



**OFFICE OF THE
ADDL: INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
RIOT MANAGEMENT POLICE,
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB**

- To: 1. All The Additional Inspectors, General of Police,
in Punjab.
2. The Capital City Police Officer, Lahore.
3. All The Deputy Inspectors, General of Police,
in Punjab.
4. All The Regional Police Officers, in Punjab.
5. All The Units Heads of Punjab Police, in Punjab.
6. All The City Police Officers, in Punjab.
7. All The District Police Officers, in Punjab.

No. 523/RMP

Dated: 12-08-2025

Subject: STANDING ORDER NO. 3 OF 2025.

Please refer to the subject cited above.

2. Enclosed please find herewith **Standing Order No. 03 of 2025** duly signed by the Inspector General of Police, Punjab for information and further necessary action.
3. Moreover, the said Standing Order can also be download from official website of Punjab police.

(ASAD SARFRAZ KHAN) PSP,
DIG/RMP

for Addl. Inspector General of Police,
Riot Management Police (RMP),
Punjab, Lahore.

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1. The Addl:IGP/RMP Punjab, RMP HQrs Lahore.
2. The System Analyst, CPO, Lahore to upload the above mentioned Standing Order on official Website of Punjab Police.
3. Master File of RMP HQrs, Lahore.



**GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

STANDING ORDER NO. 03 /2025

FUNCTIONING OF RIOT MANAGEMENT POLICE (RMP) PUNJAB

In exercise of the powers conferred upon undersigned under Article 10(3) of the police order 2002, this standing order is being issued for the functioning of Riot Management Police (RMP) Punjab.

1. Introduction:

Riot Management Police, Punjab has been established as a critical component of maintaining public order, particularly in volatile situations where political, social, and economic tensions may give rise to public demonstrations, protests, or violent unrest. The purpose of RMP is to ensure that the fundamental right of peaceful protest by citizens as enshrined in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is duly exercised in a peaceful manner without causing chaos, unrest or threat to public safety and public or private property. This force, being well equipped and properly trained in managing riots as a functional specialized unit of Punjab Police, would ensure legal, professional and proportional response in case of unlawful and violent gatherings, demonstrations, sit-ins, rallies and arsons.

2. Objectives of the Riot Management Police (RMP):

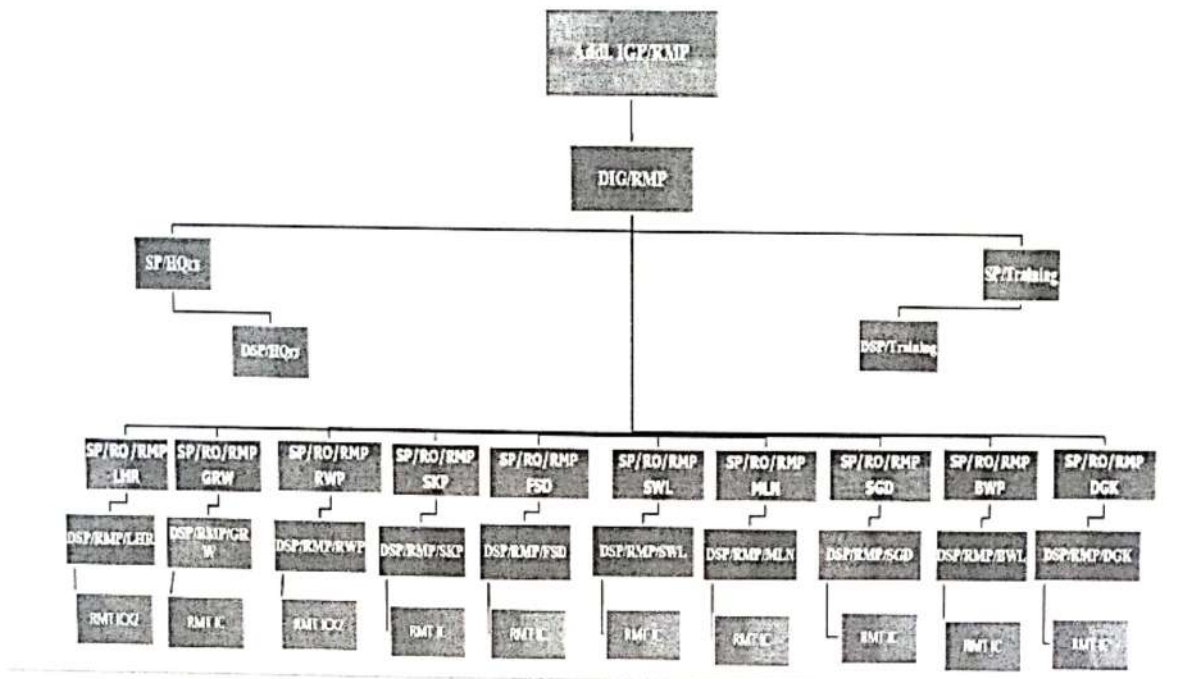
The core objective of the RMP is to respond promptly and professionally to protests, gatherings, sit-ins or demonstrations that may pose a threat to public safety, state interests, or the rule of law.

