

ANNUAL POLICING PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2016-17



DISTRICT HAFIZABAD

**District Police Officer
Hafizabad**



FOREWORD

The preparation of Annual Policing Plan is now a statutory responsibility under the Police Order, 2002. Keeping in view that important responsibility, the District Police Hafizabad put forward its Annual Policing Plan for the year 2016-17. Hafizabad District Police is fully aware of the fact that the preparation of the policing plan has important benefits. The foremost being that the policing priorities are now selected with the help of collaboration and input from the local community whereas it also provides an institutionalized framework for performance evaluation of the district police at the local level.

Police in Pakistan is passing through a phase of reform and transformation. Hafizabad police being part of this change has also tried to contribute through formulation of the Annual Policing Plan for the year 2016-17 and has set clear objectives and targets to be achieved during the year. However, this will only become possible if all the stakeholders provide their support to this reform drive. Cooperation of the local community of Hafizabad is of paramount importance in that regard for successful service delivery by the local police.

I am confident that with the support of all our colleagues in the police department and local community of the district, we will be able to achieve the targets set in the policing plan.

INTRODUCTION

General

The most important consideration in preparation of this plan has been its reliance on inputs from various segments of the local community of the district. In this regard, a special program was designed to hold public consultations and open public meetings to solicit the problems of the local community in each subdivision of the district. It clearly supports the fact, that the local populace is very much interested in service delivery of the police department. Every effort has been made to ensure that this plan caters for the needs of the local community as far as policing services are concerned.

DISTRICT POLICE HAFIZABAD

Hafizabad police is administratively headed by District Police Officer (DPO). He is also assisted by a number of officers in the district. There are 10 police stations in the district, each headed by an officer of the rank of an Inspector/sub-inspector, who are further supervised by two sub divisional police officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police. A complete list of the sub-divisions and police stations in Hafizabad is available at Annex-A. Further, Annex-B describes the organogram of the district police.

There are two branches of the district police, watch & ward and the investigation. As the name implies, the former deals with the functions related to law and order while the latter conducts criminal investigations. The watch & ward branch of the district police comprises of watch and ward officers posted in all police stations, who are supervised by their respective officers of the police stations and the sub divisional police officers. However, the investigation officers posted in all police stations who work under the general control and direction of the officer Incharge of the police station and the District Police Officer respectively. The traffic branch is another important element in the district police which is also headed by the Deputy Superintendent of police, Traffic .The traffic officers are administratively controlled by S.P (Region) Traffic but they are operationally responsible to the DPO. The Annual Policing Plan covers all these functional aspects of the district police in order to provide excellent services to the local community.

Vision Statement

The vision of the Punjab Police is to be professional, service-oriented and accountable.

Mission Statement

Our mission is to fight crime and win by providing dynamic and effective law enforcement.

Core Values.

We understand that the way we work is as important as what we work. Therefore we have developed a set of following core values for the district police; which we want to achieve by working with citizens of the district, our colleagues and our partners;

a) Providing Public Safety.

We are committed to provide public safety to the residents of the district. We will also ensure that special initiatives are taken for crime prevention and similarly; improvement is brought into the sphere of criminal investigations; so that more offenders are brought to justice and our villages and streets become a safer place to live a normal course of life.

b) Responsive Policing.

We are committed to ensure that when somebody approaches the district police; our response should be quick and effective. We will make certain that every contact made by any resident of our district, provides him with the best possible policing service. This will be ensured on the principle of equity; however we will specially focus on the poor and disadvantaged segments of the society. The customer satisfaction will remain our guiding principle.

c) Building Partnerships.

We believe that policing cannot be effective unless local community has a trust over the police and both work together to tackle crime. Restoring the trust of the community and to engage them in building long term partnerships will remain our cherished goal in order to bring improvement in our services.

d) Service to Community.

Being a public service department, we are committed to provide quality services to our community and we will ensure that the supply of policing remains within four corners of law; and the respect and dignity of every individual are not violated. We will also remain dedicated in selection of our policing priorities based upon the guidance of our local community.

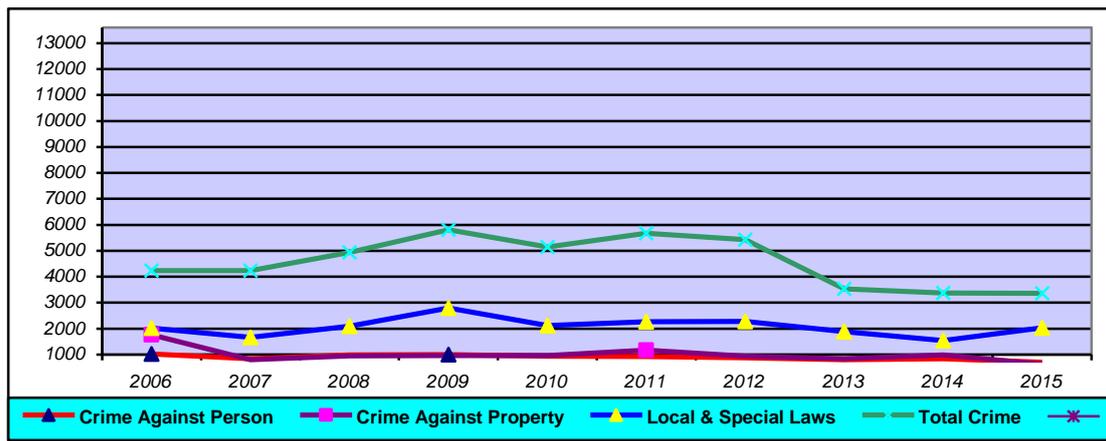
Identification of Local Policing Priorities

Identification of the policing priorities is the linchpin of a policing plan. In this regard, keeping in view the mission statement and core values of the district, the crime trends of the district and the quality of investigations are analyzed. It is followed by identification of the critical gaps and the needs assessment solicited through open public consultations. Besides this formal procedure, efforts have been made to solicit feedback from officers within the organization as well as input has been taken from a large segment of the local community through an informal consultative process. Lastly, the priorities identified under the provincial policing plan 2016-17 have also been considered in order to ensure that the local priorities are not inconsistent with the provincial policing priorities.

Crime Trends

The crime trends of the district as described in Fig 1 reveal that overall reported crime has increased to 1.6% in 2015 as compared to the reported crime in 2005. However, if we analyze the crime figures in detail, we will realize that real increase has been in the domain of local and special laws which has increased to 24% in 2015 as compared to the reported crime of 2005. Annex-C describes the number of criminal cases registered during the last ten years in district Hafizabad. On the other hand, the decrease in crime against person has been just 10% to that of reported crime in 2005 which is less than the average increased of population per year during these years. Similarly decreased in crime against property has been 36% in 2015 as compared to reported crime of 2005, which is almost equal to average increase in population during the last ten years.

Figure 1: Registration of Criminal Cases in Hafizabad, 2006-2015

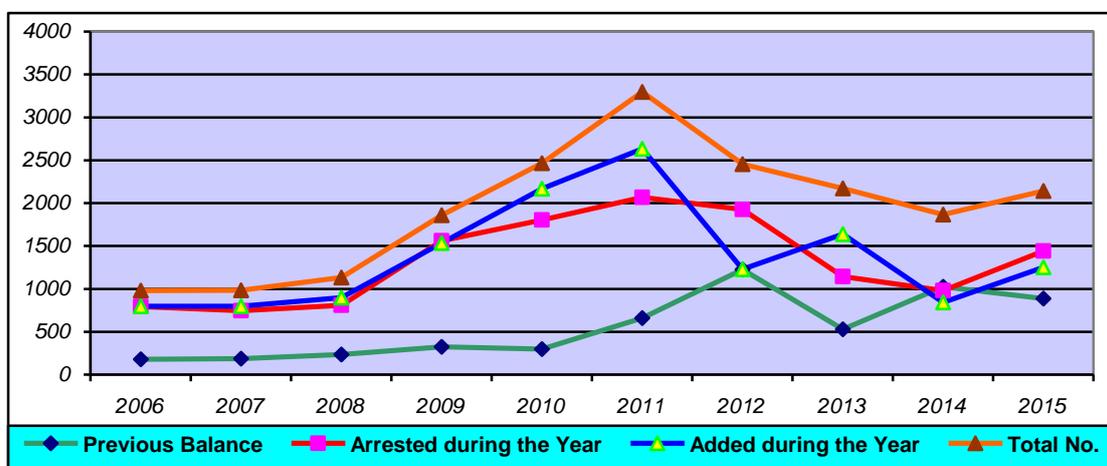


Source: Office of the DPO Hafizabad

The crime trend further reveal that the increase of 24% in local and special laws can be attributed to the good performance of the district police in registration of cases against drugs crime and illegal arms.

