

Spatiotemporal Concentration of Homicides in Karachi

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Abstract

Homicide, a primeval crime has been escalating globally with varying spatiotemporal fluctuations depending on level of development of countries, which has far reaching socio cultural and political influence on societies. Karachi, being a third world mega polis of Pakistan witnessed spatiotemporal fluctuations of homicides due to various reasons. The trajectories between 2009-2017 revealed changes due to a number of ground realities which have been explained forthwith. Data limitations were experienced during the work although ground trotting with the help of GPS was conducted for locating of homicide hotspots. GIS and IDW techniques were employed for accuracy of the research. The heart of the city emerged as the most sensitive homicide zone, though 2017 revealed substantial decrease in homicides, thanks to the Karachi Operation. The study has revealed that homicide hotspots keep shifting in third world cities and that appropriate official guardian can substantially improve life and security conditions.

Keywords: Karachi, homicides, ethnic fault lines, spatiotemporal analysis, sub-divisions

Introduction

Homicides are as old as youth on earth itself. The first homicide having been committed by the sons of Adam i.e. Cain who killed Abel, in sheer jealousy (Zion & Israel, 2004). Reasons for homicides have since then amplified explosively and fiercely and encompassed the length and breadth of the planet and kept shifting their nuclei and foci, changing dimensions both spatially and temporally over geographical environs. In Karachi, the official causes of homicide recorded are due to the city being the country's mercantile and commercial hub with a tremendously diversified economy, which is truly a melting pot of cultures, nationalities, religions and races accommodating numerous ethnic groups who engage in cut throat competition for opportunities, thus leading to crimes and brutalities. It is a battle ground of survival leading to friendships, feuds, fiascos and fatalities. etc. (unpublished data was obtained from Central Police Office),

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while honor killings, indigenous to third world countries are not recorded in urban areas.

The prominent mother tongues of the locals i.e. the natives of Karachi were Sindhi and Balochi during the colonial period. Post partition population influx into Karachi witnessed tremendous struggles for survival and achievement of superfluity and extravagance which culminated in crimes. The lingual variation of Karachi according to the 1998 Census of Pakistan comprised chiefly of Urdu (48.52%), followed by Punjabi, Pashtu, Sindhi, Balochi and Seraiki to the tune of 13.94%, 11.42%, 07.22%, 04.35% and 02.11% while Other languages comprised 12.44% (Miandad et al, 2015).

The present predominant ethnic group residing in Karachi is the Urdu speaking population, the so-called *Mohajirs*, whose predecessors migrated into Pakistan, Karachi from India during the partition, in 1947. They are followed by the Punjabis, Sindhis, Kashmiris and Seraikis followed by Pashtuns, Balochis, Memons, Bohras and Ismailis etc.

Karachi, which was a small fishing village, Mai Kolachi, became an inherent part of the British colonial system subsequent to the invasion by Charles Napier in 1841, destined to be converted into the country's financial and economic hub. Karachi port, the country's best inland harbor berthed all varieties of ships, followed by Bin Qasim seaport which also contributed significantly to the country's economy (Saifullah, et al, 2004).

Within the ambit of civil law, Police is recognized for its universal role of providing protection to populace as well as elimination of crimes and henceforth societal injustices. Police are the prime law enforcement agency, who till date are providing their services on the colonial Irish constabulary lines to Karachi megapolis. Police stations, in developing countries are not only supposed to provide multifarious facilities to populace within their jurisdiction, ranging not only from a psychological sense of security but to its physical provision, both theoretically and practically.

Sir Charles Napier, founder of the Sindh Police established its police system in 1843, while for policy directives the British Indian government established its Police Commission in 1860. As per Charter of this Commission, although the duties of Police should wholly be civil as against military, their organization, discipline and norms should be very much similar to those of the military body. (www.sindhpolice.gov.pk)

The word 'crime' had its origin in the Latin word *Crimen* meaning 'cry of distress', according to Klein, 1966, (citing Brugman). Crime is a behavior deviating from normal, involving violation of norms leading to loss and harm to

its victims. Social, psychological, economic and environmental factors are relevant aspects to be considered in crime issues, in addition to spatial and temporal aspects, relevant geographically, as they all affect the occurrence of crimes in different ways.

According to Messner et al, (1999), the spatial diffusion of homicides is intrinsically related to their rates of incidence in the neighboring areas which spread out contagiously, while Achilles (2001) went on to reveal that apart from the local government and law enforcement agencies as well as the police, the stakeholders who play a role in crime prediction include the people exposed to crimes inclusive of the offenders, as well.

According to Amanullah (2013), with the passage of time, the ground reality of crime is not only getting furthermore scary but going out of control on a day-to-day basis, especially in Karachi, where the statistics are of great concern. Between 1999 and 2003, despite the low average annual reported killings of 88, the number of homicides mushroomed and magnified at an uncontrollable rate. Over the last seven years, killing by gunshot spiraled at a rate of 50% per annum. In 2012 alone, there were 2 172 reported homicides, which amounted to killing of one person every four hours.