The basic objectives of establishing this force are as under:

- i. To maintain law and order during public gatherings or sit-ins.
- ii. To protect lives and public / private property in mob handling situations
- iii. To restore the state's writ by removing obstructions caused by protests or mobs.
- iv. To prevent violence by resolving situations peacefully before using non-lethal methods.
- v. To ensure implementation of all lawful orders issued by the Government and Courts in connection with public protests.

3. Organizational Structure:

Following will be the organizational structure of Riot Management Police Punjab:



(RMP stands for Riot Management Police Punjab, RMT for Riot Management Team and IC for In-charge)

A. RMP Headquarters:

There will be an RMP Headquarters at the provincial level. It will be headed by Addl. IGP RMP and assisted by DIG RMP, SP (Headquarters) and SP (Training). There will be as many DSPs and other officers of senior and junior rank as well as ministerial and menial staff as would be required for the smooth functioning of the Headquarters. The Headquarters shall be responsible for its internal administration as well as for the administration and effective operational functioning of the Regional Offices.

B. RMP Regional Establishment:

There shall be 10 Regional offices of RMP, each headed by a Police Officer of BS-18/19 and assisted by a Police officer of BS-17 as DSP (HQ). Regional Officers of RMP shall supervise the operation and administration of their Regional teams. Each Region, shall have, RMP teams each consisting of 200 Riot Officers, 16 Team In-charges and 3 Assistance officers, further divided into 16 sub-teams based on their operational roles assigned. Each team will be headed by a DSP/Inspector who will assist concerned DPO as Incident Commander in Riot Zone and shall also include Trainers responsible to conduct training and exercises for team members in

accordance with the RMP Training Manual. Following would be the constitution of each RMP team:

S.N.	Sub-team	In-charge Sub-team	Assistance Officers	Strength of Riot Officers
1	Plain Clothed Team	ASI	-	4
2	Drone Surveillance Team	SI	-	3
3	Sniper Team	SI	-	4
4	Barrier Team	HC	-	12
5	Mob Engagement Team	DSP/ Inspector	-	5
6	LRAD Team	HC	-	2
7	Stun Gun Team	HC	-	5
8	Pepper Spray Team	HC	-	5
9	Tear Gas Team	HC	-	8
10	Water Cannon Team	ASI	-	4
11	Mob Control Team	Inspector	Inspector	100
12	Canine / Horse Team	ASI	-	10
13	Arrest Team	SI	2 ASIs	20
14	Evacuation Team	HC	-	4
15	First Aid Team	HC	-	4
16	Rubber Bullet Team	HC	-	10
Total		16	3	200
Total Strength of Each Team				219

Following is the detail of all sub-teams and their roles:

i. **Plain Clothed Team**

It shall be the first Sub-Team to come into action. Plainclothes officers shall play a crucial role of intelligence gathering, observation, and infiltration, helping to assess the situation, identify key individuals, and prevent escalation. They shall operate discreetly, blending into the crowd to gather information that uniformed officers may not be able to obtain.

