”, “Bagri”, “Bhatti”, “Joia”, “Maleh”, or “Balouch” while in castes: Syed, Qureishi, Pathan,Gujjar,Rajpoot and Arian are included and their ratio is as under:

Table I/I

1	Arain	25 per cent	6	Waron	7 per cent
2	Gardaezi	5 per cent	7	Abbasi	8 per cent
3	Rajpoot	25 per cent	8	Gujjar	8 per cent
4	Bhatti	3 per cent	9	Pathan	4 per cent
5	Joia	2 per cent	10	Other	13 per cent

Source: The police Administration Report, District Bahawalpur, 1993, p17

It is especially note able that the Nawb of Bahawalpur State himself invited people from other Districts at very cheap cost and allotted lands for cultivation. So the majority of settlers who came here and settled are 50per cent in ratio.

Division of Labor Population

Table I/II

1	Agriculture	65 per cent	3	Trade/Industries	15 per cent
2	Labor/Servants	20 per cent	4	Education/ Literacy rate	23 per cent

Source: District Administration Report of Bahawalpur, 2000, P.13

Crimes in District Bahawalpur

Since the creation of Universe good and evil are trying to defeat each other, sometimes truth over whelms evil and vice versa. Allah has given freedom to Satan to deceive man and to lead him towards evil. Man is a slave of his evil intentions like greed, lust and self-temptation. As so societies grew and social values evolved which became the base of different crimes on the earth. Crime is a major source of insecurity and discomfort in every society. But nature always provide man the path of blessing but man is a slave of his self- greed and lust of power which force him to commit crimes.

Allah is not ungrateful to man. He is merciful and gracious it is a man who adopts the good and evil paths. So, it is in the hands of man to prove himself that he has crown of creation and should be on the right path. Crime can be defined as a wrong doing classified by the State or the parliament of the country or law of the land. Each country sets out series of acts (crime), which are prohibited, and punishes a criminal of these acts by a fine or imprisonment or both. There is no universal and permanent definition of crime. It differs in different times in different regions.

Day by day crime rates are increasing all over the world. Several factors play vital role to increase the crime rate. Especially, which relates economic, social development, poverty inequality, unemployment, political conditions, religious behaviors, education, population, feudalism, community environment, country policy, nation conflict, and family structures are big problems. All over the world every country tries to control the rate of crime with all source and try to prevail peace among his people and in the country

every cast. The progress of Pakistan is also be affected by the violence. Pakistani people under the threat of criminal these days like other developing country. Pakistan law enforcing agencies and Government institutions try to control criminal and decrees the crime rate in all over country.

Internationally, there is a change in the world scenario, quality policing has emerged an essential ingredient to maintain law and order situation to create crime free environment. With changed modus-operandi, the use of weapons by the criminals, in such circumstance criminal should be deal with an iron hand. Every country try to provide best resources in shape of law and enforcement agency, better communication with the help of best vehicles, quality policing in shape of quick action, with best control over crime can provide better results. The District police Bahawalpur under the supervision of Government of Punjab can provide more betters results with more training and forceful fighting spirit, commitment, dedication and devotion against criminals and terrorists

Climate of Bahawalpur

As per climate of Bahawalpur, the year is divided into three seasons such as “summer, winter& Rainy Season”. As Bahawalpur is located, adjacent to “Desert of Rajpatana” that is why its climate has its natural impact. In winter, the weather is very cold and in summer season very hot. The rainy season, in this area, is very rare. In summer very hot and high-speed windstorms blow. There is not a single mountain in whole of the District Bahawalpur. Its southern part is sandy.