However, the data further highlights some areas where police performance needs improvement e.g. the increase in crime against property is 36% more than the decrease in crime against person during the corresponding period of last two years which implies that effort is required to prevent crime against property in the district. On the other hand, the police performance in another area also merits consideration which pertains to arrest of proclaimed offenders and court absconders. Annex-E describes the number of proclaimed offenders arrested during the last 10 years where as Figure 2 explains the trends in this regard.

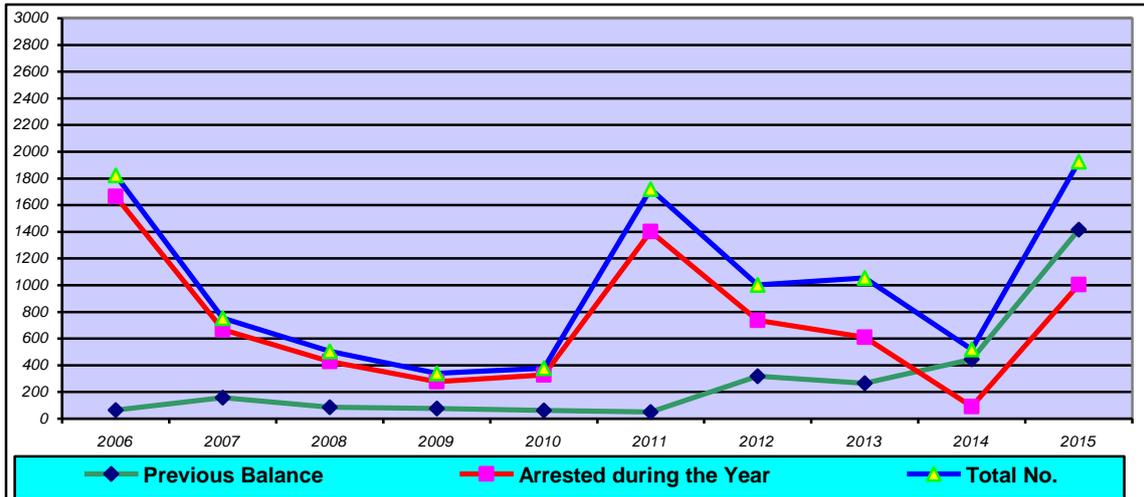
Figure 2: Proclaimed Offenders in District Hafizabad, 2006-2015



Source: Office of the DPO Hafizabad

The numbers of proclaimed offenders at large in the district have increased to 3 times over the period of 2006-2015; although record numbers of proclaimed offenders have been arrested during the last three years.

Figure 3: Court Absconders in Hafizabad District, 2006-2015



Source: Office of the DPO Hafizabad

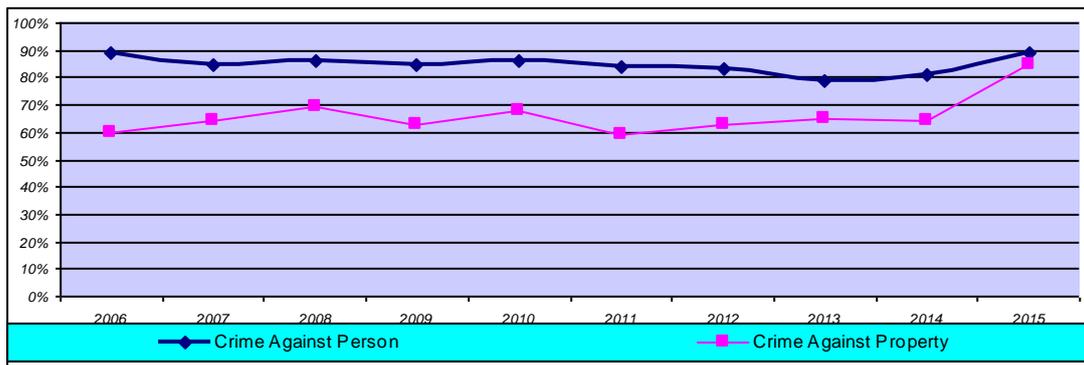
Similarly the numbers of court absconders at large have increased 3 times over the period of 200-2014. Annex-D describes the number of court absconders arrested during the last 10 years. This aspect of phenomenal rise in numbers of proclaimed offenders and court absconders is very alarming and the police needs to take special measures to bring these culprits before court of law.

Quality of Investigations.

The quality of investigations is an important tool to measure the police performance of a district. Its analysis also gives an insight into the efficiency of the police department and can further highlight areas where more effort is required.

Section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires that a report, commonly referred to as the *challans* shall be submitted before the competent court on completion of every investigation. The number of *challans* submitted is therefore one of the principle indicator of successful completion of investigation. Statistics regarding submission of *challans* in Hafizabad from 2006 to 2015 are available at Annex-F whereas Figure 4 explains the trends in this regard.

Figure 4: *Challans* Submitted as %age of Criminal Cases Registered, 2006-2015



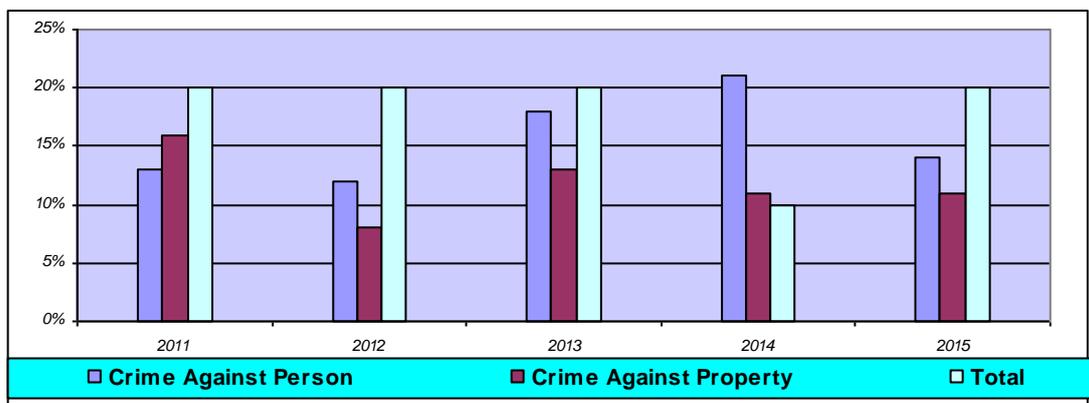
Source: Office of the DPO Hafizabad

According to the Fig 4, the analysis of percentage of *challans* submitted in criminal cases of crime against property and crime against person demonstrated a visible difference among both of them. The total number of *challans* submitted remained at around 89% of the total number of criminal cases registered under the head of crime against person; where as it stood at about 85% under the head of crime against property during the period of last ten years. However, it is important to mention, that the difference among both of these heads of crime needs to be bridged especially when the numbers of *challans* submitted in crime against property remain at a level which is far from being termed as satisfactory. This trend of decline in number of *challans* submitted in crime against property especially during the last three years needs to be checked.

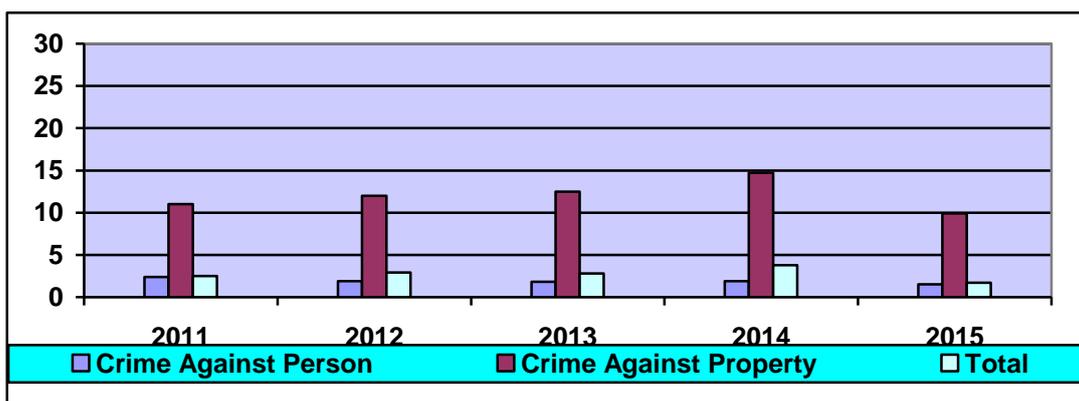
Another important area which is worth consideration in terms of quality of investigations is the number of untraced cases and the cancelled ones.