ii. **Drone Surveillance Tea**

The drone surveillance Sub-Team shall provide crucial situational awareness and intelligence gathering by offering real-time aerial views, enabling officers to assess the scale of the riot, identify hotspots, track the movement of individuals or groups, and

monitor potential threats from a safe distance. This information is vital for planning effective responses, deploying resources strategically, and potentially de-escalating the situation.

iii. **Barrier Team**

The Barrier Sub-Team's primary role is to establish and maintain physical barriers to control the movement of crowds and manage the space during a riot or public order situation. They shall help to isolate violent groups, protect vulnerable areas, and create a safer environment for both the public and law enforcement. They shall act as the first line of defense, using barriers like fences, barricades, and even specialized vehicles to create defined areas, restrict access, and prevent escalation.

iv. **Mob Engagement Team**

The Mob Engagement Sub-Team's role is to de-escalate tense situations, communicate with the crowd, and prevent the escalation of unrest. They shall utilize communication and psychological control methods to interact with the crowd, aiming to reduce emotional intensity and prevent the situation from turning violent. This team shall act as a buffer between the crowd and other riot control units, focusing on dialogue and negotiation to maintain order.

v. **LRAD Team**

The LRAD (Long Range Acoustic Device) Sub-Team shall play a crucial role in communication and crowd control. They shall use the LRAD to issue clear, directed warnings and instructions to crowds, potentially de-escalating situations and minimizing the need for physical force. The LRAD Sub-Team shall display the ability to project sound over long distances, even though ambient noise, allowing officers to communicate effectively with large groups, relaying orders, dispersing crowds, or providing information about emergency situations.

vi. **Stun Gun Team**

A Stun Gun Sub-Team (likely referring to a team equipped with stun grenades) shall play of the crucial role in crowd control and de-escalation, by using the non-lethal nature of the grenades to temporarily disorient and disrupt rioters, allowing for the implementation of other control measures.

vii. **Pepper Spray Team**

The Pepper Spray Sub-Team shall act as a specialized Sub-Team within the RMU team, employing pepper spray (also known as OC spray) as a non-lethal method to control and disperse crowds during civil unrest. Their role is to de-escalate tense situations, subdue individuals engaging in disruptive behavior, and create a safer environment for both officers and the public.

viii. **Tear Gas Team**

The tear gas Sub-Team's role is to use Riot Control Agents (RCAs), commonly known as tear gas, to disperse crowds and control potentially violent situations. These agents, which cause temporary irritation to the eyes, respiratory tract, and skin, are used to quell protests, control crowds, and subdue individuals. The Tear Gas Sub-Team shall aim to manage the situation without resorting to lethal force, using RCAs as a less-lethal option.

ix. **Water Cannon Team**

The Water Cannon Sub-Team shall be primarily responsible for dispersing crowds using a powerful stream of water, acting as a less-lethal alternative to firearms. It shall create a physical barrier, push back crowds, and/or douse individuals who are engaging in violent or destructive behavior. It shall also help control fires, if needed.

x. **Mob Control Team**

The Mob Control Sub-Team within a Riot Management Team shall be primarily responsible for containing and dispersing unlawful assemblies and large crowds physically. They shall utilize various tactics and tools to de-escalate situations and minimize harm to both the public and law enforcement personnel.

xi. **Canine and Horse-Mount Team**

Canine unit of 'Canine and Horse-Mount' Sub-Team shall play a crucial role in both deterring and controlling crowds by utilizing trained dogs for crowd control. These shall be used where physical force is necessary to maintain order. Dogs shall be used to create a path through a crowd, allowing officers to move more safely and effectively. Canine unit shall be used under the tactical control of the Incident Commander, but it shall remain under the command of its handler. Horse-Mount unit of 'Canine and Horse-Mount' Sub-Team will use horses to move through the crowds and to create space by intelligently displacing the protestors.