This area has more summer time, which extends from March to October. The month of June, July and August are extremely hot with high temperature, which is unbearable for humans, animals and birds, however, the people of this area have the habit of extreme summer. In June and July some times its temperature raises up to 48 centigrade and it is equal to the temperature of “Jacobabad”(Administration Report,1997:32). It is very hard to go out of homes. Normally, in summer, maximum temperature is 41 centigrade and minimum is 27 centigrade. Evening is comparatively better and pleasant here. Especially, in Rohi the evenings are pleasant and nights are comparatively cold or moderate because the sand as compared to land is easily hot at day and cool at night. In summer, air blows from North-East to South-West and causes heavy windstorms and dust remains in the day. Local people have a good experience to get cognizance of air storm and adopt precautionary measures in due time before it come, windows and doors of homes are closed in time and they collect clothes which are put in sun light for drying purpose. In contemporary age, with better irrigation system and having, heavy area under cultivation there is a decrease in the frequency, strength of winter in Bahawalpur is cold, and pleasant which is from November to February. In

these months, maximum temperature is 27 centigrade and minimum is 7centigrade (Qureshi, 1972:113). Some time at night in winter, temperature falls below the freezing point. This extreme cold causes damage to crops. In winter, the day is sunny and some time the cold air blows. In Bahawalpur, July and August are rainy season. In summer, the Monsoon air of North Punjab and in winter, Monsoon from Asian Gulf causes rain in this area. There are some pockets of area in Cholistan, which have no rain for years in these windstorms. Rohi is the best blessing of Allah for land and people because water is unavailable there. People of Rohi cannot dig wells due to the shortage of money, and if they succeed, the water is bitter and not fit for drinking and irrigation use. It felt clearly that their economy is based on rainwater. If it rains, the grass, tiny desert plants and mushrooms grow. The People of Rohi construct water reservoirs known as “Tobhas”, they store water in these reservoirs for the whole year. They also fill up their pitchers and water pots with it to use it in dry season. Being a low rain area, there is no mosquitoes. Therefore, no malaria and dengue and comparatively the Rohilays are more healthy and strong physically.

Relationship of Climate and Seasonal Change with Crimes

There is no denial of the arguments that climate and seasonal change has deep relationship with crimes. In Bahawalpur District during summer nights, when frequently people sleep at open spaces out of home the thefts, the bulgur and dacoits are at high rate with crimes of severe nature especially in river areas. Animals stealing increase too much and in winter, season animal stealing decreases. The weather conditions are extreme in all seasons but the summer prevails longer than winter in this district. It affects the mood and temperament of the people too. The working class and the poor people who work in dazzling heat of sunlight sometimes loose their temperament soon and commit little or sometimes bigger crimes. Secondly during the day time due to intense heat working class and other people take rest and the culprits get a chance of theft and dacoity. Complete silence on the roads at day time compels people to make it convenient to steal cattle from farms and theft cases are reported in great number. The table shows the crime in summer season along/beside River Sutluj, belt in Bahawalpur (1990-2000):

Years	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Theft	18	24	27	25	21	16	38	45	33	41	52
Burglary	15	26	38	40	33	44	30	50	48	57	60
Cattle thefts	34	40	49	54	44	56	39	60	75	69	70

Source: The Police Administration Report District Bahawalpur, 1990 to 2000.

In winters, the long dark foggy nights protect these criminals to perform their evil acts secretly. It becomes difficult for the security to handle such situations. In winter nights, motor cycles, cars, tractors theft increase because the people park these vehicles in porches, courtyards or in verandas and sleep in the rooms of the houses (Qureshi, 1972:117).

The following table shows crime rate in winter in the areas adjacent to river Sutluj in District Bahawalpur:

Years	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Tractors	9	12	8	14	12	7	5	11	17	13	20
Motor car	3	5	10	7	10	8	12	9	15	19	17
Motor cycle	31	35	44	52	48	55	68	74	68	73	65
Cycle	30	46	55	33	47	38	44	52	49	58	51

Source: The Police Administration Report District Bahawalpur, 1990 to 2000.