One factor common to all crimes occurring in Karachi is the access to weapons, guns, armaments etc., of course unlicensed, by all the criminals, without which any crimes physically, ranging from extortion to mugging or kidnapping could never be successful (Amanullah 2013). Both in terms of quality and quantity, the dimensions of crimes in Karachi have widened and shot up, which has not only tarnished its image but is acting as a brake, retarding its social and economic progress and viability.

Study Area

Covering an area of 3 600 sq km, Karachi is not only the capital of Sindh province, but it has the credit of being not only the largest but the most thickly populated megapolis of the country, Pakistan. For the purpose of better administering security system in Karachi it has not only been divided into 03 Ranges i.e. South, East and West, but further into 06 Districts, namely South, East, West, Central, Malir and Korangi and 31 Sub-divisions.(Fig. 1.1.) Commissioner being head of the Division, Deputy Commissioners operate under him as heads of the Districts (GoS, 2015).

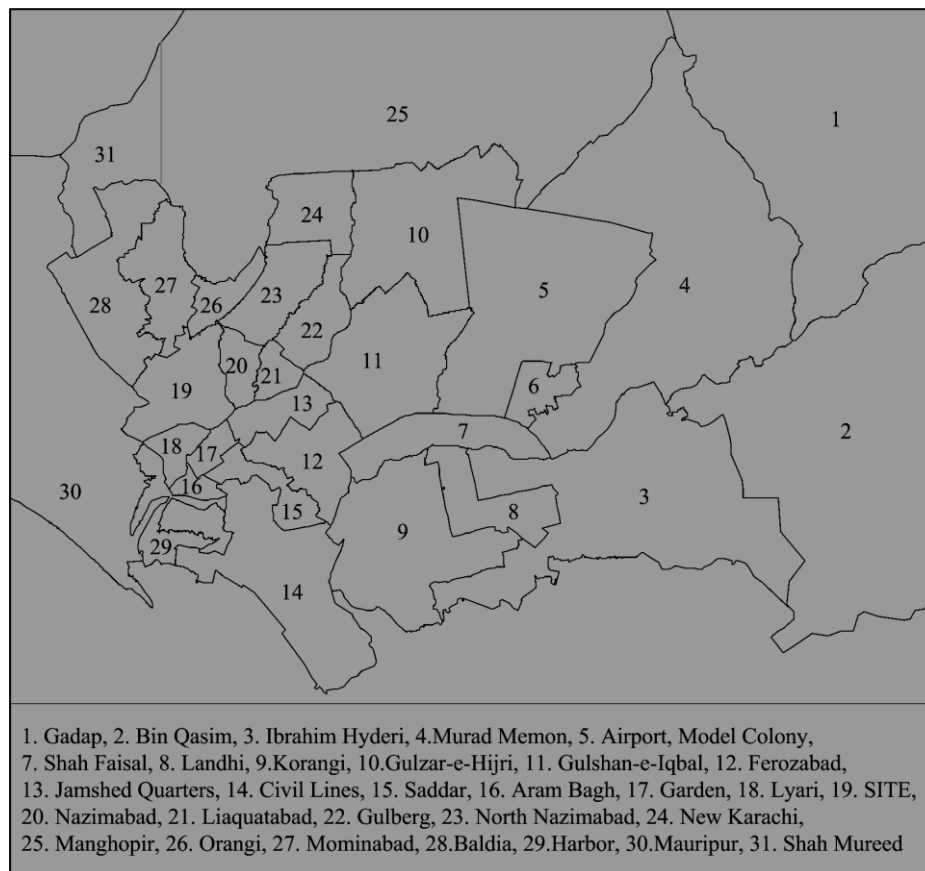


Fig 1.1 Karachi Administrative Sub-divisions

Methodology

Spatial analysis is the basis of majority of the noteworthy techniques with reference to geographical studies of crimes. Various data sources were tapped for spatio-temporal data for the present study. Data pertinent to crime were gathered from Police Head Office (CPO), Citizens Police Liaison Committee (CPLC), Dawn-GIS and Sub-division boundaries and population data from Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan. All data consisted on addresses; therefore acquired data was transformed into geographic format through GPS readings. The spatio-temporal database for this study was arranged, developed and analyzed through ArcGIS 10.5

Results

Generally, events which occur in any geographical space or area are not found to be evenly spread in actuality and therefore when mapped, they may be

found concentrated in some areas, while missing or lacking elsewhere. Spatio-temporal pattern analysis is a procedure of investigating the dispersal of geographic eventualities, occurrences and phenomena. Spatio-temporally, crimes, an integral part of human geography, form very different patterns at different analytical scales (Brantingham *et al*, 1976; Lim *et al*, 2007; Brantingham *et al*, 2009).