For the district Hafizabad, Annex- G describes the number of cancelled and untraced cases during the last five years, whereas Fig 5 describes the number of untraced cases as a percentage of cases registered during the last five years. The trend of untraced cases highlights the fact that there has been a steady decline in the number of untraced cases during the last three years which speaks about the good performance of the police department, with an all time less number of untraced cases in 2015. Untraced cases were 1.7% of the cases registered in 2015.

Figure 5: Number of Untraced Cases as Percentage of Cases Registered,



Hafizabad, 2011-15



Source: Office of the DPO Hafizabad

The data further reveal that highest numbers of untraced cases pertain to crime against property which is understandable keeping in view the difficult nature of investigation involved.

On the other hand, the number of cancelled cases also demonstrates a declining trend during the last three years. Fig 6 describes the number of cancelled cases as a percentage of cases registered during the last five years. According to the statistics, the percentage of the cancelled cases is more than the percentage of untraced cases especially during the last three years.

It is also important to mention that crime against person constitute major portion of cancelled cases as opposed to high number of crime against property in untraced cases. This is also understandable keeping in view of the fact that there is a higher tendency for registration of false cases in crime against property as opposed to crime against person.

Comparison between detection of such cases in which one or more persons were nominated as accused by the complainants with the cases in which no accused was nominated at all is another interesting indicator of quality of investigations.

The next important element worth consideration regarding the quality of investigation is their final outcome .The numbers of convictions are the most important indicator in this regard.

Figure 6: Total Number of Cases Resulting in Convictions, Hafizabad, 2011-15

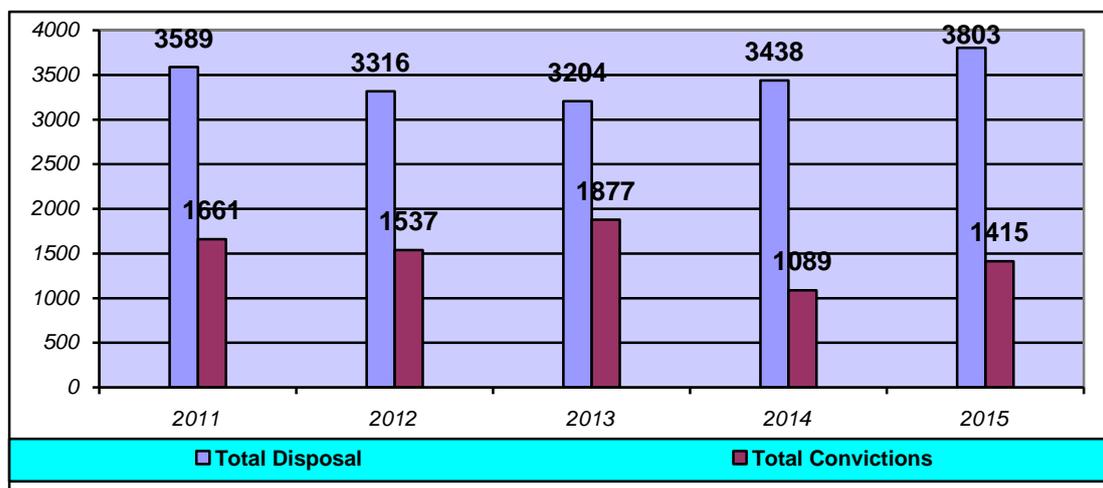


Figure -7 describes the total number of cases decided along with the convictions during the last three years in district Hafizabad. Although the numbers of cases decided in a year have declined in the year 2015, nevertheless there has been a significant increase in the number of convictions. Annex-H describes the disposal of criminal cases by various courts in Hafizabad. According to these statistics, the nominal justice gap has been reduced.

Table-1 describes the complaints seeking change of investigations in year 2015

Table 1: Complaints Seeking Change of Investigations 2015

Details		
Number of cases registered (less local and special laws) ¹		2717
Complaints for first change of Investigations	Total number	125
	%age of total cases registered	5%
Applications sent to Board for consideration		125
Cases in which first change of investigation was recommended by the Board	Number	62
	%age of total cases registered	2%

Source: Office of the DPO Hafizabad

According to the table, complaints seeking change of investigation constituted only 5% of total cases registered in 2015 and accordingly in 2% cases, the board recommended the first transfer of investigation. This indicates that change of investigation constitute a small portion of the total investigations conducted in the district.

Our Achievements

It is worth mentioning that there has been a fractional increase in reported crime as compared to the last year. There was an increase of 21 cases in robbery as 188 cases were reported in the year 2014 as compared to 167 cases reported in 2013. Table-2 describes the trends in crime of sensitive nature for the last two years.

Table 2: Trends in Certain Crime of Sensitive Nature

Category	Crime	2014	2015
Crime Against Person	Murder	97	71
Crime Against Property	Murder with robbery	1	3
	Dacoity	41	21
	Armed robbery	188	160
	Burglary	137	91
	Fraud, Forgery	105	110
Local & Special Laws	Arms Ordinance	714	612
	Narcotics	552	978
	All other Miscellaneous	2834	2703

The good performance of the district police can also be judged from the fact there were equal dacoities and murder reported in 2015 as compared to 2014 another important area worth consideration is the reduced nominal justice gap in 2015 which stands at 49%. Although numbers of cases decided in a year have increased in last five years, nevertheless there has been a significant increase in the number of convictions, which refer to improvement of quality of investigations to some extent. Similarly, the following statistics

¹ Cases under local and special laws have not been discussed as these do not involve intricate investigations.

pertaining to various other important aspects of policing also reflect improvement in police performance since the previous year:

Table 3: Encounters with Hardened Criminals

	2014	2015	Difference	%age
Incidents of police encounters	3	1	-2	33%
Police officers killed	1	-	1	100%
Police officers injured	-	-	-	-
Criminals killed	5	1	-4	20%
Criminals injured	-	-	-	-
Criminals arrested	1	-	-1	100%

According to the Table-3, there is equal in incidents of police encounters in years 2014-15 and 4 criminals were also killed during the year 2015.

Similarly record numbers of proclaimed offenders were also arrested in 2015. Table-4 describes the number of proclaimed offenders and court absconders arrested in the last two years.

Table 4: Arrest of Proclaimed Offenders and Court Absconders

	2014	2015	Difference	%age
Proclaimed offenders arrested	979	1443	464	32%
Court absconders arrested	91	1004	913	90%

A large number of P.Os & C.As were arrested in the last two years. The number of P.Os & C.As arrested in 2015 is more than the average number of P.Os & C.As arrested during the last 10 years.

Critical Gaps

The overall performance of the district police requires much to be done especially in the areas of crime prevention and quality of investigations. The major area that needs improvement is the constant failure to bridge the gap between the corresponding increase in percentage of crime against property and crime against person during the last ten years. As explained earlier, the decrease in crime against property is 36% more than the increase in crime against person during the corresponding period of last ten years which implies that effort is required to prevent crime against property in the district. Similarly, there has been a decrease of 16% in crime against person in 2015 as compared to year 2014. Similarly the number of proclaimed offenders at large in the district have also increased to 3 times over the period of 2006-2015 despite record numbers of proclaimed offenders being arrested during the last two years.

Another area which requires a serious effort of the district police pertains to the submission of final reports that remain at a level which is far from satisfactory. The total number of *challans* submitted remained at around 92% of the total number of criminal cases registered under the head of crime against person; whereas it stood at about 56% under the head of crime against property during the period of last ten years. It is also important to mention, that the difference among both of these heads of crime needs to be bridged especially when the numbers of *challans* submitted in crime against property remain at a level which is exceedingly low. It implies that the quality of investigation needs to be substantially improved. Limited capacity of the lower police officers, especially that pertaining to appreciation of law and conduct of investigations on scientific basis is another problem area. This is further compounded by lack of material resources and poor training facilities both at the local and provincial level. The next important area pertaining to criminal investigation which requires the attention of district police is the low usage of forensic evidence in criminal investigations which is totally neglected.

The last area pertains to non-registration of complaints and police excesses which is a common grievance. In 2015 the Court of Sessions Hafizabad received a large number of applications under Sec 22A/22B of Cr. P.C as a justice of peace which in itself speaks of low confidence of public on police performance.

Community Need Assessment.

Community need assessment is defined as a 'review of a community and its people, needs and characteristics by the law enforcement agency so that strategies and resources can be used to solve local problems'². For this purpose, many methods are employed, that may range from a special survey or a social audit or formal/informal public consultations. In case of the district Hafizabad, community needs assessment was undertaken by holding public consultations from the month of September till December 2015; whereas help has also been sought from a previously held social audit on the delivery of public services, including police.

