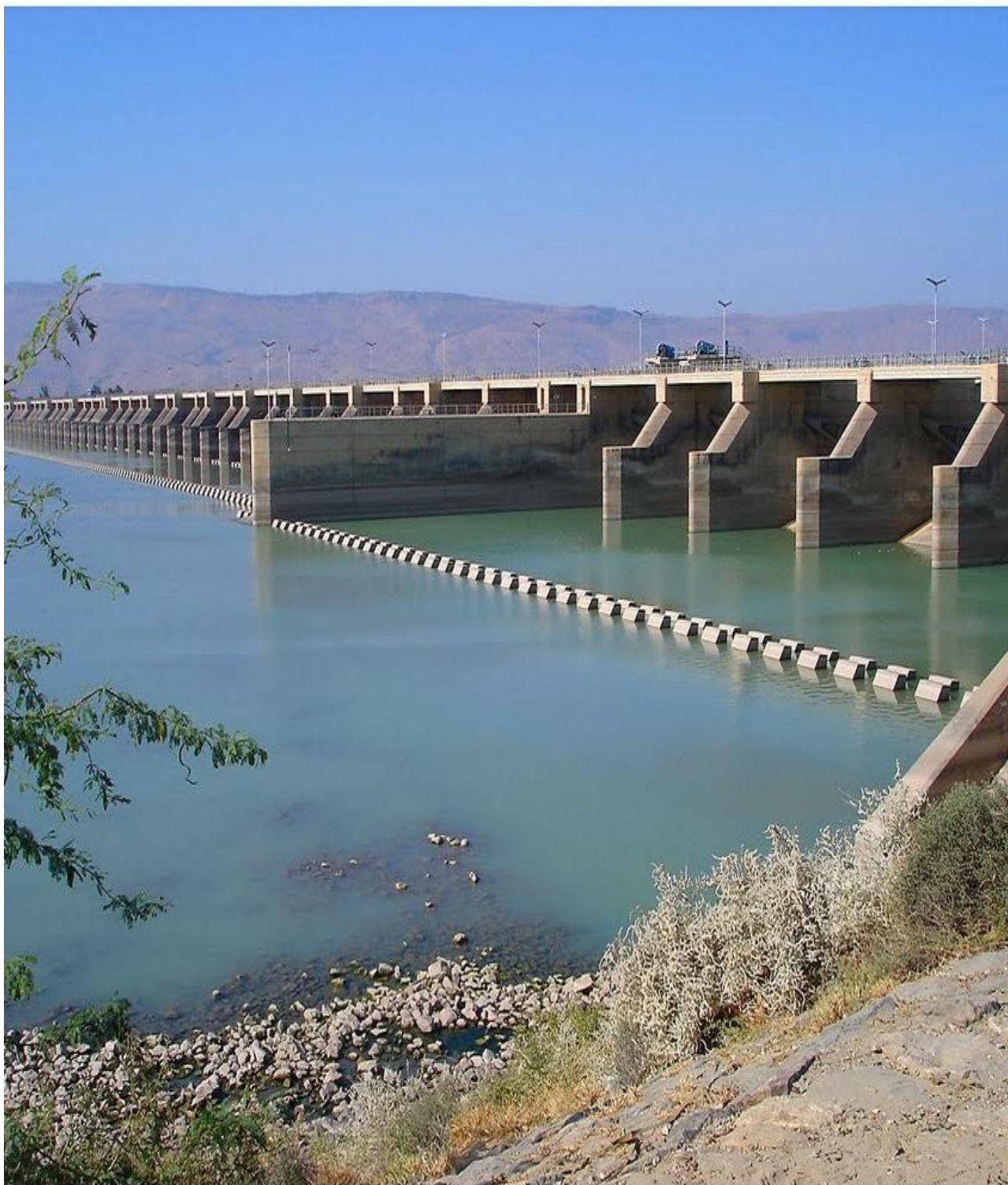


ANNUAL POLICING PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2020-21



DISTRICT MIANWALI

**DISTRICT POLICE OFFICER
MIANWALI**



INTRODUCTION

Article 10(4) of the Police Order 2002 envisages the formulation of Annual District Policing Plan. The plan shall include objectives of policing, financial resources likely to be available during the year, targets and mechanism for achieving those targets. As a statutory requirement, “**Annual Policing Plan 2020-21**” is supposed to be submitted to the competent authority for its approval. In the interest of the comprehensive approach to law enforcement, we have also been guided by the need to ensure that counter terrorism role of Punjab Police would not detract from its ability to meet the broader responsibility entrusted to it for maintenance of law and order in the province.

District Detail

- Mianwali was a Tehsil of District Bannu Province KPK and in year 1901 **Mianwali District** was established, comprises of three Sub-Divisions namely Mianwali, Esa Khel & Piplan. However, there are 4 Police Subdivision namely Essa Khel, Musa Khel, Piplan and Sadar Mianwali.
- The District is spread over an area of 6975 Sq Kms and has a population of 16 lac persons (approximately). Mianwali is a bordering District of Punjab Province and has common borders with District Kohat, Karak, Laki Marwat and D.I.Khan of (Khyber Pukhtunkhawa).

Major Tribes:

Awan	Syed	Niazi	Khattock
Rana	Arian	Malik	Miana

Main Occupations:

Agriculture	Trade	Govt. Services
Labour	Pvt. Sector employment	Army services

Key Installations:

P.A.E.C (Chashma)	PAF Base Mianwali
Jinnah Hydro Power Plant	Jinnah Barrage, Kalabagh
Chashma Hydrel Power Plant	Chashma Barrage, Kundian

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor	Esa Khel Cadet Collage Mianwali
Maple Leaf Cement Factory, Iskandar Abad (Private)	Agritech Fertilizer Factory Iskandar Abad (Private)

Oil Fields:

Kamar Sar, Bangi Khel	Sanda, Bangi Khel	Kala Bagh
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Project where foreigners are working / residing

P.A.E.C (Chashma)	Jinnah Hydro Power Plant
Chashma Hydrel Power Plant	Maple Leaf Cement Factory, Iskandar Abad

Political Setup

MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Imran Ahmad Khan	MNA	(PTI)
Amjid Ali Khan	MNA	(PTI)
Malik Ahmad Khan	MPA	(PTI)
Sabtain Khan	MPA	(PTI)
Ameen Ullah Khan	MPA	(PTI)
Abdul Rehman Khan	MPA	(PTI)