The results of the present study shown through choropleth maps based on GIS equal range technique from 2009 until 2017 reveal that Karachi recorded 550 deaths during the year 2009, of which, highest number of homicides were recorded in Aram Bagh while Gulzar-e-Hijri, Korangi, Model Colony, Gulshan-e-Iqbal and SITE sub-divisions emerged as high homicide areas; only 01 sub-division recorded 08.91% of the total killings for the year, while the next 05 recorded 29.09%. The moderate range of homicides was between the range of 30 to 40 in 2009, and recorded highest percentage of 30.73% for the year, scattered over Ibrahim Hyderi, North Nazimabad, New Karachi, Shah Faisal, Baldia, Manghopir and Landhi. Low life losses were observed in 10 sub-divisions i.e. Mominabad, Liaquatabad, Gulberg, Lyari, Murad Memon, Garden, Jamshed Quarters, Civil Lines, Nazimabad and Orangi. Lowest number of homicide sub-divisions were Ferozabad, Saddar, Mauripur, Airport, Harbour, Bin Qasim, Gadap and Shah Mureed within the range of 10-00 recording 06.73% homicides. (Fig.1.2-A).

In comparison to 2009, the total volume of homicides in 2010 decreased by 10 %, with 05 lesser killings. Fig.1. 2-B depicts that highest range of homicides shifted to Orangi, Gulshan-e-Iqbal and Civil Lines sub-divisions which in 2009 had varying ranks i.e. 23rd, 05th, and 21st respectively, and out of 31 sub-divisions together they accounted for 21.82% of the killings within the range of 32 to 41. High range was recorded in SITE, Korangi, Ferozabad and Baldia while their positions in 2009 were 06th, 03rd, 24th and 11th respectively. In 2010, they recorded 22.22% of the killings within the range of 24-32. Moderate range was found in sub-divisions Shah Faisal, Saddar, Mominabad, Nazimabad, Ibrahim Hyderi, Gulberg, New Karachi, Garden and Lyari with 35.35% of the killings. Lyari Sub-division to some extent maintained its 2009 position in 2010 recording 14 and 16 homicides respectively i.e. 17.17% the total for the years; and 17th and 16th ranks respectively. The lowest killings sub-divisions were Shah Mureed, Gadap, Harbour, Bin Qasim, Aram Bagh, Mauripur, Airport and Murad Memon which recorded 03.43% of the year's killings, totaling 08.

In 2011, in comparison to the previous year, homicides more than trebled with 1 705 killings i.e. the percentage magnification being comparatively more than 244%. Fig.1. 2-C depicting the most seriously affected track with killings, in

the exceedingly high range of 117 - 147 revealed that in addition to the previous 02 sub-divisions i.e. Orangi and Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Garden sub-divisions replaced Civil Lines. The position of Garden was changed due to escalation of killings from 2010 to 2011 from 15th to 02nd rank. In the high range i.e. 88-117, highest killings were recorded in Lyari and Baldia sub-divisions. Lyari deteriorated to 4th top position in 2011 against its 2010 position of 14th; Baldia stood at 05th rank against its 07th in 2010, the percentage of killing having been 11.63%. The 06 moderate range sub-divisions were SITE, Gulzar-e-Hijri, New Karachi, Ibrahim Hyderi, Mominabad and North Nazimabad with 24.2. i.e. 11 % killings in the range of 59-88. In 2010, SITE with 31 killings had 04th rank, but in 2011 it had 06th rank with 78 killings because the number of crimes was lesser previously. Positions of rest of other sub-divisions changed due to escalation of crimes in this year. Low crime range 30-59 was recorded in 14 sub-divisions i.e. Manghopir, Ferozabad, Civil Lines, Korangi, Jamshed, Nazimabad, Shah Faisal, Model Colony, Saddar, Murad Memon, etc. which witnessed 35.25% of the killings.

Civil Lines fell in the highest range in 2010, while in 2011 its position dropped to 14th. Korangi and Ferozabad were in high range position in 2010 but in 2011 they were in the moderate range with change of ranks from 05th to 15th and 06th to 13th respectively. Gadap and Shah Mureed remained in the lowest range of 01 - 30 along with 04 other sub-divisions and they recorded 04.75% of the killings.

Fig.1. 2-D reveals that in 2012, crime hyped in Lyari, Mominabad and Gulzar-e-Hijri sub-divisions. Homicides escalated by 32.43% with reference to 2011. Karachi became one of the most dangerous cities of Pakistan. Orangi which had first rank in 2011 with 147 homicides out of 1 705, had 05th rank in 2012 with 124 killings out of 2 258, total for the city. Garden sustained its 02nd position; Gulzar-e- Hijri 03rd position , Mominabad and Orangi 04th and 05th positions respectively, with 29.50% of the homicides in the highest category, within the range of 120-147. Ibrahim Hyderi, SITE, Jamshed Quarters, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Manghopir, North Nazimabad and Baldia sub-divisions comprised the high range between 91-120, with 15.90% killings for the year. New Karachi, Korangi, Nazimabad, Harbour and Ferozabad sub-divisions were in moderate range of 62-91 killings with 16.43% killings. Killings having comprised the high range between 91-120, with 15.90% killings for the year in comparison to the previous years. Gulberg, Liaquatabad, Landhi, Murad Memon, Saddar, Model Colony and Aram Bagh revealed low positions in 2012, within killing range of 33 - 62 in comparison to 2009, when Aram Bagh had top position with 49 killings only; Civil Lines 03rd in 2010 with 32 killings and 21st position in 2012 with 46 killings.

