

ANNUAL POLICING PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2016-17



DISTRICT NANKANA SAHIB

**District Police Officer
Nankana Sahib**



PREFACE

According to Article 32(4) of Police Order 2002, Head of the District Police shall prepare Annual Policing Plan. The Policing Plan sets out our strategic objectives for 2016-17. All policing activities over the next months will be led by the priorities identified in this plan, which were determined after consultation with a wide range of partners. One of the guiding principles of the plan is that police will continue to improve its performance through intelligence-led operations and high visibility patrolling. Managing crime and ensuring safety to the public are part of our core business. This year's plan identifies a number of key actions including targeting organized crime as well as renewed focus on crimes against the person and property.

The policing plan also outlines Punjab Police priorities in the key areas of enhancing partnerships with the community and other agencies with a view to identify and solve problems together, reduce anti-social behavior and provide security to all stake holders in the society.

Immense increase in population, proliferation of weapons and unemployment has contributed to a surge in the crime. The unemployed youth mostly commit crimes. Police have devoted its attention previously towards maintenance of law and order and security of religious places and other assignment of the similar nature. This year we plan to re-divert our greater energies & resources for crime prevention and detection to ensure safety of the public at large particularly during *Muharram*. Moreover, due to the presence of *Sikh* holy places, we reiterate to concentrate more on their security to make their visit safe and memorable to Nankana Sahib, in order to boost the image of Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

Nankana Sahib is a Holy Place of Sikh religion where the founder of Sikh religion, Guru Nanak dev-je was born. The town of Nankana Sahib was earlier known as Rai-Bhoe-di-Talawandi but after the birth of Guru Nanak; it began to be known as Nanka Sahib or Nankana Sahib. Guru Nanak passed his whole childhood and young age in Nankana Sahib. To the Sikhs, Nankana Sahib's status is equal to what the Jerusalem is to the Christians of the world and Makkha to Muslims of the world.

Guru Nanak did not stay long at Nankana Sahib and soon he set on his missionary tour and went as far as Ceylon. Guru Nanak returned home after twelve long years. Upon his return, Rai Bular Bhatti granted Guru Nanak his own land to celebrate his return and guarantee his welfare. The land granted to Guru Nanak by Rai Bular Bhatti is still being held under a *Gurdwara* trust to be used for the upkeep of the numerous *Gurdwaras* in Nankana Sahib. Nankana Sahib District is a newly created district, which came into existence on July 01, 2005.

Previously Nankana Sahib was a tehsil of District Sheikhpura. According to division made by the Punjab Provincial Government, Nankana Sahib now comprising of 03 tehsils which are as under:

- A Nankana Sahib
- B Shahkot
- C Sangla Hill

Population

The Population of this new District is 1.54 million approximately. Nankana Sahib District is situated 80 kilometers towards west from Lahore and falls between Lahore Jaranwala road and Lahore Faisalabad road via Sheikhpura. Administratively District has been divided into 03 police circles. These Circles are further divided into 11 police stations. Normally, crime related to murder & hurt increase during harvesting and crushing seasons, whereas, burglary, theft and dacoity spike before the local fairs and festivals.

Area & Culture

The area of District Nankana Sahib is mostly comprised of villages. The houses in the villages were prepared generally with mud, but due to development in industrial zone, the traditions have been changed and mud houses have been replaced by brick houses with the supply of basic necessities of life i.e. electricity, roads, gas & water, etc. and people have started living up to date. Traditional dress was "*kurta*" and "*dhoti*" but now the use of this traditional dress has diminished and *shalwar qameez* has become the most popular dress.

District Police

Nankana Sahib Police is administratively headed by a District Police Officer (D.P.O) who is of the rank of a Senior Superintendent of Police. He is also assisted by a S.P Investigation in the district who works under his general control and direction. There are eleven police stations in the district, each headed by an officer of the rank of an Inspector/sub-inspector, who are further supervised by three Sub Divisional Police officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police. A complete list of the subdivisions and police stations in Nankana Sahib is available at Annex-A. Further, Annex-B describes the organization of the district.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE DISTRICT

The scope and challenge of policing in a district requires among other things, an understanding of certain peculiar characteristics of the district. Such features as geography, population, degree of urbanization, level of commercial and industrial activity, installation and places requiring fool proof security of the district in the national context have a direct bearing on the nature of policing.

Certain important statistics of the district needed for policing plan Nankana Sahib are given below:

Statistical View

Total Population	1544000
Areas	584510 (Acre)
Police Sub Divisions	03
Police Stations	11
<i>Sikh/Hindu</i> Community	1755
Christian	2460
<i>Qadiani</i>	2436

Detail of Worship Places

Mosques	747
<i>Madressas</i>	168
<i>Imam bargahs</i>	75
Churches	77
Gurudwaras.	7

Detail of Mosques Pertain to Different Sects

<i>Ahle Sunnat</i>	604
<i>Ahl-e-Hadeths</i>	108
<i>Deoband</i>	29
<i>Ahl-e-Tashie</i>	6

Educational Institutions of the District

Name of institutions	Strength	Name of Institution	Strength
Boys Degree Colleges	3	Girls High Schools	19
Girls Degree Colleges	3	Boys Middle Schools	49
Boys Higher Secondary Schools	3	Girls Middle Schools	76
Girls Higher Secondary Schools	5	Boys Primary Schools	332
Boys High Schools	49	Girls Primary Schools	411

Mission Statement

To provide a sense of safety and security to the local community and to reduce fear of crime by building up community policing partnerships. The core values, strategic priorities, objectives and targets for the district-policing plan of Nankana Sahib flow from this mission statement.

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, effort has also 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 (due to non-availability of latest provincial policing plan) have also been considered in order to ensure that the local priorities are not inconsistent with the provincial policing priorities.

i) Goals/Targets to be achieved

- i. Operational Targets and key performance indicators to achieve these goals/targets.
- ii. Administrative Targets and key performance indicators to achieve these goals/targets.

ii) Action Plan to be adopted for achieving these goals/targets.

- i. Operational Plan
- ii. Administrative Plan

OPERATIONAL PLAN

Maintenance of public order, drive against criminals

In this district, the sectarian as well as political situation is calm and peaceful; hence proceedings u/s 16 MPO would be initiated as and when required in consultation with District Administration, Nankana Sahib.

A list of inter district criminal gangs have been prepared and intensive raids are being conducted by the district police at their hideouts respectively. As a result of which 34 hardened criminal gangs have been smashed and on the disclosures of arrested 151 gang members, 165 new registered cases and 103 old cases were worked out besides the recovery of huge quantity of stolen properties.

No incident of terrorism has taken place in this district. However, the names of 09 sectarian activists have been born on 4th schedule list of ATA 1997. A sharp vigilance is being kept over their activities to forestall any eventuality. Apart from this, the activities of ATBs are under surveillance. The members of district peace committee are playing their pivot roles in their respective areas to control sectarian situation.

