

**PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION ABOUT EXTRA-
JUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IN POLICE SYSTEM,
HYDERABAD, SINDH, PAKISTAN**



BY

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2017

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**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
University, for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Science in
Sociology”**

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2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Research initiated with name of Allah, who had given me strengthen to reach the end with suitable outcomes. Almighty provided all those assistances through which this research on better conclusion. My respectable supervisor Professor Dr. Sadia Saeed, without her guidance and supervisory this research could never come into existence. I am grateful that my supervisor had chosen me as research student.

I am truthfully thankful to those who had given their precise time and efforts to make this research happen. Specially, my family who sent me for further studies in Pakistan renowned university named Quaid-e-Azam and friends they supported me and encouraged me to finish my studies.

Again, Respectable supervisor Dr. Sadia Saeed was the only who always warmly welcomed me while, any guideline is needed for her. Moreover, Dr. Muhammad Zaman, Dr, Imran sabir and Mr. Farhan Ahmed Faiz as well the visiting Faculty, Mam Yumina and Sir Ahmed Nadeem, Sir Mazhar Bhutta, Sir Javed with them everything was possible around them.

Shakeel Ahmed

ABSTRACT

Extra-judicial punishments occurred in the district Hyderabad since past few years. Police had used unlawful ways to tackle the criminals. Police summary executions is frequently, seen in the tehsils of Hyderabad. The research study is done to understand the functions of the police, that police had switched towards the dysfunctionality by not concerning the judiciary and criminals are punished out of the court. The research extracted data through interview schedule, from 150 respondents with age limit 25 to 45 in Hyderabad. The research also studied some cases of the victims of extra-judicial punishments due to triangular method of the research. The findings of the study explicit that police are using extra-method to curb the crime. The data given by studied population shows that police had used unlawful means handle the crime in the Hyderabad. Whereas, the hypothesis is tested on the (SPSS) statistical package of social science from that alternative hypothesis is showing a relationship between the variables, and existence of extra-judicial punishments mentioned by this study.

Table of Contents

Chapter No. 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Statement of problem.....	8
1.2 Objective of the Study	9
1.3 Significance of the study.....	9
Chapter No. 2.....	10
LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 A doctrine of encounters in police system.....	11
2.2 A dogma of “encounters” as justified way to treat the criminals	12
2.3 Murder with new tactics by the South Asian governments:	13
2.4 Government licensed the police for ‘extra-judicial punishments’	15
2.5 “Extra-judicial punishments” and there “Post-Mortem” reports criterion.....	18
2.6 Interrogation of police with leftovers or with injured.....	18
2.7 Deaths of criminals in police custodies.	18
2.8 Attack on quick basis lead to confusion.	19
2.9 Notorious criminals as symbols of fear for others.....	19
2.10 Unconstitutional ways for “unbeliever” in the constitution.....	19
2.11 Parliamentary exceptionalism for encounters.	20
2.12 Transfer and allegation of extra-judicial punishments on police officials.	20
2.13 Initiations by the National Human Right Commission (NHRC).....	21
2.14 Extra-judicial punishments implications on violate of criminal laws producers.....	22
2.15 Cases of Fake Encounter killings.....	23
2.16 Report published by “Sindh Foundation-Asian Legal Resource Center” on Extra-judicial punishments in Sindh police:	24
2.17 Analysis of the literature reviewed.	24
2.1 Assumptions.....	25

Chapter No. 3	26
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	26
3.1 Figure of theoretical framework	27
3.2 Explanation of the model:.....	28
3.3 Robert Merton’s theory of functional analysis of the institution:.....	28
3.5 Applications of theory	29
3.6 Extra-judicial punishments in police system	30
3.7 Proposition	30
3.8 Hypothesis	31
Chapter No. 4.....	32
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION.....	32
4.1 Conceptualization	33
4.1.1 Extra-judicial punishments	33
4.1.2 Police System.....	34
Police System.....	34
4.2 Operationalizing.....	35
4.2.1 Extra-judicial Punishments	35
4.2.2 Police System.....	35
Chapter No. 5	37
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	37
5.1 Research Design	38
5.2 Universe	38
5.3 Unit of Analysis	38
5.4 Sample Size.....	39
5.5 Tools for Data Collection.....	39
5.6 Tools for Data Analysis	39
5.7 Techniques for Data Analysis.....	39
5.8 Pretesting	39
5.9 Ethical Concern.....	40

5.10 Opportunities and limitations of the Study	40
Chapter No. 6	41
RESULTS	41
6.2 Descriptive statistics	44
6.3 Inferential Statistics	66
Chapter No 7	72
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	72
7.1 Discussion	73
7.2 Conclusion	75
REFERENCES	77
ANNEXTURE-1	80

List of Tables

Table No 1 Socio Economic Characteristics of the Respondent:	42
Table No 6.2.1 Age of respondents	45
Table No 6.2.2 Gender of respondents	45
Table No 6.2.3 Respondent's occupation	46
Table No 6.2.4 Respondent's academic qualifications.....	47
Table No 6.2.5 The Respondent knowledge about the Extra-judicial punishments	47
Table No 6.2.6 Respondents contact with victims of extra-judicial punishment.....	48
Table No 6.2.7 Existence of extra-judicial punishments in police system in respondent's views.....	49
Table No 6.2.8 Views on extra-judicial punishments could eradicate the crime	49
Table No 6.2.9 Criminals are not facilitated by the court conviction.....	50
Table No 6.2.10 people's perception about judicial incapacibilities in the form of extra-judicial punishments.....	51
Table No 6.2.11 Respondent's view summary executions in police is alternative to lengthy judicial procedure.....	52
Table No 6.2.12 Judicial punishments by police system are per-planned killings.....	53
Table No 6.2.13 People's perception about government takes steps against those officials of police, who were involved in Extra-judicial killings	54
Table No 6.2.14 Extra-judicial punishments as a cruel method of conviction for the criminals in people' view	55
Table No 6.2.15 People's perception for police officials that are not injured in encounter operations	56
Table No 6.2.16 Police encouraged from by incentives of extra-judicial punishments	57

Table No 6.2.17 Extra-judicial punishments for elimination of opposition in the politics.....	58
Table No 6.2.18 Perception regarding feudal use the extra-judicial punishments to remove their opposition.....	59
Table No 6.2.19 Perception of people about extra-judicial punishments is better than judicial procedures.....	60
Table No 6.2.20 Innocents became victim of extra-judicial punishment in people's view.....	60
Table No 6.2.21 Secured environment in society through extra-judicial punishments in local's view.....	61
Table No 6.2.22 Post-mortem reports of summary execution in people's view.....	62
Table No 6.2.23 People's perception self-defense towards the extra-judicial punishments.....	62
Table No 6.2.24 Respondent's perception for government and police use extra-judicial punishment in police.....	63
Table No 6.2.25 Respondent's perception for criminals in the custody become victim of extra-judicial punishments.....	64
Table No 6.2.26 lack of evidences inclined police towards summary execution for criminals.....	64
Table No 6.2.27 Surrendered criminals are also become extra-judicial punishment's victim.....	65

List of figure

Figure No 3.1 of theoretical framework.....	31
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Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

A protection is necessarily for any aspect that has an existence. Likewise, in societal context, society wholly depends on these protections to feel the secure environment, if these protections would not exist than major challenge for society is prevailing insecurity that exists because of the individual, who lives in it. These individuals would ultimately, dismantle the whole structure of the society by taking laws in hand. This is a natural phenomenon people liberty from laws creates a mass destruction in society. From the inception, of civilized society, these agencies are formed to manage the “equilibrium” in the society through laws. In this modern age, lineage of such bodies exists to protect the rights of people and properties that have physical appearance, how the concept of policing emerges in society. (Brewer 1962:76)

Emergence of police came into being through a term “watchmen” firstly, used for those persons who were obliged to serve in protecting people at night, they were totally, on a voluntary basis, and they had no mechanized training to control the crime. These watchmen were common people who had to serve on its turn. These were the ways used by primitive communities to protect their life and property. The primitive protecting bodies were unstructured, without laws. To penalize the people for their wrong doings, in that period a general punishment was given to people, whether they are indulging in minor or major offense.

Modern policing and its proper machinery established in the Ireland, The Irish legislation, who had, firstly, given a concept of “professional police” and formed the institutions of police in their structure to curb the increasing crime. For that it was the first resolution act was passed known as “Metropolitan Police Act 1829”. In the past, some premises also give the possibility that salaried policing was the invention of Anglo-Saxons. Moreover, in Britain there is a notion that police tactics were adopted by the Hong Kong. Because of such realities, there is no any proper knowledge that can explain from

where the actual full mechanized police system was established. Significantly, the policing had evolved its system by various essential characteristics that were given by various nations to come in the modernity of policing. In this context police department, had been from specific region, but every nation had tried hard to prevent this crime from its internal areas where policing is the only institution that works on it. (Brogden 2017:4)

Police as institution organized for taking initiatives against those who break the “code of law” in the society. The policing in the late 20 centuries took the uniqueness and shifted from “formal” setup and tried an informal use of punishing the criminals knows as “Extra-judicial killings. Firstly, it was done by the police for self-defensive purpose. In these circumstances the police were not alleged for their actions and judicial bodies were incapable to question in these cases. By this a new ‘doctrine of summary execution’ emerged in the police system. With the time, it became a prominent strategy to tackle the noxious criminals, for restricting the increasing crime rate in their respective territories. The authorities in law enforcing agencies indulged in these unlawful acts to be prominent and to get promotion easily. Meanwhile, this new unorganized way of treating criminals had put horrible repercussions on the common people; they saw police as a nightmare for them. Because of extra-judicial punishments, this had increased the gap of trust between police and commons. Moreover, some countries police system had used extra-judicial punishes as an asset, where authorities of the police use them for extortion by scaring commons and business tycoons. This has been justified in various commissions inquires that were exploring the police had used unbearable ways to eliminate the crime in the society. With these summarized procedures to face the offenders and have an exception from slower process of judiciary, for police that matters a lot with lack of resources and manpower.(Cohen 2006: 12)

Police could not totally, rely on judiciary because crime does not stop due to incapable judicial system. That gives Police a permission to go for quick response if heinous crime occurs. Criminals who were indulged in crime frequently face extra-judicial punishments. police as an institution become ambiguity on both side if they follow structural norms to fulfill the official need public blame them to be a corrupt and if police go for other means to stop increasing tendency of crime, with such trait civil society state them a violator of human rights. How, where, in current scenario most of nations have the same behavior to involve police in their political system, because police machinery is always in the mainstream to counter the opposition. From the inception police are used as to get the wasted interest of those who are in power. (Damluji 2010: 13)