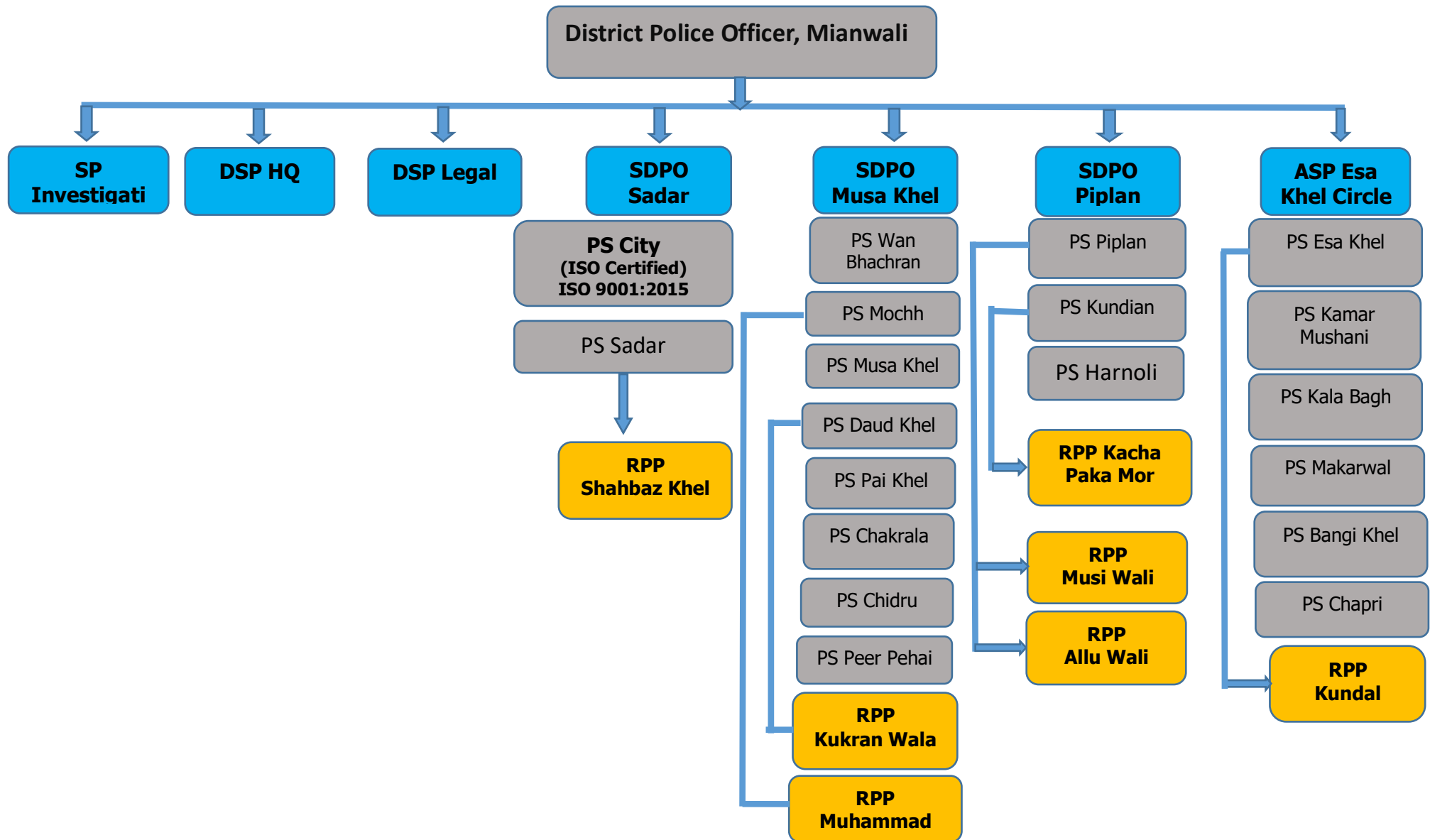
Main Political parties

PTI,
PML (N),
Independent

- Many famous personalities i.e. Imran Ahmed Khan (ex-cricketer & incumbent Prime Minister of Pakistan), Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi, Malik Ameer Muhammad Khan, Governor of west Pakistan, Atta Ullah Khan Esa Khelvi (folk singer), Misbah-ul-Haq (cricketer of Pakistan team) belong to District Mianwali.
- District Mianwali, with respect to other districts of Punjab, ranks low on socio-economic indicators like poverty, literacy rate and employment opportunities. Developmental projects have been few & far between. When these factors are seen together with the contiguity of Mianwali with D.I.Khan, Lakki Marwat, Karak & Kohat Districts and these determinants not only influence the pattern of crime against person, which is prevalent, but also has a bearing on crime against property, occurring from time to time.

ORGANOGRAM FROM DPO TO SHO

District Mianwali consists of 4 Sub-Divisions, i.e. Sadar Mianwali, Musa Khel, Piplan and Esa Khel. There are 19 Police Stations and 07 Riverine Police Posts. The Organizational set up of the District Police Mianwali is as under:-



Detail of Check Posts:

Detail of Check Posts / PHP/ RPP		
CHECK POSTS	PHP POSTS	RIVERINE POSTS
Inter Provincial 1. Chashma Barrage (With KPK) 2. Darra Tang (With KPK) 3. Kundal (With KPK) 4. Shakar Darra (With KPK) 5. Qabool Khel (With KPK)	Darra Tang Chichali Tari Khel Muslanwala Fakharabad Nangni Morr Kundian Mor	Shahbaz Khel (Sadar) Katcha Pakka Morr (Kundian) 3. Musi Wali (Piplan) 4. Alu Wali (Piplan) 5. Sharif Wali (Mochh) 6. Kukranwala (Kalabagh) 7. Kundal (Essa Khel)
Inter District Qudrat Abad (Khushab) Fakharabad (Chakwal) Harnoli (Bhakkar) Dhok Bhartal (Attock) Jinnah Barage Gharbi	Hafiz Wala AnwarChowk Chughalan Yaroo Khel Kachar Gujrat Kundal	

Population 1.546 Million

Area 6975 /Sq. km

Divisions/Sub-Divisions/Police Stations

Total Tehsils	03
Total Sub-Division	04
Total Police Stations	19
Union Councils	51
Total Riverine Posts	07
Inter Provincial Border Check Post	05

Present Strength

Detail	SSP/ DPO	SP	ASP	DSP	DSP/ Legal	IP Legal	IP	SIs	ASIs	HCs	Const.	Total
Sanctioned	1	1	1	6	2	6	24	75	130	157	1338	1741
Available	1	1	1	4	-	1	22	47	126	152	1127	1482
Shortage	-	-	-	2	2	5	2	28	4	5	211	259

Traffic Staff

Detail	Traffic Officer	Sr. TW	TW	Jr. TW	Sr. T/Asst	Jr. T/Asst	Total
Sanctioned	1	5	8	10	18	75	117
Available	1	1	8	11	18	54	93
Shortage	-	-4	-	+1	-	-21	-25,+1=- 24

Logistics**Arms/Ammunition**

Sr. No.	Type of Arm	Quantity	Ammunition
1.	Rifle G-3	432	94398
2.	SMG	804	94510
3.	S/Gun 9mm	2	NIL
4.	Rifle Semi Auto	133	NIL
5.	Pistol Glock 9-mm	Nil	Nil
6.	MP-5 9 MM	97	5717
7.	Rifle 410 bore	198	11850
8.	Rifle .22 bore	45	1773
9.	Rifle 303 bore	3	-
10.	MGIA-3 7.62x51 mm	11	19523
11.	LMG Browning 303 Bore	2	16503
12.	Rev 38 bore	93	16663
13.	Rev 455 bore	51	4690
14.	Pistol Very Light / Shooter	72	393
15.	Gun 12 Bore	97	3473
16.	M/Gun 81 MM	1	149
17.	M/Gun 82 MM	1	14
18.	M/Gun 60 MM	2	246
19.	Grenade/Launcher 40 MM	45	26
20.	Beretta Pistol 9 MM	94	-
21.	Pistol 9 MM 22-NP	10	-

Anti-Riot Equipment

Item	Available	Distributed	Total
Helmets	541	779	13220
Anti-Riot Shield	734	576	1310
Jackets	368	397	765
Arms guard	358	20	378
Shin guard	291	96	387
Polo sticks	630	6149	6149
Gas guns	34	28	62
Shells	4850	6149	6149
Grenades	-	-	-
Gas Masks	24	-	24

Vehicles

Type of Vehicle	Available	Shortage	CONDITION			
			On Rd:	Off Rd:	Condemn	Repairable
Jeep	2	-	2	-	-	-
Vigo	2	5	2	-	-	-
Foton	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pickups	88	15	88	-	-	-
Shahzor	1	-	1	-	-	-
Buses	4	-	4	-	-	-
Mini Bus	1	2	1	-	-	-
Trucks	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ambulance	1	1	1	-	-	-
P/Van	5	2	5	-	-	-
APC	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mobile canteen	-	1	-	-	-	-
Science Lab	1	-	1	-	-	-
Car	-	-	-	-	-	-
M/Cycles	129	20	112	17	-	-
Total vehicles	236	47	219	17	-	-

MISSION STATEMENT		
Our mission is to fight crime by providing dynamic and effective law enforcement.		
<i>Providing Public Safety through responsive Policing Building Partnerships and ensuring services provision</i>		
Strategic Priorities	Objectives	Targets
a) Citizen focused police service delivery	i) To improve the service delivery for victims of crime and detainees. ii) To improve the service delivery for local communities in general. iii) To improve the police image in public eyes through impartial and effective policing.	i) Improved respect for rights of victims of crime. ii) Improved handling of detainees iii) Mandatory registration of complaints iv) Better complaint handling against police officers. v) Higher levels of transparency in police working vi) Improve support to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups by providing and implementing special procedures. vii) Improved public relations management viii) Quick response to crime incidents.

b) Reduction in overall crime of the district	<p>i) To reduce overall crime of the district through efficient investigation.</p> <p>ii) To reduce overall crime of the district through active prevention.</p>	<p>i) Arrest of Proclaimed offender</p> <p>ii) Arrest of court absconder</p> <p>iii) Arrest of targeted offenders</p> <p>iv) Improved quality of investigation</p> <p>v) Effective police patrolling</p> <p>vi) Intelligence gathering</p> <p>vii) By improving conviction rate</p> <p>viii) To enrich the I.T as well as Forensic knowledge to I.Os</p>
c) Development of police community partnerships	<p>i) Building local partnerships.</p> <p>ii) Increased involvement of community in policing through citizen's committees.</p> <p>iii) To propagate and support the idea of community policing.</p>	<p>i) Increased police-community dialogue.</p> <p>ii) Higher number of community policing initiatives.</p> <p>iii) Citizens perception analysis.</p> <p>iv) Mandatory training in the subject of community policing.</p>
d) Tackling anti-social behavior and concern of people about crime.	<p>i) To reduce concern of local communities about crime through result oriented performance.</p> <p>ii) To reduce social disorder in local communities by suppressing anti-social elements.</p>	<p>i) Reduction in Narcotic crime.</p> <p>ii) Increase in recovery of illegal weapons.</p> <p>iii) Prevention of Gambling at public places.</p> <p>iv) Restriction of Habitual offenders.</p> <p>v) Prohibition on acts for prevention of disorder.</p> <p>vi) Prevention of public nuisance.</p>

❖ Our Policing Pledge

i. Protect Life, Property and Liberty of Citizens

- Ensure justice and fair play.
- Ensuring fair investigation.
- Treating everyone with dignity, respect and provide fair access to services.
- Respect for human rights.
- Guide and assist citizens' particularly vulnerable groups.