Security of key installations and foreigners

According to consolidated list, there are 128 key installations in this district. Foolproof security arrangements are being made to forestall any untoward incident by deploying police force in sufficient numbers. Random checking by the G.Os and officer in-charge of police stations is continued to check the deployed police guard. Moreover, vantage points have been established at each key installation with the collaboration of management besides installation of close circuit television (CCTV) cameras.

In this district foreigners (Chinese National) are residing, special police guards have been deployed for their security which is being checked by concerned SDPO and SHO on daily basis and round the clock.

Free and prompt registration of cases.

According to the policies given by higher authorities the instructions regarding free and prompt registration of cases are being implemented at each police station of this district. The delinquent police officials/officers are being dealt with departmentally on account of non/late registration of cases under E&D Rules. Despite this criminal proceedings are initiated against the responsible police official u/s 155-C Police Order 2002 for not implementing the policy regarding registration of the case.

Furthermore, a special cell has also been established in the court premises of this district for prompt action over the court Orders issued u/s 22A/22B Cr.P.C for registration of cases. Basic function of this cell is to collect the court order and intimate the court by delivering a copy of FIR.

Fair and speedy investigation

All the Investigating Officers of this district are being advised from time to time to conduct and finalize investigation of criminal cases purely on merit by fulfilling codel formalities. They have also been aware that due to their fair and impartial investigation, the grievances of aggrieved persons may be redressed to meet the ends of justice. Moreover during monthly crime meetings, instructions are being issued regarding fair and speedy investigation. Apart from this, recording of daily diaries on daily bases is also emphasized which will provide a long way in preparing and submitting *challans* well in time. Apart from this, Homicide Investigation Cell has also been established in the district for better investigation of murder cases.

Prevention of crime

The exercise over strategic policies to combat crime is under way which is providing fruitful results to achieve the targets. Moreover, special assignments have been given to the responsible police officers to control crime in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Intensive patrolling is being regularized to stem road crim. Preventive action against the aggressive parties is also being taken under the relevant sections of law to overpower the crime against person.

Eid Celebrations

Keeping in view the terrorism factors, it is our first and foremost responsibility to ensure protection of citizens on the holly occasions of (*Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha*). For this purpose, as many as 378 mosques have been provided full fledge security by keeping view the categories A, B and C. Detail of the personnel being deployed for security duty is tabulated hereunder:

SP	DSP	IPs	S.I	ASI	HC	FC	LC	PQR	Total
01	04	08	28	67	78	548	29	69	832

Muharram Processions

District Nankana Sahib was established during the 2005, since that time no incident of sectarianism is observed. However, the incident of any terrorism activity cannot be ruled out. During holy month of Muharram, 427 processions and *majalis* including 63 of category A are convened each year, 1573 officers/officials are deployed to secure these processions and maintain law and order situation. Due to shortage of men power, we have to rely upon Punjab Constabulary. Detail of the personnel being deployed for security duty is tabulated hereunder:

SP	DSP	IPs	S.I	ASI	HC	Const.	Ladies	Staff	Total
01	06	16	65	111	135	1205		34	1573

Security Duty on Special Days

As the Nankana Sahib is /birth place of Guru Nanak Dev-Ji, founder of the Sikh religion. Therefore, it is the holiest and most important city for Sikh religion in the world. During their religious ceremonies, the people of Sikh religion from all over the world participate to perform their religious obligations. This factor make the Nankana Sahib City very important in the eyes of International Community and any mishap may lead to attract international media attention. To avoid any untoward incident we have to depute more and more security especially during their prayer times.

There are 07 "Guru Dawaras" in the district including "Gurudawara Janam Asthan" the birth place of Guru Nanak. At the *Guru Dawara* a special police guard consisting upon 29 officers/officials has been deployed on to ensure security. (Table "A" describes the detail) walk through gate is also installed and the visitors and pilgrims have been checked by the police through metal detectors. Apart from this a special Control Room has also been established with the collaboration of Evacuee Trust Property Board to monitor the inner and outer activities of the area round the clock. Moreover, annually 04 major events are celebrated by Sikh community in this district in which thousands of pilgrims (*Sikh Yatri*) participate from around the world including our neighboring country India. It is our prime responsibility to provide them security by utilizing all available sources. For this purpose, approximately 1100 officers/officials are deployed for their security round the clock on each occasion (Table "B" describes the detail). To meet the security requirements we have to get assistance from other units/districts i.e. Punjab Constabulary and other district of this region. In this regard, these units play their vital role to achieve our targets.

Table "A"

S.I	ASI	HC	Const.	Ladies Staff	Total
01	02	-	24	02	29

Table "B"

SP	DSP	IPs	S.I	ASI	HC	Const.	Ladies Staff	Total
01	05	21	40	73	76	816	64	1096

Special Security measures for Christians and other community events.

77 Churches are situated in the district and strict and fool proof security plans are prepared to ensure safe and secure environment on all important occasions including Christmas and Easter.

Adequate security arrangements are made at all 12 "*Bait-ul-Zikar*" to avoid any mishap.

ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

i) Improvement of police image, Thana culture, community policing, redress of public complaints, monitoring and vigilance and Citizen Facilitation Center.

During the monthly crime meeting all SDPOs/SHOs of this district are being instructed to take effective steps in the improvement of police image and the police men serving under their administrative control be apprised about the instructions received from higher authorities to change 'Thana Culture'.

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 from solving problems, the opportunity to become familiar with the people and a positive change in how the community views him.

To have a check over the working of police, a monitoring and vigilance cell has been established in this office. The performance of police team detailed in this cell is appreciable.

As per directions of high ups three Citizen Facilitation Centers have been established in this District at Sub-Division level to provide basic facilities to the citizen i.e. Police Character Certificates and learning driving licenses etc. This step will be helpful for better community policing. Moreover, women help desks are established at police station to facilitate lady complainants. A special investigation cell has also been established consisting upon lady officers to investigate the rape cases as per directions of Apex Supreme Court of Pakistan at higher authorities.

ii) Improving discipline and accountability.

In order to make streamline the discipline and accountability of the part of police force check and balance is being kept upon the working of police officials/officers. The police team of inspection and vigilance and circle officer intimate this office about the conduct of delinquent police officials and resultantly they are dealt with departmentally under the law, rules and regulations as envisaged in E&D rules 1975. Weekly Orderly Room is being held to improve discipline and accountability.

iii) Merit based recruitment.

As and when the competent authority has accorded sanctioned for the recruitment of policemen, the recruitment process is completed on merit and according to the procedure chalked out by head of the department.

iv) Raising training standards.

According to the short courses, refresher courses are held in district police lines Nankana Sahib from time to time. In the last year, *Moharrar* Course, investigation course etc. were held to teach the police officials about the performance of their obligations respectively. It would be in fitness of things if the attitudinal courses of SHOs are started afresh which will provide improvement in Thana culture.

v) Welfare of the force and projects being implemented.

For the welfare of police force, "*darbar*" is being held in each district by the Regional Police Officer, on regular bases. This exercise provides relief to the genuine grievances of aggrieved police officials. Police Station Sadar Nankana Sahib is also working successfully as Model Police Station.

vi) Financial Discipline

The funds under heads of different amount are being utilized accordingly. Quarterly Audit is being conducted by audit officers deputed by the competent authority to check the allocation and utilization of funds to stream line the financial discipline.

vii) Information Technology Initiatives

Besides the internet and computerization of the Police Station, following IT initiatives have also been introduced to make effective and prompt policing in the district.