The system of thikheri pehra in river area of district Bahawalpur stood discontinued since long, but was observed on voluntary basis. The Government has revised the Chowkidara/ Watchman system and all concerned functionaries are taking keen interest to re- enforce it. However, the main handicap in the enforcement of the system is non-payment of emoluments to them. As patrolling and vigilance over bad-characters are the most effective means to arrest the wave of crime, the police-men should constantly pull-up to adopt the said measures. The above mentioned tables only focus the crimes which are committed and affected due to seasonal impact on the criminal activities in the areas along River Sutluj in District Bahawalpur.

Nature of Crimes in Bahawalpur

In most of the areas of Punjab, riversides are famous for increased cattle - piracy. Bahawalpur region had also a bad reputation in this regard. The city areas of this region are well known for the crimes of vehicle theft like motorcycle and bicycle snatching. Further Mobil snatching and burglary crimes are more predominant. Although the systems of "Rassagiri" does not exist in the whole District of Bahawalpur, but some "Zamindars" who live in the river belt provide shelter to the cattle lifters. Due to the campaigns launching against the cattle lifters, the incidents in this regard have decreased in District Bahawalpur (Police Administration Report, 1993:20). Being a large and populated district, every type of crimes like murder, rape, abduction, dacoit, robbery and theft are commonly present in District Bahawalpur.

The historical background of the State of Bahawalpur as well as of district Bahawalpur gives a complete understanding of conflicts to plant the crimes in this area. The geo-economic position and socio-cultural aspects of District Bahawalpur give first insight to evaluate the spread of crimes in this

region. The professional and non-professional criminals are discussed in detail as during the State period is the part of discussions in this article.

Methodology and the Scope of the Study

Crime dynamics in District Bahawalpur is a dependent variable to the socio-economic factors which contribute in the rise of crime rate in due course of time. The study presented in ongoing pages is based on the historical research method and statistical data. Narrative is reflexive and argumentative one based on both primary and secondary sources available. With the development in this area there are certain crimes which plagued the society. In this study the following points will be discussed and analyze:

1. To sort out different kinds of crimes and reasons behind these crimes.
2. To bring into light the criminal issues related to unemployment, industrial development, landlessness, Literacy rate and socio-economic reasons.
3. To analyze the effects of lack of education which give birth to crimes.
4. To decrease the violence in Pakistani society, especially in district Bahawalpur.

Crimes and the plagued society have always some aspects and these aspects need to be pointed out to find solutions to establish a crime controlled society. The different aspects of increasing crimes rate in this district are categorized and elaborated in detail. For the spread of crimes, there are certain factors, which promote this evil in the society and in the history of crimes; the poverty and crime have flourished side by side. Criminology is the scientific approach to study criminal behavior. Criminology explains the origin, extent and nature of crime in society. A lot of research has been done in the field of crime and criminology. In the daily newspapers, magazines and journals, the reports have been published about the crimes, all over the world. The strategies and laws are formulated to control crime rate in the society. Increasing crimes rate motivated me to do research in this field especially to sort out the socio-economic reasons of crimes and to see statistical data about the rise in crime in my home district Bahawalpur. The ratio of crime rate is directly related to the poverty of masses. The poor economic condition of masses indulge them in crimes is a main factor discussed in this research work. The other factors are un-employment, unawareness and low-literacy rate.

Retrospect

Crimes in Bahawalpur District: Some Facts form the Early History of the Region

The implementation of law and order to control the crime rate has always been remained the way to promote peace and justice in the society.