- Torture free environment.
- Role in relation to relief work in emergencies and national /natural disasters.
- Promote amity and never allow personal feelings, prejudices or friendship to influence decision making.
- Maintain self-restraint during law & Order situations.
- Avoid unnecessary excessive use of force.
- Assist other government agencies/departments in discharging their functions/duties.

ii. Preserve and Promote Public Peace

- Combating Terrorism and suicide bombing
- Drive against Hardened Criminals
- Maintenance of Public peace and order
- Security of key installations and foreigners
- Security of judges and court premises
- Fair and speedy investigation
- Torture free policing
- Intelligence based policing model
- Prevention of heinous crime
- Prevention of street crime
- Ensuring peace during Muharram-ul-Harram
- Traffic discipline
- Free registration policy
- Complaint management system
- Devising SOPs issued by W/IGP
- Liaison with judiciary

iii. To Improve Police Efficiency

- Implementation of laws/ departmental rules
- Improved performance of district police
- Incentives on good performance
- Free registration of FIRs
- Open door policy
- Mental conditioning of police officers through training and supervision
- Training
- Improve image of Police.

- Change in Thana culture.
- Community Policing.
- Accountability.
- Computerization.
- Accessibility of force and redressal of their problems
- Promoting team work
- Coordination between police and public
- Open Katcheries

iv. To Reduce the Road Accidents

- Road Safety Plan
- Awareness of traffic sense
- Implementation of Line & Lane discipline
- Closure of unnecessary U-Turns
- Imposition of heavy amount of fine against over speed drivers
- Lodging of FIRs against one-wheeler/rash and negligent drivers
- Pasting of reflecting sticker on slow moving vehicles should be made compulsory
- Launching of Traffic awareness campaigns at different forums
- Lectures to drivers through Public Address System
- Speed reduction
- Maximum speed 60 KMs per hour and crackdown against underage drivers
- Effective patrolling and removal of unauthorized Chingchi / Rickshaw stands
- Seat-belts and to ensure use of Helmets

v. To Reduce the Overall Crime

- To reduce crime in the district especially related to the murder, robberies and burglaries and to arrest targeted offenders.
- The reduction of crime is one of the major goals of the policing plan. New initiatives to reduce crime will be employed in the district. However the effort in this regard will mainly focus on measures to reduce murder, robberies and burglaries.
- In order to achieve the optimal results and keeping in view the provincial priorities; the offenders, who have been arrested or convicted in heinous crimes during the last five years, will be specifically targeted.

Sr.#	To reduce overall crime of the district through effective investigation.	
1.	Target	Activities & action by
2.	Arrest of targeted offenders (T.O's).	Identification of targeted offenders who have been arrested or convicted in heinous crimes during the last five years and allocation of T.O's to all the officers of the district. All SDPOs/SHOs
3.	Improved quality of Investigations.	Competent and trained SIs & ASIs to be posted as investigating officers. Training of police officers in investigation DPO, SP/Investigation

To set targets is a difficult exercise. Comparison of the crime of the preceding two years, will likely result in getting a distorted picture owing to occasional (cyclic) increase and decrease under some heads of crime. Targets set in such an eventuality will be unrealistic. Therefore, targets have been set for each head of crime by taking average of the previous four yearly crime figures under each head.

Target = Percentage difference of *Highest figures* and *Average figure* of last four years.

❖ **Crime analysis for the previous four (05) years, i.e. 2016 to 2020**

Comparison of crime in the previous four (04) years has shown following variations:

1) **Crime against Person:**

Offence	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020
Murder	90	83	92	81	67
Attempt to Murder	168	175	213	187	118
Hurts	257	134	177	195	88
Zina u/s 376 PPC	08	12	13	22	19
Zina u/s 377 PPC	17	17	26	18	13
Extortion	01	0	5	2	01
Kidnapping other	30	14	18	31	15
Kidnapping for ransom	01	0	01	0	01
Child lifting	03	0	03	03	03
Abduction	76	96	99	96	80

2) **Crime against Property:**

Offence	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020
Dacoity	01	0	4	3	0
Robbery	50	33	31	52	31
Burglary	54	67	91	104	62
Theft	114	75	61	85	72

Cattle theft	24	18	18	40	26
Vehicle theft	01	01	0	0	03
Motorcycle theft and snatching	54	105	92	137	81
Fatal accidents	35	19	33	33	13
Non-fatal accidents	27	35	31	45	17
u/s 279/336 PPC	575	625	614	659	386
Prohibition Ordinance	781	829	750	747	350
Arms Ordinance	1733	1701	1720	1675	1230
Assault on Police	21	13	7	10	06

The analysis of crime pattern of previous four years has shown the following crime trend in the district Mianwali:

(a) Crime against Person:

- Murder
- Attempt to murder
- Hurts
- Kidnapping

(b) Crime against Property:

- Burglaries
- Theft
- Fatal and non-fatal accidents
- Negligent and rash driving

General Review of the State of Crime under Major Heads during the Last Four Years

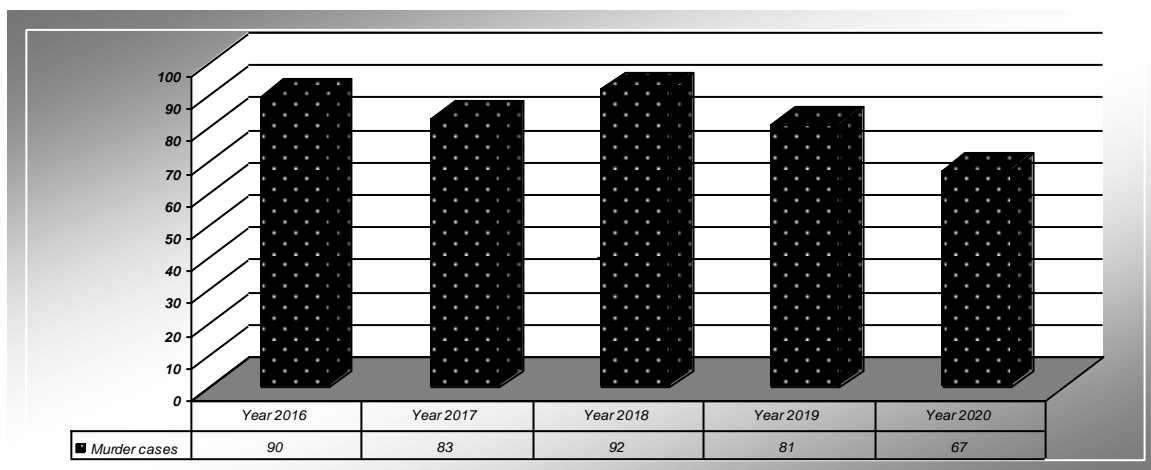
i.e. 2016 to 2020

(a) Crime against Person:

(i) Murder

During the period under review, a total of 413 cases of murder were reported. In 2016, 90 cases were registered and in 2017, 83 cases were registered which shot up to 92 cases in 2018, then decreased to 83 in 2019. There is an upward trend in year 2020 with 67 cases so far which needs to be monitored. In this connection, special monitoring of the working of those police stations is required to be undertaken regularly where trend of this crime was more frequent. In this context, an exercise was conducted in which type of weapon used and prime reason, like previous enmity, honour killing and disputes which led to commission of

this offence, have been ascertained for the last five years in order to channelize efforts and resources on key areas.



