

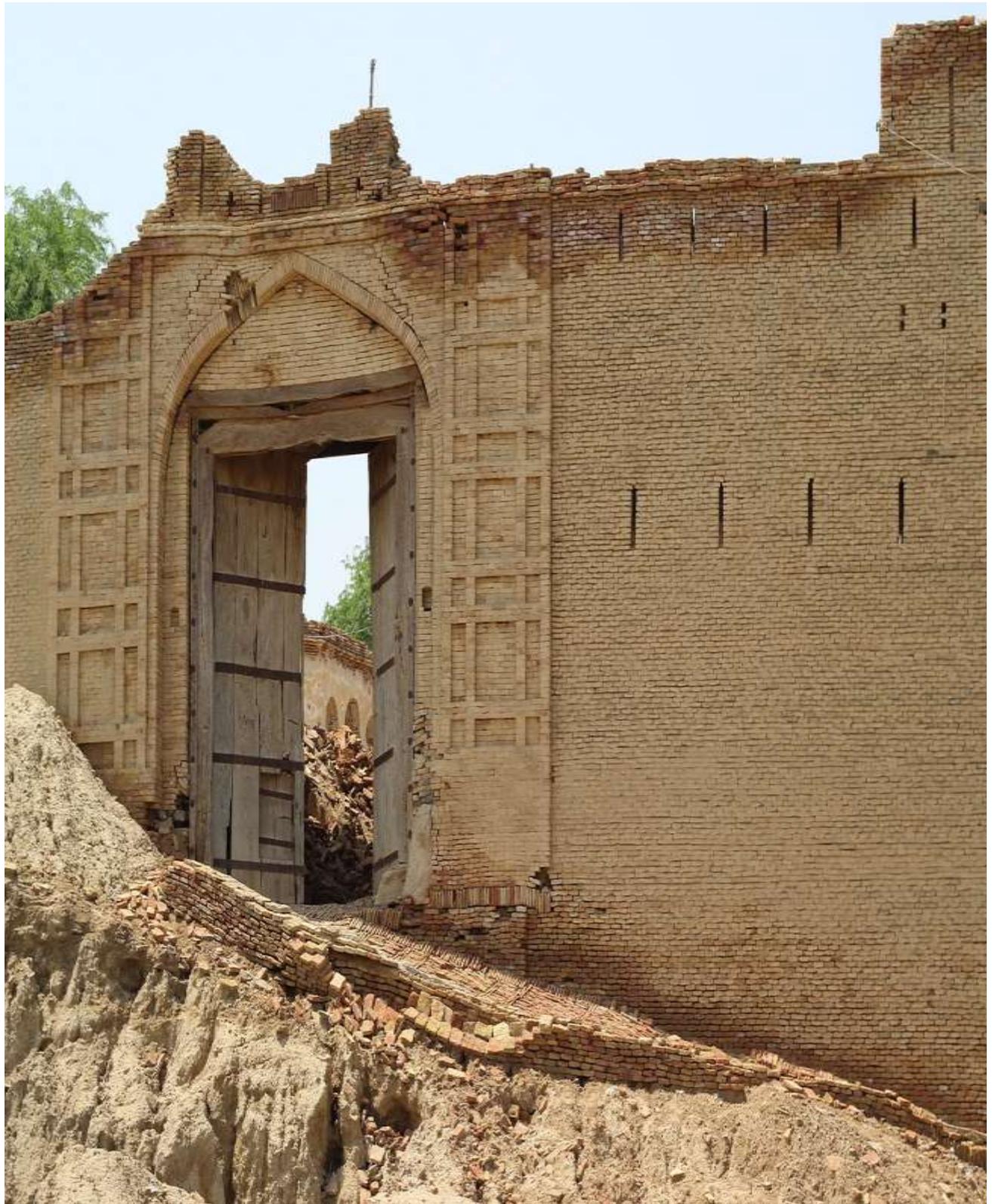
ANNUAL POLICING PLAN

FOR THE YEAR 2016-17



DISTRICT RAJANPUR

**District Police Officer
Rajanpur**



FOREWORD

As per requirement of sections 32, 10(4) 80(f) and 92(f) of Police Order 2002, this Annual Plan is an important step towards describing our intentions for the future. As the geographic layout of this district is peculiar, Rajanpur police is charged with arduous responsibility of tackling dynamic & multifarious issues. Nevertheless, the crime pattern in Rajanpur is quite varied. It includes important factors including infiltration of *Bugti* criminals from western side and activities of notorious gangs residing in bed of the River Indus on the eastern side which remain a challenge for the local police. The protection of Indus Highway which is main artery in the context of safe traveling of the commuters requires round the clock supervision. Besides this, provision of security to the foreigners visiting this district for various purposes i.e. construction work on mega projects like *Katchi* Canal; constitute extremely important responsibility of Rajanpur Police.