xii. **Rubber Bullet Team**

Where force is needed to disperse crowds or control riots, the Rubber bullet Sub-Team shall be responsible for using rubber bullets, also known as Kinetic Impact projectiles as a less-lethal method of crowd control. Rubber bullets shall be used to disperse crowds by creating a physical barrier and impact that would discourage further aggression or movement towards RMP teams. Riot Officers shall aim for the limbs (legs and arms) when using rubber bullets, to reduce the risk of serious injury to vital organs.

xiii. **Sniper Team**

The Sniper Sub-Team shall serve as a crucial role in observation, threat neutralization, and providing support to other units. They shall be strategically positioned to monitor

the situation, gather intelligence, and, when necessary, eliminate or neutralize high-risk targets, minimizing harm to both the public and responding officers.

xiv. **Arrest Team**

The Arrest Sub-Team shall be responsible for the safe and controlled apprehension of individuals who are actively participating in or inciting violence during a riot. Their role includes identifying, isolating, and arresting individuals who are violating the law and posing a threat to public safety or property. They shall also ensure the safety of other officers and the general public during the arrest process.

xv. **Evacuation Team**

The Evacuation Sub-Team's primary role shall be to safely and efficiently remove people from a riot zone. This includes evacuating civilians, injured individuals, and even police personnel, if necessary, while also preventing further escalation of the situation. They shall assist in containing the riot by creating safe perimeters and preventing the movement of people into or out of the affected area, as needed. They shall guide individuals to safe assembly points or designated evacuation routes. Necessary communication with other sub-teams especially First Aid sub-team and Incident Commander shall be duly maintained.

xvi. **First Aid Team**

The First Aid Sub-Team shall provide immediate medical assistance to those injured during a riot, whether they are police officers, protesters, or bystanders. Their presence shall ensure that medical needs are addressed promptly, potentially saving lives and mitigating further harm. It shall establish coordination with evacuation sub-team and with other emergency services like Rescue 1122, ambulances and hospitals, to ensure that those who require more advanced medical care are transported and treated efficiently.

4. **Public Order Situations and Use-of-Force (UoF)**

- a. Following will be the five basic principles of use of force:
 - i. Legality (As provided in Police Order 2002)
 - ii. Necessity (including minimal and graduated levels of force)
 - iii. Proportionality - The degree of force used and the potential harm it can cause must be strictly proportionate to the seriousness of the offence and the legitimate objective to be achieved.
 - iv. Precaution (RMP response has to be carefully planned in order to avoid, as much as possible, the use of force and to minimize risk to bystanders. RMP shall endeavor, to

the greatest extent possible, to limit damage and injury, and respect and preserve human life.)

- v. Accountability (Any excessive or otherwise, arbitrary use of force shall be enquired/ investigated and, when required, shall incur disciplinary measures/ criminal offence depending on the seriousness of the case.)

b. All 'use of force situations' will be handled within the confines of following broad considerations:

- i. **Sanctity of life**

In all aspects of their conduct, RMP teams shall act with the foremost regard for human life and safety of all persons involved. This includes comporting themselves in a manner that conveys the gravity of any use of force, offering medical aid to those injured in use of force incidents, and intervening and reporting on a subject's behalf when observing force being used in violation of this Doctrine.

- ii. **Ethical behavior**

RMP shall remain committed to prohibiting and preventing the use of unwarranted or excessive physical force and expects its members to demonstrate the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times. Officers will engage the public with professionalism and respect the dignity of every person in carrying out their law enforcement duties, while ensuring that gender, race, ethnicity, or any other protected characteristic does not influence any decision on the use of force.

- iii. **Use of force**

While the legal standard remains that an officer's use of force must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to the threat faced by the officer, RMP personnel shall be expected to use the least amount of force necessary based on the totality of the circumstances and shall only resort to physical force when no reasonably effective alternative appears to exist. The use of deadly force (which also includes striking a subject's head with an impact weapon or into a hard, fixed object) shall only be authorized to prevent an immediate threat of death or great bodily harm posed to officers or another person.