Apparently, police and its political affiliation increase the chance of police to be corrupt. Whenever, this practices is came into law enforcing agencies, they become free from accountability, and shift towards the inhuman activities that were not quantify due to these relations. Moreover, those countries where democratic setups of running the states is not strength like Asian countries specially, south Asians region. These regions are known for this tendency called Extra-judicial punishments. Meanwhile, another factor of population, which support this brutally behavior of police in this corner of the world, these populated regions have not strength their criminal justice system, due to which south Asians countries and the nations of there could afford the way of summary execution for fast trails of the criminals. Hitherto, exaggerated numbers of punishments were done by the police in these “Extra-judicial punishments”. To stop these determined steps of police to curb the crime civil societies came in front, and support the victims of these, but judicial system is not capable to trial through official ways. Because police not seen any other way to face the notorious criminals. Moreover, insecurity of region from terrorists is another cause that innocents are being victim of extra-judicial

punishing strategy, because increasing crime and succeeding government had leaded the policies into anomie regarding criminal justice procedure. (Damluji 2010: 13)

In these sudden, operations criminals could not have time to be strengthened themselves and always in defensive positions to repel back the fierce behavior of the police. A common thinking allows that without any damages the notorious criminals were put into deaths? In rational way, it is notified in statistical grounds that launching of such operation had reduced the criminals from those areas where it has some existence. Apart from this, public opinion also favors in some areas were criminals were going on extreme level with public and in that turmoil police opt the strategy of punishments. (Ferziger 2004: 11)

Ironically, encounters and stories related with them were totally, neglected because, police own designed explanation is, mostly, denied by the public. In these circumstances, police tried not to disclose the actual realities of judicial-punishments, if police published the actual, then police had to bear the public anger. In usual grounds and favorable factors that incline towards the side of police like the killing of terrorist in cross firing is always supported by the public. Meanwhile, situation varies, when police own interference in punishments on a personal basis, and criminal's faces death in such scenario. it is obviously, changed from the actual one. Even these practices were totally manipulated through post-mortem reports. (Ferziger 2004: 11)

The slow procedures of judicial system are the major drawback in criminal justice system boost the police to choose the alternative of accountability to curb the felons easily. These un-quantified numbers of cases that are pending in the judicial system, so for fast increase crime that would be manage by the fierce attitude that is known as extra-judicial punishments. In these situation police is on mainstream to face the public anger and criminal offensive

attitude due to slow trials of juries let the criminals to stand against the state in dared manner. Mainly, these practices existence was in medieval era, when monarchy and its administrations were in form. In these eras, these brutal killings were allowed with the “laws” that permits them to do so. Even, in those periods there was no any sense of humanity in its proper manner and even not any institutions that work to affirm the notion that life is important. It was not generalized in states laws. The absolute autocratic setup defines what the laws are? And what is the punishment for crime per its intensity. But mostly, death sentences were given to culprit. (Ferziger 2004: 11)

In Sindh, a new spate of extra-judicial punishment is frequently seen. Police had chosen the short way for punishing the criminals without concerning the courts. In current scenario, the policing of Sindh is freehand for curbing the crime with own styled punishments that were given to criminals. Hardly, these activities of law enforcement agencies came for trial in courts. Otherwise judiciary had been excluded to interfere in police extra-punishing. There are various factors that had pushed the authorities to go on its optimum level for enhancing the use of aggressive behavior towards the criminals with countless sin. This is easily explicit from the current policy that is adopted by the state to control on crime. In these policies, an unaccountable police force is on the top of list, police with already have allegation regarding incapable to stop the criminals. Launched inhuman behavior for the criminals called extra-judicial punishments, with its local identity which is used by the police official in Sindh specially; Hyderabad called “*half-fry and full-fry*” a form of summary execution. (Ferziger 2004: 11)

some cases of these extra-judicial punishments and senior officials briefing media about these summaries executions are mentioned below:

The sindh police’s official on various occasions briefing the media about Extrajudicial action that had been taken by police to curb the crime. In this

media brief the divisional DIG (Deputy Inspector General) and SSP (Senior Superintendent of Police) Hyderabad is present. Senior officials had presented view point about how the Hyderabad crime rate is decreasing, because of these police actions, official had also presented the past situation of Hyderabad before the operation was not launched. Now Hyderabad is peaceful district of Sindh after these initiatives were taken (Dawn 2015:1)

In the case of Deepak raj, A victim of police aggression, he was first suspected as criminal but then police quickly realize that he was not involved in any criminal activities. Hyderabad police started firing on him at hotel, when he was waiting for someone and he had been injured by police this raid was taken at 5 pm. But after 4 hours at 9 pm he had been shifted to civil hospital Hyderabad (The Express tribune 2015:2)

Same case of Deepak raj had come again into news that show how Deepak is hustle to survive? (The Express tribune 2016:1) how Deepak life become a misery for him, and Deepak's son and wife are in state of trauma. Because of police aggression, this news shows how the Deepak came into the custody of site area police as a mistaken identity shareef panhwer who had bounty of 2.5 million. Police raided there and started shooting on them consequently, Deepak was seriously injured. Police emphasized on Deepak's identity as shareef, but now the information varies police after putting Deepak in custody of 13th month they knew that suspected victim is named as Deepak.

In this news article called extra-judicial killings: A shortcut to curb the crime, explicated that how police adopted unlawful ways which are undefined by the usual course of laws to treat with criminals as a shortcut. these ways are extra-judicial killings actions. In this case, new was about raju kohli and anees talpur were both injured by the police with fierce shooting as suspected criminals because they did not stop the vehicles on spot checking site. But police Sayerd they opened fire on them, before this incident raju kohli and

anees talpur has no any record of criminal activities (International the news 2015:3)

Firstly, this strategy was used by the interior Sindh police official, but with its growing eminent result that were positive for the higher police personal for their name and positions. The stakeholders are fully, in support to curb the crime with this new tactic, but with some degree these biased thinking is often seen for those criminals who have no affiliation with political personals. Otherwise, they are also exempted from such operations. A public opinion has some other realities; it had been divided, some are in favors other had stated police such trait as an inhuman. What so ever public thinks, but in a context of crime control these vulnerabilities become proactive for decreasing the crime in Sindh. Probably these encounters had own stories that were designed by the police for their own interest. From that it become easily undermine from such questions, is a real encounter could be done by the police? These questions are emerging due to some facts that fortified the police argument of “*real encounters*” were done by them. in these facts, the most prominent one is why police official had immunity of injuries in these operations. Ominously, police would not defend itself from its on action of perpetration its honesty to handle the criminals. Vice versa public is not fully relying on the briefing that is given by police after such operations.

1.1 Statement of problem

This research exploring the policing and functions that become hard to deal with criminals, even these functions are unconstitutional but again these are practicing by the police to control on crime. In these functions, there is uncertainty the common people to take laws in prevails that would allow hand. if police could violate the laws question in people mind why not they? Police dismantled the bodies of laws by continuously taking the extra-judicial

punishments as strategy to control on crime. In this situation, the flattered values of police that are already worse in people opinion became more strengthen due to such actions for dealing with criminals. Police are not only responsible for these new enhancements, but judicial bodies are equally accountable for extra-action of police, why they are allowing police to do so. Is because of judicial incapability had inclined the police towards extra-judicial punishments.

1.2 Objective of the Study

1. To find out the people's perception about the police.
2. To find out people's perception about the 'fake encounters'.
3. 'Extra-judicial punishment' as an alternative to the procedural judicial system.

1.3 Significance of the study

In this research the findings are all about the police unique strategy of curbing the crime. This research is allocating the vulnerabilities that lies in the police system in the form of these extra-judicial punishments. Explore the worse behavior of police with criminals and what is the people perception about these unlawful actions? This research explains police secure the individuals of society? Or punishing them with own defined ways. The area that had been not explored is that police as an institution base to control the crime. Research also deal with how these actions of police emerged in the situation where area of study is facing increasing crime and how the police is handling it with its worst form.

Chapter No. 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 A doctrine of encounters in police system.

An 'encounters' strategy had been applied by the police for desperate vigilante response to the noxious criminals specially, the extortionist. How the government had given a free hand to police and if in case the government face serious allegation from the public, the govt only took the policy of transfers of officials to other areas for hiding this inhuman massacre. These series of murders by the police were done by the police and categorize them as self-defense strategy to safe from the causalities. The modus operandi is that authorities are using encounter policy for quick justice, that formulated through the network of informers who have close watch on the culprits, and informed the police after gathering sufficient intelligence of criminals within short passage of time. If such informer had given information about the pips of gangs, police suddenly react and surround those targeted locations and opened fire on felon and most of them killed in these operations. Simultaneously, police have an exception from injuries in these combats. In police perspective, the policy of encounter is so simple then to face procedural and hard way of judicial system for police, because culprits are bailout due to lake of evidence and in case witnesses are not there, they cannot present them in court due to fear. Police justifies this as straightforward strategy to overcome on crime rather than waiting for justice. (Ferziger 2004: 11)

The vulnerabilities exist in the policing since the late 19th century, had allowed them to bypass the formal behavior as defined by the law and treat the criminal with extra-inhuman ways. These initiations were mostly, uplifted by the govt and their negative repercussions that seen after such scenario came in public also handle by the state with oppressed attitude. How the encounter strategy is worked, in first phase, culprits were watched by the police informers, who had close eye on them for time being and wait for suitable moment. Whenever such intelligence came to them, they react on quick basis to eliminate the criminals with shooting (Vrijendra and Upadhya 1997:2848)

2.2 A dogma of “encounters” as justified way to treat the criminals

Cicero’s aphorism says; an unjust peace is better than war. Philosopher like him had explained this unjustified ways to get the peace will leads to anomie or war. It had been the universal phenomena that “peace could be achieved through balance in justice”. Behind such ground realities this had been observed by the world in every corner that “peace without justice increase the chances of war”, various scenario came into existence in history of the world that state could not manage to get peace until state won’t have peace in system. Likewise, statement which shown in the books as ‘A bad peace is worse than war’ from here this could be notice that for peace this is to take balance attitude. (Ajai Sahni 2009:7)

The unjustified means opted by the state, as justified and consequences of such leads to uncertainty in whole system (society). States has been inclined towards the unlawful act to treat those who abide in breach the “code of laws”. Moreover, these extra-judicial killings had been proactive tools of law enforcement agencies without caring that this is dismantling the fundamental grounds of human right by not giving a chance of trial for criminals (Ajai Sahni 2009:)