1.	Establishment of I.T Control Room	I.T Control Room have been established which is being operated by 03 computer.
2.	POLCOM	Record of register No's. 1, 2, 8, 12, 16, 19 & 21 is being prepared online at all police stations.
3.	Complaint Management System (CMS)	CMS has also been operational at all police stations.
4.	8787	After receipt of online application through 8787, the same are being dealt on merits under the direct supervision of DPO.
5.	Online Cameras in Police Stations (Front Desk)	Cameras at police stations have been installed which have also been operational.
	Online cameras on Police Vehicles	Online cameras have been installed at 02 police vehicles i.e. City Shahkot & City Nankana
6.	Online cameras on Police Check Post/Naka	04 Police Check post are online & 03 more are under process.
7.	Vehicle Tracking Management System. (55 vehicles)	Trackers have been installed in 55 vehicles which have operational to check the fuel consumption and location of the vehicles.
8.	Tenant Registration System	4083 tenants have been registered.
9.	Employees Registration System	3736 employees have been registered.
10.	<i>Pathan /Afghani</i> registration <i>madrassah</i> Teachers Registration System	246 <i>pathans</i> have been registered.

11.	Hotel Eye Registration System	People residing/staying in hotels are being registered online on daily basis.
12.	District Website, Facebook & Twitter	District Website, Facebook & Twitter accounts are chronologically updated on daily basis.
13.	Biometric Machine (CRO)	Biometric Machine is firstly installed in CRO Branch and soon operational in all police stations
14.	Laptop provide to Crime Scene Team (install a software of criminals)	Laptop provided to crime scene team and installed software of criminals record.
15.	Identification of accused & Face sketch)	A software for identification of accused & face sketching is available to crime scene team & CRO Branch
16.	Vehicle checking & Verification SIMs (distributed to all PS & Circle officers)	Vehicle checking & Verification SIMs (distributed to all PS & Circle officers)
17.	15 Emergency Police Helpline	15 Emergency police helpline System is operational in Police Station City Nankana Sahib to help the citizens.
18.	Cameras in prisons lockup/ <i>bakhshi khana</i>	Cameras in <i>pakhshi khana</i> situated in Nankana Sahib, Shahkot and Sangla Hill are online
19.	Cameras in Police Station	Police Station Sadar Nankana Sahib is being monitored by DSP/SDPO Circle Nankana Sahib with help of 05 cameras.
20.	GEO Tag Security alert System	Android Mobile Phone set has been provided to all police Stations with SIM free internet package and built-in software of GEO tag and security alert system.
21.	Punjab Police Toolkit	Android mobile phone have been provided to all police stations with built-in software of criminal detection, details regarding SIMs identification, driving license, CNIC, snatched vehicles, FIRs, Proclaimed Offenders record and online vehicle verification system.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF ANNUAL POLICING PLAN

Aims, Objectives and Targets to be achieved

The Annual Policing Plan has the following aims and objectives:

- i. To maintain rule of law, public safety & security of the masses through crime fighting and restore public confidence in police through detection and fair investigation.
- ii. To assist the members of the public irrespective of their sex, political affiliations, religious belief and their ethic or social backgrounds. Endeavors to improve progressive interaction between police and Public at large. Proper utilization of all ways and means of society to strengthen the bonds between police and society through result oriented participation of traders, *ullemas*, advocates, notables and parliamentarians.
- iii. Proper utilization and up gradation of existing infrastructure. To promote efficiencies in resource allocation and deployment so as to enhance the policing service to the public.
- iv. Zero tolerance for violence against children and women folk.
- v. Top priority to arrest criminals and fugitives.
- vi. Regulating and controlling road traffic and improving road safety.
- vii. To support and protect all victims of crime and treat them with dignity.
- viii. To combat sectarianism and militancy through surveillance of 4th scheduled persons and zero tolerance policy against anti-social elements.
- ix. To ensure fool proof security arrangements for all important and sensitive installations and institutions in the district. Provision of extra security to all visiting dignitaries and foreign nationals.
- x. To ensure fair investigation of cases, submission of reports U/S 173 Cr.P.C within stipulated period i.e. 14 days in courts and improve service of summons/warrants.
- xi. To maintain the record of all police stations as per police rules 1934.
- xii. Contribution of media in policing shall be our dynamic priority because media may play its role in guiding the government so that we could have a police force that emerges as first line of defense against injustices, crime and terrorism.

LAW AWARENESS INITIATIVES

Policing can be effective only if it is done keeping in view the concerns of the people of the society. A co-ordination between public and police will give to the police a fair idea of what public expects from the police. In order to ascertain the needs of the community, under the supervision of District Police Officer, Nankana Sahib, legal awareness programs have been initiated to boost up legal knowledge of police officers/officials of the district. A regular chain of seminars in this regard has been conducted. To improve the knowledge/academic skill of police officers/officials law books (Major Act & Police Rule) have been distributed in all the 11 Police Stations. All the different characters of society i.e. Intellectuals, Judiciary, Lawyers, Journalists, Professionals Politicians, Professors, Doctors and common man participated in the Law Awareness Program.

Detailed dialogue with different section of society brought to focus the following pressing needs of the community.

- i) Active response to public calls and complaints.
- ii) Effective patrolling in order to minimize the crime against person and property. Ensuring safety of the citizens of District Nankana Sahib round the clock.
- iii) Transparency and decent behavior with the citizens of the district.
- iv) Free registration of FIRs.
- v) Fair and speedy investigation of the criminal cases for ends of justice.
- vi) Co-operation between police and all sections of society.
- vii) Proper crime reporting mechanism must be adopted.
- viii) Posting of the Police Officers and Officials should be on merits considering their efficiency of working.

CRIME TRENDS

The detail is enclosed as Annex C. However, the data further highlight some areas where police performance has improved i.e. the decrease in crime against property is 52.88 percent than the decrease in crime against property during the corresponding period of last year which indicates that efforts have been made to prevent crime against property in the district. Similarly, during year 2016, cases were registered against person 754 as compared 746 cases were registered against person in the year 2015, consequently there has been a slight increase in crime against person in 2016 as compared to last year. Similarly during year 2016, cases were registered against property 457 and during year 2015 case against property were registered 970 and 52.88 percent has been decreased. On the other hand, the police performance in another area also merits consideration, which pertains to arrest of proclaimed offenders and court absconders. Describes the number of proclaimed offenders 1820 were arrested during the year 2016. As against 2032 proclaimed offenders were arrested during the year 2015, similarly arrest of proclaimed offenders was decreased 212 compare to the previous years. 661 court absconders were arrested during year 2016 as compared to 451 Court absconders were arrested during the year 2015, 1990 court absconders were arrested during the year 2013-2014. As such, 1112 court absconders were arrested during the years 2015-16 which show that some areas of police performance required attention.

