



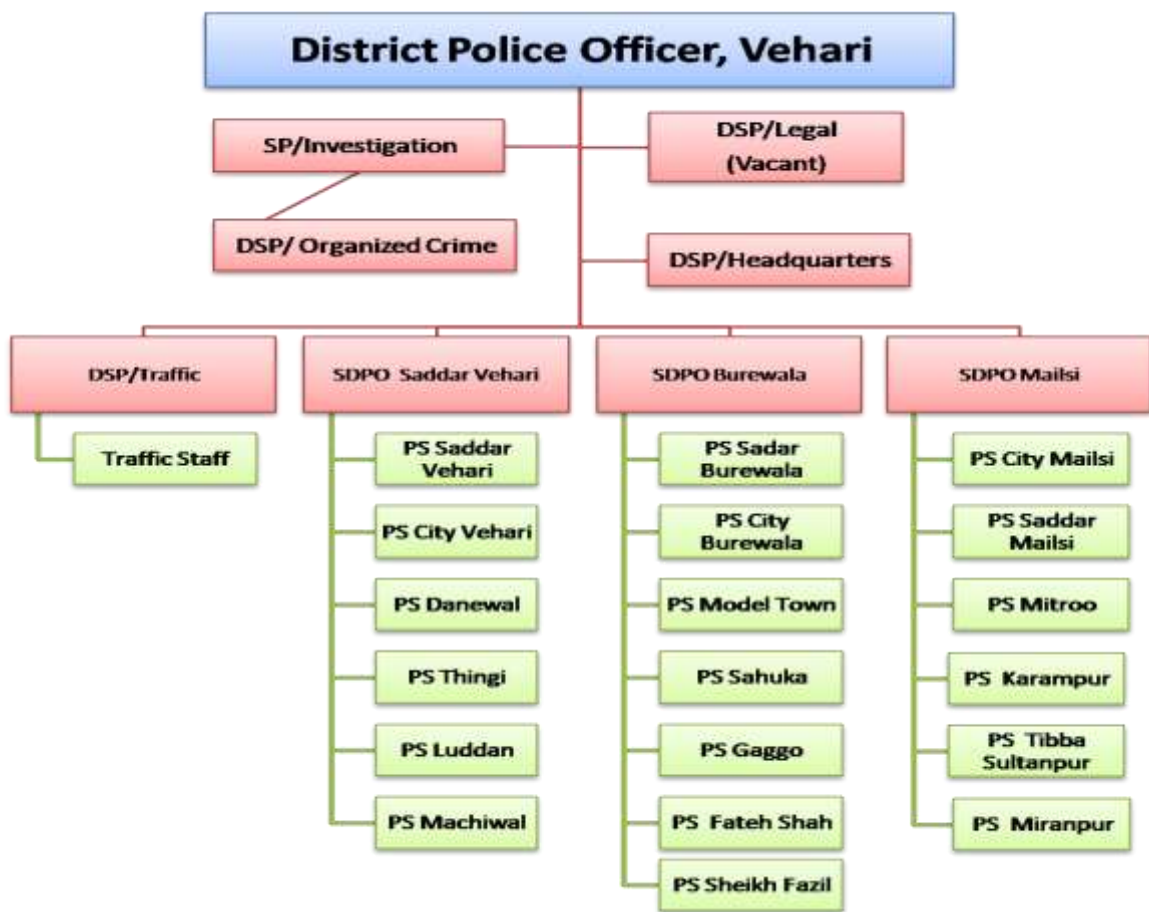
ANNUAL POLICING PLAN
For The Year 2021-22
DISTRICT VEHARI

District Police Officer
Vehari

INTRODUCTION

Vehari Police plays an important role in fighting crime protecting people and promoting law and order in District Vehari. The district derives its name from it's headquarter town, which was previously Tehsil Headquarter of Multan district. It was created in June, 1976. However, literally Vehari means low lying settlement by a flood water channel. This is also an actual fact as promotion of the district lies along the right bank of the river Sutlij, which forms its southern boundary.

Organogram



POPULATION

According to Census of 1998 the population of District Vehari is as under:-

Total Population	=	2897446
Male 51%	=	1434215
Female 49%	=	1377972
Rural 80%	=	2249749
Urban 20%	=	562438

OCCUPATIONS

Service	=	7%
Agrarians	=	53%
Labours	=	20%
Trade/Industries	=	20%

Area:

This district, at present, borders with Bahawalnager and Bahawalpur on the Southern side, with Pakpattan on the Eastern with Multan and Lodhran on Western and Sahiwal and Khanewal on Northern side.