The killings are mostly, describe as actions against the terrorism. Firstly, these killed persons were stated as terrorist and suspected targets for which law enforcement agencies are looking for. But they were off the record of criminals. These actions also challenge some while a police as institution that either design “to put the criminals into bar” or “killing the innocence”. Ironically, such questions are raising by the international community, civil society, or human rights organizations. These tendencies are seen over in those nations, which are known for population, specially, metro-Politian cities. These cities naturally, produce such pockets for crime and not able to resist the increase through lawful actions. In reason of that govt become at

dogma of whether to launch operation in these pockets or allow them to implode. The countries system had been totally abnormal by these pockets and specially, Asian countries launch such operation. The police who uses power in symbolizing the people as sign of terror and ultimately, eliminate even they had nothing done wrong with the criminals. this had been observed froma various police operation that people who were seen in the spot of police operation with culprit without any criminal record had been putted into accounts of death. Such people are stated as terrorist or have an affiliation with terrorist groups. Moreover, if police had no way to stigmatize these, killed innocence they were put into the accounts of collateral damages this is normal behavior of police. (Bagchand 1985:1168)

2.3 Murder with new tactics by the South Asian governments:

This was ongoing turmoil, between the state and public, that these new tactics was a better to resist the offensive attitude of those criminal groups that were challenging the state by activities like, ransom on kidnapping, extortion, smuggling, land grapping and so on. frequently, these were at the peak and won't let the crime intensity to come down, in such situation 'hostility of nation' could be removed by the policies designed for owing the killings of felon. Where as some had stated it to another paradigm, called 'peace on graveyards' various reports had explicated that in between police and their counterpart (criminals), innocents were led to death. In politics, this become a top priority for being in power on any condition, whether it takes the life of oppositions, countries that relates to the third world criterion, where such practices of mass killings are easily seen. The political leaders of those states had engaged in blame game after such massacre. (Haleem 2003: 43)

Some of the repercussion and the statistical figures are given; according, to amnesty's report on "encounters" explicit, Indonesia, during 1965-66 worse scenario had taken a part, round about ten thousand people of Guatemalans

were killed by the successive government this was how government treat with opposition by launching such operation. Ironically, operation of ‘encounters’ that is restricted to a single community will increase the chance of emerging the worse side of racism. Same realities were seen in Argentina, Uganda, where security force had shown their worse form of combat with civilians and enormous casualties had taken place. Categorically, consensus had been done by world nations to protect the right of individuals to live their life. But, with time change they did not rely on these grounds and world forums that were made for such specification lose their worth due to increase issue that cannot manageable. Like mentioned in one of the articles 6 of International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights, demonstrate that, every human being has inherent right to live, and this is protected by law. These enactments are for time being and had no effect. The international community are slow in taking actions to bound those nation, who launch operation like ‘encounters’ against their own peoples and murder them. united Nation in 1980 had mentioned in their sixth meeting to prevention of crime is not done through “extra-illegal executions”. In 1980-81 UN, general assembly had formed resolutions on “Summary Execution”. The UN commission on human rights in 1982 assigned a rapporteur on the question regarding “Summary Execution”. (Haleem 2003: 43)

The economic and social council of the UN had authorized the UN commission on the human rights to examine the circumstance of such regime that are adopted by the nations of the state. The resolution of 1503 was enacted and modified to gross level and attested the revival of those rule that are related with human rights and fundamental freedom. Consequently, the UN Human rights commission had assigned a group of investigators for resolving such quarries that are related with the disappearance of individuals and facilitated the victim to have a direct contact with commissions. UN also bound the countries to reveals such operation that are done behind curtain,

specified government had to publicized secret operation specially, encounter operations. The world level organization of human right had uplifted and publicized this ongoing spate of killing on various platforms. These international recognized organizations had always tried to disclose the nefarious side of police on enormous reports and grounds. Indeed, police always neglected such reports that are against their portfolio. (Joseph 1960: 6)

2.4 Government licensed the police for ‘extra-judicial punishments’

The killings through encounters explicitly have support from the state government. Most of the leaders had declared their policy in public gathering to remove the criminality that hides in our societal structure with encounters policy or tit-for-tats policy. Likewise, they have the argument of the decrease the crime with such actions. But police have their own viewpoint for these deaths they state it as a compulsion when criminal would not surrender them to police. Meanwhile, the officials who indulged in tit-for-tat policy have reason to go for such deaths of noxious leaders of gangs to scramble the whole organization through direct warfare. Public opinion is somewhat different from the ‘court of conduct’ this mostly emphasized that unequipped police had only encounter stage. Slightly half is in complex for not being a victim of mistaken identity. Ironically, the officials who concerned with such acts take this policy as an alternative to inefficient judiciary and have a public support. Now a day’s police had ambiguous theory of ‘not eliminating the crime but eliminating the criminals’. (Marty 1960: 9)

The wave of encounters and had political and public support would determines that judicial bodies should be fold, and if that happens what will be the guarantee for protecting the right of civilians by police. In such circumstance, enormous questions are emerging in the minds of people. Likely, having a strong information and good chase of intelligence requires huge expense and police had admitted for issues. Police also worked as

private guard agency for renowned and prestige's personalities. (Marty 1960: 14)

The increasing encounters policy in the state regime is frightening because the state is going to privatization of police system, that means giving into the hands of the elite one who use police force as their warriors to work for them and kills for them. Another aspect of these vulnerabilities is changing in crime, which refers that ordinary citizens are involved in self-protection mechanism and have some hi-tech weapons that are not constitutionally legalized. The present role of police policy is to facilitate the nexus of industrialist and politicians who are above then the 'laws' of the state in current scenario. In this context, the state authorities have given the police a free-hand to kill, those who are hurdling for these nexuses. Consequently, such gangsters who have no affiliation with these lords came in fire of tit-for-tat or encounter policy, which had been mentioned by stakeholders. (Marty 1960: 14)

Police pressure on victim of extra-judicial punishments:

A resident of Andhra Pradesh, Author of article and wife of victim named hem's, which had been killed in encounter killings done by the police. It has been simplified in her case that how police had become an offender and tried hard to hides the failures by various inhuman means. In binita's husband case police first tried to legalize the murder of her husband, and forced her to leave the case. This is hard for lady to face harassing attitude of police. Meanwhile, binita had argument that police raided her house and seized some books related to Marxism and she questioned that is having a book or reading it, is really, a crime in this country? Moreover, police had spread rumors regarding her and her husband, which they had no ground realities. Police in very rare case sanctioned for their extra-actions of punishments. police had freedom for

killing the innocence and 'legitimizing the murder' with various tactics. (Binita Pandey 2010:5)

The word 'encounters' was firstly, introduced by the Indian police department. The encounters a formalized word is used to curtail on the heinous activities of the police. This created strategy by some specialist of law-enforcement agencies had used this initially, in the southern region of India against Naxalites influenced part of north-Indian. If in such combat innocent were killed they stated it as a 'collateral damages', by assuring that this was incidentally occurred due to unsuspected targeted. In such ways, there were various commissions formed to inquire that, and had to state such acts as violation of universal human right rules. Instead, of sanctioned the police official for unlawful acts in their structural system, the leading parties were supporting through publishing the statement called 'is what people want to demoralized the police. (Economic and Political Weekly 2007: 1883)

The allowance for shoot down any suspected 'terrorist' with impunity will ultimately encourage the police to go for it. On officially record the top chosen to put innocent in the fire of 'encounter killing' for greediness of promotions and medals. Besides, they have a strong reason that judiciary is far-to-slow for punishment, and determine that these combats are summarized punishments for criminals. In such turmoil for eliminating criminals in the society should create a sense of reverting the hole aspects which take part in criminal justice system, like legislators, judiciary and law enforcement agencies into newly mechanized manner a doctrine called 'punish on spot'. Final steps as the government had taken to curb criminals for minor or major offense with punishments, in other words legitimized murder. (Noorani 1983:526)

2.5 “Extra-judicial punishments” and there “Post-Mortem” reports criterion.

After scene of these “extra-judicial punishments” investigated in the name “Post-mortem” had been done on the spot of killing. This is usually assigned by nearest doctor rather than having in the equipped hospital, because police had to disclose the originality and manipulate the scenario. Even criminals are unequipped with weapons. Police had to show a weapon with them for formality that felons were killed while resisting them. Finally the body is covered and sent to frozen storage. For time being police seized the area for temporal period from the outer world. These ways reports are formed on these encounters. (Bagchand 1985:1168)

2.6 Interrogation of police with leftovers or with injured.

Police would dramatically, not face serious injuries that are faced by their counterpart (criminals). These were not shown from a single encounter but, a series of operations are done and police has the exception from the injuries. The culprits who were alive from police raids are from nefarious shootout by the police. Again, the eliminated inhumanly after interrogation about their networks, facilitators, co-partners and so on. (Bagchand 1985:1168)

2.7 Deaths of criminals in police custodies.

To deal with these criminals who are in the custody. Police raided the suspected allocation either this is a house or hideout, they take the criminal in charge of them, torture them until they would lead to death. In between that if felon had told everything about his criminal activities, police would not spear him to give a chance of trial for judiciary. The researcher had mentioned some cases about how criminals died in custodian of police. This is like first puts in custody, then thrown into death. Some nefarious acts of police, regarding treating those, which are in their custody, like tied them with anything which

even not let them to move or in some case they can't easily brethren. These handlings are usually done by the police after all these, police open fire on their body. (Bagchand 1985:1169)

2.8 Attack on quick basis lead to confusion.

In quick police, had to shoot on the area where targets are hidden. Police deliberately, Unstop the firing until everyone was killed. If in such cases suspected target success to runoff from raided area, police don't know the exact number of them just they know to shoot everyone whom they find. In that confusion police, would not publicize the exact number of killed person in these operations. (Ibid 1985:1170)

2.9 Notorious criminals as symbols of fear for others.

After the failure and continues falsa in the judicial system, the criminals who release out by the lack of evidences or witnesses. Police had to relinquish the process of judicial procedure; otherwise the criminals continuously violate the 'LAW'. This means even Law of the state could not restrict the criminals in formal manner. In such situation police, would go for beyond these extra-judicial punishments limits, and face criminals and symbolize them as an elimination of dare who stand against the state. These extra-judicial executions become a lesson for whom, who challenge the state. Moreover, elected government had given impunity for those who work for them and gunned down those who had no afflation with any political clout. (Kannabiran 1996:705)

2.10 Unconstitutional ways for “unbeliever” in the constitution.

Forcible power is balanced by another force the natural phenomena, everyone can admit that police unconstitutional ways to deal with criminal is because criminals are not obeying the laws and frequently this will lead to chaos.