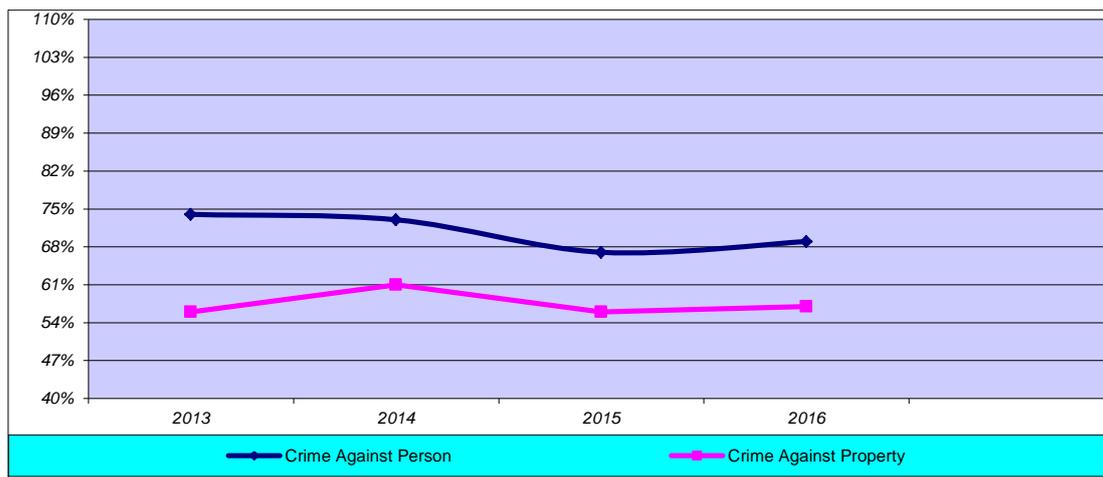
The numbers of proclaimed offenders at large in the district have decreased as compared to year 2015 as a numbers of proclaimed offenders have been arrested during the previous year.

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 Nankana Sahib from 2013 to 2016 are available at Annex-F.

Challans Submitted as %age of Criminal Cases Registered, 2013-2016

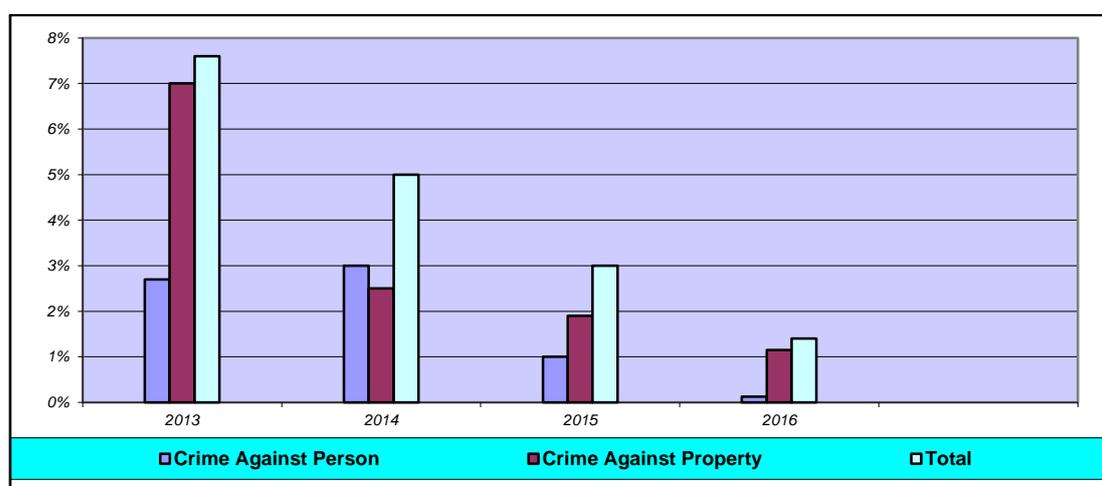


Source: Office of the DPO Nankana Sahib

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 Nankana Sahib, Annex-G describes the number of cancelled and untraced cases during the last seven years, whereas Fig 5 describes the number of untraced cases as a percentage of cases registered during the last four 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 2016.

Number of Untraced Cases as Percentage of Cases Registered, Nankana Sahib, 2013-16



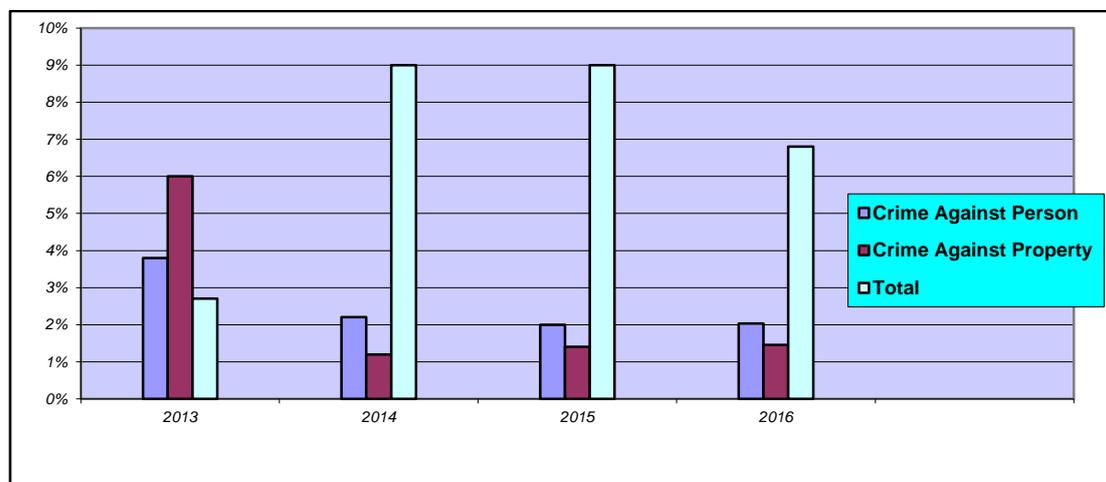
Source: Office of the DPO Nankana Sahib

The data further reveal that highest numbers of untraced cases pertain to crime against property which is under stable 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. The above table describes number of cancelled cases as

a percentage of cases registered during the last three 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.

Number of Cases Cancelled as Percentage of Cases Registered, Nankana Sahib, 2013-16



Source: Office of the DPO Nankana Sahib

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 under stable keeping in view of the fact that there is a higher tendency for registration of false cases in crime against person as opposed to crime against property.

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. Statistical information in this regard given at Table 1 reveals that complainants had nominated the accused persons in around 96% of registered cases. Such large number of nominated cases simplifies the investigation greatly.