Due to lack of communication facilities in the state of Bahawalpur, it paved way for the criminals to cross the boundaries of the adjacent areas and neighboring districts (Gazetteer Bahawalpur State, 1904:348). In 1878, with the establishment of railway track in the State Bahawalpur the crime rate increased especially theft and dacoit. The thieves and dacoits used to escape with the stolen items by train to other areas (Sadiq al- Akhbar, 9May1872:8). In Sadiqabad, the area across the river is Rojhan, the caste Gopang Baloch lived there and they were involved in cattle lifting. That is why from this area the theft rate of cattle lifting was comparatively high then other area of the State Of Bahawalpur (Aziz, 1941:9). It was quite difficult to catch the thieves and criminals because this area was situated along the river belt (Administrative Report State Bahawalpur, 1889:2). The natives of adjacent states of Bahawalpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer, used to come here for theft and cattle lifting. The natives of the state of Bahawalpur and Khanpur were prosperous and living a contented life. It is a deserted land so it was not an easy task to capture these criminals usually they hid in the deserted residences of local people and transportation and communication was not much advanced so it promoted the crime rate in this area. The eastern part of the state of Bahawalpur was Bahawalgarh which was renowned for criminal activities (Hur Control Ordinance, 1946:33). Geographically it was linked with the desert Rajasthan. Due to desert and naturally grown forest, this area was a safe place for the criminals. To control crimes and capture the criminals this area was inhabited and cultivation of land was done. A canal 106 miles long and 100 feet in width and 10 feet deep was dug from Sutlej River along the border of Bahawalpur just to control crime and escape of criminals. Due to this canal, the area was populated and it troubled the criminals or thieves to escape and hide in other states (Manzoor, 1926:8). The police posts were settled after every 8 miles and robbers and thieves were controlled and watched keenly. Due to such safety measures, in 1942-1943 about 13 robbers were apprehended. These arrested robbers belonged to Langrial caste; they did robberies in Hasilpur, Bahawalpur and Dera Nawab. Another notorious gang of robbers comprised of Sattar Khan Akoka of Minchanabad, Doli of Lahore and Muhammad Din of Attari, Gurdiyal Singh were arrested in Bahawalpur; they did robberies in Bahawalpur and Sadiqabad. A fake currency makers group belonged to Rajputana state was also apprehended and penalized by the state. A kidnappers' gang who used to kidnap girls from UP (India) and sell in the State Of Bahawalpur was also arrested. The criminals of one state after committing crimes used to hide in another state and it was difficult to take hold of them. The Hur Robbers of Sind had spread terror in the western areas of Bahawalpur by doing thefts and robberies in great number (Khan V, 1925:55). After committing some crimes these Hur robbers were killed by the mutual attempts of local police and State army of Bahawalpur. It developed peace in this area and crime rate was controlled to some extent. In 1878, professional criminals band its act (Ghunda Act), imposed in Bahawalpur

State. According to this law, these criminals were watched out and notified too; in case of their entrance in any other area, the report had to be given to the lumberdar of that area so the spread of crime could be controlled and these criminals are arrested easily (Radheka, 1930:40).

In 1911, the Criminal Caste and Criminal Tribe Act were implemented in the State of Bahawalpur; according to this act, the criminal-castes-and-tribes notified. The tribes which were notified under this act were Sanasi, Banooria, Dashti, Kallar, Tahar and Matam. Details of professional criminal castes (permanent and non- permanent residents) in the state of Bahawalpur is as under:

Sr. No	Castes	Resident District
1	1. Golala 2. BalochwangerEegar 3. Lakhat 4. Tahar 5. Chakoka 6. Bangalli 7. GarohTotaWala 8. Groh Bali Mosla	Minchinabad
2	1. Gondal 2. Hindu FaqiroBhutt 3. KanjahBandh 4. Matam 5. Jogi 6. Sanponwaly 7. Gidri 8. BhalkaBaloch	Bahawalpur
3	1. Orhar 2. BalochBandronwaly 3. Banwari 4. KoshBaloch 5. Sansi 6. ChohryNon Muslim 7. Khwooja 8. Nowal 9. Chohry 10. Kalar	Khanpur

Source:Muhammad Manzoor, Law and Instructions Judicial Government Bahawalpur, 1926.p.11