Murder

Objective:

Number of cases to be kept below 90

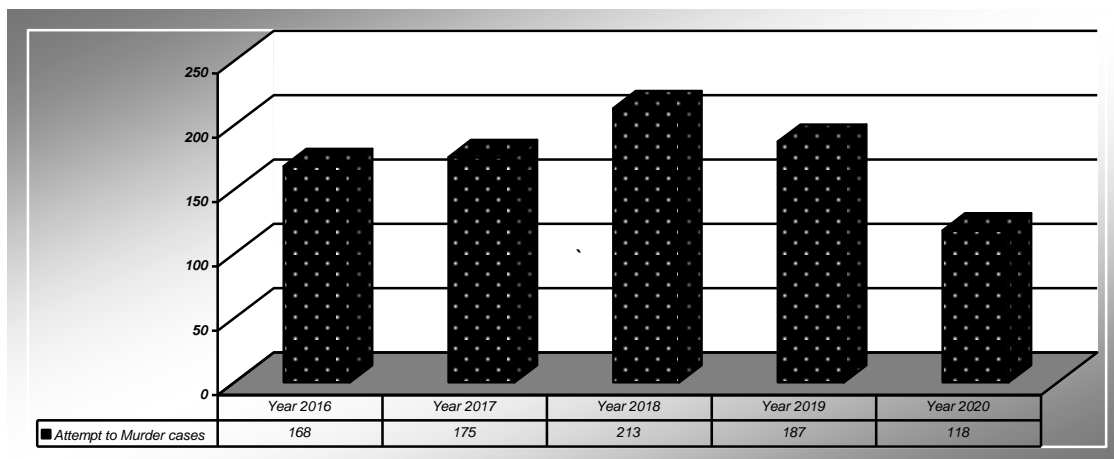
Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Disputes resolution through the intervention of local elders, DRC and influential
- Qualitative preventive action u/s 107/151 Cr.P.C
- Intensive patrolling in affected areas
- Creation of intensive criminal intelligence network for obtaining information
- Prompt arrest of the absconders and PO's
- Timely proclamation proceedings u/s 87/88 Cr.P.C against absconders
- Qualitative investigation and submission of timely challans
- Enhancing detection and seizure of unlicensed weapons
- Use of forensic techniques for solving crimes
- To keep under constant review and close supervision the working under this head

(ii) Attempt to Murder

During the period under review, total of 861 cases of attempted murder were registered. In 2016, 168 cases were reported and in 2017, 175 cases were reported which slightly increased to 213 in 2018. This crime drastically decreased to 187 in 2019 and has shown an upward trend in 2020, which is required to be monitored through fixation of measureable targets and special monitoring of the working of those Police Stations is required to be undertaken in

which the said crime is more frequent. Type of weapon used and prime reasons responsible for commission of this offence must also be taken into consideration.



Attempt to Murder

Objective:

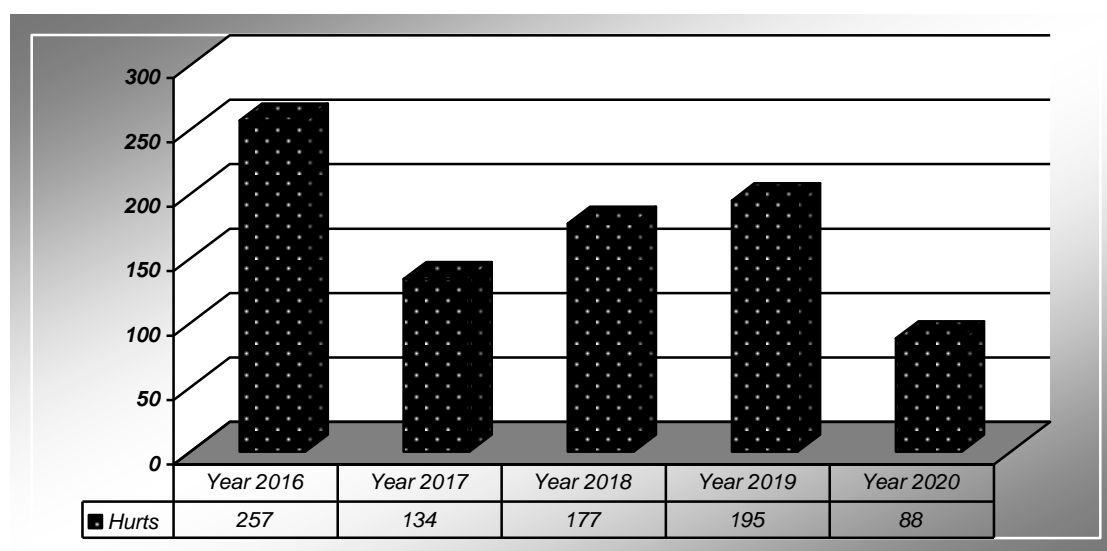
Number of cases to be maintained as per previous year.

Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Gathering of criminal intelligence for prevention
- Settlement of disputes likely to degenerate into violence
- Keeping under watch the tension spots
- Timely preventive action u/s 107/151 CrPC against the parties
- Enhancing detection and seizure of unlicensed weapons
- Use of forensic techniques for solving the crimes
- Prompt arrest of the absconders and POs
- Timely proclamation proceedings u/s 87/88 CrPC against absconders

(iii) **Hurt:**

During the period under review, total of 851 cases of hurt were registered. From 2016 to 2019, this crime drastically decreased from 257 to 195. However, in 2020 efforts have been made to curtail this offence and then maintain the decreasing trend by assigning time bound and realistic targets to specific Police Stations in which the said crime is more prevalent.



Hurts

Objective: To reduce the cases of hurt

Number of cases to be reduced: 66

%age decrease in hurt cases: 25%

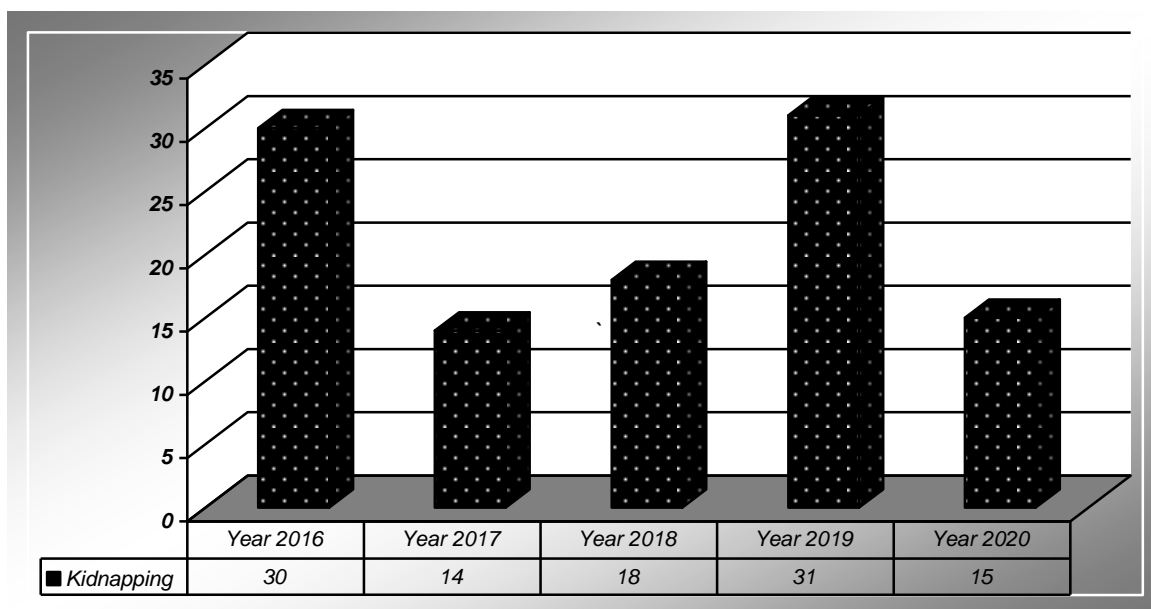
Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Identification of petty disputes for resolution through the intervention of elders
- Activating criminal intelligence efforts for preventive action
- Timely preventive action u/s 107/151 CrPC
- Intensification of patrolling in the affected areas
- Keeping under constant review and close supervision of pertinent Police stations

- Enhancing detection and seizure of unlicensed weapons
- Intensive patrolling in affected areas

(iv). Kidnapping:

For the period under review, a total number of 108 cases were registered under this head. In year 2016, 30 cases were registered. 14 cases were reported in 2017, which slightly increased to 18 cases in 2018. In year 2019, increasing trend 31 cases were registered, which slightly decreased to 15 in year 2020 and efforts have been made to maintain this downward trend.