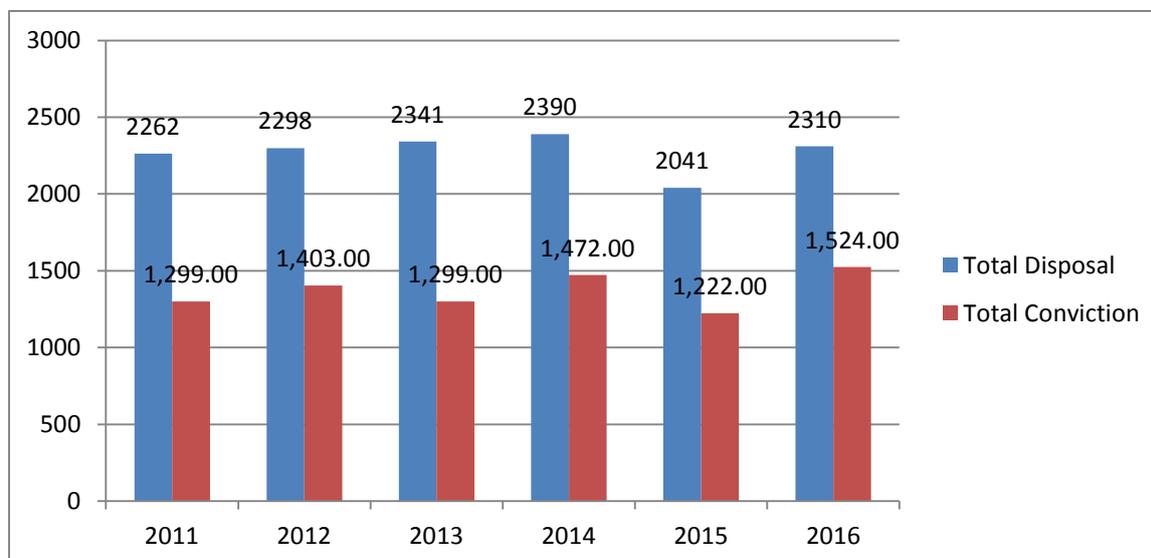
Detection of Criminal Cases in Nankana Sahib, 2016

Details		
Number of cases registered		7142
Number of cases in which one or more accused were nominated in the FIR by name		6994
Number of cases in which no accused was nominated in the FIR by name		148
Cases detected	Total number	6895
	%age of total nominated cases registered	98.58%
Nominated cases detected	Total number	6880
	%age of total nominated cases registered	99.78%
Cases detected in which no accused was nominated in the FIR by name	Total number	15
	%age of total non-nominated cases registered	10.13%

This fact is evident as during the period 2016, the detection rate in nominated cases was 100% as against 10.13% in such cases in which no accused was nominated.

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.

Total Number of Cases Resulting in Convictions, Nankana Sahib, 2011-2016



The above table depicts total number of cases decided along with the convictions during the last six years in district Nankana Sahib. The numbers of cases decided in a year have increased in the year 2016 and also there has been a significant increase in the number of convictions. Annex-H describes the disposal of criminal cases by various courts in Nankana Sahib. According to these statistics, the nominal justice gap has been decreased to 34% in 2016 as compared to 2015. However, it is also important to mention that this gap does not necessarily reflect the overall nominal justice gap as the data is limited to only cases decided in one year without taking into consideration as to whether the decided cases were of same year or previous years. Accordingly, the overall nominal justice gap is determined according to the number of convictions in one year as a percentage of total cases registered in that particular year.

Lastly, the objections on investigations and final police reports (*challans*) also constitute an important measure to determine quality of investigations. Table-2 describes the objections raised on *challans* after investigations in year 2016.

Objections on *challans* submitted, Nankana Sahib 2016

Details		
Number of cases registered		7142
Cases resulting in submission of reports u/s 173 Cr.P.C	Total number	6976
	%age of total cases registered during the period	97%
Number of cases in which	Total number	110

objections were raised on <i>challans</i>	%age of total <i>challans</i> submitted	1.57%
Number of cases in which objection made on <i>challans</i> were removed	Total number	93
	%age of total cases in which objections were raised	84.54%

Source: Office of the DPO Nankana Sahib

According to the above table, 97% of total cases registered in 2016 were *challaned* and in 1.57% of the *challaned* cases, objections were raised. However in all cases, the objections were removed which is a positive indicator.

Our Achievements

It is worth mentioning that there has been a sharp increase in reported crime as compared to the last year as 1875 cases were more reported in 2016 due to implementation of National Action Plan. Similarly there was a prompt decrease in crime prevention as 59 cases of murder were reported in 2016 as opposed to 84 of the preceding year. Table-4 describes the trends in crime of sensitive nature for the last two years.

Trends in Certain Crime of Sensitive Nature

Category	Crime	2015	2016
Crime Against Person	Murder	84	59
Crime Against Property	Murder with robbery/Dacoity	2	2
	Dacoity	50	30
	Armed robbery	199	143
	Burglary/Theft	580	415
	Fraud, forgery	130	125
Local & Special Laws	Arms Ordinance	665	762
	Narcotics	678	868
	Miscellaneous	2883	4738

The performance of the district police was remained satisfactory from the fact that sharp decrease in murder cases was reported in 2016 as compared to the last year.

In addition, there has been no case of hardcore terrorism in the district. Another important area worth consideration is the reduced nominal justice gap in 2016 which stands at 34%. Although the numbers of cases decided in a year have increased in the year 2016, 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 pertaining to various other important aspects of policing also reflect satisfactory police performance:

Recovery of Illicit Arms

	2015	2016	Difference	%age
Cases registered	665	762	+97	11.45%
Persons arrested	668	769	+101	11.51%
Arms recovered	681	861	+180	12.64%

Similarly a numbers of court absconders were also arrested in 2016. Table-7 describes the number of proclaimed offenders and court absconders arrested in the last two years.

7- Arrest of Proclaimed Offenders and Court Absconders

	2015	2016	Difference	%age
Proclaimed offenders arrested	2032	1820	-212	(8.9%)
Court absconders arrested	451	661	661	46.56%

Provincial Policing Priorities

The Provincial Policing Plan, 2014-15 aimed at bringing improvement in policing services and to reduce crime in Punjab. For this purpose following four strategic goals for the police in the districts were identified:

- a. **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;
- b. **Effective service delivery-** To make Punjab a safer place – (“*Mehfooz Punjab*”) – by maximizing efficiency of policing operations and ensuring rules of law;
- c. **Effective administration-**Build effective systems, processes and facilities that enhance professionalism, efficiency, transparency and accountability. and;
- d. **Police welfare-**Provide opportunities and services to assist members in their personal and professional development / wellbeing.

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 Nankana Sahib have been identified to ensure that they are not inconsistent with the provincial policing plan.

Local Policing Priorities of District Nankana Sahib.

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.
 - (iii) To improve the police image.

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

- c. **Strategic Priority 3: Development of police community partnerships.**
 - (i) Building local partnerships.
 - (ii) Increased involvement of community in policing

- d. **Strategic Priority 4: Tackling anti-social behavior and concern of people about crime**
 - (i) To reduce crime concerning local communities.
 - (ii) To reduce social disorder in local communities.