Ironically, large perception of masses had realized that in past a few decades that “encounters policy” of the govt is good to desert criminality from the society. This shift of ideology had an ominous repercussion on the future, because common people had noticed from decrease in crime due to of police will lead to treat criminal with weapons not by law. This has been explicated that, the govt had launched these kinds of operation with consensus of public, these are not state own initiatives. Moreover, the juries who are continuing the trials of those police officials who were involved in extra-judicial punishments tried to avoid giving hard sentences regarding such cases. (Kannabiran 1996:705)

2.11 Parliamentary exceptionalism for encounters.

Mostly, government policies of encounters were not discussed in the parliament, because, if these initiatives are discussed then, there will be a question regarding “rule of law” either law permits to murder the criminals without giving a chance of trial. From these realities, This had been observed that opposition also feel hindrance while questioning on the policy of extra-judicial punishments given by the current govt. Whenever, such policy is seen these are proactive by the consensus of masses and govt. (Kannabiran 1996:707)

2.12 Transfer and allegation of extra-judicial punishments on police officials.

Neutralizing the public anger on brutal behavior of polices, Hitherto, there had been a serious allegation on the police system regarding extra-judicial punishments. Those officials of police who were involved in brutal punishments in the police, had never been in a serious trouble. If the hue and cry in the public is seen, they were simple transferred to another area with new assignment of these inhuman acts. This is for to decrease the growing

heat in public and on temporary basis they are suspended to reduce the ambiguity of public that either state is guardian of 'LAWS' or violator. The alleged police officials are rewarded with out-of-turn promotion, and become political strengthen. Those officials who are punishing the criminals without put them behind the bar, motivated by the name and fame that comes after such actions and if court takes actions against the law enforcement agencies. Then Cops would have argued that courts involvements hamper them to control on the crime and demoralize them for future to take the hard steps if needed for critical circumstances. This had been a statement given by the higher rank officials on various grounds that we are afraid, while handling the crime without knowing that our deeds would violate the human right. Consequently, this will lead us to suspension or sentenced for jail. (Economic and Political Weekly 1997:677-87)

2.13 Initiations by the National Human Right Commission (NHRC).

NHRC has already declared some of the dimensions for possible remedies. In this article, writer had mentioned about platform like NHRC that chairman of NHRC has given some grounds for the state. If in investigation, police officials are prosecuted for the sake of right of objection against the police, then state should not interfere to resolve these objections. Otherwise victims would cease to rise the voice for their right. The laws in some countries have given an extraordinary privileged to the police for such action of punishments without any accountability on temporary basis disturbs the actual rule of law. In this ambiguity, police become demoralized for future action to curb the crime. (Ibid 1997:67)

The code of criminal, producer emphasis to use power to arrest the criminals, instead of punishing them with brutally ways, laws are not giving a provision to punish criminals out of courts. this had been described in the constitution of any state to use judicial producers for curbing the crime. In these

circumstances that are created by the state to fortify the increasing crime with new enactments, there repercussions are seen on the criminals who are not punishable for death penalty or life imprisonment thrown into death. (Economic and Political Weekly 1997:677-87)

2.14 Extra-judicial punishments implications on violate of criminal laws producers.

The states of modern world are running on defined constitution or they chose the other means for increasing disturbance that lies in the society. It had been there side way for length procedurals and shortcuts to fortify those criminals who had made the misery for others. There are the constitutions on which the states are running and if others who are not stakeholders violating these constitutional laws are tagged as disobedient and the states launches serious trials against them. On the other side, if stakeholders are involved in disobedience these constitutions had nothing to do with them. likewise, criminals who had been brutally, killed by the police in these encounters without any defined sentence of death, stated that law ‘protector’ are the law ‘violators’. There is no any way in constitution for pumping bullets in criminal’s bodies. Simultaneously, possible ways for killing the criminals is to declared that rule of law is the priority for any states, but it does mean that rule of law is managed by the unconstitutional means. It had been an administration policy to commit a crime for restricting the criminal from convictions. To clarifying, what the judicial system is for? In that context, it is right to say unjustified trials of criminals by police in encounters. In this research, it had explicated that the nations like America has same vulnerabilities and its chief justice’s remarks were police must obey the laws while enforcing the laws. (Noorani 1985:340)

Amnesty international reports were published on timely basis throughout period when these reports were published, the encounters and tortures

imprisonment was mostly, used to detain the opponent in politics it had been explicated in these reports. Whereas Amnesty international was concerned about how police become political machinery for those who are in power. It had provided the report from various areas of the world where torture cells and extra-judicial killings are in existence. Moreover, commissions were formed by the govt to investigate the realities behind illegality of police but these commissions were biased on some degree and always tried to closure the lapse of police. (Noorani 1985:340-43)

2.15 Cases of Fake Encounter killings

Apparently, Law enforcement agencies had started various crackdowns against the criminals, obviously, in these circumstance police as institutions bounded by laws, increasing crime, court trials, anger of civil society and so on. Hitherto, law enforcement agencies are accolades for their intentions or otherwise put into the trials and even sentenced for punishments. In other cases, police become bound such cases are given as (Economic and Political Weekly 1998:2554)

Ravi's case of encounters was published in the Economic and Political Weekly on that time it was the fake encounter that was done by the forces who were in operation to deal with rebels or revolutionaries forces in the region of Andhra Pradesh. In the article, it is written eight peoples were brutally, killed by the police who had opened fire and thrown grenades on the house in that eight peoples have lost their life and their bodies were thrown desperately, to show the world as an encounter against the rebels. It was on 26 of July 1988, when this raid was done in the house of nawabpet. The personalities who were killed in the encounter were totally, against the deprivation that govt has done with the peoples and they have raised the voice against the govt initiations. To curb these groups government had started encounter operation and gunned down them with high force of police. In these

eight ravi was the member of mala community of the and the student of polytechnic discipline he was inspired by the radical group and shortly, he had become the leading character in this movement.

2.16 Report published by “Sindh Foundation-Asian Legal Resource Center” on Extra-judicial punishments in Sindh police:

This research is conducted by (ALRC) to know the Sindh police initiatives that are taken to curb the crime. Enormous, issues had been emerged in Sindh regarding extra-action that had been taken by Sindh police to face the criminals. A significant term of half-fired and full-fired is used for these extra-judicial punishments this became an eminent strategy of police, throughout Sindh from upper (uttar) to lower (Layar) areas. In these areas, extra-judicial punishments are frequently, observed various records of press-release given by the police had clearly declared that criminal from these areas were punished outside the courts. On these inhuman action a single investigation or inquire had not formed in areas were police had done these activities, like Karachi, Hyderabad, Ghotki, Larkana, khairpur mirs and nawab shah and so on. The criminals, in these districts were treated with aggressive attitude of police. This was the initiation of non-tolerance policy for law-breaker in Sindh. (Hasan 2016:5)

2.17 Analysis of the literature reviewed.

Finally, the hard steps were taken at last, this is general paradigm for analyzing the issue that relates with serious matters. In this modern age police system is become advanced, to face the growing crime. On the other side, it had become hard to minimize the crime, because criminal has versatile grounds for their criminal activities. So, in situation of hostility, police had gone on those plans that are against the court of law. In these plans, extra-judicial killing is top at list. Whenever, police are facing the growing turmoil

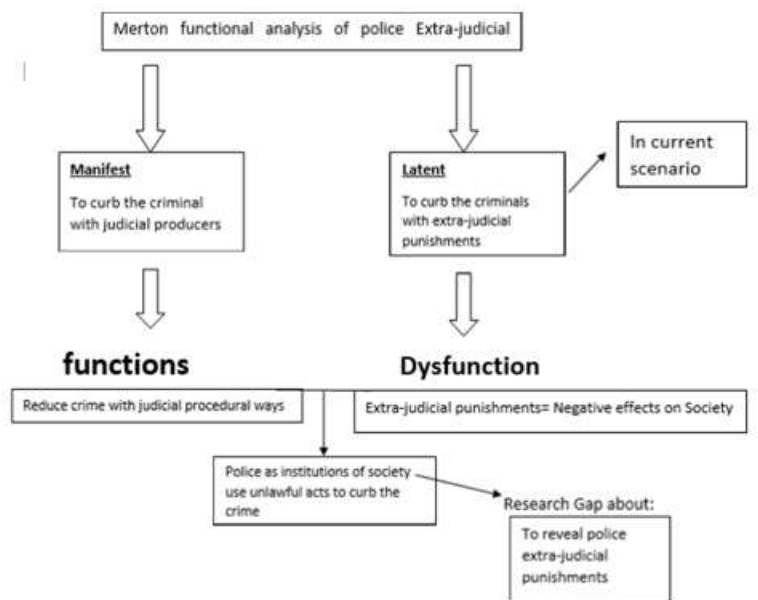
in between them and criminals, police always used these quick responses of “encounter killings” this behavior imparts aggressive attitude towards the violators who had been involved serious crime. Encounter has turned the way of tackling the crime on various means as mentioned by laws. By law it is fatalistic for system that its institutions are on that track. In these, ambiguous scenario police upper division is in between the public and criminal to face both side. When they opt such activities to curb the crime, they are demoralized by other institutions. But these inhuman activities are not the only way or point that had no way other than this. There are a lot of strategies to curb this menace without “Summary Executions”. (Ibid 2016)

2.1 Assumptions

1. Increasing crime is basic factor of shift of strategy in police to extra-judicial punishments.
2. Extra-judicial punishments are reducing the crime.
3. Judicial system incapability is the reason of extra-judicial punishments.
4. Extra-judicial punishments are better alternative than delayed judicial procedures.
5. Executions of criminals by the police are own designed extra-judicial punishments.
6. Extra-judicial punishments are stated as pre-planned punishments.
7. Extra-judicial punishments facilitate the police to get rid on nefarious gangs.

Chapter No. 3
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This theoretical frame-work of research enhances the areas to reveal, the essence in all format to know the background of this research. Whereas this theoretical touch of the study provides strengthen view about the issue. Because, study areas would be more clarified through theories that are applies on this research. Theoretical work of the study also provides a clear view about the issue and consequences of these issues. Meanwhile, the viewer could easily come on conclusion through this side of research. Likewise, many theorists had explored the theory regarding every aspect of the society. theories are implemented to know the answers of question like is these areas are already studied by the researcher through this the current research could easily done by these exploring areas.



3.1 Figure of theoretical framework

3.2 Explanation of the model:

This model based on *functionality*” of the police, and describe the differentiation between police formal and informal functions on latent and manifest theory of Robert Merton. This model is explicating police in the manifest ground would deal with criminals on judicial procedure system. But in current scenario police had shifted from the manifest and adopted the latent function and initiated a strategy to exempted the judicial procedure and to curb the crime with *Extra-judicial punishments*. This strategy of extra-functions in police system creates a dysfunctionality attitude in society. Ultimately, these shifts have negative effect on the society that common people would attempt to sort out the matter out of courts.