The most important function of the community assessment is to involve the community in identification of the problems and to seek its assistance in setting goals, objectives and strategies for the policing plan. Further, it also helps in establishing the base line data and results in identification of the crime problems and quality of life issues. It is also important to mention that the needs, demands and expectations of the community must be assessed in the community assessment process. Furthermore, it must also highlight the problems and concerns; the demographics, economy, values, customs and the traditions of the local community.

The district Hafizabad is spread over an area of 587217 acres and its population as per latest census is 1480000. The community of the district shares the same traits as to that of any other local community of Pakistan. As it has been the case with the other parts of this country, there has been an enormous increase in demand for police services to respect human rights of the ordinary citizens and to elevate the status of individual from 'subject' to a 'dignified citizen'. However, the supply of policing is limited and even that doesn't

² ICITAP, 2007. *Principles of Community Policing. Participant Workbook*. United States Department of Justice.

commensurate with the demands of the local community. A common man does not see law enforcement as an end in it itself, but as a means to an end and that end is the maintenance of an orderly society, that can only bring peace, prosperity and dignity for him.

It is also important to point out that the principles of criminal law and police organization laid down in Police Rules 21.1 also cements the above mentioned fact when it declares that “the criminal law of Pakistan and the police organization which is based upon it are founded on the principle that public order depends essentially upon the responsibility of every member of the community within the law to prevent offences and to arrest offenders. The magisterial and police organization is set up to enforce control and assist this general responsibility.

Despite these demands, it is also a reality that ‘the average citizen still considers police as an instrument of oppression and likes to avoid any contact with it’³ for example in a survey held in 2006, ‘in response to an open question about who they would contact for a problem of personal safety, only 25% of household respondents mentioned the police’⁴. However the real need for the community policing can be assessed by the fact that according to the same survey, ‘9.2% of household respondents reported a contact with the police of any member of the household in two years prior to the social audit and the main reason for a police contact was a domestic issue (40.5%) concerned with martial disputes, maintenance or child custody, followed by robbery (16.4%) and then property rights (13.6%)’⁵. This clearly implies that despite the fact that only 25% of people contact police for a problem of personal safety; but all those people (9.2% of households) who have contacted police in last two years before the social audit, have in fact approached the police with the intention that they need assistance of the department predominately (40.5%) for resolution of their domestic disputes. This empirical evidence of the need for policing plan in specific areas also holds true for the district Hafizabad and has played a vital role in establishing policing priority for the district.

Provincial Policing Priorities.

The Provincial Policing Plan, 2016-17 is aimed at bringing improvement in policing services and to reduce crime in Punjab. For this purpose the following four strategic goals have been set for police in the districts:

- i. **Improved police-community relationship-** Build partnerships to increase trust between the community and the police and to develop a participatory approach to crime prevention and detection;
- ii. **Effective service delivery-** To make Punjab a safer place – by maximizing efficiency of policing operations and ensuring rule of law;
- iii. **Effective administration-** Build effective systems, processes and facilities that enhance professionalism, efficiency, transparency and accountability. and;

³ M.A.K.Chaudhary, 1976. *Report of the police station enquiry committee*. Government of Pakistan.

⁴ DTCE/CIET, National Report, 2004/05. *Socail Audit of governance and delivery of public services*. Islamabad.

⁵ Ibid.

- iv. **Police welfare**-Provide opportunities and services to assist members of the police department in their personal and professional development / well being.

Article 32 of the Police Order 2002 stipulates that the Annual Policing plan should be consistent with the Provincial Policing Plan. Accordingly, the local policing priorities of the district Hafizabad have been identified to ensure that they are not inconsistent with the provincial policing plan.

Policing Priorities of the District Police Hafizabad.

Local policing priorities are based on crime trends, quality of criminal investigations, intensive consultations, needs assessment, achievements made and critical gaps in our performance. Accordingly, our objectives under each head of the strategic priorities are as under:

- a. **Strategic Priority 1: 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.

- b. **Strategic Priority 2: Reduction in overall crime of the district**
 - (i) To reduce overall crime of the district through efficient investigation.
 - (ii) To reduce overall crime of the district through active prevention.

- c. **Strategic Priority 3: Development of police community partnerships.**
 - (i) Building local partnerships.
 - (ii) Increased involvement of community in policing through citizen's committees.
 - (iii) To propagate and support the idea of community policing.

- d. **Strategic Priority 4: Tackling anti-social behaviour and concern of people about crime**
 - (i) To reduce concern of local communities about crime through result oriented performance.
 - (ii) To reduce social disorder in local communities by suppressing anti-social elements.

Delivering Local Priorities.

As explained above, four key priority areas for the policing plan have been identified. These include; citizen-focused police service delivery, reduction in overall crime, development of police community relationships and tackling anti social behaviour and peoples concern about crime. With a view to ensure effective planning and monitoring, specific targets and monitoring indicators have been expressed against each activity. The indicators are both positive and negative and are expressed in quantifiable terms where possible. In addition the responsibility for undertaking each activity has also been indicated. The action plan therefore also lays down primary implementation arrangements.

The next page describes how our priorities help us declare our objectives, fulfil our mission and deliver performance according to our targets.

MISSION STATEMENT		
Our mission is to fight crime and win by providing dynamic and effective law enforcement.		
<u>CORE VALUE</u>		
	i) Providing Public Safety.	ii) Responsive Policing.
	iii) Building Partnerships.	iv) Service to Community.
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES.	OBJECTIVES.	TARGETS
a) Citizen focused police service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Eradication of tradition of Thana Culture. ix) Quick response to crime incidents.
b) Reduction in overall crime of the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To reduce overall crime of the district through efficient investigation. ii) To reduce overall crime of the district through active prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reduction in crime related to robberies. ii) Reduction in crime related to burglaries. iii) Arrest of targeted offenders. iv) Improved quality of Investigations. v) Reduction in crime through better intelligence and launch of new initiatives. vi) Improved preventive measures. vii) Effective police patrolling.
c) Development of police community partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Building local partnerships. ii) Increased involvement of community in policing through citizen's committees. iii) To propagate and support the idea of community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increased police-community dialogue. ii) Higher number of community policing initiatives. iii) Citizens perception analysis. iv) Mandatory training in the subject of community policing.
d) Tackling anti social behavior and concern of people about crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To reduce concern of local communities about crime through result oriented performance. ii) To reduce social disorder in local communities by suppressing anti-social elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reduction in drug crime. ii) Increase in recovery of illegal weapons. iii) Prevention of Gambling at public places. iv) Restriction of Habitual offenders. v) Prohibition on acts for prevention of disorder. vi) Prevention of public nuisance.

A. Citizen focused police service delivery

Strategic Priority	To develop a citizen-focused police service delivery that responds to the needs of communities and individuals, especially victims and detainees.
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This goal envisages that the focus of the policing should be the common man. Furthermore, police should also try to improve the service delivery for the community and its individuals. This approach of policing requires that the citizen priorities should come to the fore. It also entails that whosoever comes into interaction with the police, he should get the best services. There is a special focus on victims and detainees in this regard. The plan provides details of these activities which should go a long way in development of citizen-focused police service delivery.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
1	To improve the service delivery for victims of crime and detainees.	Improved respect for rights of victims of crime.	Training of police officers in victim rights at police lines school.	DPO	At least 15% of officers of all ranks posted in police stations receive training.
			Issuance of protocol for handling of victims of crime.	DIG/DPO	Protocol prepared.
			Implementation of protocol for handling of victims of crime.	DPO/SP Investigation SDPOs/ SHOs	Reduction in the number of complaints of victims of crime against police by 45% from the last year.
			Introduction of special procedure for providing support to victims of crime after investigation.	DIG/DPO	Special Procedure prepared.
			Implementation of special procedure for providing support to victims of crime after investigation.	DPO	All victims of crime against property of registered cases in 2013-14, to be provided support by police.
		Improved handling of detainees	Improvement of physical conditions of the detention cells in police stations.	DIG/DPO	At least 50% of detention cells improved during 2013-14.
			Preparation of protocol for handling persons in custody	DIG/DPO	Protocol prepared.
			Implementation of protocol for handling	DIG, DPO/ SP	At least 50% of detainees