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 optimistic 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 investigation	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/SP Investigation.	Plan prepared.
			Tactical plan implemented.	DPO//SDPOs/SH Os.	Robberies reduced to 14% of 2012-13 level.
		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/SP Investigation.	Plan prepared.
			Tactical plan implemented.	DPO/SDPOs/SHOs.	Burglaries reduced to 5% of 2012-13 level.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
		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.	Implementation of the district separation of investigation function strategy especially placement of trained staff in investigation wing	DPO/S.P Investigation	Implementation of separation strategy completed.
			Training of police officers in investigation techniques	DPO/ SP (Investigation)	At least 70% of investigating officers trained.
			Enhancing capacity to collect and use forensic evidence on scientific basis	DPO/SP (Investigation)	No. of cases in which forensic evidence is collected increase by at least 30%
			Effective utilization of investigation cost funds	DPO/SP (Investigation)	Funds surrendered
			Strict monitoring of investigations to ensure transparency	DPO/ SP (Investigation)	No of cases in which action was taken against delinquent officers.
2	To reduce overall crime of the district through prevention.		Réduction in crime through better intelligence and launch of new initiatives.	Developing criminal intelligence through better coordination with other agencies	DPO/SP Investigation
		Improved preventive measures.	Increasing visibility/police presence through effective deployment of resources.	DPO/SP Investigation	Community Policing plan/Investigation strategy implemented.
			Preventive action under sections 107, 109, 110 CrPC.	All SDPOs/ SHOs	Preventive action should be doubled as compare of 2012-13.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
			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 30% from last years' figures.
			Increased action u/s 88 Cr .P.C.	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 30% from 2012-13.
			Reorganization/rationalization of beat system and police patrols	DPO.	Beat system and police patrols reorganized.

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 from 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 complied with 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 <i>katcheries</i> .	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	Higher number of community policing	Implementation of community policing plan in district.	DPO/ all SDPOs/ SHOs.	Launch of community policing plan in the district.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
	community in policing	initiatives	Implementation of procedures for promoting engagement with public in the development of local policing plan.	DPO	No of cases in which procedure were violated
Establish neighborhood/business watch in urban areas			DPO/ SDPOs/ SHOs.	all	No. of running neighborhood/business watch programmes
Establish <i>theekri pehra</i> system in rural areas			DPO/ SDPOs/ SHOs.	all	System implemented in minimum 50% villages
Citizens perception analysis		Conduct of citizens perception survey on crime sensitivity and service delivery standards	DPO	Survey successfully conducted	

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 behavior increases the fear of crime among local communities; and, people involved in these activities often slip towards heinous crimes. However too prong 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 50% more than of 2013-14.
			Action under Prohibition Act,1977	All SHOs.	No of offenders arrested and quantity recovered to be 100% more than of 2013-14.
			To devise a multi-agency approach in order to tackle drugs crime including ANF and Excise department.	DPO/SP Investigation	Plan prepared and Implemented.
			Program to attract juveniles in Heath activities.	DPO/All SDPOs /all SHOs.	No. of juveniles associated with program and number of activities undertaken.
		Increase in recovery of illegal weapons.	Action under Arms ordinance.	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No. of offenders arrested and quantity recovered to be 100% more than of 2013-14.

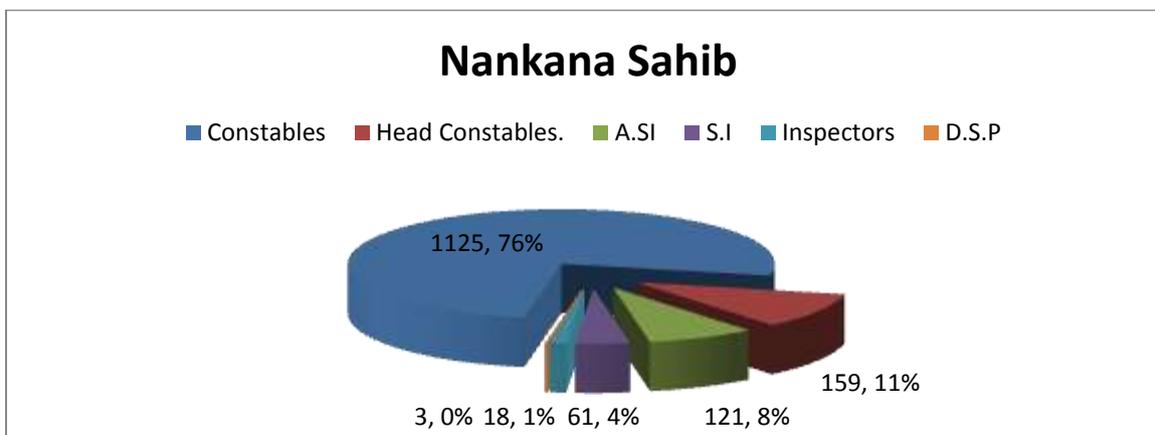
	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
		Prevention of Gambling at public places.	Action under Prevention of Gambling Act,1977	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No. of offenders arrested to be 100% more than of 2013-14
		Restriction of Habitual offenders.	Action under Punjab Restriction of Habitual offenders 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.

	Objectives	Targets	Activities	Action By	Indicators
			Action under Article 140 of Police Order	All SDPOs /all SHOs	No. of complaints made.

Human Resource

The police officers comprising of junior and senior ranks is the human resource available with the district police. It is pointed out that the total numbers of sanctioned posts in the district are 1761 and presently 1492 officers are posted at the moment that cater for population of 1.54 million people approximately. Therefore, approximately 97 officers per 100,000/- of population are available for policing duties in the district. It is also important to note that 87% of the total police available in the district comprising of the rank of constables & Head Constables whereas upper subordinates are only 13% of the total police strength available in the district.

Components of various police ranks of District Police Nankana Sahib

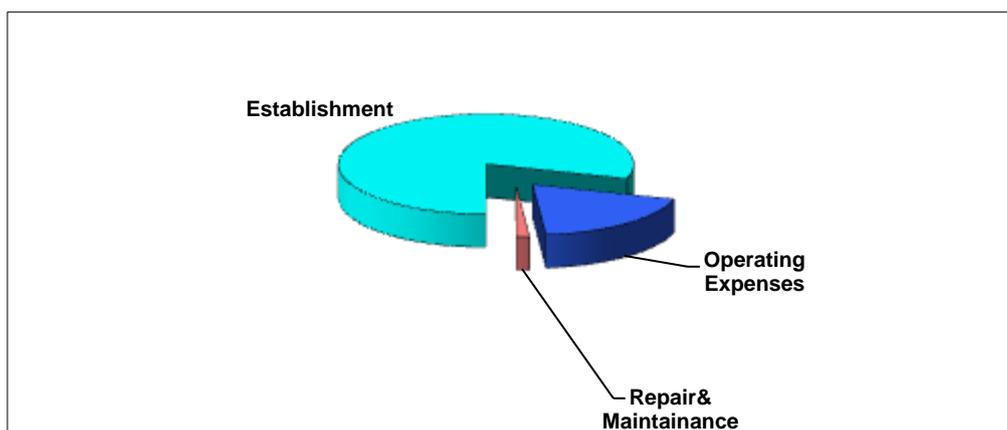


Posts	DPO	SP/Inv	DSP	DSP/Legal	Insp/Legal	Insp	SI	ASI	HC	FC/LC Dri. const. Elite Force	Total
Sanctioned	1	1	5	1	6	21	75	134	168	1349	1761
Available	1	0	3	1	-	18	61	121	159	1125	1489
Shortage	-	1	2	-	6	3	14	13	9	224	272

Financial Resources

The financial resources always play a key role in the quality of policing services provided to the general public. It is worth mentioning that the annual police budgets in all police forces of Pakistan have always been allocated a major component towards the establishment charges, whereas, the operational costs are always minimum allocated. Represents the major components of the annual police budget FY 2015-16 for the district Nankana Sahib which also follows the same course explained above.