3.3 Robert Merton’s theory of functional analysis of the institution:

How the functions of the institutions working in theoretical grounds? In context of the “Robert Merton” perspective he had distinguished the functions into two types. He explicated the functionality that how institutions are in workable in the society, what are the degree of these functions are? He introduced two types of institutions functions, first the manifest known for essentiality or identity of the institutions on which the institution is working. Because of the manifest functions institutions are operationalized in the society and shows existence with manifest grounds. He termed manifest functions as intentional doings of the institutions. Whereas, latent functions are unintentionally done or unconscious functions of bodies in the society. These latent functions are not declared by the institutions to work on them, but they are done, due to the operationality of the institutions. Likewise, both has existence in the society and have importance in the institutions.

In context of Merton theory, the institution working totally, based on the manifest function. In societal protective institution, these are also taking a valuable part in it. Like, police as a guarantor of societal security. It has both

function lies in it because of its operationality. Police had to stop the existence of crime in the society because, police are created on these grounds and it's a manifest function. Law enforcement agencies are mostly, based on prevailing a sense of security for the society. But in provisions of security, they took extra steps from their system that would be called as latent and dysfunctions for them, in sort these operationality which except its manifest doings would are dysfunctional for society as whole. Now, for looking the extra-judicial punishments in the police system is declaring its latent they are not made for such functions to declare the criminality lies in the individuals but it's the manifest function of courts to declare whether individuals are criminal or not and courts are authorized to penalizes them not the police institutions as whole. Meanwhile, police are designed on taking care of the society with the premises, to capture those who commits the crime in vigilant base, if they are restricted to manifest and these extra-judicial killings are their latent functions which exist in the police system to deal with the criminals of the society. In between these a sense of insecurity is present. Dysfunctional in institutions is all about equilibrium.

3.5 Applications of theory

In the district Hyderabad, Sindh, the police system and judicial bodies were strengthened in region, these institutions were worked on usual criterion that is defined by laws. The increasing crime and dominance of criminal in this region had shifted the police to take extra for formal to enhance capability to reduce the crime in the territory. In these encounter killings were chosen to face growing crime. It was not the police who had defined its instance but public and stakeholders were also supporting them to finalizing the criminal accounts out of the court. Whereas police were not in the cruelty with criminals at first but when the criminals had hostile the whole system, police used extra-judicial killings to curb the crime by what where means they

adopted that were also against the laws. In this trauma, it was easy to bear the killings of criminal rather than civilians.

3.6 Extra-judicial punishments in police system

The functioning of every institution in society is matter of this theory, in which it is demonstrated that police had shifted the primary functions to complex. In the basis of these procurements the functionality theory of Merton is Appropriate for distinguish the functions that police had in its current scenario. Despite, it is explored from the behavior of the police with criminals and penalizes them, without formal settings that are constructed with laws. But in these situations, police had chosen the ultimate strategy for the criminals by executing the usual one. The theoretical perspective is differentiating the What police had to do? Instead of what police is doing? In both conditions the theory of Merton had explicated and as institutions police is doing so, by charging itself to latent functions that are create negative effect in the society. Grounded realities are police had to present the criminal in front of courts in constitutional procedures, instead, of doing so, police had chosen to face the criminal by their own doctrine called encounters killings. in that turmoil, Merton had explicit in its theory that such dysfunctions had negative impact on the society. In the theoretical perspective, view it has been found that police such deeds have create a sense of insecurity form the police institutions itself. In their view point, police are for dealing with protect the civilians not to kill them.

3.7 Proposition

Extra- judicial punishments are frequently done by police to curb the criminals.

In certain areas of Hyderabad, police had launched operation against criminals in accounts of Extra-judicial punishments.

3.8 Hypothesis

H₀- (Null hypothesis) Extra-judicial punishment, not occurs due to unaccountable police in Hyderabad Sindh.

H₁- (Alternative hypothesis) Extra-judicial punishment occurs due to unaccountable police in Hyderabad Sindh.

Chapter No. 4
CONCEPTUALIZATION
AND
OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

Quantitative social research is totally based on the conceptualization, because it is a method of giving the abstract form of idea into literature form or in readable format. This measures a research concept by applying various methods to elaborate these concepts and their relation with each other. This all comes in the domain of conceptualization. It had been mentioned in the topic about the relation between its variables that are extra-judicial punishments and police system.

4.1.1 Extra-judicial punishments

In accordance, with the view point Extra-judicial killings in agencies who are enforcing the “laws”, in some situation they become violator of these laws in its “worst” form and take these laws into their hands and manipulate it with support of the state who had given them freehand to use inhuman means for violators. (Noorani 1985: 340)

The government takes the assistance of unlawfully manners in its system then. In consequence of that state individuals are in presence to detour the rules in which they are bounds. It is not the citizen who by their own will do so, but state had provoked them. in these drawbacks that government also responsible of their criminality in structure. Courts are on that stage to protect self-esteem which had been demoralized by incapability that exists in them, whenever a criminal easily released from the trials on basis of lack of evidence.

The law enforcements agencies have lapses that are exits in the judicial system. In police, it became a usual to arrest the criminal and courts are bail them, because of lack of evidence in that police had choose go beyond the laws for stand against the criminals in solidified manner to decrease the crime. Police are practicing it for those who are highly notorious and on the top of criminal list. (Brutal 1977:678)

Brutal states for lowering down the crime from their areas firstly, these summaries executions are for those who have done crime frequently, in that paradox police officials were forced by the state to take serious action against these. Police prepare the case file of these notorious criminals and ultimately, police launch encounters strategy against these. In that vigilance behavior of police did not allow them for trial on usual basis.

4.1.2 Police System

Police System

In accordance with the Oxford dictionary 8th edition- police- an official organization whose job is to make people obey the law and to prevent and solve crime: the people who work for this organization.

In accordance with the Oxford dictionary 8th edition- system- an organized set of ideas or theories or a particular way of doing. Police system is defined by many ways known as the body which take actions against the law-breaker, the mainstream institution designed to bound those who are violators of laws. The mechanism for protect the laws of society. In that context, the police which create equilibrium in the society by force, sanctioned those who are involved in serious crimes. on the other way, around, it is the police who would shift itself to law-breaker in rare case. On the grassroots level, the police organize for the implementation of laws that are created by the parliamentary bodies in real sense. The whole societal security depends on the policing. To curb the criminals or offenders form their structure and made equilibrium in the society

4.2 Operationalizing

The processes through which the researcher gives own observation about the variables in the topic. The researcher clearly justifies and identifies the concepts of the existing situation which used in present study.

4.2.1 Extra-judicial Punishments

In the existing structure of police used to control on crime with constitutional ways. But in current scenario, police become brutal to arrest and punishes the criminals without court trials. In that police, had adopted, these strategies to sort out the matters, out of the court. In police opinion, summary executions are the easiest way to control on crime. In the usual judicial procedural way police is bound by various obligation to provide strong evidence against the crime to put them in bars. In that context police leave out the such formal ways to control crime and mechanized own pattern to deal with criminals because they are in ground and they have more reasonable arguments to launch these extra-judicial punishments. Police started to penalize the criminals out of the court. Because police had to face the top wanted criminals with aggressive mood, otherwise public blame for not doing anything for implementation of laws in their jurisdictions. Probably, it seems the harsh side of police is encouraged by the public for their protection and for sense of immunity from victim of any criminal.

4.2.2 Police System

In current scenario, of policing is become cruel for the criminal, because of policy that are harden even for every individual in the society. In this research is narrowing down the police functioning that exclude out the length procedure. Which are chosen on ultimate point to curb the criminals in critical situations? A usual practice of curb the criminals are omitted and unique style of execution had introduced by the police like half injuries were seen on the

criminal's body to stop them from crime. The practices had been changed the way of decreasing crime in region, and brutal option that police opt while deal with criminality. Such adoptions are not for temporal or to face the emerging situations, but this become a frequent or continues behavior of police toward the criminals. Instead of, penalizing the offenders through definite laws, police had become a whole system to judging the criminals and their crime intensity and to balancing the criminality with extra-judicial punishments, they called it summary execution. Besides, these operations started, in recent years due to consensus between the political and military regimes. In growing operations like this in metropolitan cities had concluded that state and machinery is in worst's attitude against these criminals. Mostly, this seems that victims of such tactics of police called extra-attempt to cub the crime had abolished to rethink in courts, because the injuries that are done by the police would not allow criminal for further offense. On other side, political leaders are taking advantages because of the decreasing criminality in area due to such operation of punishments without involvement of courts.

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Hyderabad Sindh is the areas where such spate of extra-judicial punishments is seen. It is second metropolitan city of the Sindh. Where criminal tendency was at peak before these operations, these encounters were firstly, initiated in interior Sindh against the dacoits who had large money on their heads state published the statements regarding these as want alive or death. For that police personals, had initiated the encounters killings against such highly noxious criminals of interior Sindh. This wave had engulfed the whole from its metropolitan to slum (kacho) areas. It would give the statistical findings about this research project through structured questioners for respondents to give the info on this topic.

5.1 Research Design

The design of this research is mixed method approach which helped the researcher to illustrate the statistical and cases result to better grip on the research. The nature of the mixed method approach research is easy to describe the data gathered from the targeted population and cases that are studied. The researcher used survey method and data was collected through structured interview schedule.

5.2 Universe

Hyderabad district and second largest metropolitan city of Sindh, these episodes of punish are seen in this city due to this it's a favorable domain for study of this research project because its circumstances are supporting it. Its police system is frequently using this "summary execution".

5.3 Unit of Analysis

The targeted population is from 25 to 45, those who are living in the domain of Hyderabad and have continuously, deep watch on these issues regarding the police behavior towards the criminals. From this reliable knowledge, would further enhance the realities of what going on in the police department of Hyderabad.

5.4 Sample Size

The research is based on the 200 respondents who had participated in the research and filled interview schedule. To know their perception with operationalized questionnaire that is asked in these structural questionnaires. The topic was controversial that is why researcher chose 200 size of the respondents. These respondents had provided approachable knowledge to come on conclusion.

5.5 Tools for Data Collection

The structured questions are main tools of data collection in this research. Researcher had given them without biased argument and respondents are their own to fill these close ended questions that are mentioned in questionnaire. In-depth interview were also included to make data more evident based. The findings Based on, their response without personal biased of researcher it had reached on the conclusion.

5.6 Tools for Data Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data analysis. The researcher used this scientific approach the real and to the point result after the process of some statistical tests.

5.7 Techniques for Data Analysis

The researcher used descriptive and inferential statistics. Percentages, frequencies and chi-square tests checked the relativity and relation of the data.

