

**ANNUAL POLICING PLAN**  
**FOR THE YEAR 2018-19**



**DISTRICT RAJANPUR**

**District Police Officer,  
Rajanpur.**

## **INTRODUCTION BY HEAD OF DISTRICT POLICE**

Planning is looking into the future with eyes of the present. Ideal planning is the foundation stone for achieving success in any field.

In As per requirements of sections 32, 10(4) 80 (f) and e 92 (f) of Police Order 2002, this Annual Plan is an important step towards describing our intentions for the future. As, the geographic layout of this district is peculiar; Rajanpur police is charged with arduous responsibility of tackling dynamic & multifarious issues. Nevertheless, the crime pattern in Rajanpur is quite varied. It includes important factors, as infiltration of Bugti criminals from Western side and activities of notorious gangs residing in bed of the River Indus on the Eastern Side has been remained challenge for the local police. The protection of Indus Highway which is main artery in the context of safe traveling of the commuters requires arduous days and sleepless nights. Besides this, provision of security to the foreigners visiting this district for various purposes i.e construction work on Mega Projects like Katchi Canal; constitute extremely important responsibility of Rajanpur Police.

- Before going ahead, it would be expedient to highlight the historical background of Rajanpur. Study of history reveals that the fort of Harrand was constructed by Hindu “Raja Harnacus” and his son “Lok Bhagat” on the style of Mohenjo-Daro that is the reason, structure of Harrand Fort seems contemporaneous civilization of Mohenjo-Daro. Study of history also reveals that Muslim rulers from Muhammad Bin Qasim to Ahmed Shah Abdali had maintained their sovereignty at this area. Consequently, Jat, Nahar, Lodhi and Baloch were the prominent Tribes. When the Region of Harrand being ruled by Nadir Shah, he gifted this area to Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah (his Kardar) in recognition of construction of Qutab Canal. Later on, the said Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah added word “Pur” after his name during the year, 1732-33. Since it calls Rajanpur.
- Consequently this area had been remained under the domination of different rulers i.e. Baloch tribes, Nadir Shah Barohi, Khan of Qalat, Mahraja Ranjeet Singh and Nawab of Bahawalpur . When the British rulers attacked the Sub-Continent during the year 1849, this area came under the Flag of British Government. The Baloch tribes who were famous due to their stubbornness refused to accept the regime of British Government. Since the Western border was inhabited by Baloch tribes on both sides. Border Military Police was created and area was divided into two parts i.e settled as “A” and tribal belt was declared as B-Area. Tribal area is a hilly linear stretch running

North to South. Criminals across the provincial border often infiltrate into Punjab through the tribal areas. There is no effective check on their movement.

- Previously it was Sub-Divisional Headquarter of District Dera Ghazi Khan. It was created as independent district on 01.07.1982. The principal tribes are Mazari, Dreeshak, Gorchani, Buzdar, Gopang, Lund and Gishkori. Rojhan Su-Division is mainly populated by Mazari tribes; Dreeshak tribe is dominating in Tehsil Rajanpur while Gorchanies are in majority in Jampur Sub-Division.
- People have nomadic mode of existence which incidentally facilitate the commission of crime. The topography of area creates another problem, as the area is adjacent with Suleman hills, which are always very hospitable abode for the criminals.

### **TRIBAL FEUEDS**

- The Western part of the district is adjacent with Dera Bugti Agency, Kohlu Agency and Barkhan Agency. Rojhan Sub-Division is mainly populated by Mazari tribes, whereas its Western part is inhabited by Bugtis. The history of tribal feuds between the said tribes has been over decades on issues like stealing/snatching. Though, these both tribes are close relatives, as Meer Balkh Sher Mazari is chief of Mazaris, while Bugtis are followers of Late Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti. But they usually have been remained at dagger drawn on different issues. The tussle and rivalry had remained several years in which many precious lives have been lost. In case of any serious dispute between them, they approach their chiefs who interfere and patched up the matter on their own accord.
- Crime is product of society. No offence can be committed in isolation. Men differ with one another. Similarly geographical and ecological factors give birth to peculiar customs and traditions in a particular society.