- iv. **De-escalation**

RMP personnel shall seek to de-escalate situations as soon as practicable and shall not resort to force unless all other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or would clearly be ineffective under the circumstances. Officers shall determine if the

seriousness of the situation requires an immediate response or other reasonable alternatives may be employed.

c. RMP shall remain committed to its officers using the principles of force mitigation to de-escalate potential use of force incidents, including:

- i. Continual Communication – using verbal control techniques in an attempt to reduce confrontations;
- ii. Tactical Positioning – making use of positioning, time, and distance by isolating and containing the subject to create a "Zone of Safety";
- iii. Time as a Tactic – continually evaluating the situation and the appropriate response options;
- iv. Assistance – requesting assistance from other units, as necessary and appropriate.

d. Depending upon the protest situation or public disorder, a gradually escalating series of actions shall be taken to resolve a situation. RMP officers shall ensure that while making decisions as to the suitable amount of force, higher levels of force shall only be used in most severe circumstances, and less force and even mere presence in other circumstances. Following table provides three different scenarios and RMP's approach:

Table: Grouping of Public Order Situations into Three Levels of Threat		
Situation	Threat Level	RMP Approach
Regular, neutral and passive situation, such as during lawful and peaceful assemblies	Normal	Presence, dialogue, information and de-escalation
Noncompliant, resistant or evasive situation that presents a non-deadly threat, such as during unlawful but non-violent assemblies	Serious	Show of less-than-lethal force and, where all other means of peaceful de-escalation have failed, use of less-than-lethal force in a reasonable and proportional manner
Situation has escalated to present an imminent deadly threat or serious bodily harm to police officers or bystanders	Imminent	Only on the clear instructions from the concerned DPO, Sniper sub-team shall respond ensuring threat neutralization

e. Use of Force continuum has many levels, and RMP officers shall respond with a level of force appropriate to the situation at hand, acknowledging that the officer may move from one part of the continuum to another in a matter of seconds. Following stages and corresponding response shall be adhered to:

- i. **Officer Presence (No force is used)** - The mere presence of RMP team shall work to deter crime or diffuse a situation. Officers' attitudes shall be professional and nonthreatening towards the cooperative subjects.
- ii. **Verbalization (Force is not-physical)** - Officers shall issue calm, nonthreatening commands. Officers may increase their volume and shorten commands in an attempt to gain compliance. Short commands shall include "Stop," or "Don't move."
- iii. **Empty-Hand Control** — Officers may use bodily force to gain control of a situation, starting from softer to harder restraining actions.
- iv. **Less-Lethal Methods** - Officers may use less-lethal technologies to gain control of a situation.
 - a. Officers may use a baton or projectile to immobilize a combative person.
 - b. Officers may use chemical sprays or projectiles embedded with chemicals to restrain an individual (e.g., pepper spray).
 - c. Officers may use Stun Grenades to temporarily disorient and incapacitate violent persons in the mob without causing serious injury.
- v. **Lethal Force** – It shall only be used if a suspect poses a serious threat to the officer or another individual.

5. Operational Protocol:

RMP Team(s) shall be requisitioned by the concerned RPO/DPO by referring the matter to RMP Headquarters, when all resources available with the Region or Districts are exhausted or the protest area has been declared as 'Riot Zone' by the DPO and DC concerned. Once approved by the RMP Headquarters, the Regional Officer of RMP shall dispatch RMP Team(s) to the protest area/ 'Riot Zone', where they would be operating under the Command and directions of the concerned DPO. Following would be duly ensured:

- i. A Control Room at RMP Provincial headquarters will be established for monitoring and coordinating activities/actions in the Riot Zone.
- ii. Regional Officer of RPM and the Team In-charge who will act as Incident Commander; will carry out the analysis and develop a thorough understanding of all available intelligence/ information. DPO concerned shall be briefed by the Incident Commander about the assessment of the situation at hand and the capacity and capability of the RMP

Team(s). A line of action will also be recommended to the DPO for tackling the situation.