5.8 Pretesting

The researcher took (20), twenty respondents in the order to pretest the questionnaire. The respondents were taken in a way that they were also belonging to the area of the research.

5.9 Ethical Concern

Ethical grounds are necessarily for any research in that context it would not provoke the peoples for objection on research because study is fulfilling the ethical standard of research. This researcher is beginner in the field of revealing the knowledge and tried its best to achieve and follow all ethical ways for avoid the question of people against this research.

5.10 Opportunities and limitations of the Study

This research would elaborate the police as institution for preserving the laws but its renowned ways of short executions for those who are involved in major sins and continuously, be apart from the laws and judicial system could not tackle such criminals because of lack of evidence against them. these procedural ways are summarized by these short ways of penalizing the criminals for their deeds. This research has also explored the police tactics to give the disclosure to fake encounters by various means that are applied by the police system. There is some chance of missing the few other realities that could not achieve because of possibility that respondent could understand the question. So, in that context, it reveals the actual information about the “Extra-judicial punishments”.

Chapter No. 6

RESULTS

Socio Economic Characteristics of the Respondent:

	AGE	ORIGIN	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	CURRENT RESIDENT
1	50	Hyderabad	B. A	Contractor	Liaquat colony, hirabad, hyderabad
2	70	JAFFARABAD	5 th Passed	Scrubber Shop	Qasimabad,Hy derabad Sindh
3	32	Kandhkot	Graduation	Mobile shop	Wadat colony qasimabad, Hyderabad

6.1 Thematic Analysis:

The thematic approach of qualitative research provides vast sight to perceive any area that is being studied. Qualitative research study is based on these strategies to find out the result. The thematic analysis facilitates the researcher to reach on conclusion systematically. Moreover, the respondent knowledge, analyzed from all aspect through this strategy.

6.1 Encounters without warrants

The encounters have been a strategy of police to curb the increasing crime. Most of these, encounters are done without warrants issued by concerned authorities. These unlawful actions are seen in backward areas, where police become independent from judicial watch, and try its own ways to deal with

increasing crime. In many cases police has used its encounter strategy to silence the notorious criminals. Mostly, police launched unauthorized measures to eliminate the criminals.

6.1.1 Case Study

This case deals with a person that is politically victimized and put to death by the police. The issue of this encounter was published in newspaper. Many people had increased voice to ensure the accountability of those who killed the victim in fake encounter. However the victim was not involved in any illicit activity, than why police had done a fake encounter to eliminate the victim. There is no any registered case against the victim.

6.1.2 Case study

In this case, police drawbacks are easily seen, without proper investigation an innocent was killed by the police. The information received regarding this case is terrible. The victim was in local hotel, and sudden raid of the police with shooting has taken his life. He was not a criminal, and no any evidence is given by the police to proclaim him as a criminal.

6.2 Unidentified victim treated as a criminal

The police turned the reality of the encounters. The unidentified are also listed in criminal lists. This strategy mostly, taken by the police to disclose its fault. Innocence with no offence records are titled as criminal even they lost their life in fake encounters. Such actions of police is seen when it confront with these issue, and try to disclose their negligence with various means.

6.2.1 Case study

This case tells about the victim of police lapse, and police had done his best to disclose this issue. The innocent guy was a carpenter without proper

investigation police thrown him in to death while raid over area where he was working. After this incident, police had disclosed his identity was innocent.

6.1 Qualitative analysis

This research chapter illustrate about the findings of area that is studied, to know the outcome of the research with field touch. In this chapter researcher, explore the field realities with raw data that was collected by the researcher during the field work. This chapter gives researcher an affirm conclusion of the studies. Results of the research divide into two categories first the descriptive analysis that demonstrates about the findings in brief. Second is the inferential analysis which gives the compressed findings about the research.

6.2 Descriptive statistics

The descriptive analysis of the research provides the summarized form of the “Raw data” that is collected from the field while data collection process. These extracted data are formalized through statistical method. To know whether, the indicators that are used in the field are supported by the population that the researcher is studied. These indicators describe how the research reaches on the answers of the research.

Table No 6.2.1 Age of respondents

Category	frequency	Percent
25-29	41	27.3
30-34	52	34.7
35-39	38	25.3
40-45	19	12.7
Total	150	100.0

The table no. 6.2.1 is about the age of respondents; the ages limitations are organized on consciously knowing the sensitive of the topic. In the above given respondents information, 27.3% percent were between 25-29 years, 34.7% percent were from 30-34, 25.3% were from the of 35-39, 12.7% respondents with least category were from 40-45, these are the respondents differentiation on age, mostly the research target those respondents, who had keen watch on the issue of police and they are residents of Hyderabad Sindh Pakistan.

Table No 6.2.2 Gender of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	106	70.7
Female	44	29.3
Total	150	100.0

The table no. 6.2.2 describe about the gender were 70.7% of the respondents were male and with least number 29.3% were the female respondents, because the male respondents are more aware about the police and criminal justice system then female. Mostly, these judicial, police, and criminal's matters are

faced by the male. In that context, researcher collects more information from the male than female. Moreover, females are not endorsed in these issues, where this research is conducted.

Table No 6.2.3 Respondent's occupation

Category	Frequency	Percent
Government servant	44	29.3
Private job	45	30.0
Farmer	3	2.0
Any other	58	38.7
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.3 explicate the respondent's occupation, on various field, that what the people perception about the police regarding extra-judicial punishments, for these researcher tries a lot to reach those that shows the general population like above categories are showing to know the general perception. In these categories of respondent 29.3% are government servant, private's jobs holder is 30.0%, farmer is 2.0%, "Any other" with various sub-categories like student, shopkeepers, drivers, etc. is 38.7% in the above mentioned.

Table No 6.2.4 Respondent's academic qualifications

Category	Frequency	Percent
Uneducated	8	5.3
Primary	3	2.0
Intermediate	16	10.7
Bachelors	42	28.0
Masters	81	54.0
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.4 explaining the academic differentiation between the respondents that how population difference could assist to extract out the real point of view of the population about behavior of the police with criminals. In that context, academic, studies information of the respondent is necessary that what percent of the educated and uneducated unit of analysis believe in the police system of Hyderabad is having such trait of punishments for criminals. Percentages regarding academic life of the respondents are mentioned above.

Table No 6.2.5 The Respondent knowledge about the Extra-judicial punishments

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	109	72.7
No	41	27.3
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.5 illustrate the respondent awareness about the extra-judicial punishments, the residents off the Hyderabad are full acknowledged about the police new tactic of curbing the crime in Hyderabad region as above figure shows about the respondent’s answers about the research question, with large portion had chosen the first category of the indicator with 72.7% showing that they know about the police extra-punishments. Whereas, the result of 27.7% showing response No with least portion, there point of view is they having no idea about extra-judicial punishments.

Table No 6.2.6 Respondents contact with victims of extra-judicial punishment

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74	49.3
No	76	50.7
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.6 above table illustrates about the findings regarding the victim of extra-judicial punishments, the respondents in this indicator are in between. Respondents answer with greater portion is NO that is 50.7%and in second 49.3 percent chose Yes in degree. This exploration demonstrates about the victim contact with respondent in that context respondent couldn’t encountered victim of extra-judicial punishments with small difference that study shows.

Table No 6.2.7 Existence of extra-judicial punishments in police system in respondent's views

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	120	80.0
No	30	20.0
Total	150	100.0

The above mentioned, data in Table No 6.1.7 illustrates about the existence of extra-judicial punishments in police system of Pakistan. Most of the respondents have given the argument that police system possesses the extra-action to curb the crime in their respective area. In the above-mentioned data 80.0% percent of the respondents agreed that police possess such trait to tackle criminality. Whereas, 20% were not agreed on the point that such action are exists in police system of Pakistan.

Table No 6.2.8 Views on extra-judicial punishments could eradicate the crime

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	24	16.0
Agree	39	26.0
Neutral	32	21.3
Disagree	33	22.0
Strongly disagree	22	14.7
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.8 explaining about the respondent's opinion regarding extra-judicial punishments as effective strategy to tackle criminality in the respective areas of police influence. Greater portion of the respondents are inclined towards the admiring the extra-judicial punishments in police system and smaller portion respondent opinion are refuted the police behavior regarding police. These categories with percentage are listed as, strongly agree 16.0%, Agree 26.0%. those neutralize the opinion are 21.0%. those who argues that police should not opt this strategy are, disagree 22.0, strongly disagree 14.7% percent respectively.

Table No 6.2.9 Criminals are not facilitated by the court conviction.

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	17	11.3
Agree	64	42.7
Neutral	46	30.7
Disagree	21	14.0
Strongly disagree	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.9 the table present the data about the respondent argument regarding nefarious criminals and chance of court trial for these harsh criminals. Most of the respondent given data illustrate that harsh criminals with continuous indulge in criminal activities are not facilitated by the court trial. These data are categories on following degrees, strongly agreed person 11.3%, with large portion who gives the response in agree category are 42.7%. whereas, neutral are 30.7%, disagree are 14.0%, strongly disagree are 1.3% respectively.

Table No 6.2.10 People’s perception about judicial incapacibilities in the form of extra-judicial punishments

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	23	15.3
Agree	71	47.3
Neutral	29	19.3
Disagree	24	16.0
Strongly disagree	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.10 above mentioned statistical data explaining about the respondents view point on the emergence of extra-judicial punishments due to incapability of judicial system. Most of the respondent are inclined towards the argument of researcher that in-efficient, judicial system leads the police towards the extra-judicial punishments. These data are characterized on following degree, strongly agree 15.3%, agree 47.3%, neutral were 19.3, disagree are 16.0, strongly disagree are 2.0 percent.

Table No 6.2.11 Respondent’s view summary executions in police is alternative to lengthy judicial procedure

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	17	11.3
Agree	62	41.3
Neutral	21	14.0
Disagree	32	21.3
Strongly disagree	18	12.0
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.11 the data enlisted above explaining the view point of the respondents regarding these summary executions in police system a better option than long judicial procedures in population’s perspective. Most of respondent had biased views that are supporting the police for such action to curb the crime with these options. Statistical this is shown above with degrees strongly agree 11.3%, agree 41.3%, people with neutral opinion are 14.0%, disagree 21.3% strongly disagree 12.0% these are response given by the respondent on this indicator.

Table No 6.2.12 judicial punishments by police system are per-planned killings

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	29	19.3
Agree	69	46.0
Neutral	26	17.3
Disagree	25	16.7
Strongly disagree	1	.7
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.12 On respondent given data that mostly, explicate that police extra-action regarding criminals are planned operation in the areas of influence. Population of the study established an affirm opinion that police operation against the criminals are per-planned. With given data, which explaining with these categories and percentages strongly agree 19.3%, agree 46.0%, neutral 17.3% and disagree 16.7%, strongly disagree .7 percent had chosen these options.