Divisions / Sub-Division / Police Stations:

District is divided into three circles / sub divisions and 18 Police Stations.

Vehari Sub Division

Police Stations

1. City Vehari
2. Saddar Vehari
3. Danewal
4. Thingi
5. Luddan
6. Machiwal

Burewala Sub Division

Police Stations

1. City Burewala
2. Saddar Burewala
3. Model Town, Burewala
4. Fateh Shah
5. Sahuka
6. Gaggo
7. Sheikh Fazil

1. Mailsi Sub Division

Police Stations

1. City Mailsi
2. Saddar Mailsi
3. Karampur
4. Mitroo
5. Tibba Sultanpur
6. Miranpur

Boundaries:

Main cities are Vehari, Burewala and Mailsi. Main Town, Sheikh Fazal, Gaggo, Sahuka, Fateh Shah, Machiwal, Luddan, Thingi, Tibba Sultapur, Dokotta, Karampur, Mitroo, Garhamore, Pippli Adda, Dallah Banglah, Jallah Jeem and Pakhimore. There are grain markets at Vehari, Burewala, Mailsi, Gaggo and Garhamore. Railway line is passing through Gaggo, Burewala, Machiwal, Vehari, Noor Shah and Mailsi. River Sutliji is running in the Southern side of District Vehari. Its length is about 100-KM. Pakpattan Canal and Mailsi Sidhnai Link Canal are the main water sources of agriculture.

PRESENT STRENGTH

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE OFFICERS / OFFICIALS VEHARI DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Detail of Strength	DPO	SP/Inv	ASP	DSP	DSP /Legal	IP/ Legal	IP	SI	ASI	HC	C
Sanctioned Strength	01	01	01	04	2	06	31	96	169	153	1557
Posted Strength	01	-	-	05	01	-	20	89	148	148	1399
Less Strength	-	01	01	-	01	06	11	07	21	05	158
Excess Strength	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Traffic Staff

Detail of Strength	ASP/DSP	Senior Traffic Warden (IP)	Traffic Warden (SI)	Junior Traffic Warden (ASI)	Senior Traffic Assistant (HC)	Traffic Assistant (C)
Sanctioned Strength	01	06	14	21	33	115
Posted Strength	01	05	18	20	23	110
Less Strength	-	01	-	-	10	05
Excess Strength	-	-	04	01	-	-

Vacancy position of ministerial staff DPO office:

Rank	Sanctioned	Present	Vacant
Office Suptd.	01	01	-
S.S. Stenographer	01	01	-
Stenographer	08	05	03
Assistant	03	-	03
Senior Clerk	06	06	-
Junior Clerk	10	09	01
Naib Qasid	08	08	-
Pesh Imam	01	-	01

Vacancy position of class-iv staff till 22-07-2019:

Rank	Sanctioned	Present	Vacant
Langri	07	07	-
Water Carrier	04	04	-
Sanitary Worker	41	40	01
Dhobi	02	01	01
Tailor	01	01	-
Painter	01	01	-
Carpenter	01	01	-
Cycle Mistri	01	01	-
Mochi	01	01	-

Barber	02	02	-
Mali	04	04	-
Masson	01	01	-
Follower	01	01	-
Electrician	02	01	01

LOGISTICS

Vehicles:

Sr. #	Kind of Vehicle	No of Vehicles
1.	Toyota, Land Cruiser, Jeep	02
2.	Vigo Pick up Double Cabin	02
3.	Toyota Double Cabin	03
4.	Foton Double Cabin	01
5.	Khidmat Markaz Mobile	01
6.	Buss	03
7.	Prison Van	04
8.	Truck	01
9.	Hyundai Shahzor Prison Van	03
10.	Ambulance	01
11.	Suzuki Bolan	01
12.	Toyota Pickup	81
13.	M/Cycles	110

Arms & Ammunition:

Sr. #	Kind of Weapon	Total Weapon	Distribution of PS	Ammunition
1.	Rifal SMG 7.62x39mm	535	421	114
2.	Rifal Semi Automatic 7062x39mm	127	95	32
3.	Rifal G-III 7062x51mm	199	169	40
4.	Rifal MP5 (9mm)	99	63	36
5.	Rifal LMG 7.62x39mm Belted All Type	04	01	03
6.	Beretta Pistol	102	59	43
7.	Pistol 38 Bore	98	11	87
8.	Revolver 455 Bore	51	4	47
9.	Rifal 303 Bore All Type	30	-	30
10.	Rifal 410 Bore All Type	6	-	6
11.	Short Gun/ Pump Action 12 Bore	84	40	44
12.	Bren Gun 303 Bore	01	-	01