Major Components of the Annual Budget, District Police Nankana Sahib (FY 2015-16)



The figure clearly explains that establishment charges/total budget account for (320817539) 79.71% of the total budget whereas operational expenses account for (75838486) about 17.4% 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 PO 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. Above graphic indicates the usage of allocated budget for district Nankana Sahib.

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 i.e. PS Faizabad, Police post 5 Chak and Bucheki have no official buildings. These establishments are housed in rented premises which are a source of concern for the police department. The situation of resources for investigation is also very meager. It is again not surprising to find out that no funds have been allocated for the forensics in the district Nankana Sahib. Other resources like computers and PAFIS are also not present with the investigation staff where as there is also a dearth of scientifically equipped proper interview facilities in the district. It is self-evident from the fact that if there is no provision for the purchase of the basic investigation equipment in the budget, the improvement in the skills of untrained investigators is unthinkable.

Communication Resources

The role of communications in routine police functions cannot be over emphasized. In routine policing, where raids are conducted to arrest criminals or when routine surveillance activities are carried out, the success of all these activities is dependent on the efficiency and reliability of the communication network being used by the officers. The

following table describes the total number of wireless sets (especially hand held) available with the district and their distribution.

Distribution of Wireless Equipment in the district Nankana Sahib.

The communication equipment available with District Police Nankana Sahib are as under:-

Sr. No.	Items	Total	Shortage	Excess
1.	Base Sets	28	3	--
2.	Mobile Sets	109	10	--
3.	Walkie Talkie Sets	270	30	--

ANNEX -A

DETAILS OF POLICE STATIONS AND VARIOUS OFFICES OF DISTRICT POLICE

District Police Officer

Telephone No: 056-2877101

Superintendent of Police, Investigation

Telephone No: 056-2877057

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nankana Sahib

Telephone No: 056-2874887

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bara Ghar

Telephone No: 056-2728462

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sangla Hill

Telephone No: 056-3701511

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Legal.

Telephone No: 056-2877145

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Headquarters.

Telephone No: 056-2875940

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic.

Telephone No: 056-2877586-85

DPO Office Exchange.

Telephone No: 056-2877104-7

District Police Line.

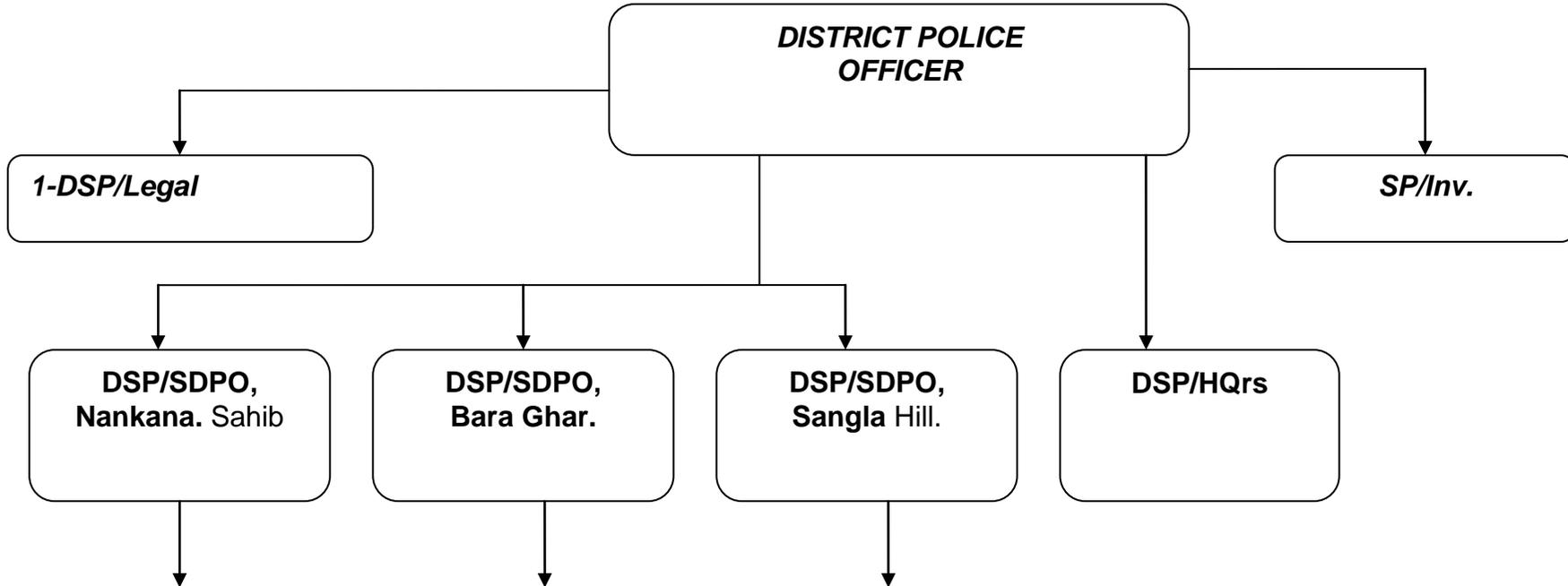
Telephone No: 056-2877146

Police Wireless Control .

Telephone No: 056-2877114

Annex- B

POLICE ORGANIZATION AT NANKANA SAHIB SASAHIB POLICE ORGANIZATION NANKANA SAHIB POLICE ORGANIZATION NANKANA SAHIB AMOUNT RS 50000 WAS RECOVERED



DSP/SDPO Nankana	DSP/SDPO Bara Ghar	DSP/SDPO Sangla Hill
P.S City Nankana Sahib. P.S Sadar Nankana Sahib. P.S Warburton. P.P Chak No. 5. P.P Chak No. 17.	P.S Mangtanwala P.S Bara Ghar P.S Syedwala P.S Faizabad P.P Q.B Link P.P Wazir Pur P.P Bucheki P.P Morr Khunda. P.P Kot Hakam	P.S City Sangla Hill P.S Sadar Sangla Hill P.S City Shahkot P.S Sadar Shahkot P.P Marh Balouchan P.P Pandorian P.P Muhammad Pura