Objective: To reduce the cases of kidnapping in the district

Number of cases to be reduced: 8

%age decrease in kidnapping cases: 25%

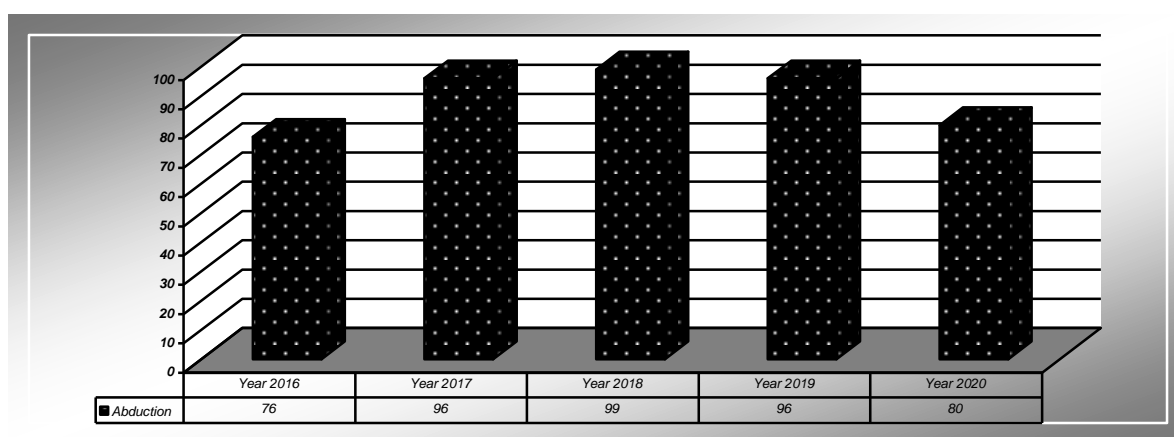
Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Collection of intelligence about persons involved in the commission of organized crime
- Intensification of surveillance of suspected persons
- Preparation of proper data of the members of the organized crime, their agents, abettors and facilitators
- Qualitative and speedy finalization of cases
- Prompt arrest of the accused persons
- Inter-district coordination for solving these cases

- Keeping under constant review and close supervision of PS where cases are more prevalent.

(v) **Abduction:**

During the period under review, a total number of 447 cases were reported under this head. In 2016, 75 cases were reported which slightly increased to 96 cases in 2017. In 2018, 99 cases were reported which was maintained to 96 cases in 2019 and slightly decreased to 80 cases in 2020. Crime under this head has shown fluctuation though increasing trend has been observed in the later years.



Abduction

Objective: Reduction in cases of abduction in the district 36

Number of cases to be reduced 07

%age decrease in Abduction cases 07%

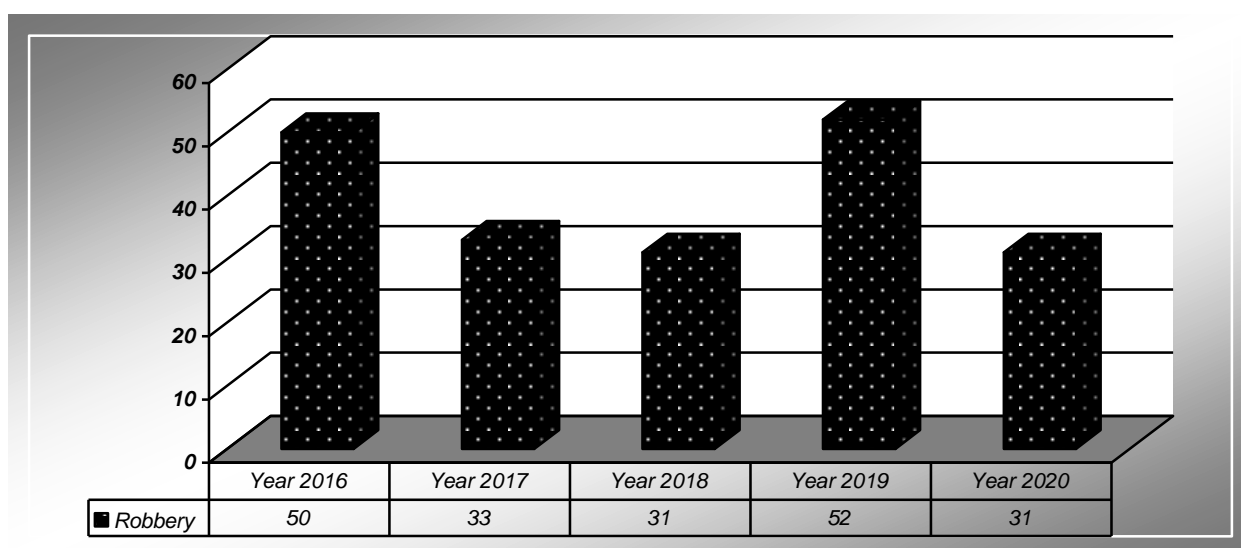
Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Prompt arrest of the abducted women and their production in the courts without any unnecessary delay
- Legal action against persons lodging false FIRs
- Involvement of respectable members of the community for the settlement of local customs leading to this crime
- Involvement of women police in soliciting information from the womenfolk of the abducted person and in the interrogation of the recovered abducted women
- Qualitative, speedy investigation and prompt submission of challans to the courts

(b) Crime against Property:

(i) Robbery

During the period under review, a total of 197 cases were reported under this head. In 2016, their number stood at 50 cases, slightly decreasing to 33 cases in 2017 that drastically increased 52 in 2019 and 31 in 2020 cases were registered. Crime under this head has been under control and this trend is required to be maintained.



Robbery

Objective: To reduce the offence of burglary

Number of cases to be reduced: 8

%age decrease in Burglary cases: 16%

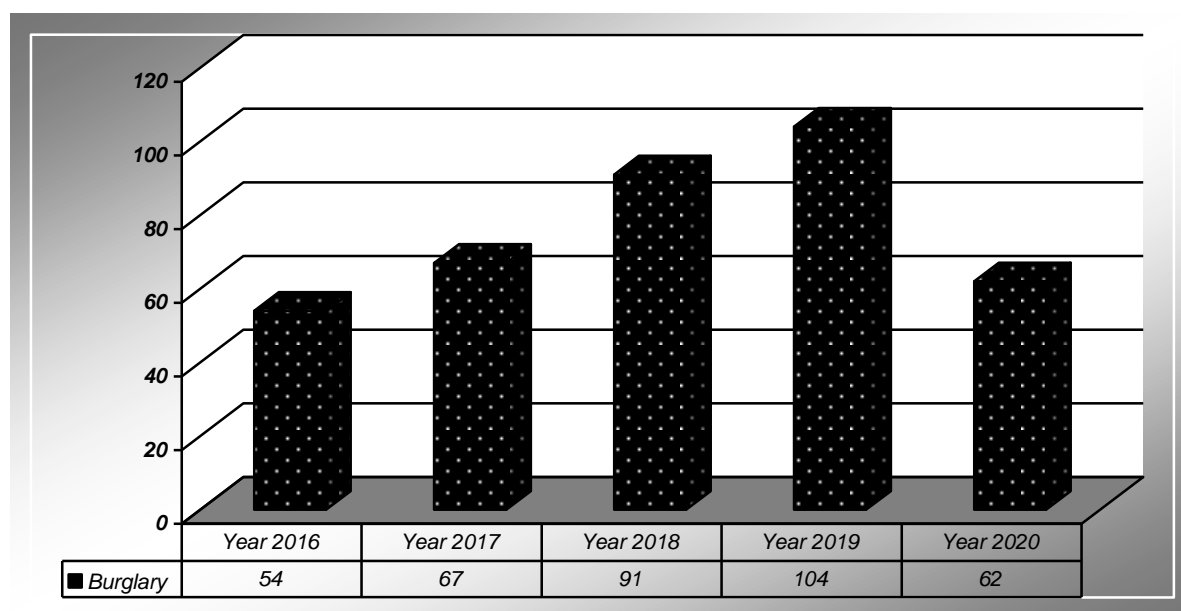
Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Qualitative preventive action u/s 55/109 Cr.P.C and u/s 55/110 Cr.P.C against criminals
37
- Effective night patrolling in the jurisdiction of affected police stations
- Creation of specialized investigation squads for working out crime under this head
- Constant liaison with CIA/CRO for flow of relevant information

- Use of forensic techniques especially lifting of fingerprints from the crime scene
- Intermittent Snap checking exercises at HOT SPOTS

(ii) **Burglary**

During the period under review, a total of 378 cases of burglary were recorded. 54 cases were reported during 2016, which slightly increasing to 67 cases in 2017, and rising sharply to 91 cases in 2018 and 104 cases in 2019 followed by a constant decreasing trend in the year 2020 when 62 cases were reported. Crime under this head has shown a mixed trend of increase and decrease. In this connection, special monitoring of the working of those Police Stations where said crime is recurring is required.