- iii. One or more teams shall be dispatched based on the requirement of the RPO/DPO according to the scale of the protest. Furthermore, if two or more RMP Teams are dispatched at the same place of protest, the senior-most Team In-charge shall be the Incident Commander to ensure co-ordination of response of the RMP Teams.
- iv. In all cases, a full team, as per the prescribed composition, shall be dispatched for duty, and in no instance, any part of team will be sent for duty nor the whole team will be sent in different parts for duty.
- v. Dispatched team(s) shall be fully equipped with all prescribed anti-riot equipment, wearing the standard protective gears and thoroughly briefed by Incident Commander.
- vi. Team(s) shall be dispatched in designated vehicles.
- vii. On arrival at the 'Riot Zone'/protest area, three-stage formation will be made by the Incident Commander including Front Line, Support Line and Back-up Line.
- viii. As a first priority, the leaders of the protest group will be approached by Incident Commander to convince them to abide by the conditions of their NOC issued for the protest, stay peaceful and not to cause public unrest/disorder.
- ix. Sub-Team In-charges will ensure that all sub-teams are properly and safely positioned and ready to respond when directed by the Incident Commander.
- x. The protest situation will be assessed by the 'Plain Cloth' and 'Drone Surveillance Teams. Prompt and continuous communication with the Incident Commander will be ensured through the use of Thuraya sets and other communication channels.
- xi. Use of force, if needed, would be gradual and in proportion to the threat level.
- xii. Peaceful protesters shall be treated with restraint and respect. Only the violent elements among the protesters shall be identified for any potential use of force.
- xiii. Each In-charge of the sub-team shall act only when ordered by the Incident Commander.
- xiv. In case of any injuries or unconsciousness amongst the protesters or public or police officers, the affected individuals shall be provided first-aid.
- xv. Any misconduct on the part of Riot Officers or their Team leaders will attract immediate departmental enquiry in addition to other action as per law.
- xvi. A post-incident report shall be submitted within 24 hours of the event. The report should also include a detailed list of all non-lethal methods used and items consumed and damaged during the operation.
- xvii. Only a trained authorized/designated officer shall brief/interact with the media. A press-release will be issued after any protest with the prior approval of High-ups.

- xviii. Social media shall be monitored proactively by PRO to pre-empt the spread of rumors.
- xix. An oversight committee, constituted by the Provincial RMP headquarters, shall evaluate all incident reports/evidences submitted by the Regional Officers of RMP.
- xx. RMP shall not be unduly indulged in any other security duties except their functionally specialized role as a Riots Management Unit.

6. Responsibilities of Regional Officer of RMP:

Regional Officer of RMP shall be responsible to:

- i. Ensure proper training and regular exercises of the RMP teams as per the subjects and exercises mentioned in the 'RMP Training Manual', for maintaining their cohesion and readiness for immediate response at all the times.
- ii. Coordinate at the Regional or District level with local Police for smooth functioning of Riot Management Police in handling protests and other related matters.
- iii. Analyze advance information in case of any expected protest and keep the RMP headquarters posted.
- iv. Give recommendation to DPO for declaration of any protest area as 'Riot Zone'; in the spirit of the RMP law.
- v. Stay in contact with RMP Control Room at Provincial Headquarters

7. Responsibilities of Incident Commander:

- i. The Incident Commander along with his teams shall reach the Riot Zone/ protest area and upon reaching there, he will report to the concerned DPO and shall proceed as per his directions.
- ii. Before the departure, he shall brief all sub-team In-charges regarding the duties and the available information about the protest area.
- iii. Plain clothes officers and a drone team will be instructed to immediately reach the scene and obtain further information.
- iv. After reaching the protest area or Riot Zone, he will ensure that the protestants are dispersed peacefully as the priority option.
- v. If required, he shall ensure gradual and proportional use of mob control options from softer to harder means.
- vi. He shall ensure coordinated response of all sub-teams as per his directions and under his direct supervision.
- vii. During the riot situation, he will remain in constant communication with the officers of Law Enforcement Agencies present there.