### **CULTURAL CONDITIONS.**

This district has mixed culture of three Provinces i.e. Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan. The population is predominantly Bloch by caste, hence the Balochi norms are paramount. Urban areas are mockery of town and cities. Almost all the population lives in rural areas. They are governed by their specific customs and traditions. They have inculcated in them a false but exaggerated sense of morality and ego. Women folk are in the most wretched conditions. Their plight cannot be expressed in words.

- The persons living in rural areas do not live in villages. They have their individual abodes away from others, at their lands. They have no headman or Chowkidar as there are a few regular villages.
- The settled area is nearby the B-areas approximately on a few yards. District Police remains handicapped for the hot pursuit. Examples of Bugti intruders can be quoted in this regard. Keeping sophisticated fire arms is not a crime in B-Area as a tradition. Moreover, it is a normal practice that out-laws and proclaimed offenders after committing crime in settled area, cross over to tribal area.

### **GEOGRAPHICAL LAYOUT/CONDITION.**

The territory of this district on the Western Side touches the boundary of Sindh & Baluchistan Provinces. A tribal belt of Koh-e-Suleman covering the area of 5000 Sq KMs is also adjacent to its territory, which is not under the administrative control of the Punjab Police. The responsibility of crime control and maintenance of law & order in tribal area rests on BMP.

- River Indus flows in the east touches the boundaries of Rahim Yar Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts.
- Kashmore & Ghotki Districts falls in Southern side (Sindh Province).
- Dera Ghazi Khan District in its North.
- The land of the district either falls in river belt or within hill tracts. The land on the main road is flood ridden. It consists either of water logged areas or desert. There is very small portion of land which is under cultivation.
- Indus Highway, which is the main artery for public transport and alternate route from Karachi Punjab, enters in Rajanpur District from Kashmore (Sindh) in Shahwali (Punjab) and passes throughout the district at the length of 198 K.Ms. Its portion from Kashmore to Rojhan measuring 48 K.Ms. is most vulnerable.
- Kashmore-Sui Road is most vulnerable being convergence point of 03 provinces i.e. Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. This road starting from Indus Highway from Kashmore leads to Sui-Area of Balochistan. It is stretched over 48 K.Ms. Initial 5/6 K.Ms. include in the territorial jurisdiction of Sindh Province. Then it enters into area under the control of District Rajanpur and passes through about 20 K.Ms. While about 5/6 K.Ms. strip is jurisdiction of B.M.P and hence it moves into Baluchistan Province.

- Three major installation:- **Sui Gas Pipe Line** coming from Dera Bugti, **Water supply line and high tension electricity line going to Dera Bugti pass from the Southern** side of this district from the area of Police Station Shahwali. The Bugti tribesmen tried to disrupt the Sui Gas Pipe Line by Rocket firing and use of landmines. The local Mazari tribes, who are settle in this area retaliate by disrupting electricity and water supply going to Dera Bugti. The incidents of damage to essential utilities have taken place in this area.

Although, Rajanpur Police is handling the situation with tremendous commitment, yet there is much room for providing better service and controlling the crime, which creates general sense of security in the minds of public. Keeping in view the supra mentioned picture, the Annual Policing Plan has given top priority to the following:-

### **OPERATIONAL TARGETS**

1. Maintenance of public order.
2. Drive against Militancy.
3. Combating Terrorism.
4. Security of Key Installations and Railway Track
5. Security of educational institutions, judicial premises and Foreigners Security.
6. Free Registration of Cases.
7. Fair and Speedy Investigation.
8. Prevention of Crime.
9. Contingency Plan for Meetings, Emergencies and Annual events like Moharram.
10. Safety of Commuters plying on the Indus Highway.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE TARGETS**

1. Improvement of Police image.
2. Revolutionizing Thana Culture.
3. Community Policing.
4. Redressal of Public Complaints.
5. Monitoring & Vigilance.

6. Improving Discipline and Accountability.
7. Raising Training Standers.
8. Welfare of the Force and Projects being implemented.
9. Computerization.
10. Financial Discipline.