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
			persons in custody.	(Investigation)/ SDPOs /SHOs.	satisfied with level of treatment during detention
			Establishment of an effective mechanism for reducing illegal detention	DIG, DPO/ DSP (Investigation)	Mechanism prepared and guidelines issued.
			Implementation of mechanism for reducing illegal detention.	DPO, DSP (Investigation)/ all SDPOs, and SHOs.	No. of cases of illegal detention.
			Eradication of culture of police torture in lock- up.	-do-	No. of cases of police torture.
2	To improve the service delivery for local communities.	Mandatory registration of complaints.	Establishment of FIR registration Centres at SDPO offices.	DPO, all SDPOs, and SHOs.	Number of court complaint for non-registration of FIR in 2012-13, to be reduced by 50% in 2013-14.
			Action on filing of complaints under section 182 of the PPC.	DPO/DSP Investigation all SDPOs, and SHOs.	Action under 182 PPC in all cases of deliberately filing of false information for registration of cases in 2013- 14.
			Burking to be discouraged all together.	DPO / SDPOs.	Departmental Action in 100% of cases where the officer deliberately refused registration of FIR.
		Better complaint handling against police officers.	Preparation of complaint handing protocol against police officers.	DIG/DPO	Protocol Prepared.
			Implementation of complaint handing protocol	DPO/ SDPOs /SHOs.	Complaints against police officers in District Public Safety and Complaints Commission to be reduced to 50% of 2013.
			Introduction of a complaints register at each police station. This register will document	DPO, SDPOs and SHOs	All police stations have complaint registers

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
			record of each complaint from its inception till disposal.		
			Reorganization and capacity development of the Complaint Cell in DPO office	DPO, DSP/HQrs	Complaint Cell reorganized and demand initiated for its capacity building
			Establish inspection and vigilance cell at district to look into serious complaints and gross irregularities.	DPO, DSP/HQrs	Cell established
3	To improve the police image in public eyes through impartial and effective policing.	Higher levels of transparency in police working	Implementation of access to information policy of the Punjab Police.	DPO/SDPOs/S HOs	No. of cases of violation of access to information policy
Improve support to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups by providing and implementing special procedures		Implement human rights and gender sensitization policy for the police	DPO/ SDPOs/ SHOs.	No. of incidents in which the policy was not adhered to.	
		Preparation of special handling procedures for women, juveniles, mentally handicapped and children	DIG/DSP Investigation.	Policy prepared and issued.	
		Implementation of special handling procedures for women, juveniles, mentally handicapped and children	DIG/DPO/ SDPOs/ SHOs	No. of incidents in which the policy was not adhered to.	
		Arrangements for the security of religious minorities	DPO/SDPOs/ SHOs	Preparation of a special plan and number of case in which religious minorities were harmed to be reduced by at least 50% of the last year.	
		Establishment of gender crime unit in district to introduce and implement special arrangements for control and investigation of gender related crime.	DPO/DSP Investigation.	Establishment of gender crime unit.	
Improved public relations management		Establishment of a public relations cell in the district	DPO	Cell established, public meetings held.	
		Media campaign to sensitize citizens about laws and procedures relating to police and seeking police assistance	DPO, PRO	Media campaign launched. Media briefings conducted.	

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
			Regular maintenance of district police web site	PRO/Web master	Website launched.
		Eradication of traditional Thana Culture.	Training and counselling of police officials at PS level to improve their behaviour and attitude with public.	DPO,SDPOs and SHOs	50% decrease in complaints against male handling and misbehaviour by the police officials.
			Implementation of SOP for treatment of complainants at PS level.		
	Quick response to crime incidents.		Implementation of SOP for quick response to any crime occurrence.	DPO,SDPOs and SHOs	Punishment awarded to police officials for delayed response to crime occurrence.
			Fixation of responsibility for initial response to a crime occurrence, on a specific police mobile/officer.		

B. Reduction in overall crime of the district

Strategic Priority

To reduce crime in the district especially related to the 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 be adopted in order to reduce robberies and burglaries. Similarly 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.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
1	To reduce overall crime of the district through effective	Reduction in crime related to robberies.	Identification of hot spots and analysis of victim, offender and location according to Problem Analysis triangle in order to prepare a plan for reduction in robberies.	DPO	Plan prepared.
			Tactical plan implemented.	DPO/SDPOs/	Plan prepared.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
	investigation.			SHOs.	
		Reduction in crime related to burglaries	Identification of hot spots and analysis of victim, offender and location according to Problem Analysis Triangle in order to prepare a plan for reduction in burglaries.	DPO	Plan prepared.
			Tactical plan implemented.	DPO/SDPOs/SHOs.	There was fractional increase in burglary as compared to 2012.
		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	60% of all T.O's and 80% of T.O's related to robberies and burglaries investigated.
		Improved quality of Investigations.	Competent and trained SIs & ASIs to be posted as investigating officers.	DPO	Implementation of separation strategy completed.
			Training of police officers in investigation techniques	DPO	At least 50% of investigating officers trained.
			Enhancing capacity to collect and use forensic evidence on scientific basis	DPO	No. of cases in which forensic evidence is collected increase by at least 20%
			Effective utilization of investigation cost funds	DPO	Funds surrendered
			Strict monitoring of investigations to ensure transparency	DPO	No cases in which action was taken against delinquent officers.
2		To reduce overall crime of the district through active prevention.	Reduction in crime through better intelligence and launch of new initiatives.	Developing criminal intelligence through better coordination with other agencies	DPO
	Increasing visibility/police presence through effective deployment of resources.			DPO	Community Policing plan/Investigation strategy implemented.
	Improved preventive		Preventive action under sections 107, 109, 110 CrPC.	All SDPOs/SHOs	Preventive action should be double of the last year.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
		measures.	Installation of CCTV cameras at selected places in urban areas.	DPO /all SDPOs/ SHOs	No of CCTV installed.
			Apprehension of proclaimed offenders and court absconders	All SDPOs/ SHOs	No. of arrest increased by at least 20% from last years' figures.
			Increased action u/s 88 Cr.PC.	All SDPOs/ SHOs	In all cases, where P.O's not arrested.
			Recovery of illicit weapons	All SDPOs/ SHOs	Recovery of illicit weapons to increase by at least 5% from the last year.
			Reorganization/rationalization of beat system and police patrols	DPO	Beat system and police patrols reorganized.
		Effective & comprehensive patrolling	Preparation & implementation of comprehensive patrolling plan involving all the Mobiles and Muhafiz Squad in the town areas.	DPO	Weekly progress by the Mobiles / Muhafiz Squad with regard to crime interception.

C. Development of police community relationships

**Strategic
Priority**

To develop and improve long standing relationship between police and community of the district.

In order to develop and improve relationship between police and community on a long term basis, community policing is to be adopted as an organizational philosophy so that it can provide the community with the voice in how it will be policed and a voice in setting law enforcement priorities. Similarly, it can also provide the police department to solicit community resources and a way to make police more responsive. In case of the individual officer associated with the community policing, the major benefits include; self-satisfaction form solving problems, the opportunity to become familiar with the people and a positive change in how the community views him.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
1	Building local partnerships	Increased police-community dialogue	Effective liaison with Citizen Police Liaison Committee, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission and other local government institutions.	DPO/all SDPOs/SHOs	No of cases in which lawful instructions of public oversight and local government institutions are compiled by the district police
			Increased dialogue with professional organizations and civil society	DPO/all SDPOs/SHOs	At least 60% of prominent professional and civil society organizations satisfied with police working
			Holding of open kacheries.	DPO/all SDPOs	No. of meetings held
			Implementation of police station based ADR mechanism	DPO/all SDPOs/SHOs	No. of cases referred and No. of cases resolved.
2	Increased involvement of community in policing through citizen communities.	Higher number of community policing initiatives	Implementation of community policing plan in district.	DPO/ all SDPOs/SHOs.	Launch of community policing plan in the district.
			Implementation of procedures for promoting engagement with public in the development of local policing plan.	DPO	No of cases in which procedures were violated
			Establish neighbourhood/business watch in urban areas	DPO/ all SDPOs/SHOs.	No. of running neighbourhood/ business watch programmes
			Establish theekri pehra system in rural areas	DPO/ all SDPOs/SHOs.	System implemented in minimum 50% villages
		Citizens perception analysis	Conduct of citizens perception survey on crime sensitivity and service delivery standards	DPO	Survey conducted quarterly.
	To propagate the idea of community	Mandatory training and short course in the	Mandatory courses for the police officials to educate them regarding community policing. Conduct of monthly seminars inviting	DPO	No. of courses & seminars conducted in the year & No. of total participants.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
	policing.	subject of community policing.	prominent scholars & senior police officers on the subject of community policing.		50% of the district police should get the training.