INTRODUCTION

Study of history reveals that the fort of *Harrand* was constructed by Hindu “*Raja Harnacus*” and his son “*Lok Bhagat*” on the style of Mohenjo-Daro that is the reason, structure of *Harrand* Fort seems contemporaneous to civilization of *Mohenjo-Daro*. From Muhammad Bin Qasim to Ahmed Shah Abdali, all Muslim invaders had maintained their sovereignty in this area. Consequently, *Jat*, *Nahar*, *Lodhi* and *Baloch* were the prominent tribes. The Region of *Harrand*, ruled by Nadir Shah was gifted to Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah (his *Kardar*) in recognition of construction of *Qutab* Canal. Later on, Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah added word “*Pur*” after his name during the year 1732-33 which is now calls Rajanpur.

Consequently this area had remained under the domination of different rulers i.e. *Baloch* tribes, Nadir Shah Barohi, Khan of Qalat, Mahraja Ranjeet Singh and Nawab of Bahawalpur. When the British rulers attacked the Sub-Continent during the year 1849, this area came under the flag of British Government. The *Baloch* tribes who were famous due to their stubbornness refused to accept the regime of British Government. Since the western border was inhabited by *Baloch* tribes on both sides therefore, Border Military Police was created and the area was divided into two parts namely “A” and “B”. Tribal area or “B” area is a hilly linear stretch running north to south. Criminals across the provincial border often infiltrate into Punjab through the tribal area. There is no effective check on their movement.

Previously it was sub-divisional headquarter of District Dera Ghazi Khan. It was created as independent district on 01.07.1982. The principal tribes are *Mazari*, *Dreeshak*, *Gorhani*, *Buzdar*, *Gopang*, *Lund* and *Gishkori*. Rojhan sub-division is mainly populated by *Mazari* tribes; *Dreeshak* tribe is dominating tehsil Rajanpur while *Gorchanies* are in majority in Jampur sub-division.

People have nomadic mode of existence which incidentally facilitate the commission of crime. The topography of area creates another problem, as the area is adjacent with *Suleman* hills, which are always very hospitable abode for the criminals.

Tribal Feuds

The western part of the district is adjacent with Dera Bugti Agency, Kohlu Agency and Barkhan Agency. Rojhan sub-division is mainly populated by *Mazari* tribes, whereas its western part is inhabited by *Bugtis*. The history of tribal feuds between the tribes has been over decades on issues like stealing/snatching. Though, these tribes are close relatives, as Meer Balkh Sher *Mazari* is chief of *Mazaris*, while *Bugtis* are followers of Late Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti. But they have remained at daggers drawn on different issues. The tussle and rivalry had remained continued for several years in which many precious lives have been lost. In case of any serious dispute between them, they approach their chiefs who interfere and patch-up the matter on their own accord.

Crime is a product of society. No offence can be committed in isolation. Men differ with one another. Similarly geographical and ecological factors give birth to peculiar customs and traditions in a particular society.

Cultural Conditions

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

The persons living in rural areas their individual abodes away from others in their lands. They have no headman or *chowkidar* as there are a few regular villages. They cannot tolerate a stranger at their door-step. Any visitor will have to call the residents from a considerable distance from the house. They share bed with their wives and do not allow them to sleep on a separate cot for fear of immorality. Polygamy is common.

District Police remains handicapped for the hot pursuit due to tribal area. Examples of *Bugti* intruders can be quoted in this regard. Keeping sophisticated fire arms is not a crime in B-Area but it is a tradition. Moreover, it is a normal practice that out-laws and proclaimed offenders after committing crime in settled area cross over to tribal area with ease.

Geographical Layout / Condition

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

Although Rajanpur Police is handling the situation with tremendous commitment, yet there is much room for providing better service and controlling the crime which creates general sense of security in the minds of public.