## **MECHANISM FOR ACHIEVING TARGETS**

### 1.) **MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER**

- ◆ Close monitoring of Areas directly involved in creating Law & order situation (Markets, Educational Institutions, Union Offices and Industrial area) so that all the events emerging from these areas may be closely analyzed.
- ◆ Maintenance of peace and harmony by involving notables of the area and influential groups such as traders and Ullemas.
- ◆ Developing interfaith harmony by activating Peace Committees at Police Station level to curb sectarianism.
- ◆ Maintaining Public Peace and order during public protests, religious riots, power outrages by deploying sufficient police personnel and supervising the whole event.

### 2.) **DRIVE AGAINST MILITANCY**

- ◆ Close monitoring of activists of the proscribed/extremist organizations, ATBs, RAPs, RGBs and LMEs .
- ◆ Revising and updating the lists of persons placed on 4<sup>th</sup> scheduled on regular basis as well as monitoring them closely.
- ◆ Launching comprehensive campaign against wall chalking, hate martial and chanda collection.
- ◆ Enforcement of loud speaker & Amplifier Act and ban on display of fire arms.
- ◆ On ground checking of Deeni Madaris on regular basis.

### 3.) **COMBATING TERRORISM**

In order to effectively combat the threat of terrorism and suicide bombing, comprehensive SOPs covering the following areas are issued by this office.

- i. Implementing National Action Plan in true letter & spirit.
- ii. Nominating Focal Persons and making them responsible to supervise and implement the guidelines given in these SOPs with in true letter & spirit.
- iii. Close liaison with sister intelligence agencies.

- iv. Monitoring important places and buildings likely to be targeted by the terrorist.
- v. Launching comprehensive strategy regarding security of buildings of Law enforcement Agencies, Police Lines, Police Stations, Police Posts and other important offices by taking into the consideration the ground facts.
- vi. Paying special attention to security duties deployed at worship places during prayer timings.
- vii. Mobilizing community by involving notables of the area, traders, Ullema etc. to eradicate miscreant elements from the society.
- viii. Maintenance of complete record regarding guests staying at hotels/Sarais and closely monitoring the activities of suspect persons.
- ix. Maintenance of Survey registers regarding tenants of houses/living accommodations.
- x. Implementing effective mode of surveillance of rented houses/ accommodations.
- xi. Comprehensive crackdown against illegal Sims.
- xii. Re-organization of PQRs, Chowkidars and village Lumberdars.

4.) **SECURITY OF KEY INSTALLATIONS AND RAILWAY TRACKS.**

Comprehensive surveys of the key installations and railway tracks of the District will be carried out to point out the deficiencies and these deficiencies will be covered affectively in order to restrict any danger of terrorism. Deployment of sufficient police personnel at key installation will be ensured and they will be properly sensitized about the nature of their duty.

5.) **SECURITY OF IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS AND FOREIGNERS**

Comprehensive security plans in the light of the instructions/SOP regarding security of foreigners issued for each and every foreigner visiting the District. Fool proof security measures is being ensured in letter & spirit.

6.) **FREE REGISTRATION OF CASES**

- i. Adoption of Open door policy for Free Registration of Cases in true letter and spirit.
- ii. Cases would preferably be registered on written statement to be signed by complainant.



- iii. The SHO of concerned Police Station responsible for Free Registration of Cases.
- iv. Personal monitoring of the policy of Free Registration of Cases by the concerned DSP/SDPO.
- v. Maintaining coordination with prosecution department. .
- vi. Round the clock working of Police Complaint Cell at District level, headed by DSP/Legal, to monitor Free Registration of Cases.
- vii. Direct supervision of the whole system of Free Registration of Cases by the undersigned (District Police Officer, Rajanpur).
- viii. Strict Departmental action against the delinquent police officers/officials deviating/breaking the policy of Free Registration of Cases.