Sr. #	Kind of Weapon	Total Weapon	Distribution of PS	Ammunition
13.	22 Bore	14	02	12
14.	Very Light Pistol/Pencil Shooter	28	-	28
15.	Grenade Launcher 40mm	35	-	35

Ammunition:

Sr. #	Kind of Weapon	Total Weapon	Distribution of PS	Ammunition
1.	Ammunition 7.62x39mm SMG 7.62x39mm Semi Automatic 7.62x39mm	110902	38802	72100
2.	Ammunition G-III 7.62x51mm	62700	14025	48675
3.	Ammunition 9x19mm (9mm) MP5(9mm) Beretta Pistol 9mm Glock Pistol 9mm	45378	6868	38510
4.	Ammunition LMG 7.62x51mm Belted All Type	2300	-	2300
5.	Ammunition 38 Bore Special	6875	234	6641
6.	Ammunition 455 Bore Revolver	2752	97	2655
7.	Ammunition 410 Bore All Type	5094	-	5094
8.	Ammunition 12 Bore Gun All Type	2817	1068	1749
9.	Ammunition 22 Bore	2050	-	2050
10.	Ammunition Very Light Pistol/Pencil Shooter	59	-	59

Anti Riot & Tear Gas Equipments:

Sr. #	Name of article	Total	Distributed to Police Station & Guards	Available at Kot
1.	Tear Gas Gun All Type	57	42	15
2.	Tear Gas Shell Long Range	680	510	170
3.	Tear Gas Shell Short Range	426	18	238
4.	Tear Gas Shell Triple Action	344	-	344
5.	Tear Gas Shell Multi Action	348	-	348
6.	Gas Grenade All Type	517	480	37
7.	Gas Mask All Type	59	.	59
8.	Respirator	53	.	53
9.	Antiriot Jacket All Type	531	253	278
10.	Antiriot Shield All Type	829	456	373
11.	Antiriot Helmet All Type	490	269	221
12.	Antiriot Gloves	300	180	120
13.	Grounding Guard All Type	80	-	80
14.	Arm Guard All Type	438	169	269
15.	Arm Shield All Type	100	-	100
16.	Shin Guard All Type	567	272	295
17.	Polo Stick All Type	1369	939	428
18.	Bullet Proof Helmet (All Type)	229	66	163
19.	Bullet Proof Jacket (All Type)	239	190	49
20.	Kit Bags	135	-	135
21.	Rubber Bullet/Shell	2690	890	1800

Communication Equipment:

	Wireless	Total on Charge	Total Issue	Total Misplace	Total Store	Total Store		
						S	R	U/S
Base 30	K/Wood	06	05	-	01	-	01	-
	Moto	16	12	-	04	-	01	03
	I.Com	08	08	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile 139	K/Wood	10	08	-	02	01	-	01
	Moto	94	74	-	20	03	06	11
	I.Com	48	43	-	05	-	02	03
	Hyt	05	05	-	-	-	-	-
Pocket 127	Moto	113	77	-	36	05	05	26
	K/Wood	13	09	-	04	-	01	03
	Hyt	01	-	-	01	-	-	01
HF2	I.Com	02	02	-	-	-	-	-

Miscellaneous Store Equipments :

List of Miscellaneous Store Items

Sr. #	Name of articles	Total stock	Distribute	Available
1.	Iron Safe	237	232	05
2.	Bans	97	97	-
3.	Kit Box Steel	1150	1128	22
4.	Tent	16	11	05
5.	Darri	154	137	17
6.	Niwar	1413 KG	35 KG	1378 KG
7.	Shamiana	53	18	35
8.	Pedestal Fan	20	13	07
9.	Office Chairs	995	995	-
10.	Charpoy Steel	1658	1636	22
11.	Kanat	63	-	63
12.	Carpet	52	03	49
13.	Ceiling Fan	176	176	-
14.	Loud Speaker	01	-	01
15.	Printer	15	15	-
16.	Generator	01	01	-
17.	Height Measuring Scale	10	01	09
18.	Grass Cutter Machine	02	02	-
19.	Metal Detector	258	204	54
20.	Deep Freezer	07	06	01
21.	Walk Through Gate	01	-	01
22.	Mega Phone	22	22	-
23.	Revolving Chair	19	19	-
24.	Security Mirror	05	04	01
25.	Scanner , Computer, Printer and Table	20	20	-
26.	Chair for PS	152	152	-
27.	Table for PS	38	38	-
28.	Palm reader	01	01	-
29.	Binocular	04	-	04
30.	Rack Iron	48	48	-
31.	Drone Camera	01	01	-
32.	Bugle	01	01	-
33.	Botal Fair Fighter	02	02	-
34.	Serih Iron	01	01	-
35.	khaish, Darri and Takia	111	111	-
36.	Photocopier Machine	04	04	-
37.	Computer Set DPO Office	12	12	-
38.	Banch Wood	97	97	-
39.	Biometric Device	44	44	-
40.	Homicide Kit	11	-	11