The above-mentioned details in the table show that these people were professionally criminals. The record of adults was kept and separate residential areas were allotted to these people so they could be trained and guided and they could be prevented from social evils in the longer run (Gazetteer Bahawalpur State, 1904:27-28). These criminals’ caste were fully supported and guided on moral grounds to make them the useful citizens of the state and involving them in positive activities just to control the crime rate. Jobs were given to their children. The senior members were provided health

facilities and scholarship (wazifa). Education was made compulsory for their children to inculcate among them good thoughts and passion to live life positively being a useful member of society (Law and Judicial instructions, 1926:17). This act was a path to implementation justice and control the crime rate in Bahawalpur State. The emergence of the State of Bahawalpur with the newly established Pakistan repealed the act of Criminal Tribe and Criminal Caste. Now this information will be considered as null and void as this act has been repealed.

Main Theme Analyzed and Evaluated

Crime Dynamics: a Look into the Socio-economic Factors

As per locus of the theme under discussion and the slant of the study in hand following socio-economic factors contributed to the crime dynamics in District Bahawalpur:

Unemployment as a Cause of Crime in Bahawalpur District

Unemployment is a curse that has taken away people's will to live, or at least live by fair means. The population of Bahawalpur district is drastically increasing which brings with it the increased need of jobs. Consequently, the job vacancies are far less than the applicants, looking for jobs, therefore, the competition for jobs has increased. By far, we see that in Bahawalpur, the concept of merit has declined and the factor of influential connections matters the most. Capabilities and achievements are no longer the priorities. Economic recession has caused breakdown of various industries that has caused loss of jobs (The New, 13August2011:7). Land is being taken away, factories are being less in number, and institutions do not fulfill the needs of the people of Bahawalpur and are waiting for jobs because of this. Another saddening aspect is that many able people with good degrees slap feet door-to-door and return home empty handed because most of the vacancies are taken up by those who have no credentials to their names except connections and the kith and kin of such people so a commoner does not find a space for himself. What this causes is loss of potential. When unable and unaccredited people start running national institutes, they can only bring downfall and instability. This only leads the natives of this area to a fall and more has to be spent to cover up for the damage. This leaves little room for any expenditure for social welfare, causing poverty. On the other hand, thousands and thousands of graduates find themselves hopelessly unemployed even after attaining good degrees; this ultimately leads to:

1. Suicides
2. Crimes as means to survive like theft, kidnappings, murder etc.

Lack of Industrial Development in District Bahawalpur

Judging from the above-discussed factors, we see very low industrial development in this deserted area. Shortage of power, resources and gas supplies has caused slow development of factories in Bahawalpur. Shortage of agriculture advance techniques has caused shortage of export products and breakdown of small internal industries like textile, food, sugar mills etc. Economic recession and economic downfall has prevented the local government of District Bahawalpur to invest less in industrialization because of which, we get poverty. Due to lack of industrial development people get less job opportunities and a simple nonprofessional do not chances to progress so as a result they involve in minor and major crimes to fulfill the basic needs of their families (Chaudhry, 1988:70).

Ignorance or Unawareness about the Law

Unawareness or ignorance is a major cause of spread or cause of crime. Therefore, to be aware about the basic laws of life, about religion, culture, traditions, norms and values of any nation are important for survival in any society. If we go in history and the time of ignorance when men were living a life like savages without having awareness about life but as societies grew knowledge about the sense of rights and survival in life became easy and men progressed. The law of contradiction is the base and evolution of human life; evil and goodness go side by side. However, after making progress in the world affairs, even then the people are unaware of about their basic rights so they do not demand for them and remain deprive of them(Sadiq alAkhbar,10 August 1904:5).