#### 7.) **FAIR AND SPEEDY INVESTIGATION**

- i. Ensuring fair and speedy investigation of cases after registration purely on merits and within stipulated time period.
- ii. The concerned SHO responsible for fair investigation of cases without any delay.
- iii. Monitoring and verifying of under investigation cases, registered at police stations by the concerned DSP/SDPO, on weekly basis.
- vi. Maintenance of record regarding timely submissions of cases to be submitted in courts by Challan Clerks under supervision of DSP/Legal.
- v. Supervision by SP/Investigation regarding impartial investigation/finalization of cases and timely submission of challans in the concerned court of law.
- vi. Strict Departmental action against the corrupt and inefficient police officers/officials.

#### 8.) **PREVENTION OF CRIME**

- i. Main aspect of law enforcement is to act as a deterrent to the commission of crime. The core concept of preventive policing is based on trust, becoming proactive problem solvers instead of responders and establishing accountability.
- ii. The Police Mobiles remain on patrolling round the clock on Indus Highway

particularly in the area of Rojhan Sub-division where the area is devoid of population and barren. This area is vulnerable from kidnapping for ransom point of view.

- iii. A survey has been conducted in Katcha Area of River Indus. The area is infested with gangs which are involved in heinous crimes like Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, kidnapping for ransom, attack on Police etc. As preventive measures, Riverine Police Posts have been established in the katcha area.
- vi. Updating the record of property dealers, rented houses and Hotels/Sarai visitors.
- v. The District Rajanpur is situated at a tri-border juncture adjacent with Districts Kashmore - Ghotki (Sindh Province) & Dera Bugti ( Baluchistan Province). The boundary of this district also touches with Districts Rahim Yar Khan and Muzaffargarh in the East. The criminals try to sneak to these cross border districts after committing nefarious offences. A close liaison is being maintained with these districts. On information of such incidents, a hot pursuit is made with the co-operation of other districts.
- vi. Close liaison with public (Community Policing).
- vii. Revolutionizing the Role of Detective Foot Constable.
- viii. Meaningful *Nakabandies* at conventional/unconventional routs leading towards settled areas.
- ix. Establishment of Result-oriented *Thekri Pehra*.
- x. Revival of Effective *Chowkidara* System.
- xi. Close liaison and information sharing with sister intelligence agencies.
- xii. Busting the gangs (esp. kidnapping for Ransom).
- xiii. Alert vigilance over the activities of Patharidars, Rassageers and Bhonga receivers.
- xiv. Arrest of P.Os involved in heinous cases (esp. POs of Black Book).
- xv. Effective recovery of Illicit Arms.
- xvi. Ensuring of sense of security to the general public.
- xvii. Vigilant eye over the activities of the activists of the proscribed organizations i.e. SSP, TNJF, SMP and LT.

- xviii. Deployment of force at Mosques/Imam Bargahs etc.
- xix. Updating the list of Afghan trained boys.
- xx. Action against the harbourers of the activists under the amended ATA Act.
- xxi. Deployment of force in plain clothes to watch over the activities of the suspects at the vital installation and important public areas.

9.) **CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR MEETINGS, EMERGENCIES AND ANNUAL EVENTS LIKE MOHARRUM.**

SOP regarding Major Case Management issued by this office to meet any emergency is being implemented in true letter & spirit.

Comprehensive contingency plan is issued for each and every event taking place in the district. During Moharrum, proper searching/sweeping of all the venues and routs of processions is ensured. Routes of the processions are also covered by way of heavy deployment. Close monitoring is ensured at all trouble spots/flash points. Meetings with the heads of all sects are held in order to ensure their coordination in maintaining law & order situation during Moharram.

10.) **SAFETY OF COMMUTERS PLYING ON THE INDUS HIGHWAY.**

Indus Highway being main artery of country, covers an area of 198 KMs of this district. At least 2/3 Lack commuters ply on the Indus Highway daily. The criminals are always waiting for a chance to quench their thirst by looting, robbing and kidnapping the commuters for ransom.

- i. Deployment of sufficient Constables (Night Reserve) on coaches/Trucks for safe journey of commuters plying on the Indus High Way.
- ii. Deputation of private Security Guards on long-routed buses/coaches.
- iii. Identifying the pockets of crime and covering them effectively by result oriented patrolling.
- iv. Plugging the Unconventional routes leading towards Indus Highway by way of meaningful picketing at alternative times/places.
- v. Elite Police Personnel have been deployed for Patrolling on Indus Highway

particularly in the area of Rojhan Sub-division where the area is devoid of population and barren. This area is vulnerable from kidnapping for ransom point of view.