Burglary

Objective: To reduce the offence of burglary

Number of cases to be reduced: 25

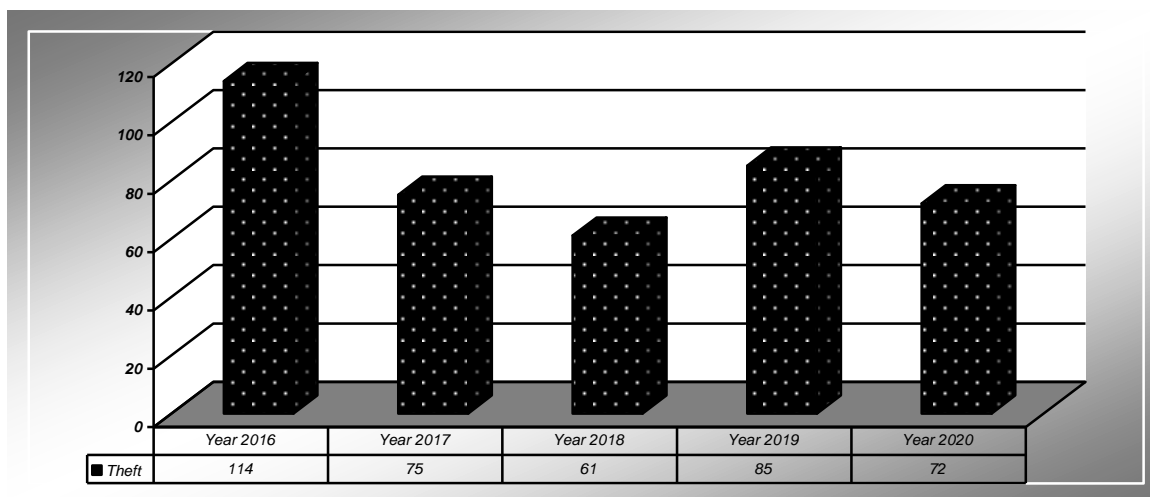
%age decrease in Burglary cases: 24%

Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Qualitative preventive action u/s 55/109 CrPC and u/s 55/110 CrPC against criminals 37
- Effective night patrolling in the jurisdiction of affected police stations
- Creation of specialized investigation squads for working out crime under this head
- Constant liaison with CIA/CRO for flow of relevant information
- Use of forensic techniques especially lifting of fingerprints from the crime scene
- Intermittent Snap checking exercises at HOT SPOTS

(iii) **Theft**

During the period under review, a total number of 407 cases were registered under this head. In 2016, 114 cases were reported, which decreased significantly to 75 cases in 2017 which slightly increased to 61 cases in 2018, followed by significant increase to 85 in 2019 and in year 2020, 72 cases were reported. The crime has shown a mixed trend of increase and decrease under this head. In this connection, special monitoring of the working of those Police Stations where said crime is recurring is required.



Theft

Objective: To minimize the cases of ordinary theft in the district

Number of cases to be reduced: 30

%age decrease in Theft cases: 26.53%

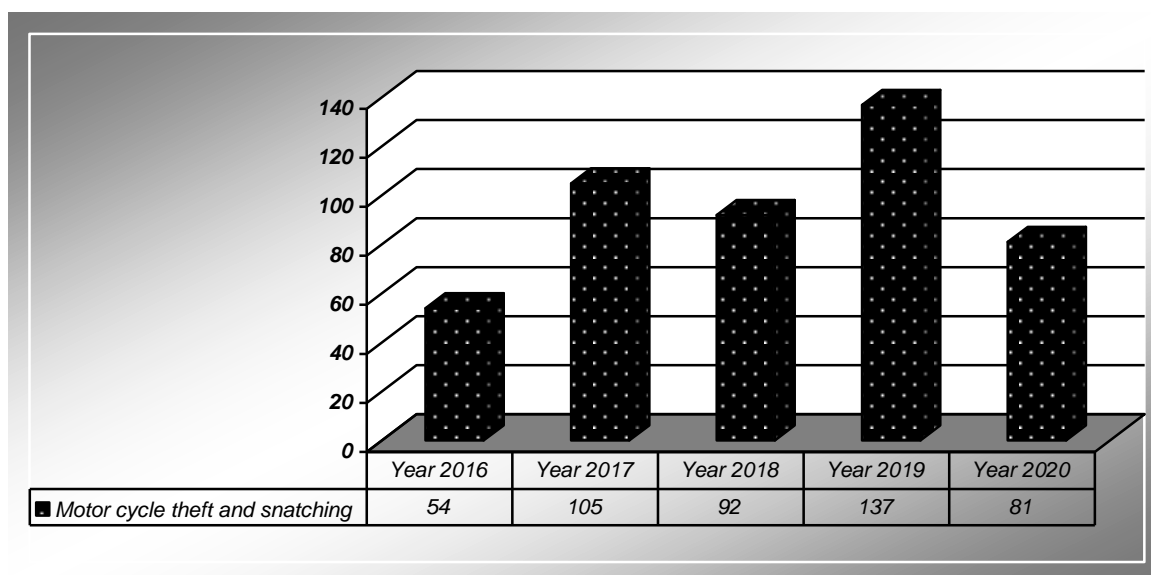
Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Qualitative preventive action u/s 55/109 CrPC and u/s 55/110 CrPC against criminals
- Effective patrolling in affected areas through crime mapping and identification of Hot Spots
- Use of forensic techniques for identification and arrest of criminals
- Liaison with CIA/CRO for relevant information
- Prompt arrest of the offenders
- Surveillance of habitual criminals

(iv) **Motorcycle theft and snatching**

During the period under review, a total number of 469 cases have been registered under this head. In 2016, 54 cases were reported increasing to 105 cases in 2017. In year

2018, 92 cases were reported and increasing sharply to 137 cases in 2019, which decreased significantly to 81 cases in 2020. The crime pattern under this head has shown a mixed trend of increase/decrease. In this connection, special monitoring of the working of those Police Stations where said crime is recurring is required.



Motorcycle theft/snatching

Objective: To reduce the incidences of motorcycle theft and snatching

Number of cases to be reduced: 40

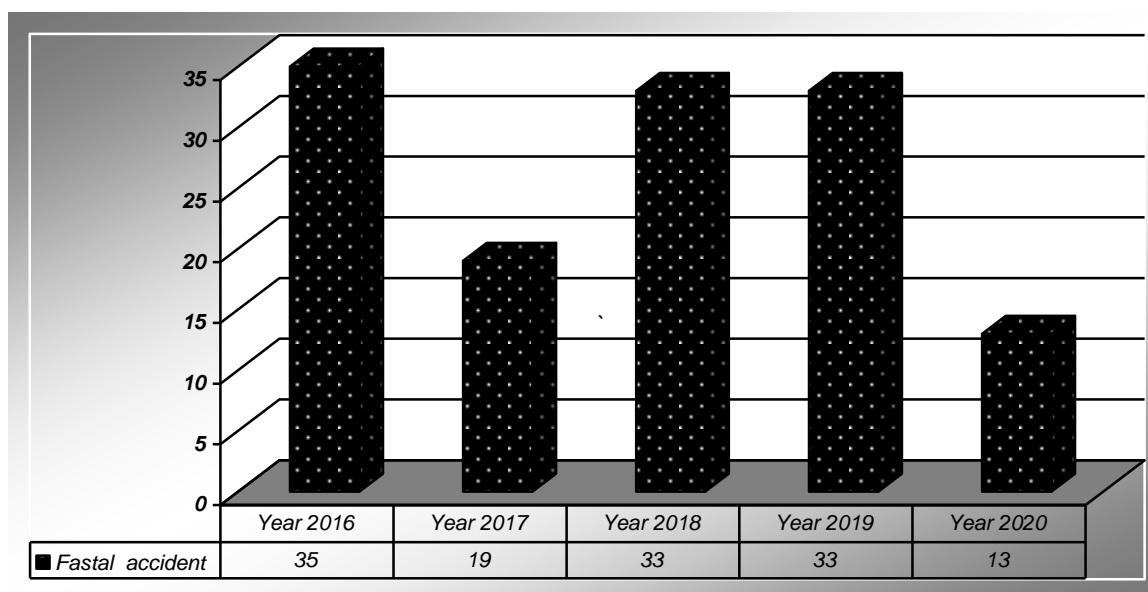
%age decrease in Motorcycle theft/snatching cases: 29%

Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Identification of hotspots of motorcycle theft
- Collection of intelligence with the help of special branch
- Collaboration with the CIA for the identification of organized criminal gangs
- Increased effective patrolling in the identified affected areas
- Awareness campaigns on security issues for motorcycles
- Intermittent Snap checking exercises at HOT SPOTS

(v) Fatal accidents:

During the period under review, a total number of 133 cases were registered under this head. In 2016, 35 cases were reported which slightly decreasing to 19 cases in 2017 and 33 cases in 2018 and also 33 were reported in 2019 and 13 cases in 2020 followed by a decrease.