06 sub-divisions comprising Mauripur, Shah Faisal, Airport, Bin Qasim, Gadap and Shah Mureed fell in the lowest range of 04-33 killings, i.e. 04.56% for the year; Shah Mureed having recorded no killing at all, while Gadap with least killing of 06, which was 06 times higher than that of the previous year!

Fig. 1.2-E depicting homicides for the year 2013 with total homicides of 2 062 revealed a reduction of 08.68% with reference to the previous year; Gulzar-e-Hijri and Lyari having top 02 positions within the range of 145-179 killings which accounted for 17.11% of the year's life losses. Mominabad, Manghopir and SITE being in the record range of killings between 110-145, revealed improved condition with 17.36% killings though they were in the second range in 2012 also, but reduction in killings were recorded, due to the Karachi Operation, which commenced in the last third of the year i.e. on 12th September 2013, yet its rewards were visible in society as well as in the data. Gulzar-e-Hijri sustained its first position in 2013, while in 2010, 2011, 2012 it had 20th, 07th and 03rd ranks. Lyari Sub-division had 2nd position with 174 killings, although in 2012 it had 01st position with lesser i.e. 147 killings. Moderate range for the year being 75-100 was focused on Orangi, Korangi, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Ibrahim Hyderi, Baldia and Jamshed Quarter sub-divisions with 27.50% killings. Orangi being the worst hit Sub-division in the past two years i.e. 2010, 2011 with 01st position in both, and in 2012 with 05th position. Gulshan-e-Iqbal in 2010 and 2011 was in the highest range with 02nd and 03rd positions respectively. Lowest range for 2013 involving 05 to 40 homicides included 10 sub-divisions.

In 2014, the Karachi Operation, a joint venture of the Sindh Police and Sindh Rangers (Para military Force) was three and half months old, but recorded significant reduction (11.74%) in comparison to the previous year; the tracts of killing concentration being almost similar to that of the previous year. Lyari as single sub-division emerged with concentration of killings in the highest range (155-191), with 10.50% of the killings, being highly conspicuous. Within the high range (117-155) were Ibrahim Hyderi, Manghopir, and Orangi which accounted for 21.15% of the year's killings. Moderate range sub-divisions were Mominabad, Gulshan-e-Iqbal and Nazimabad with 15.11% killings. Lower range included 12 sub-divisions, among which highest were in North Nazimabad, SITE, Baldia and Korangi, which experienced 39.78% of killings. The lowest range in this year consisted of 12 sub-divisions, 00 crime recorded in Shah Mureed, Gadap 03, Aram Bagh 11, and Harbour 13 etc; the crime range in lowest category being 03-41, Ferozabad witnessed highest killings in this group i.e. 39, as can be seen from Fig.1.2-F

The impact or effect of the Karachi Operation on homicide incidences was highly visible in 2015 with remarkable and noteworthy reduction in the quantum

of life losses to 918 in comparison to records of the preceding years being 1 820, 2 062, 2 258 and 1 705 from 2014 till 2011 respectively(Fig.1.3-A).

Subsequent to the Karachi Operation in 2013, not only have the magnitudes of crime shown reduction but a shift in the homicide spatial nexus is quite explicit in the previous maps as compared to that of 2014 and subsequent years as well.

Fig.1.3- B. depicting the homicide scenario in 2016 reveals that the scourge reduced by 43% in comparison to 2015; the megapolis being considered as having become much safer, thanks to the Karachi Operation. Ibrahim Hyderi and Korangi fell into highest range of homicides with 45 and 42 killings respectively i.e. 16.54% for the year, followed by the next i.e. high category homicide, spatially extending over Gulzar-e-Hijri, Lyari and Mominabad with 34, 32 and 29 killings respectively. Moderate category within the range of 39.4 - 57.6 killings included SITE, Baldia, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Nazimabad, Gulberg and North Nazimabad; fourth range included 11 sub-divisions e.g. Landhi, Manghopir, Mauripur etc. while fifth or lowest range comprised 09 sub-divisions namely Airport, Model Colony, Liaquatabad on the upper side, least being in Shah Mureed (00), Gadap (01), Garden and Aram Bagh 05 each, accounting for 09.13% of the killings in Karachi for the year 2016. Garden had 22nd rank out of 31 sub-divisions in the previous year, with 19 killings.

In 2017, as revealed in Fig. 1.3-C, killings were reduced by 14.45% in comparison to 2016. 2017 recorded lowest killings of 450 among all the years of the study period i.e. 2009-2017. First position was recorded in Mangopir, 02nd and 03rd in Gulzar-e-Hijri and Ibrahim Hyderi which recorded 27.11 killings respectively. Second highest range comprised of 02 sub-divisions i.e. SITE and Gulshan-e-Iqbal with 31 and 28 killings respectively, with 13.11%, while third range comprised Korangi, Lyari, North Nazimabad and Mominabad with 18.00% killings. Fourth range accounting for 28.89% of killings spanned over 10 sub-divisions with Ferozabad, Orangi and Jamshed Quarters ranking highest. Lowest range spatially covered 12 sub-divisions, with Mauripur, Model Colony, and Nazimabad topping the list.