This unawareness about the basic rights leads man towards decline and hopelessness which sometimes become the reason of crimes in the society. In District Bahawalpur, the reasons of crimes are numerous but one of them is unawareness, the masses are innocent and religiously emotional. Most of them do not have basic knowledge of religion and usually misinterpretations of Quran and Sunnah by less revolutionary scholars guide these people on the path of unawareness and they are exploited on the name of religion. In this scenario, they commit some minor or major crimes. Sectarian intolerance flourish, some family, and individual matters are resolved by self-settled laws by doing the wrong interpretation of Quran and Sunnah(Ali,1999:11).The issues of marriage like wata satta(exchange) marriages, divorce, transfer of inheritance property, siblings rights in inheritance etc are resolved by those religious scholars who themselves are illiterate and have lack of appropriate knowledge. Another reason of crimes in District Bahawalpur is unawareness about law and judiciary a common lay man does not have awareness of his rights and duties sometimes he takes those illegal steps which become the root of crime. Unaware masses are the main cause of crime their ignorance is not bliss but a curse for the society.

Another reason of spread of crimes in District Bahawalpur is the unawareness about the basic traditions and norms of the society. The old traditions, which had influenced due to the combine society of Hindus, Muslims and other religions followers who lived together for centuries and shared their culture, norms, traditions, and values. With the merger of the State, it felt that the people of this belt are practicing some outdated norms and traditions, which become the cause of clash and dispute (Sadiq al-Akhbar 4 January 1910:9).

As there is modernization all the fields of life, people are getting awareness but the old generation and young generation issues are still unsolved just due to this gulf in thoughts and approach towards life strengthens the clashes and sometimes become the base of committing crimes too. The unawareness of religion, culture and tradition, rights and duties, and social media advancement has leading the people towards the path of crime.

Low Literacy Rate

Education is a dire need for any nation to grow and prosper. It can be noticed that any part of the country that has expanded its literary rate tends to be ahead of the others in all fields and departments and that area of the country do not prioritize education end up being shackled or enslaved by the powerful and dominated cities. The literacy rate of District Bahawalpur is dramatically low because of various aspects that are not brought under scrutiny; therefore, there has not been any significant improvement in the conditions. It is to be noted that poverty and lack of education go hand in hand. That is to say that that both are interlinked. Ultimately, the Lack of education can lead towards unemployment, consequently, becomes leading factor towards the birth of poverty. Therefore, a poor person, who cannot afford any education, will enslave his generations to come into poverty and this cycle will keep turning until some miracles happen and on the other hand, such deprived people adopt the wrong path and sometimes become criminals too. For the District Bahawalpur, it is to be said that the conditions for education are next to pitiable. The local government and Punjab Government have not yet prioritized education and the budget for educational expenditure has not been rationalized. This has also contributed by the fact this district is a low-income area in the province and cannot afford to allocate much for the purpose of education since it needs to invest in political ventures. Since the attachment of State Bahawalpur with Pakistan, this area has been in the state of deprivation and controversies, for more than sixty years (Salahuddin, 1970:3). Lack of education deprives people to get accustomed to the advancements of the modern era; therefore, they lag behind in almost all the ventures. Lack of competition merely pushes them to the back where they are crushed by those who managed to take the train. More than half of the population is not armed with the knowledge of technology. People who cannot acknowledge technology and implement it on their agricultural lands fail to yield more and

healthy crops. They stick to the traditional an old school methods while other opt for the latest technology to plough, seed, grow and harvest, therefore yielding better output that consequently boosts up the income. Altogether, this generate very low revenue and pushed the District Bahawalpur towards financial distress which results in no room left to allocate sufficient or adequate budget to the educational sector (Charles,1974:49).The State of Bahawalpur remained the route for Islamic scholars so they valued the religious teachings and a number of madaris (religious schools) were opened here. Still this practice is common among the people of this land but due to political instability, some negative forces try to use these sacred places for the fulfillment of their motives. As a result, religious intolerance is growing with the passage of time and deteriorating the whole progress of this area. Eventually it results in the emergence of crime rate in District Bahawalpur. Another reason is that the feudalists of this area do not want the masses to have awareness otherwise; they will rule their minds and demand for their rights. The best educational institutions were established by the Nawabs of this State and by the local government too. Even then, the literacy rate is not appreciable as it should be which is propagating distress and increasing crime rate.