D. Tackling anti social behavior and concern of people about crime

Strategic Priority To tackle crime and social disorder concerning local communities especially related to narcotics, gambling and illegal weapons.

Social disorder is a special category of crime that needs particular attention of police. It is important to deal with this crime effectively, because anti social behaviour increases the fear of crime among local communities; and, people involved in these activities often slip towards heinous crimes. However a two pronged strategy of enforcement and support is required in order to crack anti-social behavior. Enforcement of law is done by the police and the support is provided by the local community. A similar framework comprising of following activities is designed to achieve this goal.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
1	To reduce crime concerning local communities.	Reduction in drug crime	Action under CNSA.	All SHOs.	No. of offenders arrested and quantity recovered under CNSA to be 25% more than of the last year.
			Action under Prohibition Act,1977	All SHOs.	No. of offenders arrested and quantity recovered to be 25% more than o the last year.
			To devise a multi agency approach in order to tackle drugs crime including ANF and Excise department.	DPO/DSP Investigation	Plan prepared and Implemented.
		Program to attract juveniles in healthy activities.	DPO/All SDPOs /all SHOs.	No. of juveniles associated with program and number of activities undertaken.	
		Increase in	Action under Arms ordinance.	All SDPOs	No offenders arrested and

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
		recovery of illegal weapons.		/all SHOs	quantity recovered to be 25% more than of the last year.
		Prevention of Gambling at public places.	Action under Prevention of Gambling Act,1977	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of offenders arrested to be 25% more than of the last year.
		Restriction of Habitual offenders.	Action under Punjab Restriction of Habitual offenders Act(Act V of 1918)	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of requests made for restrictions.
2	To reduce social disorder in local communities.	Prohibition on acts for prevention of disorder.	Action under Article 122 of Police Order.	DPO	No of notifications issued.
Action under Article 123 of Police Order at places of amusement.			All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of directions issued.	
Action under Article 142 of Police Order to stop disorderly conduct.			All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of complaints made.	
Action under Article 147 of Police Order.			DPO /Community Policing coordinator	No of warnings issued.	
Action under Sec 18 of The Motion Pictures Ordinance (XLIII of 1979)			All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of FIR's registered.	
Action under Sec 13 of Lunacy Act, 1912.			All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of lunatics neglected or cruelly treated and reports forwarded to Magistrate. No of dangerous lunatics arrested.	
Action under Vagrancy Act			All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of vagrants arrested.	
Action under Rule XII of Poisons Act ,1919			All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of inspections made.	
Prevention of public nuisance			Action under Article 148 of Police Order	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of people arrested.
			Action under Article 139 of Police Order	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of complaints made.
	Action under Article 140 of Police Order	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No of complaints made.		

RESOURCES

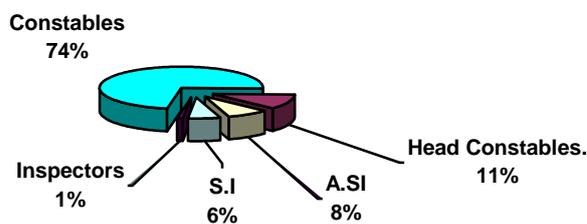
Introduction

The main objective of this section is to identify the resource gap between the available resources and the resources required in the district to effectively implement the Annual Policing Plan. The district police will make a formal request to the government for making up of this deficiency through supplementary grants and will also seek the help of the Administrator to approve few schemes to support the operations of the police department through its Annual Development Plan for the district Hafizabad.

Human resource.

The police officers comprising of junior and senior ranks along with the ministerial staff is the human resource available with the district police. It is pointed out that the total number of sanctioned posts in the district are 1251 and presently 1133 officers including 22 official of ministerial staff are posted that cater for population of 1480000 people. Therefore there are 74 officers per 100,000 of population, available for policing duties in the district. It is also important to note that 84% of the total police officers available in the district comprise of the rank of Constable and Head Constable whereas upper subordinates are only 17% of the total police strength available in the district. Fig 8 describes in detail the various components of the different police ranks of the district police Hafizabad.

Fig 8: Components of the police ranks of District Police Hafizabad



At the moment, police officers are posted as beat officers in 10 police stations of the district who also conduct investigation in their respective police stations. However few officers are also posted as investigation officers in these police stations where as there is no differentiation between investigation and the watch and ward officers except of the nomenclature as they are also allotted beats and these officers also carryout routine patrolling functions in the police station. The following table describes the comparative strength of watch and ward and investigation staff of all the ranks in the district Hafizabad:

Table 5: Comparative Strength of Watch and Ward, Investigation and Other Police Staff, Hafizabad

Sr.	Rank	Total Strength		Watch & Ward Staff		Investigation Staff	
		Sanctioned	Present	Police Stations	Other	Sanctioned	Present
1	SP	2	1	-	-	1	-
2	DSP/ASP	4	2	2	-	1	-
3	Inspector	16	11	8	4	3	1
4	SI	86	73	22	26	35	25
5	ASI	104	97	41	17	42	40
6	Head Constable	124	127	34	38	40	20
7	Constable	721	721	254	321	286	201
8	Minist: Staff	22	22	-	-	-	-
	Total Strength	1079	1054	361	406	408	287

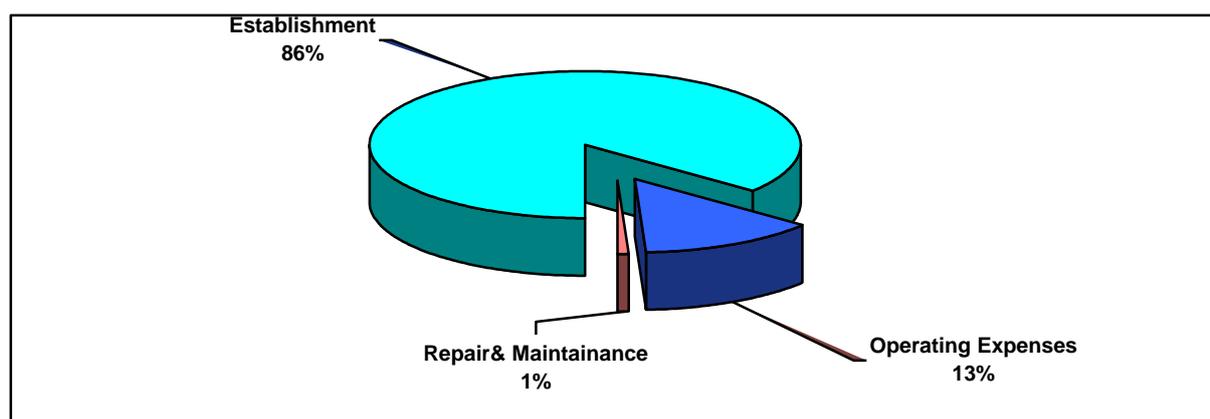
It is evident from the above figure that the investigation staff included with SP investigation less than 2% in case of the lower subordinates and less than 29% in case of upper subordinates posted in the district. The dearth is more vivid at the level of Inspectors, followed by Assistant Sub Inspector and Sub Inspector respectively. It is also important to mention that investigation officers are also posted in the Investigation Headquarters of the district. However they are only entrusted with routine. In order to improve the quality of investigations in the district, a district separation strategy⁶ has already been prepared by the district police. Annex-I describes the total difference in the case of police officers required in order to undertake the separation among police stations and the investigation staff in the district Hafizabad. The district police will try to make up the deficiency by readjusting its manpower or otherwise and a formal request has already been made to the government for making up of this deficiency.

Financial Resources

The financial resources always play a key role in the quality of police services provided to the general public. It is worth mentioning that in all police departments of Pakistan major chunk of annual budget has always been allocated to the establishment costs whereas the operational costs are always minimally allocated. Fig-9 represents the major components of the Annual police budget FY 2014-15 for the district Hafizabad which also follows the same course as explained above.

⁶ For details See “District Investigation Separation Strategy” Hafizabad.

**Fig 9: Major Components of the Annual Budget, District Police Hafizabad
(FY 2015-16)**



The figure clearly explains that establishment charges account for 86% of the total budget where as operational expenses account for 13% of the total district police budget. It is important to mention that the investigation cost also form part of the operational expenses. One of the most important issues addressed after the Police Order 2002 was the renewed effort by the police organization to get the head of account “Cost of Investigation” approved in the annual police budget of the province. Table-6 indicates the allocation under the head “Cost of Investigation “for the last 5 years for district Hafizabad.