Fatal accidents

Objective: Reduction in cases of fatal accidents in the district

Number of cases to be reduced: 05

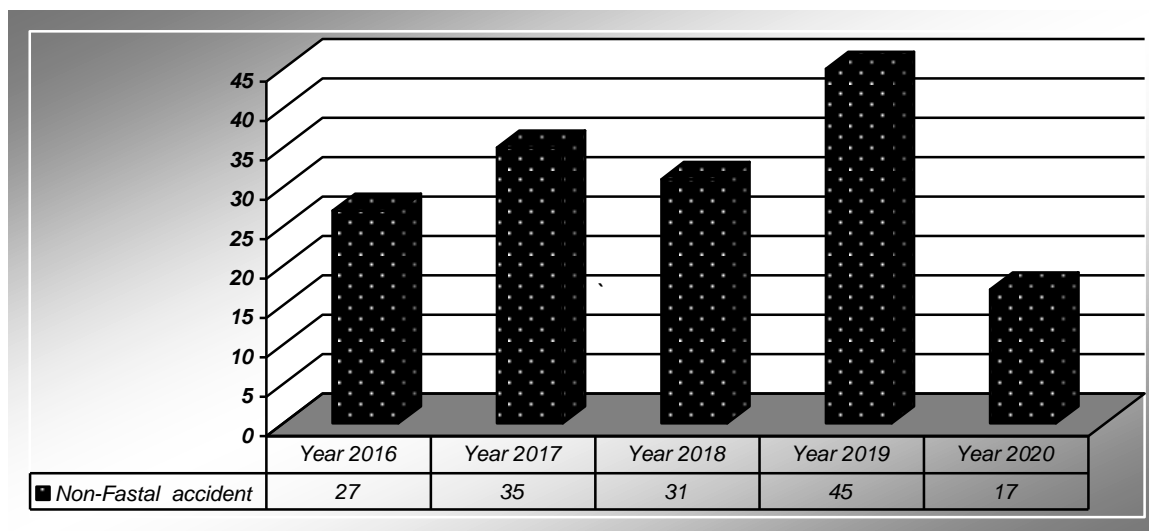
%age decrease in Fatal Accidents cases: 14%

Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Increase effective police patrolling on the highways and roads
- Checking by posting traffic police at dangerous and vulnerable points
- Increased checking for detection of unlicensed drivers for criminal action
- Action against owners/drivers of vehicles without fitness certificate
- Installation of mirrors, cat eyes and relevant traffic signs at appropriate locations
- Effective enforcement of traffic laws for action against violators
- Launching public awareness campaigns

(vi) Non-fatal accidents

During the period under review, a total number of 155 cases were reported under this head. In 2016, 27 cases were reported which increased to 35 cases in 2017 and slight decreasing to 31 cases in 2018, showing slight increase to 45 cases in 2019, which decreased to 17 cases in 2020. Crime under this head has shown a mixed trend of increase and decrease.



Non-fatal accidents

Objective: Reduction in cases of Non-fatal accidents in the district.

Number of cases to be reduced: 10

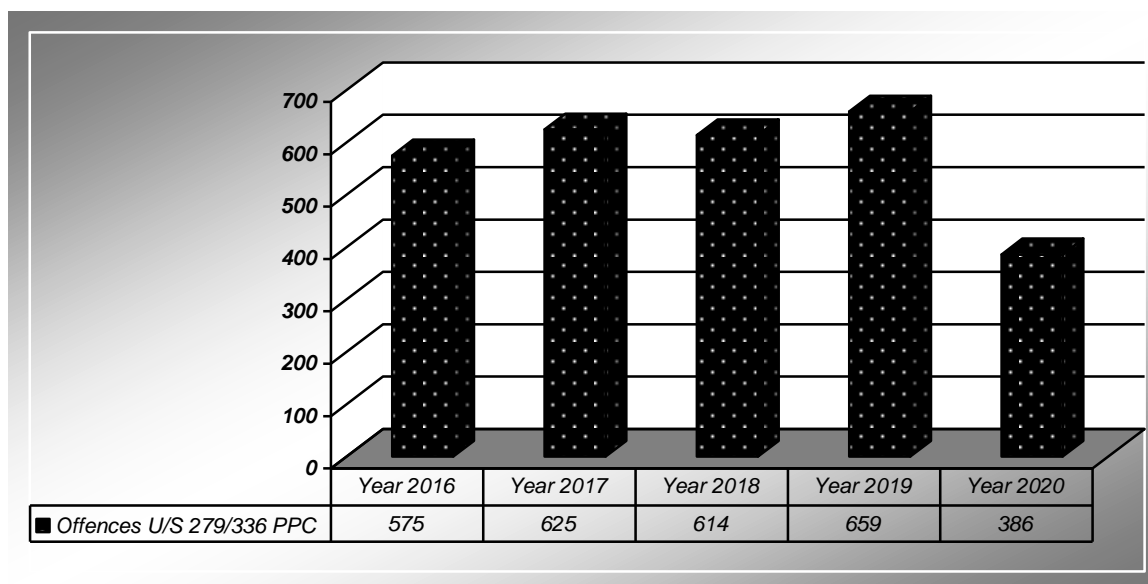
%age decrease in Non-fatal Accident cases: 23%

Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Increase effective police patrolling on the highways and roads
- Checking by posting traffic police at dangerous and vulnerable points
- Increased checking for detection of unlicensed drivers for criminal action
- Action against owners/drivers of vehicles without fitness certificate
- Installation of mirrors, cat eyes and relevant traffic signs at appropriate locations
- Effective enforcement of traffic laws for action against violators
- Launching public awareness campaigns
- Surprise checks at regular intervals

(vii) **Offences U/S 279/336 PPC (Rash and Negligent Driving)**

During the period of review, a total of 2859 cases were registered under this head. In 2016, 575 cases were reported which increased to 625 cases in 2017 and 614 cases in 2018, which slightly decreased to 386 cases were reported in 2020. This is the heaviest crime of the district as huge number of cases have been reported under this head. This crime constitutes the root-cause of non-fatal and fatal accidents.