Table No 6.2.13 People’s perception about government takes steps against those officials of police, who were involved in Extra-judicial killings

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	28	18.7
Agree	44	29.3
Neutral	33	22.0
Disagree	34	22.7
Strongly disagree	11	7.3
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.13, most of the respondents had argument that government could initiates such policy to increase the moral of human rights bodies that are working in the country. Respondent had given the view point such officials of police should be trialed through court for such contempt of law. Following degrees that are chosen by the respondent are strongly agree 18.7%, agree 29.3%, neutral 22.0%, disagree 22.7% and strongly disagree 7.3% respectively.

Table No 6.2.14 Extra-judicial punishments as a cruel method of conviction for the criminals in people' view

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	28	18.7
Agree	77	51.3
Neutral	24	16.0
Disagree	19	12.7
Strongly disagree	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.14 above given statistical figure about the extra-judicial punishments as cruel method for the criminal conviction, illustrate the population views about these actions that are in support, with researcher view point that these punishments are cruel in nature for criminal's then judicial procedural ways. In Hyderabad, the criminals are treated by the police inhumanly, due to that population are agree with greater portion of 51.3% and the respondent who chose the strongly agree are 18.7%, those respondents who are least are 16.0%, disagree are 12.7, strongly disagree are 1.3 percent. These figures show that interviewed people are agree on that, criminals are cruel treated by the police of Hyderabad.

Table No 6.2.15 People’s perception for police officials that are not injured in encounter operations

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	12	8.0
Agree	63	42.0
Neutral	28	18.7
Disagree	39	26.0
Strongly disagree	8	5.3
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.15. In this table data is demonstrate by the research about the participation of police official’s in encounters operations. Either the police officials are injured in these operations or not. The above data had explicated that usually police officials who are taking part in these combats are not injured by the criminal’s offensive mood. Whereas, 42.0 percent of the respondent had argued that we agree with researcher point that police officials are not injured and that is questioning the police credibility to tackle the crime. Other percentages are listed below: strongly agree is 8.0%, neutral 18.7% and disagree 26.0%, strongly disagree 5.3 percent.

Table No 6.2.16 Police encouraged from by incentives of extra-judicial punishments

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	20	13.3
Agree	67	44.7
Neutral	46	30.7
Disagree	14	9.3
Strongly disagree	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.16 shows about people view point for the incentives that are acquire by the police officials. When police are eliminate the notorious criminals in combat. Specially, in Hyderabad police strategy of extra-punishments increases due to socially, the higher ranker of the police got name and fame or for head money through these operations and ultimately, tries a lot to treat criminals with such punishments. Most of the respondents agrees with the researcher point of view. With following responses, strongly agree are 13.3%. the large portion agree with percentage 44.7% and neutral are 30.7, disagree 9.3%, strongly disagree 2.0.

Table No 6.2.17 Extra-judicial punishments for elimination of opposition in the politics

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	24	16.0
Agree	56	37.3
Neutral	25	16.7
Disagree	41	27.3
Strongly disagree	4	2.7
Total	150	100.0

The table no 6.2.17 provides the information that is extracted from the respondents, in these data police uses these extra-judicial punishments as tool to eliminate the opposition in politics. In Sindh, this strategy to face the opposition is usually used by the parties who are in power. Due to these factors respondents chose most the option of agree. The following response of 150 respondents are following; strongly agree are 16.0%, agree are 37.3%, Neutral are 16.7 and disagree are 27.3 and strongly disagree are 2.7 percent respectively.

Table No 6.2.18 Perception regarding feudal use the extra-judicial punishments to remove their opposition

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	31	20.7
Agree	64	42.7
Neutral	37	24.7
Disagree	15	10.0
Strongly disagree	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

The table no 6.2.18 illustrate about the respondents view regarding the feudal system affiliation with police. With influence, they use the local police to punish those who are stand against their regime. In Hyderabad as a metropolitan city enormous feudal lords are resident in this area and use their influence to control on the police. They try to eliminate those who came in clashes with them. most of the respondents given arguments regarding this and large portion agrees that feudal are using police. Response of the respondents are strongly agreeing 20.7, agree 42.7%, neutral among the population are 24.7% and disagree are 10.0 and strongly agree are 2.0%.

Table No 6.2.19 Perception of people about extra-judicial punishments is better than judicial procedures

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	17	11.3
Agree	38	25.3
Neutral	29	19.3
Disagree	46	30.7
Strongly disagree	20	13.3
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.19 explicated that extra-judicial punishments policy is not necessarily for criminal justice system in respondents view point. In peoples, point on there is constitutional ways to tackle the criminals. Most of the respondent had disagreed with the policy of these summary executions. Large portion of the respondent with percentage of 30.7 disagree with such enactment in criminal justice system agree are 25.3% respectively.

Table No 6.2.20 Innocents became victim of extra-judicial punishment in people's view

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	39	26.0
Agree	72	48.0
Neutral	20	13.3
Disagree	10	6.7
Strongly disagree	9	6.0
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.20 shows the statistical figure regarding the findings that are conduct from the respondents. In these findings researcher, put a question regarding the innocent could be a victim of the extra-judicial punishments. Specially, Hyderabad Sindh areas police usual target these innocence's for their incentive that they acquire, while presenting fake encounter. Respondent give response that shows that such action of police is done. These categories are strongly agreeing 26.0%, agree are 48.0%, population with neutral response are 13.3% and disagree are 6.7%.

Table No 6.2.21 Secured environment in society through extra-judicial punishments in local's view

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	17	11.3
Agree	44	29.3
Neutral	33	22.0
Disagree	45	30.0
Strongly disagree	11	7.3
Total	150	100.0

The table no 6.2.21 illustrates the public opinion on extra-judicial punishments could provide better environment in the society. in that context of Hyderabad mostly, people disagree with the statement, because in masses point extra-judicial punishments give police a fully allowance to the police could is creating disturbance in the society. for that most of the respondent had chosen the category disagree with greater portion than any other option of the indicator. Other categories are strongly agreeing 11.3%, agree 29.3%, neutral 22.0% and strongly disagree 7.3%.

Table No 6.2.22 Post-mortem reports of summary execution in people's view

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	19	12.7
Agree	73	48.7
Neutral	29	19.3
Disagree	22	14.7
Strongly disagree	7	4.7
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.2.22 illustrates about the people perception on post-mortem of the extra-judicial punishments. Most of the respondent argue that these reports are fake and designed by the police officials favor them. in that context, massive portion of the population agreed that such report is authenticate report with following categories, strongly agree 12.7%, agree 48.7, neutral among them are 19.3% and disagree are 14.7 and strongly disagree are 4.7 percent.

Table No 6.2.23 People's perception self-defense towards the extra-judicial punishments

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	14	9.3
Agree	56	37.3
Neutral	41	27.3
Disagree	34	22.7
Strongly disagree	5	3.3
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.23 above mentioned data illustrates that police switch towards the extra-judicial punishments, because of self-defense purpose. Mainly, police argues after the elimination of the criminals is that they were in defensive mood. Criminal’s attacks ultimately push them to fire on criminals. In that context, public opinion is also favoring the police argument. Respondent answered the researcher with these percentages strongly agree 9.3%, agree 37.3, neutral 27.3, disagree 22.7 and strongly disagree 3.3%.

Table No 6.2.24 Respondent’s perception for government and police use extra-judicial punishment in police

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	16	10.7
Agree	70	46.7
Neutral	27	18.0
Disagree	33	22.0
Strongly disagree	4	2.7
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.24 this statistical figures show the overwhelming behavior of both police and government to curb the crime with these tactics, in public opinion such action exists due to allowance of the state that is given to police to curb the crime with such action. Respondents given the percentages regarding this indicator are strongly agree 10.7, agree 46.7, neutral 18.0, disagree 22.0% and strongly disagree are 2.7 percent.

Table No 6.2.25 Respondent’s perception for criminals in the custody become victim of extra-judicial punishments

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	15	10.0
Agree	84	56.0
Neutral	33	22.0
Disagree	12	8.0
Strongly disagree	6	4.0
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.25 illustrates the finding of the research that respondent agreed on the point that criminals in police custody are heinously, treated by the police. For that large population agrees that such action is exist in the police system. Respondents had given the data strongly agree 10.0%, agree 56.0%, neutral 22.0% disagree 8.0% and strongly disagree 4.0%.

Table No 6.2.26 lack of evidences inclined police towards summary execution for criminals

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	26	17.3
Agree	73	48.7
Neutral	32	21.3
Disagree	17	11.3
Strongly disagree	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.26 above statistical data demonstrate that mostly, police chose the extra-punishments because of lack of evidence against the criminals. In that context, notorious criminals are easily bailed out through court. Due to that police switch towards the extra-judicial punishments to sort out criminals out of the court. Following response strongly agree 17.3%, agree 48.7%, neutral are 21.3% and disagree are 11.3% and strongly disagree are 1.3%.

Table No 6.2.27 Surrendered criminals are also become extra-judicial punishment's victim

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	19	12.7
Agree	83	55.3
Neutral	24	16.0
Disagree	22	14.7
Strongly disagree	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.27 illustrates that large portion of the respondent is agreed on the point that surrendered criminals are victim of police heinous action that are taken in their custody against the criminals. Whereas, in Hyderabad Sindh such tortures behavior is easily over served in police system. Most of the respondent chose the option agree because they know how police treat criminals with percentage 55.3.

Table No 6.2.28 Extra-judicial punishments are launched against anti-state regimes in people's view

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	21	14.0
Agree	43	28.7
Neutral	31	20.7
Disagree	34	22.7
Strongly disagree	21	14.0
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.2.28 this graph illustrates that extra-judicial are initiated by the police against anti-state regime. In that view, respondents are in between with agree and disagree with little increased portion of agree that such police action are taken against the anti-state groups. Respondents categorizes the responses in following percentages strongly agree 14.0%, agree 28.7%, neutral 20.7%, disagree 22.7% and strongly disagree 14.0% respectively.

6.3 Inferential Statistics

The inferential statistical pattern is for organizing the data through formal procedures. In this method researcher mechanized the exploration of findings to illustrate the relation between the variables. This method explicates the connection between the two concepts. Inferential form provides the researcher to reach on compressed conclusion with statistical process that are taken place while formalizing the data. In the inferential method researcher, illustrate whether the research hypothesis is generalized by the population and large portion agreed with them by giving such response or not. For example; researcher through a hypothesis with some indicators and population accepted the research hypothesis to reach on the outcome inferential statistics assists

the research to show the relation of indicators by applying inferential methods.