OPERATIONAL TARGETS

- i. Maintenance of public order.
- ii. Drive against Militancy.
- iii. Combating Terrorism.
- iv. Security of Key Installations and Railway Track
- v. Security of educational institutions, judicial premises and Foreigners Security.
- vi. Free Registration of Cases.
- vii. Fair and Speedy Investigation.
- viii. Prevention of Crime.
- ix. Contingency Plan for Meetings, Emergencies and Annual events like *Moharram*.
- x. Safety of Commuters plying on the Indus Highway.

ADMINISTRATIVE TARGETS

- i. Improvement of Police image.
- ii. Revolutionizing Thana Culture.
- iii. Community Policing.
- iv. Redressal of Public Complaints.
- v. Monitoring & Vigilance.
- vi. Improving Discipline and Accountability.
- vii. Raising Training Standards.
- viii. Welfare of the Force and Projects being implemented.
- ix. Computerization.
- x. Financial Discipline.

MECHANISM FOR ACHIEVING TARGETS

1. Maintenance of Public Order

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

2. Drive against Militancy

- i. Close monitoring of activists of the proscribed/extremist organizations, Afghan Trained Boys (ATBs), Returnees from Afghan Prisons (RAPs), Lal Mosque Elements (LMEs) Returnees from Guantanamo Bay (RGB).
- ii. Revising and updating the lists of persons placed on 4th scheduled on regular basis as well as monitoring them closely.
- iii. Launching comprehensive campaign against wall chalking, hate martial and *chanda* collection.
- iv. Enforcement of loud speaker & Amplifier Act and ban on display of fire arms.
- v. On ground checking of *deeni madaris* on regular basis.

3. Combating Terrorism

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

- i. Implementing of National Action Plan in true letter & spirit.
- ii. Nominating Focal Persons and making them responsible to supervise and implement the guidelines given in these SOPs with in true letter & spirit.
- iii. Close liaison with sister intelligence agencies.
- iv. Mentioning important places and buildings likely to be targeted by the terrorist.
- v. Launching comprehensive strategy regarding security of buildings of law enforcement agencies, police lines, police stations, police posts and other important offices by taking into the consideration the ground facts.
- vi. Paying special attention to security duties deployed at worship places during prayer timings.

- vii. Mobilizing community by involving notables of the area, traders, *ulema* etc. to eradicate miscreant elements from the society.
- viii. Maintenance of complete record regarding guests staying at hotels/*sarais* and closely monitoring the activities of suspect persons.
- ix. Maintenance of Survey registers regarding tenants of houses/living accommodations.
- x. Implementing effective mode of surveillance of rented houses/accommodations.
- xi. Comprehensive crackdown against illegal Sims.
- xii. Re-organization of PQRs, *chowkidars* and village *lumberdars*.

4. Security of Key Installations and Railway Tracks

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

5. Security of Important Institutions and Foreigners

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

6. Free Registration of Cases

- i. Adoption of Open door policy for Free Registration of Cases in true letter and spirit.
- ii. Cases would preferably be registered on written statement to be signed by complainant.
- iii. The SHO of concerned Police Station responsible for Free Registration of Cases.
- iv. Personal monitoring of the policy of Free Registration of Cases by the concerned DSP/SDPO.
- v. Maintaining coordination with prosecution department. .
- vi. Round the clock working of Police Complaint Cell at District level, headed by DSP/Legal, to monitor Free Registration of Cases.
- vii. Direct supervision of the whole system of Free Registration of Cases by the undersigned (District Police Officer, Rajanpur).

- viii. Strict Departmental action against the delinquent police officers/officials deviating/breaking the policy of Free Registration of Cases.