- viii. He shall be responsible for the safety of the staff, equipment and official vehicles in the protest area or Riot Zone.
- ix. He shall ensure the coordination with Rescue 1122 and Ambulance service in case of any emergency.
- x. At the end of the protest, he shall prepare a detailed written report and submit it to Regional Officer of RMP.

8. Responsibilities of Sub-Teams In-charges:

All sub-teams In-charges of RMP Team shall work under the command of the Incident Commander, present at the protest area or Riot Zone. They shall be responsible for the discipline and equipment of all officials in their sub-teams. They shall take clear orders and instructions from Incident Commander before taking any action in the affected area or Riot Zone.

9. Responsibilities of Riot Officers:

- i. He shall not act on his own but on the direction of the Team In-charge.
- ii. He shall protect his equipment and also ensure his personal safety.
- iii. He shall treat peaceful protesters with courtesy and respect.
- iv. He shall avoid to use of unnecessary force.
- v. If a protest becomes unlawful, he shall use his professional ability/skill in his sub-team specialization to carry out the directions of the Incident Commander.
- vi. He shall use non-lethal gadgets and devices in the prescribed manner only when directed by the Incident Commander.
- vii. He shall avoid provocation, personal revenge, or religious/ethnic bias.

10. RMP Daily Activities/Training:

Under routine/normal circumstances, the Regional Officer RMP shall ensure that the Team Officers are properly and professionally engaged in training and preparation for actual mob handling situations. There shall be biometric attendance at the duty stations. The designated Trainers in each RMP team shall ensure daily theoretical and practical exercises for all Team officers as per the RMP Training Manual and the schedule of daily training shared with all RMP Regional Offices by the training branch of RMP Headquarters. Following activities/subject areas will be included in the daily training program:

- a. Morning Counting
- b. Physical exercises

- c. Lectures using multimedia according to RMP training Manual; including the subjects:
- i. Mob Psychology
 - ii. Conflict de-escalation
 - iii. Human Rights Law
 - iv. First Aid Training
 - v. Latest mob control techniques
 - vi. Importance of Team Work
 - vii. Anti-Riot Formations Practice according to Team Constitution
 - viii. Equipment Handling
 - ix. Daily Meeting of Team In-charges with all the staff of the team to discuss problems
 - x. Sports as per syllabus provided in RMP Manual
 - xi. Night Counting

11. Rest and Leave

- a. **Duty Rest** - After 8 hours of security duty every official shall be given 16 hours rest, which will be spent in police line.
- b. **Monthly Rest**: Every official would be given one day leave at the end of every ten days. For this purpose, In-charge RMP Team shall make rest roaster for all officials on monthly basis and send it to Regional Officer of RMP for approval.
- c. **Casual Leave**: Casual Leave shall only be granted to an officer/official under Punjab Revised Leave Rules 1981. All applications for causal leave shall be submitted through proper channel and record shall be maintained on all level.
- d. **Earned, Maternity and Extraordinary Leave**: Regional Officers, SP/SSP Headquarter and DSP concerned shall be empowered to grant earned, maternity and extraordinary leave to any junior rank officer of RMP under Punjab Revised Leave Rule 1981.
- e. **Medical, Hospital and Disability Leave**: In case of illness or injury medical docket shall be issued by the DSP HQ of the concerned Region and the official shall be get examined by a Government medical practitioner. All medical rest shall be counter signed by Medical Superintendent of Government Hospital. Medical rest shall be considered a recommendation by the Doctor and not permission unless approved by the competent authority.

12. Service Matters

Sixty percent posts of RMP shall be filled through transfer from the District Police across the province. The remaining forty percent posts of RMP shall be filled through fresh recruitment. The tenure of posting in RMP for the officers transferred from the Districts shall be three years which may be extended subject to fitness and other related criteria. Postings in RMP shall be considered as 'Field Postings' and the officers serving at RMP shall not be posted to Punjab Constabulary (PC) during their tenure at RMP. The criteria for promotion will be the same as applicable in Punjab Police.