- vi. Close liaison and information sharing with sister intelligence agencies.

## **MECHANISM FOR ACHIEVING ADMINISTRATIVE TARGETS**

### **1.) IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE IMAGE**

There is no denial at the fact that due to the shameful attitude of some black sheep in the Police Department, the image of Police has been severely damaged. It is the call of the day to soften the image of Police in the eyes of general public. The following steps may be useful to achieve the desired goal.

- i. Revolutionizing Thana Culture (Zero Tolerance towards Police Torture).
- ii. Community Policing.
- iii. Redressal of Public Complaints.
- iv. Productive Co-ordination/Interaction with Media.
- v. Raising Training Standards.
- vi. Improving Discipline & Accountability (Iron Hand) in Police Force.
- vii. Welfare of the Force.
- viii. Time to time short/refresher courses about “Hussn-e-Ikhlaq” and investigation techniques for police investigators.

### **2.) ENSURING PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT**

In order to improve the image and working of police, it is need of the day that the conventional and worn out Thana Culture be changed to forestall the multidimensional challenges faced by the police in modern era. The following steps may be useful in this regard.

- i. Appointment of educated/civilized senior rank officers/officials as duty officer in all the Police Stations.
- ii. Proper maintenance of the rooms of duty officer, Mohrrir and front desks, with provision of electricity and new furniture in each Police Station.
- iii. Open Katcheries in front of the office for the early Redressal of Public Complaints.

- iv. Establishment of Police Help Centre to provide citizen with legal assistance/emergency help round the clock.
- v. Zero Tolerance Policy towards Police Torture.
- vi. Establishment of Police-Public Committees.
- vii. Productive Co-ordination/Interaction with Media.
- viii. Improving Discipline & Accountability (Iron Hand) in Police Force.

3.) **COMMUNITY POLICING**

Indeed, the community represents a major, often-untapped crime prevention resource. Residents can provide an essential information greater than that of police departments with limited personnel and resources. In turn, the police act as a catalyst that brings the necessary resources to bear on specific, community-identified public safety problems. Police work then becomes comprehensive, problem solving and proactive as opposed to solely reactive.

In order to encourage community involvement, police administrators first must accept and support the idea that community members have a potential role in police activities. The department also must engage community members by soliciting their opinions, building trust, fostering relationships, participating in community groups, and developing programs that allow citizens to actively assist in policing responsibilities. For example, police officers might establish or join a parent-teacher association or other neighborhood organization, form a task force with residents to solve a particular problem, or invite citizens to sit on an internal board, such as an advisory group or a research and development team.

After readying the infrastructure to support community involvement, the department must identify community organizations that reflect the varied interests and concerns in the jurisdiction and that represent the full range of characteristics and behavior patterns in the region. To do this, the department should obtain a list of registered organizations and groups. Organizations with a viable track record and, at a minimum, neighborhood-level membership, could be selected for further consideration.

The next step would be to obtain a complete description of the community from official records available to police departments and other local government agencies. This includes features such as racial composition; children living under the poverty level; the homeless, elderly and young population; gang membership; public housing residents; and

other relevant features. Matching this information with the list of organizations will yield a selection of groups that represent the community and include a complete range of interests.

Third, the department should conduct a needs assessment to identify the most pressing problems in the community, the perceived obstacles and tensions that exist, and the proposed mechanism and strategy. The assessment should include input from the groups selected, the department staff and community representatives.

Through this model assessment, police and other agencies become intimately familiar with the community. They have the knowledge at hand to engage community leaders and solve prevailing public problems.