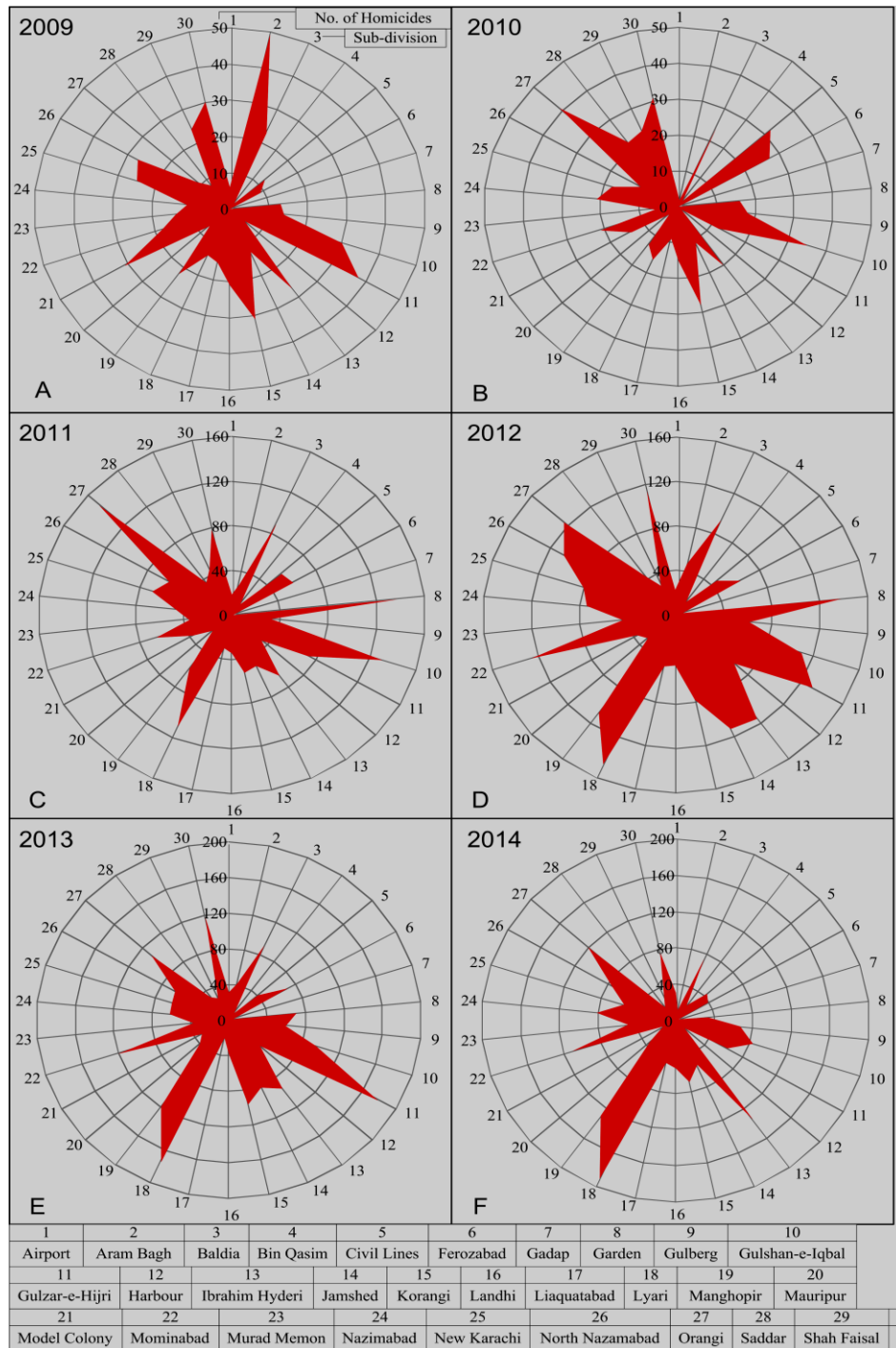


Fig. 1.2 Homicide Trends-Karachi

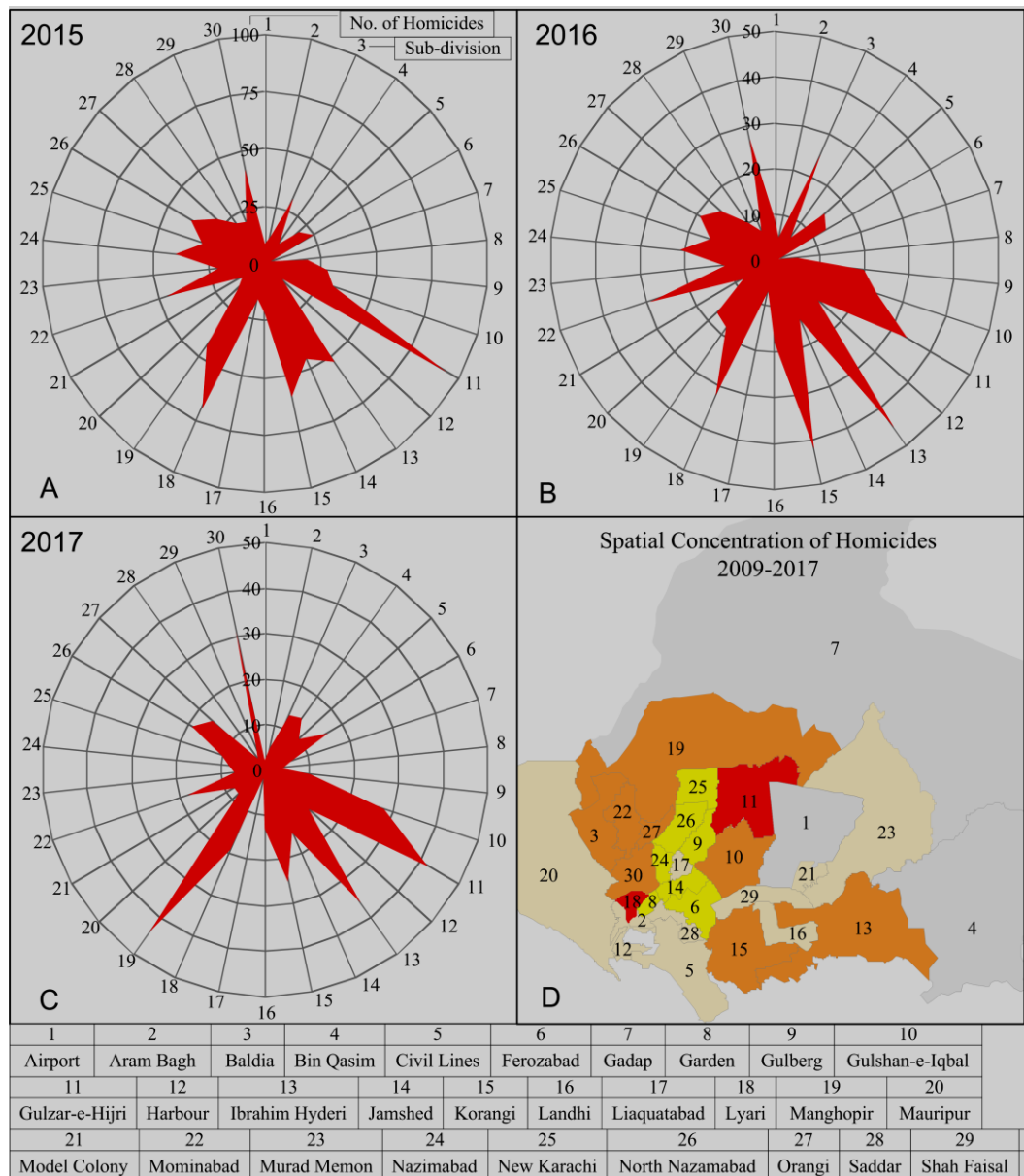


Fig. 1.3 Homicide Trends-Karachi

Discussion and Findings

A detailed insight into the spatial fluctuations of homicides in the 31 sub-divisions of Karachi reveal the prominent crime environs changes which took place during the study period. In 2009, as can be seen from Fig.1.2 A, Aram Bagh emerged as most conspicuous from the point of view of occurrence of killings.

This was due to the bomb blast in Light house area on *ashura* (Dawn, 2009) procession. A report by the HRCF revealed that the killings were mainly on political, ethnic and sectarian grounds. Target killing of people were associated with political, religious and nationalist parties which included people of militant groups of TTP (Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan), SSP (Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan), and Jaish Mohammad as well as other political groups of the country/city (Dawn, 2011).

In 2010, the major shift was towards Orangi, Gulshan-e-Iqbal and Civil Lines. 2010 was the year of highest target killing in Karachi numbering 1 233, and 335 suicide bombings which claimed 1 208 lives. Civil lines emerged quite unexpectedly on the headlines of homicides in 2010, although it is the elitist area of Karachi. The bomb blast on CTD (i.e. former CID) office was unusual and extremely sensitive, being an attack on providers of security themselves which sent shocks over the whole city, being self-explanatory regarding the seriousness of law and order situation in the city (Dawn, 2010)

In 2011, once again, Orangi, Garden and Gulshan-e-Iqbal emerged prominently. In 2010-'11 there were targeted killings with automatic weapons in Karachi which were part of attacks by terrorist campaigns of political, ethnic and religious violence (Express Tribune, 2011).

In 2012, focus of killings shifted to Lyari, Garden, Gulzar-e-Hijri, Mominabad and Orangi; in 2013 to Gulzar-e-Hijri and Lyari; in 2014 Lyari being the focus, while in 2015 Gulzar-e-Hijri and in 2016 and 2017, Ibrahim Hyderi, Korangi and Manghopir; Gulzar-e-Hijri and Ibrahim-Hyderi respectively.