7. Fair and Speedy Investigation

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

8. PREVENTION OF CRIME

- i. Main aspect of law enforcement is to act as a deterrent to the commission of crime. The core concept of preventive policing is based on trust, becoming proactive problem solvers instead of responders and establishing accountability.
- ii. The Police Mobiles will remain on patrolling round the clock on Indus Highway particularly in the area of Rojhan Sub-division where the area is devoid of population and barren. This area is vulnerable from kidnapping for ransom point of view.
- iii. A survey has been conducted in *katcha* area of River Indus. The area is infested with gangs which are involved in heinous crimes like Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, kidnapping for ransom, attack on Police etc. As preventive measures, Riverine Police Posts have been established in the *katcha* area.
- vi. Updating of the record of property dealers, rented houses and Hotels/Sarai visitors.
- v. The District Rajanpur is situated at a tri-border juncture adjacent with Districts Kashmore - Ghotki (Sindh Province) & Dera Bugti (Baluchistan Province). The boundary of this district also touches with Districts Rahim Yar Khan and Muzaffargarh in the East. The criminals sneak to these cross border districts after committing nefarious offences. A close liaison is being maintained with these districts. On information of such incidents, a hot pursuit is made with the co-operation of other districts.
- vi. Close liaison with public (Community Policing).

- vii. Revolutionizing the Role of Detective Foot Constable.
- viii. Meaningful *nakabandies* at conventional/unconventional routs leading towards settled areas.
- ix. Establishment of Result-oriented *thekri pehra*.
- x. Revival of Effective *chowkidara* System.
- xi. Close liaison and information sharing with sister intelligence agencies.
- xii. Busting the gangs (esp. kidnapping for Ransom).
- xiii. Alert vigilance over the activities of *patharidars*, *rassageers* and *bhonga* receivers.
- xiv. Arrest of P.Os involved in heinous cases (esp. POs of Black Book).
- xv. Effective recovery of Illicit Arms.
- xvi. Provide the sense of security to the general public.
- xvii. Vigilant eye over the activities of the activists of the proscribed organizations i.e. SSP, TNJF, SMP and LT.
- xviii. Deployment of force at mosques/*Imam bargahs* etc.
- xix. Updating the list of Afghan trained boys.
- xx. Action against the harbourers of the activists under the amended ATA Act.
- xxi. Deployment of force in plain clothes to watch over the activities of the suspects at the vital installation and important public areas.

9. Contingency Plan for Meetings, Emergencies and Annual Events like *Moharrum*.

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

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

10. Safety of Commuters Plying on the Indus Highway.

Indus Highway, main artery of country, covers an area of 198 KMs of this district. At least 10,000 commuters ply on the Indus Highway daily. The criminals are always waiting for a chance to quench their thirst by looting, robbing and kidnapping the commuters for ransom.

- i. Deployment of sufficient Constables (Night Reserve) on coaches/trucks for safe journey of commuters plying on the Indus High Way.

- ii. Deputation of private Security Guards on long-routed buses/coaches.
- iii. Identifying the pockets of crime and covering them effectively by result oriented patrolling.
- iv. Plugging the Unconventional routes leading towards Indus Highway by way of meaningful picketing at alternative times/places.
- v. Elite Police Personnel have been deployed for Patrolling on Indus Highway particularly in the area of Rojhan Sub-division where the area is devoid of population and barren. This area is vulnerable from kidnapping for ransom point of view.
- vi. Close liaison and information sharing with sister intelligence agencies.

MECHANISM FOR ACHIEVING ADMINISTRATIVE TARGETS

Improvement of Police Image

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

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

Thana Culture

In order to improve the image and working of police, it is need of the time that the conventional and worn out *thana* culture be revolutionized to forestall the multidimensional challenges faced by the police in modern era. The following steps may be useful in this regard.

- i. Appointment of educated/civilized senior rank officers/officials as duty officer in all the Police Stations.
- ii. Proper maintenance of the rooms of duty officer, *Moharar* and front desks, with provision of electricity and new furniture in each Police Station.
- iii. Open *katcheries* in front of the office for the early redressal of public complaints.
- iv. Establishment of Police Help Centre to provide citizen with legal assistance/emergency help round the clock.
- v. Zero Tolerance Policy towards Police Torture.
- vi. Establishment of Police-Public Committees.
- vii. Productive Co-ordination/Interaction with Media.
- viii. Improving Discipline & Accountability (Iron Hand) in Police Force.

Community Policing

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

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

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

The next step would be to obtain a complete description of the community from official records available to police departments and other local government agencies. This includes features such as racial composition; children living under the poverty level; the homeless, elderly and young population; gang membership; public housing residents; and other relevant features. Matching this information with the list of organizations will yield a selection of groups that represent the community and include a complete range of interests.