#### 4.) **REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC COMPLAINTS**

- i. Establishment of complaint cell in District Police Office, under the supervision of DSP/Legal to record the complaints of the general public and issue necessary orders accordingly.
- ii. Open Katcheries in front of the office for the early Redressal of Public Complaints.
- iii. Strict Departmental action against corrupt/inefficient police officers (Black Sheep).
- iv. Zero Tolerance Policy towards Police Torture.
- v. Establishment of Police-Public Committees.
- vi. Productive Co-ordination/Interaction with Media.
- vii. Action under section 182 PPC for registration of fake FIRs.

#### 5.) **MONITORING AND VIGILANCE**

Proper and result oriented monitoring and vigilance of all police affairs through formal/informal inspections etc. by the undersigned and concerned Gazetted Officers deputed for the task.

#### 6.) **IMPROVING DISCIPLINE & ACCOUNTABILITY**

Police is a disciplined force and discipline is the spinal cord of its organization. Moreover, being a public servant every policeman is answerable and accountable to the court of general public. If he commits any corruption/highhandedness he must be dealt with exemplary punishment. The

following steps/measures may be useful to maintain discipline/accountability in police force.

- i. Weekly Parade (on every Monday) in District Police Lines Rajanpur, preferably inspected by District Police Officer, Rajanpur.
- ii. Surprise visits of Police Units.
- iii. Refresher/ Short Courses at District Police Lines.
- iv. Issuance of directions/instructions periodically.
- v. Strict Departmental as well as criminal action on violation of discipline/corruption/highhandedness.

7.) **RAISING TRAINING STANDARDS, MERIT BASED RECRUITMENT**

The Police officers/officials must be recruited purely on merits. The merit policy in recruitment of police officers/officials must be adhered to in letter and spirit. No political interference, nepotism or favoritism be allowed in this regard. It will surely provide right people for the right post. After transparent and on merit recruitment, the police officers/officials should be trained properly. The present training standard needs to be highly upgraded keeping in view the multidimensional challenges faced by police in the modern age. Our goal must be preparation of the police officers/officials capable of serving the nation in accordance with Constitution, Law and aspirations of the public of democratic Pakistan.

8.) **WELFARE OF THE FORCE AND PROJECTS BEING IMPLEMENTED**

With a view to achieve the highest excellence of efficiency and performance of the Police Personnel, the following steps have been taken for the welfare of the force.

- i. Free Medical Desk at DHQ Hospital, Rajanpur for the remedy/cure of ailment of Police Personnel as well as their family members has been established.
- ii. The Punjab Police Welfare Fund has been established at district police office with the following aims and objectives:
  - a) To extend and improve medical facilities for serving and retired beneficiaries and their dependents.
  - b) To advance stipend or a grant to the dependents of retired or serving beneficiaries for the purpose of education at approved institutions.

- c) To provide any other facility or help which the board of management may decide from time to time and which comes under the broad term of “welfare” of the beneficiaries.
- d) To provide lump sum grants at a rate to be decided by the management committee in case of death or injury to any of the beneficiaries in the line of active duty.
- e) To grant dowry charges (marriage grants) on the marriage of daughters of serving, retired and deceased police personnel.
- f) Any other matter incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above aims and objectives.

In addition to the above mentioned steps, following steps may be taken for the welfare of the police.

- i. Provision of transport (motor cycle) to the Police officers from the rank of Constable to Inspector (on reasonable installment).
- ii. Construction of Police residential colonies and barracks for accommodation of police force. As an alternate, houses, flats and hostels may be rented to accommodate these officers for the time being. This would create peace of mind in Police Officers towards residential problems.
- iii. Increase in the number of hair dressers and washer men to provide free services to police personnel.
- iv. Police station wise increase in the number of Mess cook, Helper, Watermen and sweepers.
- v. Special campaign of vaccination of Hepatitis “C”.
- vi. Arrangement of tournaments of indoor games to promote healthy competition among police personnel.
- vii. Establishment of fair price shop/canteen in District Police Lines to provide the police personnel with an easy access to the day to day commodities.
- viii. An agreement was contracted between private Schools and Police Department that 100% discount for the children of Martyred of Police Officers/Officials and 50% of the children of the present employees of Police Department.