Orangi is a sub-division of concentration of *Mohajirs* and marks the ethnic fault line between Pashtu and Urdu speaking areas, therefore killings there explain the ethnic rife, with Pashtun migrants from Afghanistan having taken position on the Orangi hills and wielding unlicensed arms, ready to kill according to their traditional culture of valor in the neighboring country. The cutting down of the Orangi hills in 2009, creating the area of *Katti Pahar* (Cut Hillock) proved calamitous, woeful and extremely homicidal for the historically settled Urdu-speaking population there. Gulzar-e-Hijri has off and on been the focus of high homicides because of prevalence of sectarian killings.

A perusal of all maps in Figs.1.2 and 1.3, and the list of names depicting spatio-temporal shifting focus of homicide concentrations in 2010, 2011 and 2012, Orangi taking place of common denominator and Gulshan-e-Iqbal in 2010-2011; from 2012 into '13, to Gulzar-e-Hijri, Garden and Lyari; Gulzar-e-Hijri being prominent as the solo homicide top most ranking Sub-division in 2014 and 2015.

From 2012, '13 until '14, Lyari was the focus of conflicting political activities and turmoil among sectors of a political party. Once being renowned for its football champions, it became the battle ground of Lyari gangwar.

The year 2016, witnessed a highly conspicuous homicide concentration shift towards the coastal areas into Ibrahim Hyderi and Korangi and in 2017 an additional northwesterly shift to Manghopir and Gulzar-e-Hijri. Korangi was the focus of recovery of a raped child of Mithi, Tharparkar, Sindh. Also in 2016, 07 police officials were killed in Orangi due to attack by unidentified armed men, while they were escorting polio vaccine teams. Extortion rackets and politically motivated killings have been responsible for the high number of killings in Pakistan's commercial hub (Tribune, 2010).

In 2017, Manghopir became the prominent homicide Subdivision due to protesters agitating against the alleged rape and murder of 05 years old Rabia, in Karachi, whose body was found several days later from Manghopir Northern Bypass. Furious protesters attacked on police personnel at Manghopir, *Katti Pahari* in which police as well as protesters were killed and injured (Tribune, 2017).

Spatial Concentration of Homicides

Fig 1.3 D depicting spatial concentration of homicides between 2009-2017, reveals that on an aggregate Lyari and Gulzar-e-Hijri were the worst affected with 771 and 663 killings, while Airport, Bin Qasim and Gadap were least affected with 132, 90 and 25 killings respectively, for various reasons already discussed with reference to the foregoing temporal killing intensities.

Spatio-temporal Homicide Density- Shifting Environs

An insight into the densities of homicides as revealed in Table 1 , for the study period, 2009-'17, are quite in consonance with the spatial shifting environ of the homicide range categories depicted in Figs 1.2 & 1.3, which will be explicit from the following correlation explanation.

The year 2014, recorded the highest crime density of 26.11 for the single most dominant Sub-division i.e. Lyari. This was followed by Aram Bagh in 2009, also such a sub-division with next highest crime density of 15.31, followed by the highest category of 2012 with 08.68 which comprised on 05 sub-divisions; 2013 with 08.41 density comprised 02 sub-divisions; 2011 with 05.79 for highest category of crimes, followed by 05.15 for the next, i.e. high category in 2011 itself.

Homicides having substantially reduced since 2015, the density of homicide figures were very much in consonance, being 03.14 and 02.71 for high and highest categories with 02 and 01 sub-divisions, respectively, in them. Similar, being the case in 2016, when high category comprised 03 sub-divisions with 01.53 densities, while highest comprised 02 sub-divisions with 00.88 densities. The year 2017, revealed highly appreciable conditions with highest category comprising 03 sub-divisions which recorded crime density of 00.79.

The category of lowest crimes for the period 2009-2017, reveal varying number of sub-divisions in each. In 2009, with almost least number of sub-divisions in this lowest crime category recorded 00.17, followed by 00.07, 00.47, 00.57, 00.97, 00.99, 00.56, 00.27 and 00.21 respectively till 2017. 2017 and 2014 had same number of sub-divisions i.e. 12, but 2017 recorded lowest homicides density, which may be attributed to the temporal differences in number of homicides committed, spatial areas covered by sub-divisions and of course the impact of the Karachi Operation.