Landlessness: Dilemma of ‘Agronomy’ and Other Rural Obligations

It is understood that around 70 per cent of the GDP of Pakistan depends upon agriculture (agric-based economy, safely be termed as ‘agronomy’). Pakistan exports crops like wheat, cotton and barley and fruit like mango, oranges etcetera. It is understood that revenue is generated with the export of these products. We understand that majority of Pakistan’s population turns to agriculture as the primary source of earning their livelihood but the sad fact is that most of these people are landless or own a very small piece of land, which does not bring in sufficient income. The distribution of land is never fair, in fact, the distribution has caused many families to be deprives of it since the land mostly gets distributed among the rich families or the elite class. The poor families get either no land, or infertile land or very little land (Ali, 1975:3).This ultimately means that the percentage of yield is not enough and in accordance with the requirement of the growing population. Another cause is the tribal or feudal system where the tribes head or feudal lords grab the land of the subjects of the village by force and unfair means. Most of this land remains uncultivated because these chiefs and lords do not show much concern or interest and therefore we lose potential yield of crops. The people hired to the lands are not paid enough either. Therefore, we can conclude these things from the following:

- a) When people do not get any or enough land to cultivate, they do not earn enough and therefore, remain poor. These people are later forced into slavery.

- b) When land comes under the authority of these people and remains uncultivated, we lose potential export material.
- c) Various crops that run the country’s industries fall short in demand, for example the decline in copper production has resulted in a setback for textile industries of Pakistan thereby decreasing the export income, as Pakistan is an exporter of clothes. So as a result of what these conclusions suggest, the revenue generation is low therefore, we get poverty. Some facts are stated as:
 - 1. Only 37 per cent rural families own any land.
 - 2. Over 80 per cent of Pakistan’s population is poor by this cause.
 - 3. About 67 per cent rural families own no land.
 - 4. Only 0.3 percent families own any land around 55 acres or above.
 - 5. Punjab has the most unequal land distribution, which is followed by NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan.
 - 6. Sindh and Balochistan are highly tribal-oriented provinces where most of the land is owned by chiefs and lords, leaving almost most than half population poor (Public Administration Report, 2000:10).

Conclusion

In the state of Bahawalpur, the Nawabs adopted an open policy to populate this barren part of the region. They invited the people of other areas and allotted them lands so they could put their share in the development of the state. So people settled here and cultivated lands and flourished the economy of the state but after the merging the state into Pakistan no policies were made by the government of Punjab to give permanent allotments to these people who belonged to this area. With the passage of time population increased, which, in turn, affected the source of income of the people of the District Bahawalpur, the main focus of the preceding study. The betterment of socio-economic conditions in the district Bahawalpur is the need of time to control crime in this area. In the light of the whole description it has been concluded that all the factors which are discussed for being the reason of crimes should be controlled according the remedies given the research work. Although the socio-economic and political conditions are the main factors to spread crime in this district Bahawalpur but the historical background of the state clearly explains that the caste system, feudalism and un-employment issues are due to low literacy rate. On the other side the non-implementation of law and order in any society can lead to disastrous conditions and by involving people by committing various minor and major crimes. The need of the time is to provide basic needs to the masses like food, shelter, security and education with basic health facilities. The people of this district should be provided awareness and basic education so it will be help to control crime rate. The implementation of law and order and the trial of pending cases is another way to decrease crime rate. There is a need to flourish industry, business and education to indulge people in stabilization of their economic conditions

which results in peaceful and crime free society. Sectarian exploitation on religious and political grounds can be eliminated just by education and by enforcing law and order. Hence, I have tried to conclude in this research work that awareness through education and implementation of law and order can be the leading source to establish a crime free or crime controlled society. This will promote education, business, development and economic stability not only in District Bahawalpur but put its contribution in the progress of our beloved country Pakistan.

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