9.) **COMPUTERIZATION**

Modern age is called the age of computer. Computer can work more swiftly and accurately than human being. It is need of the time that police record must be prepared on computers Police Station-wise. In this regard, Front Desks have been established at all police stations of the district. The purpose of these desks is to computerize the record of police stations, on line registration of cases and on line maintaining of record of police stations. Moreover, I.T Branch has been established at district police office to assist these established desks as well as Investigation Unit on technical grounds.

10.) **FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

All the available financial resources are being utilized in accordance with the financial rules and policies.

## REVIEW OF TWO YEARLY CRIME (2018-2019).

### a) CRIME AGAINST PERSON.

Sr. No.	Offence	2018	2019	Increase	Decrease
1.	Murder	68	75	13	-
2.	Attempt Murder	54	92	38	-
3.	Hurt	263	421	158	-
4.	Rape/Gang Rape	59	68	9	-
5.	Abduction for Ransom	02	04	2	-

### b) CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY. (Major Heads)

Sr. No.	Offence	2018	2019	Increase	Decrease
1.	Dacoity	06	08	02	-
2.	Robbery	46	125	79	-
3.	Burglary	92	98	06	-
4.	Cattle Theft	124	212	88	-
5.	Theft	239	360	121	-

### c) AUTO MOBILE THEFT

Sr. No.	Offence	2018	2019	Increase	Decrease
1.	Auto theft	129	280	151	-

### d) HARASSMENT OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Sr. No.	Offence	2018	2019	Increase	Decrease
1.	Hurt	59	35	-	24
2.	Rape	59	68	09	-
3.	Sodomy	44	58	14	-
4.	Kidnapping/ Abduction	132	188	56	-

## II. ACTION UNDER LOCAL & SPECIAL LAWS

Sr. No.	Heads	2018	2019	Increase	Decrease
	Weapon	214	235	21	-
	Drugs	190	248	58	-
	Misc:	153	151	2	-

### III. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Sr. No.	Heads	2018	2019	Increase	Decrease
1.	107/151 Cr.PC	554	259	-	295
2.	55/109 Cr.PC	16	03	18	13
3.	55/110 Cr.PC	34	05	-	29

### IV. TRAFFIC

Sr. No.	Heads	2018	2019	Increase	Decrease
a.	Number of Serious Accidents	30	21	-	09
b.	No. of Person Killed	30	30	-	-
c.	No. of Persons Injured	15	29	14	-

### V. MISCELLANEOUS

#### GANGS BUSTED

No. of Gangs	No of Gang Members Arrested	No. of Cases traced out	Detail of Recovery 2019
06	27	30	1. Motorcycle 2. 7 Cows 3. Rs. 510000 Recovered

## **IMPORTANT TASKS PERFORMED BY POLICE DURING THE YEAR-2019**

### **POLICE ENCOUNTERS**

No. of Police Encounters	No. of Police Officials		No. of accused		
	Martyred	Injured	Killed	Injured	Arrested
-	-	-	-	-	-

### **PERFORMANCE WITH REGARDS TO P.Os, C.As & M.Ds**

	Previous Balance	Added	Total	Arrested	Struck off	Balance
P.Os	1466	1107	2573	578	-	1995
C.As	286	30	316	30	-	286
M.Ds	59	-	59	-	-	59

### **REVIEW OF CRIME STATISTICS DURING THE YEAR 2019**

#### **CRIME AGAINST PERSON**

Offence	Reported	Detected	No. of accused involved	No. of Accused arrested	% age of arrest.
Murder	29	29	127	42	33.07
Attempt Murder	32	32	136	46	33.82
Hurt	140	138	623	263	42.21
Rape/Gang Rape	25	23	68	37	54.41
Abduction for Ransom	-	-	-	-	-

#### **CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY**

Offence	Reported	Detected	% age of detection	No. of accused involved	No. of accused arrested.
Dacoity	02	02	100%	15	04
Robbery	47	46	97%	143	35
Burglary	47	44	93.61%	103	49
Auto Theft	149	147	98.65%	245	117
Cattle Theft	98	97	98.65%	268	88
Theft	156	142	91.02%	428	145

## **RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO DISTRICT POLICE RAJANPUR.**

The resources available to implement this policing plan are:-

- Human Resources i.e. Police Strength
- Budget
- Transport
- Communication Equipment
- Arms, Ammunition and other anti-riot/security equipment

Now we are going to discuss in some detail about the availability of these above mentioned resources.