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

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

Redressal of Public Complaints

- i. Establishment of complaint cell in District Police Office, under the supervision of DSP/Legal to record the complaints of the general public and issue necessary orders accordingly.
- ii. Open *katcheries* in front of the office for the early Redressal of Public Complaints.

- iii. Strict Departmental action against corrupt/inefficient police officers (Black Sheep).
- iv. Zero Tolerance Policy towards Police Torture.
- v. Establishment of Police-Public Committees.
- vi. Productive Co-ordination/Interaction with Media.
- vii. Action under section 182 PPC for registration of fake FIRs.

Monitoring and Vigilance

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

Improving Discipline & Accountability

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

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

Raising Training Standards, Merit Based Recruitment

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

Welfare of the Force and Projects being Implemented

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

- i. Free Medical Desk at DHQ Hospital, Rajanpur for the remedy/cure of ailment of Police Personnel as well as their family members has been established.
- ii. The Punjab Police Welfare Fund has been established at district police office with the following aims and objectives:
 - a) To extend and improve medical facilities for serving and retired beneficiaries and their dependents.
 - b) To advance stipend or a grant to the dependents of retired or serving beneficiaries for the purpose of education at approved institutions.
 - c) To provide any other facility or help which the board of management may decide from time to time and which comes under the broad term of "welfare" of the beneficiaries.
 - d) To provide lump sum grants at a rate to be decided by the management committee in case of death or injury to any of the beneficiaries in the line of active duty.
 - e) To grant dowry charges (marriage grants) on the marriage of daughters of serving, retired and deceased police personnel.
 - f) Any other matter incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above aims and objectives.

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

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

Computerization

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

Financial Resources

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

REVIEW OF TWO YEARLY CRIME (2015-2016)

Crime against Person

Sr. No.	Offence	2016	2015	Increase	Decrease
1.	Murder	75	107	-	32
2.	Attempt Murder	86	95	-	09
3.	Hurt	404	363	41	-
4.	Rape/Gang Rape	72	56	16	-
5.	Abduction for Ransom	-	01	-	01

Crime against Property (Major Heads)

Sr. No.	Offence	2016	2015	Increase	Decrease
1.	Dacoity	06	02	04	-
2.	Robbery	58	30	28	-
3.	Burglary	114	157	-	43
4.	Cattle Theft	132	140	-	08
5.	Theft	308	356	-	48

Auto Mobile Theft

Sr. No.	Offence	2016	2015	Increase	Decrease
1.	Auto theft	133	113	20	-

Harassment of Children and women

Sr. No.	Offence	2016	2015	Increase	Decrease
1.	Rape	72	56	16	-
2.	Sodomy	47	34	13	-
3.	Kidnapping/ Abduction	138	157	-	19

Action under Local & Special Laws

Sr. No.	Heads	2016	2015	Increase	Decrease
a.	Weapon	405	330	75	-
b.	Drugs	475	294	181	-
c.	Misc:	1846	1459	387	-

Preventive Measures

Sr. No.	Heads	2016	2015	Increase	Decrease
1.	107/151 Cr.PC	2250	2632	-	382
2.	55/109 Cr.PC	99	84	15	-
3.	55/110 Cr.PC	147	16	131	-

Traffic

Sr. No.	Heads	2016	2015	Increase	Decrease
a.	Number of Serious Accidents	147	172	-	25
b.	No. of Persons Killed	53	65	-	12
c.	No. of Persons Injured	257	272	-	15

Miscellaneous

Gangs Busted

No. of Gangs	No of Gang Members Arrested	No. of Cases traced out	Detail of Recovery
-	-	-	-

IMPORTANT TASKS PERFORMED BY POLICE DURING THE YEAR 2016

Police Encounters

No. of Police Encounters	No. of Police Officials		No. of accused		
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Arrested
04	06	07	03	-	25

Performance with regard to P.Os, C.As & M.Ds

	Previous Balance	Added	Total	Arrested	Struck off	Balance
P.Os	1321	3371	4692	3008	-	1684
C.As	286	413	699	413	-	286
M.Ds	59	-	59	-	-	59

Review of Crime Statistics during the Year 2016.