Table 1
Homicide Densities (D) –Karachi sub-divisions

2009	D	2010	D	2011	D	2012	D	2013	D	2014	D	2015	D	2016	D	2017	D
Aram Bagh	15.31	Orangi		Orangi		Lyari		Gulzar-e-Hijri	8.41	Lyari	26.11	Gulzar-e-Hijri	2.71	Ibrahim Hyderi	0.88	Mangho pir	
Gulzar-e-Hijri		Gulshan -e-Iqbal	0.99	Garden	5.79	Garden		Lyari		Ibrahim Hyderi		Lyari		Korangi		Gulzar-e-Hijri	0.79
Korangi	1.00	Civil Lines		Gulshan -e-Iqbal		Gulzar-e-Hijri	8.68	Momina bad	3.63	Mangho pir	3.00	Korangi	3.14	Gulzar-e-Hijri	1.53	Ibrahim Hyderi	
Model Colony		SITE		Lyari	5.15	Momina bad		Mangho pir		Orangi		Ibrahim Hyderi		Lyari		SITE	0.73
Gulshan -e-Iqbal		Korangi	1.01	Baldia		Orangi		SITE		Momina bad	3.06	Momina bad		Momina bad		Gulshan -e-Iqbal	
SITE		Ferozabad		SITE		Ibrahim Hyderi		Orangi		Gulshan -e-Iqbal		Jamshed	1.43	SITE		Korangi	
Ibrahim Hyderi		Baldia		Gulzar-e-Hijri		SITE		Korangi		Nazima bad		Mangho pir		Baldia		Lyari	1.05
N.Nazima bad		Shah Faisal		New Karachi	2.32	Jamshed	2.92	Gulshan -e-Iqbal	2.73	N.Nazi mabad		SITE		Gulshan -e-Iqbal	0.87	N.Nazi mabad	
New Karachi	0.81	Saddar	1.05	Ibrahim Hyderi		Gulshan -e-Iqbal		Ibrahim Hyderi		SITE	2.50	Nazima bad		Nazima bad		Momina bad	
Shah Faisal		Momina bad		Momina bad		Mangho pir		Baldia		Baldia		N. Nazima bad	1.32	Gulberg		Ferozabad	0.69
Baldia		Nazimabad		N.Nazi mabad		N.Nazi mabad		Jamshed		Korangi		Gulshan -e-Iqbal		N.Nazi mabad		Orangi	

Mangho pir	Ibrahim Hyderi	Mangho pir	Baldia	Ferozab ad	Gulberg	Baldia	Landhi	Jamshed
Landhi	Gulberg	Ferozab ad	New Karachi	Garden	Gulzar- e-Hijri	New Karachi	Mangho pir	Bin Qasim
Momina bad	New Karachi	Civil Lines	Korangi	N.Nazi mabad	New Karachi	Orangi	Mauripu r	Baldia
Liaquata bad	Garden	Korangi	Nazima bad	Nazima bad	Jamshed	Gulberg	Orangi	Harbour
Gulberg	Lyari	Jamshed	Harbour	New Karachi	Landhi	Ferozab ad	Civil Lines	Landhi
Lyari	Landhi	Nazima bad	Ferozab ad	Gulberg	Murad Memon	Landhi	New Karachi	Civil Lines
Murad Memon	Model Colony	Shah Faisal	Gulberg	Harbour	Liaquata bad	Saddar	Jamshed	Gulberg
Garden	Mangho pir	Model Colony	Aram Bagh	Aram Bagh	Civil Lines	Civil Lines	Ferozab ad	New Karachi
Jamshed	Gulzar- e-Hijri	Saddar	Liaquata bad	Civil Lines	Ferozab ad	Murad Memon	Harbour	Mauripu r
Civil Lines	Jamshed	Murad Memon	Civil Lines	Mauripu r	Mauripu r	Shah Faisal	Murad Memon	Model Colony
Nazima bad	N.Nazi mabad	Landhi	Landhi	Landhi	Garden	Garden	Saddar	Nazima bad
Orangi	Liaquata bad	Harbour	Murad Memon	Murad Memon	Airport	Liaquata bad	Airport	Murad Memon
Ferozab ad	Murad Memon	Gulberg	Saddar	Model Colony	Shah Faisal	Mauripu r	Model Colony	Gadap
Saddar	Airport	Liaquata bad	Model Colony	Saddar	Bin Qasim	Aram Bagh	Liaquata bad	Aram Bagh
Mauripu r	Mauripu r	Aram Bagh	Mauripu r	Airport	Saddar	Model Colony	Shah Faisal	Shah Faisal
Airport	Aram Bagh	Mauripu r	Shah Faisal	Shah Faisal	Model Colony	Bin Qasim	Bin Qasim	Garden
Harbour	Bin Qasim	Airport	Airport	Liaquata bad	Harbour	Harbour	Aram Bagh	Saddar
Bin Qasim	Harbour	Bin Qasim	Bin Qasim	Bin Qasim	Aram Bagh	Airport	Garden	Airport
Gadap	Gadap	Gadap	Gadap	Gadap	Gadap	Gadap	Gadap	Liaquata bad
Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed	Shah Mureed

Conclusion/Recommendation

In the purview of data analysis as well as ground realities, living and experiencing the brutal realities of Karachi, it has been found that efficiency of guardianship by security agencies, evidenced through Karachi Operation has had positive impact on life security in Karachi. It would be advisable to improve citizen- police liaison of the city with the province as well as the national level to

achieve both qualitative and quantitative improvements of life values in Karachi, the megapolis of Pakistan.

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