Table 6: Allocation under Head Cost of Investigation, 2008-15

Financial Year	Allocations (in Rs.)	Total District Budget (in Rs.)	Cost of investigation as %age of Total Budget
FY 2008-09	1100000	237146046	0.46
FY 2009-10	2536823	276686718	0.91
FY 2010-11	1728360	33700892	0.51
FY 2011-12	1755440	395857398	0.44
FY 2012-13	3058603	307823773	0.09
FY 2013-14	1020000	484249717	0.21
FY 2014-15	1722000	506369696	0.34

It is clear from the table that the funds for the cost of investigation were first allocated in the financial year 2008-09. Similarly its percentage as compared to the annual police budget is less than even 1%. The disturbing trend in this regard is that although the operational expenses as well as the district budget have increased over the years but the cost of investigation is on decline. Further, if we analyze the annual reported crime trend of the district Hafizabad, we will find that there is an increase in the reported crime every year. However the cost of investigation doesn't follow the same course.

The following “Table”, recommends the actual requirements of funds for the cost of investigation on the basis of reported crime in the calendar year 2015 on the basis of the approved rates estimated by the crime branch.

Table: 7 Actual Requirements of Funds for the Cost of Investigation on the Basis of Reported Crime in 2014 and Approved Rates

Sr.	Crime Type	Reported Crime	Approved per Unit Cost (in Rs.)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	Murder	97	20000	1940000
2	Attempted Murder	104	7000	7280000
3	Hurt	248	500	1240000
4	Rape	41	7000*	287000
5	Dacoity	41	11000	451000
6	Robbery	188	11000	2068000
7	Extortion 382 ppc	22	2500*	550000
8	Assault	43	500*	21500
9	Theft of Vehicles	112	2500	280000
10	Other Theft	312	2500	780000
11	Burglary	137	2500	342500
12	Kidnapping/Abduction	217	20000	4340000
13	Accidents	45	2500*	112500
14	Arms Ordinance	714	300	214200
15	Narcotics	512	500	256000
16	Other Local & Special Laws	213	500	106500
17	Miscellaneous cases PPC	1613	1000	1613000
	Total Cost of Investigation			13719200

* The cost is based on provisional estimates as the average cost fixed by crime branch was not available

Physical resources

Another important part of the resource pertains to the physical resources required for a policing plan and that include offices, vehicles, stationary, computers and technology. It is important to mention that one police station of the district office of police station Kassaray has no official buildings. This establishments is Shop in rented premises which are a source of concern for the police department. The situation of resources for investigation is also very meagre. It is again not surprising to find out that no funds have been allocated for the forensics in the district Hafizabad. Other resources like computers and AFIS are also not available with the investigation staff where as there is also a dearth of scientifically proper interview and interrogation facilities in the district. It is self evident from the fact that without provision of the basic investigation equipment in the budget, improvement in the skills of investigation is unthinkable. The following table provides for recommended estimates to meet the resource deficiency in this regard.

Table 8: Availability and Requirement of Scientific Equipment for Investigation Branch, Hafizabad

Sr.	Equipment	Available	Required	Rationale	Deficiency
1	Investigation kits	10	20	One per police station and six for special investigation teams	10
2	Finger print kits	3	25	-do-	21
3	Scene of crime securing aids	3	20	-do-	17
4	Evidence handling gloves	-	20	Roughly two pairs for each police station and six for special investigation teams.	20
5	Computers/Laptops	-	10	One per police circle and three for Investigation HQs.	10
6	Digital Camera	10	23	One per Police Station & 6 for Investigation HQs.	13

On the other hand, the issue of transport is also very critical in the district as far as investigation staff is concerned. The following table indicates the distribution of transport between watch and ward and investigation staff in district Hafizabad.

Table 9: Distribution of Transport between Watch & Ward and Investigation Staff

Sr. No.	Vehicle Type	Available	Watch & Ward	Inv Staff	Police HQ	Others
1	Jeeps	2	-	-	2	-
2	Pick-ups	59	31	10	4	14
3	Motorcycles	126	84	42	-	-
4	Heavy Vehicle	5	-	-	5	-
	Total	192	115	52	11	14

The aforementioned table clearly refers to the fact that there is not a single motorcycle allocated to the investigation staff in the district. Similarly the pick-ups mentioned under the head of the investigation staff are also not meant for investigation and are actually employed for watch & ward duties. In order to meet this deficiency, the following table recommends the assessment of transport requirements in the district police, Hafizabad.

Table 10: Assessment of Transport Requirements.

Sr.	Transport	Requirement	Rationale
1.	Jeeps	2	Official transport for each GO
2.	Pickups	10	1 Pickup for Investigation Staff in each PS
3.	Motorcycles	20	2 motorcycles for each Police Station

Communication Resources

The role of communications in routine police functions cannot be undermined. In routine policing, where raids are conducted to arrest criminals or routine surveillance activities are carried out, the efficiency and reliability of the communication network being used by the officers play a vital role. The following table describes the total number of wireless sets (especially hand held) available with the district and their distribution.

Table 11: Distribution of Wireless Equipment in the district Hafizabad.

Sr.	Equipment	Hand held sets
1	Police stations	78
2	Elite Force	4
3	Traffic Police	12
4	Wireless Department	5
5	Special Branch & CTD	8
6	DIG Office	-
7	DPO office	4
	Total	107

It is evident from the above table that only 28% of the total hand held wireless sets in a district are distributed in all police stations of the district. The following table recommends the requirement of communication equipment as per the district investigation separation strategy.

Table 12: Availability and Requirement of Wireless Equipment for Investigation Branch, Hafizabad

Sr.	Equipment	Total available in district	Available	Required	Deficiency
1	Hand held sets	170	25	125	100
2	Base sets	32	1	6	5
3	Mobile (vehicular) sets	123	4	123	121

Annex -A

Details of Police Stations and Various Offices of District Police

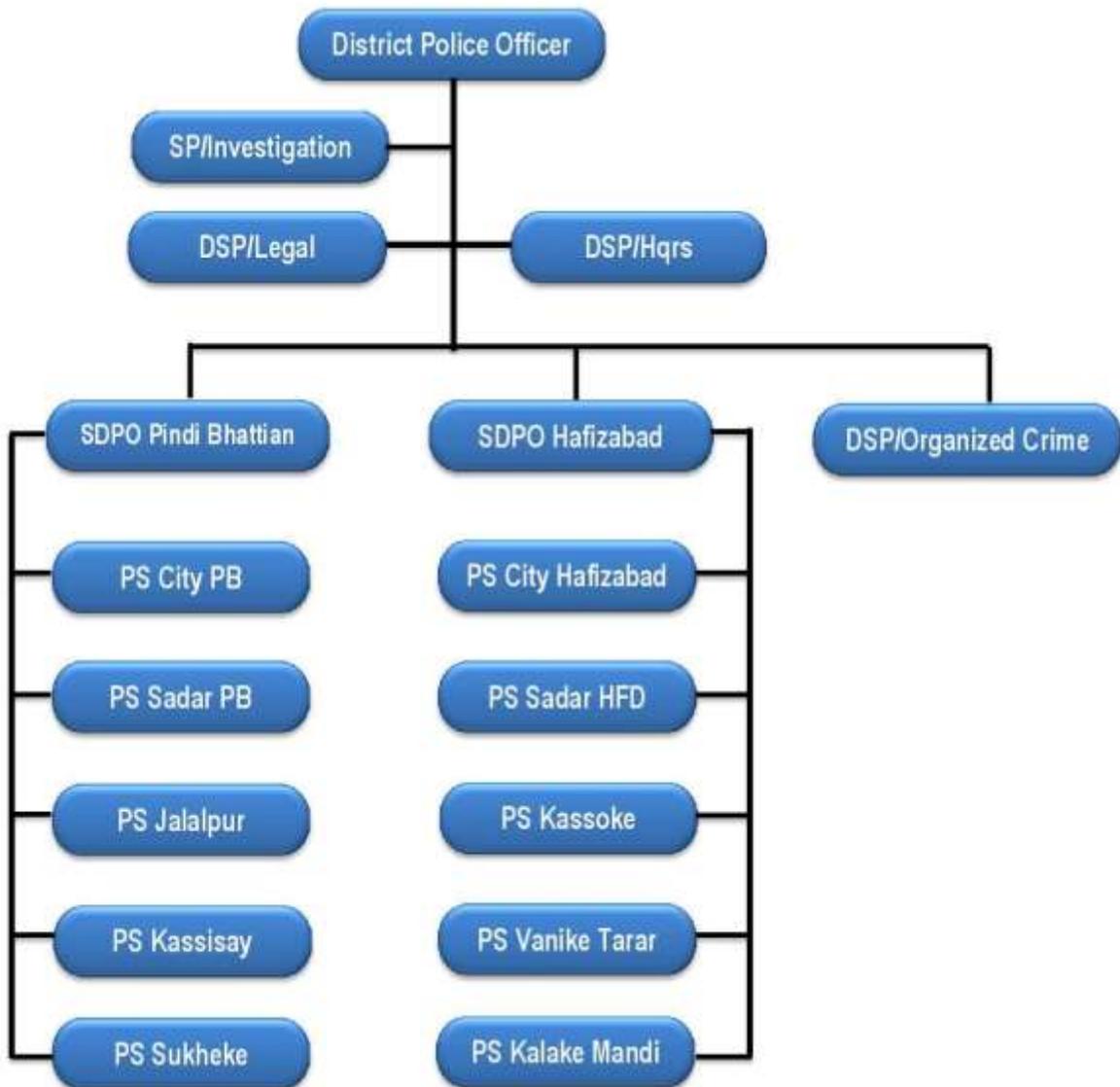
SR. NO.	DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.
1	District Police Officer, Hafizabad	0547-523337
5	DSP/HQ Hafizabad	0547-524500
6	DSP Legal, Hafizabad	0547-524141
7	SDPO Sadar Hafizabad	0547-520255
8	SDPO Pindi Bhattian	0547-531449