Annex- C

CRIMINAL CASES AGAINST PERSON, PROPERTY, LOCAL & SPECIAL LAWS REGISTERED IN NANKANA SAHIB DISTRICT, 2005-2016

Category	Crime	Period											
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crime Against Person	Murder	105	103	104	118	127	133	100	91	99	102	84	60
	Attempted murder	78	104	68	95	79	111	106	90	94	91	81	61
	Hurt	414	365	448	539	452	441	407	264	285	271	232	281
	Other	247	262	315	389	300	340	376	342	317	378	349	354
	Total	844	834	935	1141	958	1025	991	787	795	842	746	754
Crime Against Property	Robbery with hurt	8	14	13	16	13	15	12	13	19	14	7	9
	Murder with robbery	4	7	3	6	3	8	8	3	04	05	02	01
	Dacoity	42	43	31	61	59	84	120	77	69	67	50	26
	Armed robbery	79	99	123	96	136	184	195	164	110	217	199	24
	Burglary/Theft	66	71	74	96	84	116	119	114	107	87	90	90
	Vehicle theft	21	33	28	51	40	51	81	72	58	67	67	31
	Other theft	359	389	444	473	411	439	829	580	350	442	425	174
	Fraud, forgery	12	17	29	27	21	21	27	65	61	174	130	42
	Total	591	673	745	826	767	918	1190	1088	778	1073	970	457
Local & Special Laws	Arms Ordinance	1479	2942	2842	1699	1341	1120	1386	1276	1191	982	665	762
	Narcotics	387	821	619	643	704	538	1128	1292	1134	1142	678	868
	Miscellaneous	223	298	498	144	374	204	352	217	244	372	725	2132
	Total	2089	4061	3959	2486	2419	1862	2866	2785	2569	2496	2068	3762

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

Annex -D

PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS IN NANKANA SAHIB DISTRICT, 2006-2016

Years	Previous Balance.	Added during the year	Total	Arrested during the year	Struck off	End of Year No.
2006	769	1466	2235	1435	--	800
2007	800	1226	2026	1416	--	610
2008	610	1010	1620	1171	--	449
2009	449	1154	1603	1204	--	399
2010	399	1215	1614	1217	--	397
2011	397	2574	2971	2277	--	694
2012	694	1674	2368	1725	-	643
2013	643	1227	1870	1424	--	446
2014	446	1434	1880	1210	--	670
2015	670	2244	2914	2032	--	882
2016	882	1753	2635	1820	--	815

Annex -E

COURT ABSCONDERS IN NANKANA SAHIB DISTRICT, 2006-2016

Year	No. at start of the year	Added during the year	Total	Arrested during the year	End of year No.
2006	159	479	638	477	161
2007	161	1056	1217	846	371
2008	371	590	961	849	112
2009	112	655	667	625	42
2010	42	1798	1840	1139	701
2011	701	2974	3675	2340	1335
2012	1335	1131	2466	1947	519
2013	519	1229	1748	1167	581
2014	581	863	1444	823	621
2015	621	376	997	451	546
2016	546	1017	1553	661	913

Annex -F

DETAILS OF CHALLANS SUBMITTED BY DISTRICT POLICE NANKANA SAHIB, 2006-2016

Category	Crime	Year wise Number of Cases Challaned										
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crime Against Person	Murder	87	80	90	99	115	87	75	84	88	60	43
	Attempted murder	80	52	70	65	91	94	80	81	79	66	47
	Hurt	304	365	428	376	384	375	239	260	247	192	250
	Other	151	174	187	149	186	195	214	171	207	189	282
	Total	622	671	775	689	776	751	608	596	621	507	622
	%age of cases reg.	75%	72%	68%	72%	76%	76%	77%	75%	74%	68%	82%
Crime Against Property	Robbery with hurt	12	9	10	6	11	5	8	08	6	3	3
	Murder with robbery	3	1	5	3	7	4	1	04	3	2	-
	Dacoity	29	21	29	36	58	67	44	41	38	30	20
	Armed robbery	51	77	57	80	109	108	86	49	112	95	88
	Burglary/Theft	35	44	42	39	61	69	56	56	44	46	39
	Vehicle theft	8	5	12	12	16	29	28	14	26	23	14
	Other theft	190	215	229	197	257	402	372	196	308	257	164
	Fraud, forgery	9	14	20	15	15	20	55	52	112	75	31
	Total	337	386	404	388	534	703	650	420	649	531	359
	%age of cases reg.	50%	52%	49%	51%	58%	55%	56%	42%	60%	55%	56%

Annex -G

DETAILS OF REGISTERED CRIMINAL CASES CANCELLED OR GONE UNTRACED, NANKANA SAHIB 2009-16

Category	Offence	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		Cancelled	Untraced	Cancelled	Cancelled	Cancelled	Untraced	Cancelled	Untraced								
Crime Against Person	Murder	10	18	7	11	6	7	6	9	06	07	7	7	8	5	8	2
	Attempted murder	7	7	7	13	6	6	3	5	01	12	2	8	5	4	--	5
	Hurt	74	2	55	2	31	1	25	-	24	01	22	1	19	-	14	-
	Other	140	11	143	11	173	10	-	-	139	06	160	13	119	5	125	2
	Total	231	38	212	37	216	24	147	29	170	26	191	29	151	14	147	9
7Crime Against Property	Robbery with hurt	2	5	1	3	2	5	-	4	02	09	-	8	1	3	2	-
	Murder with Robbery	--	--	--	1	--	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Dacoity	16	7	15	11	21	32	6	18	06	22	5	24	8	7	4	3
	Armed robbery	21	35	21	54	12	75	11	61	09	52	14	91	15	63	11	17
	Burglary/ Theft	17	28	26	29	27	26	18	40	15	36	15	28	9	29	13	26
	Vehicle theft	1	27	6	29	5	47	8	36	09	35	5	35	7	26	4	10
	Other theft	152	62	134	48	151	75	137	6	94	59	81	53	87	41	45	23
	Fraud, forgery	5	1	4	2	7	--	--	6	41	44	54	7	31	-	5	-
Total	214	165	207	177	225	261	18	231	176	257	174	238	157	166	84	79	
Local & Special Laws	Arms Ordinance	--	--	--	3	1	--	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
	Narcotics	--	--	1	--	2	--	-	1	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	9	--	8	2	6	--	9	-	07	01	14	1	10	1	153	8
	Total	9	--	9	5	9	--	10	1	08	01	14	1	17	1	153	8
Grand Total	454	203	428	219	450	285	337	261	354	284	379	268	325	181	384	96	

Annex -H

DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL CASES BY VARIOUS COURTS IN Nankana Sahib, 2008-16

Class of Cases	Disposal								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sessions/STA/Murder	51	104	139	108	92	103	181	169	183
Hudood Cases	84	122	68	54	49	119	354	256	73
Narcotics	102	184	39	569	576	613	289	232	147
Criminal Appeal/Revision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Criminal First Class cases	26	33	45	1040	1044	1349	1385	1212	1792
Criminal Section 30 cases	11	22	21	489	535	156	179	161	112
ATA Court	2	4	5	02	02	01	02	11	3
Total disposal	1198	1933	1738	2262	2298	2341	2390	2041	2310
Total convictions	703	1063	824	1299	1403	1295	1472	1222	1524
%age of cases in which convictions awarded	59%	55%	47%	57%	61%	62%	62%	60%	66%
Nominal Justice Gap	41%	45%	53%	43%	39%	38%	38%	40%	34%