Offences U/S 279/336 PPC (Rash and Negligent Driving)

Objective:

Number of cases to be reduced: 41

%age decrease in U/S 279/336 PPC cases: 06%

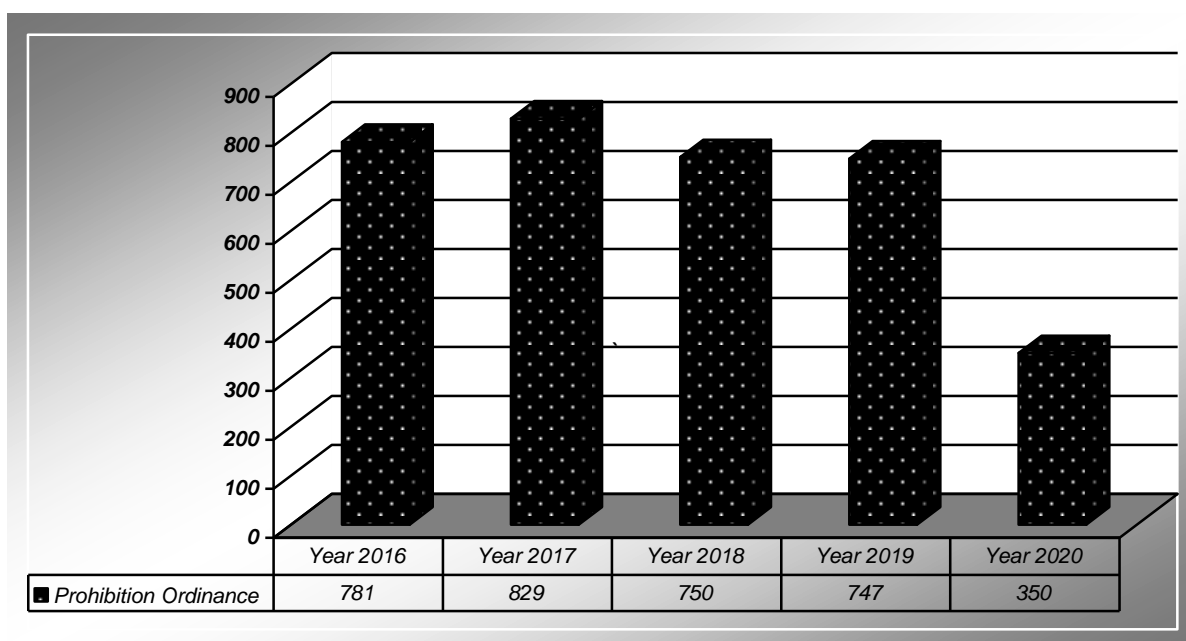
Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Increase effective police patrolling on the highways and roads
- Checking by posting traffic police at dangerous and vulnerable points
- Increased checking for detection of unlicensed drivers for criminal action
- Action against owners/drivers of vehicles without fitness certificate
- Installation of mirrors, cat eyes and relevant traffic signs at appropriate locations
- Effective enforcement of traffic laws for action against violators
- Launching public awareness campaigns

- Surprise checks at regular intervals

(viii) Prohibition Ordinance

During the period under review, a total number of 3457 cases were registered under this head. In 2016, 781 cases were registered which slightly increased to 829 cases in 2017, followed by a slight decrease to 750 cases in 2018. In 2019, 747 cases were registered, which slightly decreased to 350 cases in 2020 under this head. This crime too is a concomitant of adjacent Districts of KP where it is readily available; therefore, detection efforts require further improvement.



Prohibition Ordinance

Objective: To increase detection under this head

Number of cases to increase 52

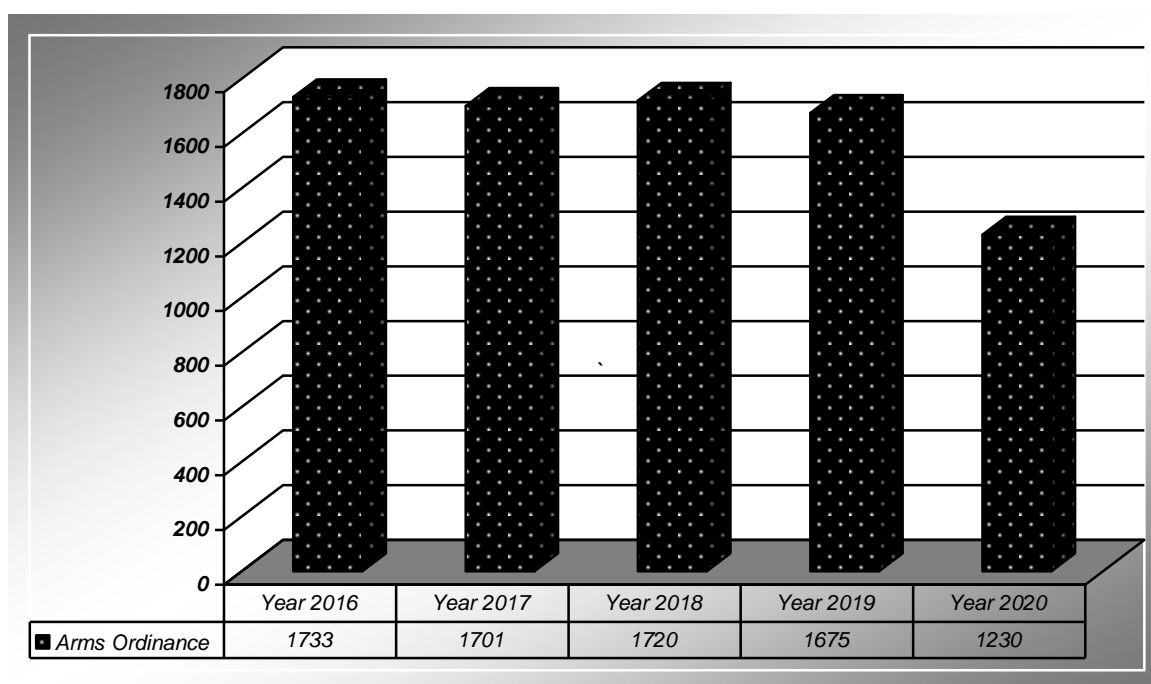
%age increase in detection 13%

Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- To increase snap checking at the entry points of the city
- Increase raids for the detection of unlicensed alcohol manufacturers and dealers
- Encourage public participation for the reporting of unregulated vendors selling substandard and potentially harmful alcohol
- Increased detective action under this head by activating all police stations to achieve the target

(ix) Arms Ordinance

During the period under review, a total number of 8059 cases were reported under this head. In 2016, 1733 cases were reported which decreased to 1701 cases in 2017, 1720 cases in 2018 and 1675 cases in 2019, followed by a significant decrease to 1320 cases in 2020. The crime of gun-running is also a manifestation of the increasing vehicular traffic on the highways and other roads running through the District. Detection effort under this head has shown a declining trend in 2020 which requires to be increased by intensification of efforts. In this connection, efforts should be made to activate all the police stations to increase detective action under this head.



Arms Ordinance

Objective: To increase detection under this head

Number of cases to increase: 25

%age increase in detection: 1.4%

Key actions to meet the objectives and deliver targets

- Seizure of unlicensed weapons
- To check smuggling of illicit weapons
- Frequent checking of arms dealers to prevent sale of unlicensed weapons

- Increased detective action under this head by activating all police stations to achieve the target

FINANCIAL RESOURCES LIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE

S#	Code/Head of Account	Amount (Total)
1	Pay and Allowances	1,10,46,19,288/-
2	POL	7,00,00,000/-
3	Investigation Cost	30,00,000/-
4	Transport	85,00,000/-
5	Machinery & Equipment	13,00,000/-
6	Furniture & Fixture	7,00,000/-
7	Others	55,00,000/-

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND HURDLES BEING FACED IN OFFICIAL WORKING IN DISTRICT MIANWALI

District Police Mianwali also facing acute shortage resources like other Govt. Departments which causes hindrance and adversely affects the police performance detail of shortage / hurdles are as under:-

Major challenges	Hurdles in official working
Strength	The available strength of District Police is 1569 and shortage is 171 as per sanctioned strength. Infact, as per optimum ratio (1 for 450) the shortage of police personnel is 2098. To meet the requirement of district police Mianwali for fulfilment of the plan and to achieve require result, this deficiency of strength is required to be fulfil as earliest.
Transport	Transport In this district is insufficient in terms of number and many vehicles which are on road are in shabby and poor condition, which requires maintenance time and again. This mean, old model vehicles enhanced the cost of repair & maintenance. Thus, keeping in view the sensitive installation as well as prevailing wave of terrorism, needs effective patrolling, which required more transport / vehicles to prevent any untoward incident and save the cost of repair & maintenance.
Traffic Accidents	Due to poor condition of road infrastructure in the district, hardly any traffic sense amongst common populace prevail. Hence, to prevent the road accidents, speed cameras and strength of traffic police at Tehsil level should be materialized to cope the need of hour.
Accommodation	Exiting capacity of accommodation is insufficient to meet the needs. Hence, more accommodation at Police Lines, Mianwali is badly

	needed.
Non-availability of Sui Gas at Police Lines, Mianwali	It is also badly needed to meet the needs of inhabitants of police lines as well as police personnel.
Issues with Investigative Work	<p>Lack of professional capacity to make best use of evidence available at crime scene</p> <p>Reliance on conventional means of investigation (extracting confessions through physical and mental torture)</p> <p>Lack of training regarding use of modern technology for investigations</p> <p>Non-availability of modern investigative tools and corresponding training/capacity building</p> <p>Hence, it is imperative that I.Os should be equipped with modern investigation tools & gadgets to curb the crimes effectively and timely.</p>