### **Police Strength under various heads.**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>Present Strength</b>
D.P.O	1	1
SP Investigation	1	-
ASsP/DSsP	5	4
DSP/Legal	3	-
Inspectors	23	17
Inspectors Legal	05	-
Sub-Inspectors	102	92
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	149	130
Head Constables	168	164
Constables/L. Constables	1755	1516

### **Deployment Plan of available strength**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Insp.</b>	<b>SI</b>	<b>ASI</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>Cs</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Total in Police Stations	05	65	90	70	835	1068
Officer Staff	01	04	18	20	30	71
Mohafiz Squads	-	-	-	02	18	20
Reserves	01	06	05	10	74	93
MT Driver Squad	-	-	-	02	151	153
Security Guards	-	-	01	02	65	59
Elite Force	-	02	12	23	132	169
Miscellaneous/Courses/Kat cha duty/Traffic staff	10	15	04	188	211	423
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1516</b>	<b>1919</b>
Communication Staff	-	-	-	05	128	133
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1644</b>	<b>2052</b>

## BUDGET

The statement of short fall in Financial to be provided; by the provincial Government during the financial year, 2018-2019 is as under:-

Head of Account	BUDGET DEMANDED	ALLOTMENT	SHORT FALL
A011-Total Pay	445222547	404781230	40441317
A012-1-Total Regular Allowances	425300661	419924800	5375861
A012-2-Total Other Allowances	4540000	4870600	330600
A03-Total Operating Expenses	210545000	158423200	52121800
A13-Total Repair & Machinery	13100000	12046000	1054000
A06103-Cash Reward	1200000	282000	918000
<b>Grand Total: -</b>	<b>1099908208</b>	<b>1000327830</b>	<b>99580378</b>

### Transport

Sr. No.	Type of Vehicle	Available
1.	Jeep	02
2.	Pick-up	75
3.	Bus	05
4.	Prison Van	04
5.	Truck	04
6.	Motorcycle	71
7.	Ambulance	01
8.	APC	03
9.	Mobile Canteen	01
10.	Forensic Science Lab	01
11.	Water Bouzer	01
12.	Motor Boat	04
13.	Pick-up Elite	18

### Communication Equipment

Sr. No.	Kind of Equipment	Available
1.	Base Set	70
2.	H.F Sets	04
3.	Mobile Set	182
4.	Pocket Set	212

### Arms and Ammunitions

S.No.	Type of Weapon	Arms	Ammunitions
1.	Rifle L.M.G.	35	67256
2.	L.M.G. China	10	7159
3.	Rifle G-III	1007	175539
4.	SMG	1012	154243
5.	Semi Automatic 7-62	84	-

6.	9mm/MP5	100	21392
7.	Brita Pistol	90	1786
8.	Grenade Launcher	68	584
9.	Mortar Gun	02	660
10.	Gun A.U.G 5.56	10	3970
11	Repeater-12 Bore	131	4898
12.	Revolver 38-Bore	83	1991
13	Revolver 455-Bore	13	650
14	Rocket Launcher	09	158
15	Sniper Gun	10	9965
16	Anti-Air Craft Gun	-	16940

**Antiriot/Security Equipment**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of Equipment</b>	<b>No. of Equipment</b>	<b>In working condition</b>
1.	Antiriot shield	665	665
2.	Bamboo Lathi	-	-
3.	Polo Stick	1015	815
4.	Megaphone	07	04
5.	Loudspeaker	02	02
6	Gas Mask	30	20
7	Rubber Bullet	1335	1335
8	Bullet Proof Jacket	704	704
9	First Aid Box	01	Expire
10	Rubber Bullet Gun	07	07
11	Tear Gas Grenade	347	Expire
12	Plastic Helmet	04	04
13	Tear Gas Gun	26	26
14	Pin Pistol Shooter	50	50

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