Police Stations

SR. NO.	NAME OF POLICE STATION	PHONE NO.
1	SHO City Hafizabad	0547-524420
2	SHO Sadar Hafizabad	0547-534302
3	SHO Kassoki	0547-557155
4	SHO Vaniky Tarar	0547-537110
5	SHO Kaleki Mandi	0547-410300
6	SHO City Pindi Bhattian	0547-531410
7	SHO Sadar Pindi Bhattian	0547-531210
8	SHO Sukheki Mandi	0547-530410
9	SHO Jalalpur Bhattian	0547-500410
10	SHO Kassisay	0547-410301

Annex- B

Organization of the District Police Hafizabad



Annex- C

Criminal Cases against Person, Property, Local & Special Laws Registered In Hafizabad District, 2006-2015

Category	Crime	Period									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crime Against Person	Murder	75	85	96	101	104	116	87	98	97	74
	Attempted murder	108	73	98	95	79	103	80	79	104	74
	Hurt	480	405	490	462	421	329	386	314	248	231
	Other	362	278	307	336	332	381	322	316	389	323
	Total	1025	841	991	994	936	929	875	807	838	702
Crime Against Property	Robbery with hurt	4	3	5	2	2	3	4	8	7	4
	Murder with robbery	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	1	3
	Dacoity	20	21	30	33	38	56	36	41	41	21
	Armed robbery	47	91	124	160	158	256	142	159	180	156
	Burglary/Theft	270	105	132	117	111	166	92	110	159	91
	Vehicle theft	43	25	73	79	63	71	82	64	112	62
	Other theft	1144	525	551	517	519	417	362	424	479	204
	Fraud, forgery	19	19	21	16	23	18	33	21	19	45
	Total	1548	791	808	927	916	989	753	830	998	586
Local & Special Laws	Arms Ordinance	1115	948	1058	1370	929	876	990	740	714	612
	Narcotics	600	611	865	1145	887	1048	1169	830	512	978
	Total Misc.	1872	1046	1215	313	1381	1832	1639	1550	1607	1871
	Total	6160	4237	4937	5149	5817	5674	5426	4757	4669	4749

Note: Crimes under the head "others" have not been included in the table.

Annex -D

Court Absconders in Hafizabad District, 2006-2015

Year	No. at start of the year	Added during the year	Total	Arrested during the year	End of year No.
2006	64	1759	1823	1664	159
2007	159	595	754	667	87
2008	87	417	504	428	76
2009	76	264	340	278	62
2010	62	317	379	328	51
2011	51	1670	1721	1403	318
2012	318	684	1002	737	265
2013	265	790	1055	611	444
2014	444	76	520	91	429
2015	429	1497	1926	1004	922

Annex -E

Proclaimed Offenders in Hafizabad District, 2006-2015

Years	Previous Balance.	Added during the year	Total	Arrested during the year	End of Year No.
2006	180	798	978	793	185
2007	185	797	982	746	236
2008	236	898	1134	809	325
2009	325	1534	1859	1561	298
2010	298	2166	2464	1803	661
2011	661	2634	3295	2068	1227
2012	1227	1229	2456	1926	530
2013	530	1640	2170	1145	1025
2014	1025	842	1867	979	888
2015	888	1253	2141	1443	698

Annex -F

Details of *challans* Submitted By District Police Hafizabad, 2006-2015

Category	Crime	Year wise Number of Cases Submitted in court									
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crime Against Person	Murder	68	81	93	98	101	111	84	91	92	64
	Attempted murder	102	68	88	93	77	97	86	71	100	66
	Hurt	471	376	479	452	411	311	370	301	229	225
	Other	352	261	296	317	319	362	310	300	363	320
	Total	993	786	956	960	908	881	850	763	784	675
	%age of cases reg.	97%	93%	96%	97%	97%	94%	95%	94%	94%	89%
Crime Against Property	Robbery with hurt	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	6	3
	Murder with robbery	19	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
	Dacoity	42	19	28	28	33	48	31	36	38	14
	Armed robbery	255	87	117	155	152	233	131	144	163	126
	Burglary/Theft	41	96	124	111	101	153	83	96	141	93
	Vehicle theft	1133	21	66	71	55	62	73	58	92	47
	Other theft	17	511	539	496	489	396	343	409	460	240
	Fraud, forgery	17	16	17	13	17	15	27	17	16	24
	Total	1527	755	899	878	851	911	693	765	917	549
	%age of cases reg.	98%	93%	97%	96%	93%	92%	92%	91%	92%	85%

Annex -G

Details of registered criminal cases cancelled or gone untraced, Hafizabad 2011-2015

Category	Offence	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		Cancelled	Untraced								
Crime Against Person	Murder	6	7	9	6	4	6	6	9	1	7
	Attempted murder	12	7	5	6	3	4	5	3	5	3
	Hurt	24	1	38	1	28	1	7	-	9	1
	Other	119	6	118	3	107	4	160	4	81	-
	Total	161	21	170	16	142	15	178	16	96	11
Crime Against Property	Robbery with hurt	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
	Murder with robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Dacoity	8	3	7	2	4	2	14	2	3	5
	Armed robbery	19	39	14	20	20	18	13	29	9	19
	Burglary/Theft	30	22	25	25	13	18	21	32	13	11
	Vehicle theft	7	7	6	15	6	17	5	33	6	11
	Other theft	91	38	108	29	65	46	51	48	36	13
	Fraud, forgery	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	-
Total	157	110	163	92	111	104	108	147	69	59	
Local & Special Laws	Arms Ordinance	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other local laws	8	2	20	-	6	1	6	5	13	1
Misc.	Other PPC	211	14	227	23	143	15	170	13	148	11
	Total	537	147	580	132	402	135	462	181	314	82

Annex -H

Disposal of criminal cases by various courts in Hafizabad, 2011-15

Class of Cases	Disposal				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sessions/STA/Murder	123	133	145	121	111
Hudood Cases	210	177	209	196	185
Narcotics	911	878	913	746	1125
Criminal Appeal/Revision	-	-	-	-	2
Criminal First Class cases	2133	2277	1940	1863	2145
Criminal Section 30 cases	209	276	288	293	226
ATA Court	3	3	4	4	9
Total disposal	3589	3316	3204	3038	3803
Total convictions	1661	1537	877	1089	1415
%age of cases in which convictions awarded	46%	46%	59%	36%	37%
Nominal Justice Gap	66%	58%	69%	64%	67%

Annex- I

Workload assessment and distribution of police strength

Sr. #	Name of Establishment	Present Strength					Recommended Distribution				
		IP	SI	ASI	HC	Const.	IP	SI	ASI	HC	Const.
1	Watch & Ward Staff	5	41	47	63	415	2	10	21	10	110
2	Investigation Staff	-	25	40	25	135	2	15	33	15	74
3	Investigation Staff of heinous cases at District level / JTT	1	3	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
4	Police Offices & Court duties	3	3	4	20	69	-	-	-	-	-
5	Headquarters Establishment	1	1	4	5	25	-	-	-	-	45
6	Proposed Police Station Office Staff	-	-	-	10	29	-	-	-	-	15
7	Reserves (DTL)	1	-	-	3	44	-	-	-	-	-
8	TOTAL	11	73	97	127	721	5	25	54	25	244