Crime against Person

Offence	Reported	Detected	No. of accused involved	No. of Accused arrested	% age of arrest.
Murder	75	68	268	165	61.56
Attempt Murder	86	85	318	235	73.89
Hurt	404	389	1835	1361	74.16
Rape/Gang Rape	73	56	213	128	60.09
Abduction for Ransom	-	-	-	-	-

Crime against Property

Offence	Reported	Detected	% age of detection	No. of accused involved	No. of accused arrested.
Dacoity	06	05	83.33	49	27
Robbery	58	55	94.82	184	125
Burglary	114	102	89.47	448	324
Auto Theft	135	129	95.55	359	253
Cattle Theft	132	108	81.81	436	359
Theft	308	244	79.22	927	710

RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO DISTRICT POLICE RAJANPUR.

The resources available to implement this policing plan are:

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

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

Police Strength under various heads.

Rank	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength
D.P.O	01	01
SP Investigation	01	-
ASsP/DSsP	05	05
DSP/Legal	03	-
Inspectors	25	18
Inspectors Legal	05	01
Sub-Inspectors	106	80
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	157	140
Head Constables	200	199
Constables/L. Constables	1367	1191

Deployment Plan of available strength

Description	Insp.	SI	ASI	HC	Cs/L Cs	TOTAL
Total in Police Stations	10	48	86	79	460	683
Officer Staff	04	17	26	27	83	157
Mohafiz Squads	-	-	-	08	36	44
Reserves	-	-	-	04	49	53
MT Driver Squad	-	01	-	01	87	89
Security Guards	01	03	09	35	209	257
Elite Force	-	-	07	35	133	175
Miscellaneous/Courses	03	11	12	10	187	223
Total	18	80	140	199	1244	1711
Communication Staff	-	01	-	06	94	101
Grand Total	18	81	140	205	1338	1812

BUDGET

The statement of short fall in Financial to be provided; by the provincial Government during the financial year, 2016-2017 is as under:

Head of Account	Budget demanded	Allotment	Short fall
A011-Total Pay	241,114,628	136,598,000	104,516,628
A012-1-Total Regular Allowances	405,921,035	153,638,000	252,283,035
A012-2-Total Other Allowances	3,000,000	474,000	2,526,000
A03-Total Operating Expenses	210,677,716	53,292,000	157,385,716
A13-Total Repair & Machinery	10,500,000	4,080,000	6,420,000
A06103-Cash Reward	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Grand Total:	872,213,379	348,582,000	523,631,379

Transport

Sr. No.	Type of Vehicle	Available
1.	Jeep	01
2.	Pick-up	76
3.	Bus	05
4.	Prison Van	04
5.	Truck	04
6.	Motorcycle	72
7.	Ambulance	01
8.	APC	03
9.	Mobile Canteen	01
10.	Forensic Science Lab	02
11.	Water Bowser	01
12.	Motor Boat	04
13.	Pick-up Elite	15

Communication Equipment

Sr. No.	Kind of Equipment	Available
1.	Base Set	70
2.	H.F Sets	04
3.	Mobile Set	182
4.	Pocket Set	226

Arms and Ammunitions

Sr. No.	Type of Weapon	Arms	Ammunitions
1.	Rifle L.M.G.	35	62886
2.	L.M.G. China	10	7216
3.	Rifle G-III	1010	169518
4.	SMG	1012	180556
5.	Semi-Automatic 7-62	84	-
6.	9mm/MP5	100	33764
7.	Brita Pistol	90	1786
8.	Grenade Launcher	68	430
9.	Mortar Gun	02	674
10.	Gun A.U.G 5.56	10	3970
11	Repeater-12 Bore	121	3898
12.	Revolver 38-Bore	83	2741
13.	Revolver 455-Bore	13	-
14.	Rocket Launcher	09	158
15.	Sniper Gun	10	10000
16.	Anti-Air Craft Gun	-	17540

Antiriot/Security Equipment

Sr. No.	Name of Equipment	No. of Equipment	In working condition
1.	Antiriot shield	455	448
2.	Bamboo <i>Lathi</i>	-	-
3.	Polo Stick	3092	892
4.	Megaphone	07	05
5.	Loudspeaker	01	01
6	Gas Mask	32	20

7	Rubber Bullet	3040	1800
8	Bullet Proof Jacket	314	314
9	First Aid Box	01	01
10	Rubber Bullet Gun	07	07
11	Tear Gas Grenade	543	400
12	Plastic Helmet	04	04
13	Tear Gas Gun	61	60
14	Pin Pistol Shooter	50	48