Table No 6.3.1 Reason of incapability of government and judicial system

Do you think judicial incapability is the reason of police system of Sindh to switch towards extra-judicial punishments?	Do you think that government and police are on the same page to curb the criminals with these strategies?					Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Strongly Agree	7	10	4	2	0	23
Agree	4	43	10	14	0	71
Neutral	2	4	10	9	4	29
Disagree	3	11	3	7	0	24
Strongly disagree	0	2	0	1	0	3
Total	16	70	27	33	4	150

The above table shows the association between the incapability that lies in the judicial system and government is the reason of emergence of these summary executions in the police system. The researcher had given the association among the variables that incapability in the authorities cause the police to be freely, on the matters of the criminals. Specially, in Hyderabad sindh where this study is conducted, usual police independence is causes of such authorities are not involved in the police matter, consequently, police uses the

worse form to eliminate the criminals from the region of influence. As a metropolitan city Hyderabad police had to formally, treat the criminals but, they are uses unlawful methods to curb the crime. In above mentioned data that is extracted from the respondent, among these population, large number agreed with a quantity of 70 whereas, 16 are strongly agree and neutral respondents on researcher point are 27. The disagreed population with numbers of 33 disagrees and 4 strongly disagreed in respective population.

Conclusion

Above table mentioned that all the cases of summary execution occur due to freedom of police system. Such as remanding perpetrators as their own made system. Current study demonstrates by the association two variables and draws a conclusion that the summary execution is the results of incapability of government system.

Table No. 6.3.2 Chi-square

Chi-Square

Value	47.308 ^a
Df	16
Asymp Sig	.000

Table no. 6.2.2 shows about the association, chi-square, level of significance. With above given data by the researcher illustrate about that, 47.308^a is chi-square and degree of freedom is 16 and level of significance is .000 as mentioned level of significance is below then 0.05. From this outcome, there is a strong and positive relationship the variables that are chosen for research. From this alternative hypothesis accepted and null rejected. If level of significance would be above, then 0.05 there was no relationship between the variables.

Table No 6.3.1 Punishments are pre-planned without courts convictions

Do you think nefarious criminals were not facilitated by the convictions?	Do you think Extra-judicial punishments by the police system is pre-planned killings?					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Strongly Agree	13	1	1	2	0	17
Agree	8	33	14	9	0	64
Neutral	7	22	8	9	0	46
Disagree	0	12	3	5	1	21
Strongly Disagree	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total	29	69	26	25	1	150

The above table defining about police uses these extra-judicial punishments with pre-planning without giving the criminals a court trial. These punishments are defined by the police independently without concerning with judicial bodies. In these executions, the methods are defined by the police higher authorities. Who had continuously watch on these operations. The studied population among the respondent's large number with 69 are agreed with the point of researcher whereas, 29 are strongly agree and 26 are neutral and disagree are 25 and strongly disagree 1 in respective sampling size.

Table No. 6.3.2 Chi-square

Chi-Square

Value	53.037 ^a
Df	16
Asymp Sig	.000

Above mentioned table no. 6.3.2 demonstrated about the chi-square that is 53.037^a and degree of freedom with value 16 and level of significance .000, from this the hypothesis of research called alternative is accepted and the variable having positive and strong relationship between the variables.

Conclusion

Above given data illustrates about the researcher finding, that such tendencies are in the police system to curb the criminals in various areas of sindh. This became the usual action of law –enforcement agencies. The significant data of research had explicated, various unlawful remedies adopted by the police to deal with increasing crime.

Chapter No 7

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

7.1 Discussion

The researcher organized the findings about studied area that in the Sindh specially, police as a system become independent bodies to treat with crime and exempted the judicial system. Police had chosen this strategy to eliminate the criminals out of the court. Ironically, this situation is emerged due to the increasing crime and judicial system deficiencies in fast trial of criminals. Provoke the police to opt the extra-action to curb the crime. These conditions of police system challenge the laws of the state either to decrease the crime through undetermined ways or to deal them with constitutional ways. In current mechanism of police, criminals are handled through summary execution to preserve the law and order in society. In Hyderabad Sindh, these actions of the police are easily observed by the peoples that how police become crueller from past to tackle the criminality through this unlawful means. Most of the police officials who are indulged in these extra-judicial punishments are serving in territories of Hyderabad with immunity, from court trial against them for such unlawful action. The judicial bodies are also silent on these punishments. If such cases of (extra-judicial punishments) or alleged personal of police bring in court, they easily came out from court trials with minor penalties. In these encouraging environment police used to sort out the issue of heinous criminals independently and excluded the judicial remarks on the criminal procedures. To know these vulnerabilities, this research is conduct, whether people of Hyderabad admiring the police strategy to overcome on the criminals or believing in the proper channels of curbing the crime.

The topic relates with police as an institution for preserving the law in society. with constitutional ways, that are defined by the major bodies of the state. In current scenario, these police used unconstitutional ways bypassing the laws.

(K. B. 1985:1169) this is probably, a way to deal with criminals who are in the custody of Police raided the suspected allocation either this is a house or hideout, they take the criminal in charge of them, torture them until they would lead to death. In between that if felon had told everything about his criminal activities, police would not spare him to give a chance of trial for judiciary. The researcher had mentioned some cases about how criminals died in custodian of police. This is like first puts in custody, then thrown into death. to curb the crime in society. this become a usual behavior of police to face the criminality in the society, to tackle such unwanted behavior of the police various condition are applied by the government to stop criminals. Public is also divided on this instance some argues such action of police is better for society because, decrease in crime is the result of police such behavior. Whereas, other are argue these summary executions creates disturbance in the society. to know the actual perception of people regarding these issues and whether extra-judicial punishments exists in the police system, and incapability of judicial system and governments leads the police to tackle the criminals with these summary executions. To know such answers the researcher constructed the research hypothesis with various variable and reached on the statement that are supporting that extra-judicial punishments exist in the police system of Pakistan. Specially, this research is conducted on the district of Sindh know as Hyderabad, where mostly, police behavior towards the criminals are based on such punishments. Researched had shown that respondents are totally aware about the extra-judicial punishments and their existence in the local police. These respondents had given enormous information about police and police system working criterion to face the increasing crime rate in the region of Hyderabad.

7.2 Conclusion

This research is the sensitive in nature on various grounds, because, this topic reveals some harsh policies of the government that are unconstitutional. This research area is not for challenging the state operations regarding any aspect. To take possible remedies on these controversial issues if such researches are conduct they are for the betterment of society, and these matters are tackle with the time being. Otherwise, there influences are increased with the time.

In these perspective police in general become cruel against the criminals on every ground with criminal's defensive positions. In Hyderabad, Sindh common people had noticed several, about encounters that police done in unidentified place and bring the bodies or injured criminals after these operations to local hospitals of Hyderabad. These criminals were highly notorious and continuously indulge in criminal actions. In past few years'' police had explicated his instance against the criminal in Hyderabad Sindh. Whereas, stakeholders are full support these actions of to curb the criminals. Police initiates encounters against the criminals these local people are unaware about such action next day's news of executed criminals broadcast on television. If human right organization emerge to stop these police encounters. The higher official of the police declared their statement regarding criminals that criminals would not stop through usual procedures of judicial system. In that context, police are supported by the government and police to stop crime with any condition.

Suggestions

Better judicial system with speedy trial of the criminals would not give chance police to switch towards the extra-judicial punishments.

Government should give better policies for criminal justice system.

Government should not give free hand to local police for sanction the criminals as an autonomous body.

1. Government should take serious initiatives to trial those officials of police, who are indulged in these inhuman actions.
2. Human rights should take proper instance against those official of police who are named for extra-judicial punishments through proper channels.
3. Government should recruit police official on merit basis that literate police would not opt such tactics for facing criminals.
4. To eradicate extra-judicial punishments from the police system, a need of collective instance to free police from such actions.
5. Courts should give good remarks or appreciating the police for treating criminals well.
6. Judicial system should increase the time of trial for the police for better collect of evidence against the criminals.
7. Authorities of the state should on the same page for the better of criminal justice system.

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ANNEXTURE-1

People perception about Extra-Judicial Punishments in police system Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan

I am Shakeel Ahmed a student of the department of the sociology at Quaid-e-Azam university of Islamabad. The research is only for academic purpose and final semester thesis is based on this research. This interviewing schedule will be used to know the perception of the people regarding Extra-judicial punishments in Hyderabad. All the respondent's data and information will be kept confidential and would not be disclose to anyone. Hopeful for better response and cooperation.

Shakeel Ahmed

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Age of the respondent: _____

Gender: A) Male B) Female

2. Occupation:

A) Government servant B) Private job C) Farmer D) Any other.

3. Qualification:

A) Uneducated B) primary C) Intermediate D) Bachelors E) Masters.

1) Do you know about extra-judicial punishments?

A) Yes B) NO

2) Have you ever seen a victim of extra-judicial punishment?

A) Yes B) NO

3) Do you think that extra-judicial punishments exist in police system in Pakistan?

A) Yes B) NO

- 3) Do you think through Extra-judicial punishments police can stop increasing crime?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 4) Do you think nefarious criminals were not facilitated by the court conviction?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 5) Do you think Judicial procedure incapability is the reason of police system of Pakistan to switch towards the extra-judicial punishments?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 6) Do you think extra-judicial punishments would be a better alternative of lengthy judicial procedure?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 7) Do you think extra-judicial punishments by the police system is pre-planned killings?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 8) Do you think the government takes serious steps against those officials of police, who were involved in Extra-judicial killings?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

- 9) Do you think extra-judicial punishments are considered as cruel methods for conviction of the criminals?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 10) Do you think that police officials are not injured in encounters operation?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 11) Do you think that police are encouraged by the incentives of these extra-judicial punishments?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 12) Would you think Extra-judicial punishments are done to eliminate the opposition in politics?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 13) Do you think that feudalists in Sindh use police extra-judicial action to eliminate those who are against them?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree
- 14) Do you think Extra-judicial punishments policy of government is better for criminal justice system?
A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

15) Do you think Innocents are also victims of these extra-judicial punishments strategy?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

16) Do you think extra-judicial punishments creates a secured environment for the society?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

17) Do you think that investigation and post-mortem reports of these summary execution are favoring the police?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

18) Do you think extra-judicial punishments are done by the police in self-defense?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

19) Do you think government and police are on the same page to curb the criminals with these strategies?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

20) Do you think criminals in the custody of police are also victims of the summary executions?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

21) Do you think police switch towards these extra-judicial killings due to lack of evidences against the criminals?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

22) Do you think surrendered criminals are also victims of these extra-judicial punishments?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree

23) Do you think extra-judicial punishments are launched against anti-state regimes?

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) disagree E) Strongly disagree