13. Eligibility for Welfare Fund

The Punjab Police Welfare Fund provides relief and support to all members of the police department. RMP officers shall be entitled to benefit from the same as per the general/common criteria of eligibility including: Medical financial assistance, Scholarship for school, college and university going children, Funeral Charges, Maintenance Allowance for relief to widows/children (other than Shaheed), Farewell salary to the retiring officers and officials Dowry charges (Wedding Gift).

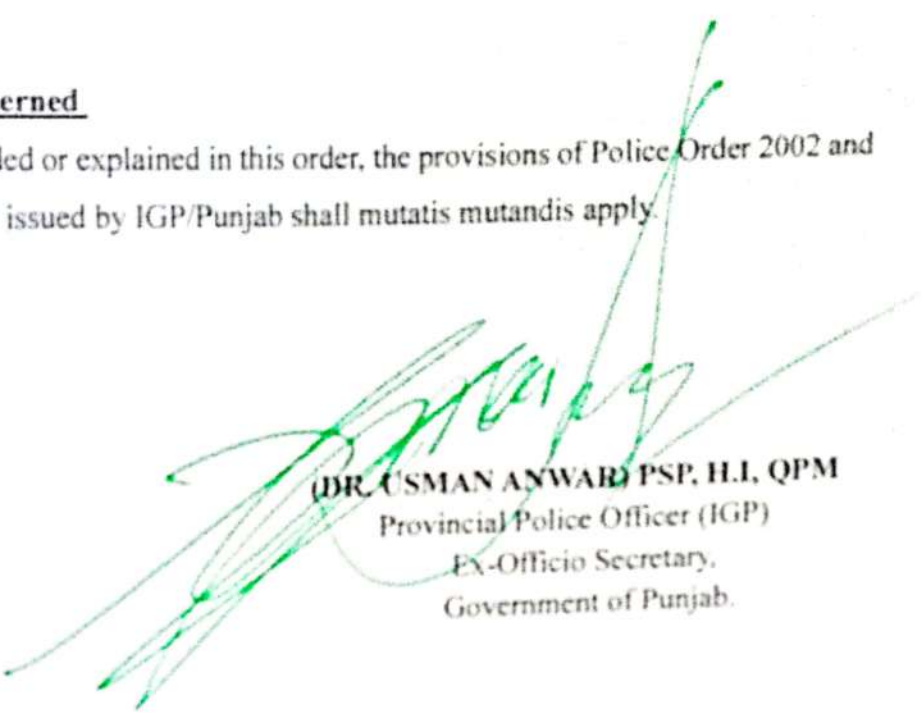
14. Departmental Proceedings

The staff of executive cadre up to BPS-16 shall be dealt under Punjab Police (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules 1975 and the ministerial & menial staff shall be dealt under the Punjab Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules 1999.

- a. SP RMP and higher rank officers shall be the authority to award punishments to ranks officers from BPS-1 to 14 working under his command.
- b. The SP/SSP Headquarter shall be the authority to award punishments to all the ranks officers from BPS-1 to 14 posted in Headquarter.
- c. DIG RMP shall be the appellate authority against all the punishments awarded by Regional Officers of RMP and SP Headquarter. Furthermore, he shall also be punishing authority for Inspector posted in RMP Unit.
- d. Addl: IGP RMP shall be the appellate authority against all punishments awarded by DIG RMP. Furthermore, he shall be the Revisional Authority for all the representations filed within 90 days after communication of appellate authority order on the following grounds:
 - i. Material irregularity has been committed in the proceedings, or
 - ii. On production of fresh evidence which is necessary to be considered in the case

15. Matters not concerned

If any matter is not provided or explained in this order, the provisions of Police Order 2002 and existing rules/regulations issued by IGP/Punjab shall mutatis mutandis apply.



(DR. USMAN ANWAR) PSP, H.I, QPM
Provincial Police Officer (IGP)
Ex-Officio Secretary,
Government of Punjab.