Sr. #	Name of articles	Total stock	Distribute	Available
41.	Scanner	06	06	-
42.	Cyclo Style Machine	01	01	-
43.	Fax Machine	21	21	-
44.	Digital Camera	09	09	-
45.	Laptop	01	01	-
46.	Table	318	318	-
47.	Barriers iron	100	90	10
48.	Water Pump	10	10	-
49.	Razor Wire	37 Bundle	-	37 Bundle
50.	Computer with Table for Class Room	15	05	10
51.	First Response Kit	12	12	-
52.	Telephone Set	04	04	-
53.	Electric Water Cooler	08	07	01

DISTRICT OBJECTIVES OF POLICING

The duty of Police is to maintain Law & Order, Prevention & Detection of Crime, Implementation of Law/Rules and execute orders of the competent authorities. According to Police Order, 2002 police is also responsible to protect life, property and liberty of citizens.

The prevailing suicidal bombings in the country with particulars reference to recent attacks in various parts of the county on the law enforcing agencies, has created an alarming situation. Therefore, it is high time to evolve a comprehensive strategy not only to prevent such occurrences but also to control crime effectively. Vehari police is doing its level best to maintain law and order in the district which is most sensitive with sectarian point of view and remained hub of sectarian violence.

History and Legal Framework under Which the Organization Has Been Established:

The system of policing in Mughal India was organized on the basis of land tenure. *Zimindars* were responsible for apprehending disturbers of the public peace and performing other policing duties. At the level of the village these functions were performed by the village headmen. In large town, administration of the police was entrusted to functionaries called Kotwals who discharged the combined duties of law enforcement municipal administration and revenue collection. Patrol officers in the shape of village watchmen or patels in villages and peons, horse patrolmen and such other like men in the towns were present. Violent organized crime was usually dealt with by the military.

The British administration relieved the *Zamindars* of their responsibility for police service and introduced magistrates with *daroghas* and other subordinate officers for police purposes. In *Madras* the system of *daroghas* was abolished by Madras Regulation XI of 1816 and the establishment of the *tehsildars* was employed without distinction in revenue and police duties. A similar system was put in place in Bombay by Bombay Regulation XII of 1827. In Bengal the system of *daroghas* was not abolished due to the absence of the subordinate revenue establishment but their powers were curtailed in 1811 by taking away some of their powers of cognizance.

In Bengal special control was introduced in 1808 by the appointment of a Superintendent or Inspector General for the divisions of Calcutta Dacca and Murshidabad. In 1810 the systems was extended to the divisions of Patna, Bareilly and Benares. However, with the appointment of Divisional Commissioners the office of the Superintendent was abolished.

The next major change in the organization of police took place in Sindh where Sir Charles Nepier drawing inspiration from the Insh constabulary developed a separate and self contained police organization for the province. The Sindh Model was put into effect in Bombay in 1853 and in 1859 in Madras.

In Punjab, the Police was also organized on the pattern of Sindh but with two main branches, the Military Preventive Police and the Civil Detective Police. As this arrangement was not found to be satisfactory so in 1860 the Government of India urged the government of Punjab to look into the system of policing then prevalent in the Province. However, as the issue was of general importance the central Government appointed a commission to enquire into whole question of policing in British India. The Police Commission of 1860 recommended the abolition of the Military Arm of the Police, the appointment of an Inspector General of Police in the Province and the placement of Police in a district under the District Superintendent. The Commission recommended that only the District Magistrate should exercise and Police functions. Based on the recommendations of the Commission the Government of India submitted a bill which was passed into law as Act V of 1861. The Police Act of 1861 was adopted by all the provinces except Bombay where a District Police Act was adopted in 1890. The Bombay District Police Act continued to remain in force in Sindh till the establishment of the one unit.

The organizational design that followed the Acts survives to this day Police became a subject to be administered by the provinces that were divided into police jurisdictions corresponding with the districts and the division. The police were made exclusively

responsible for prevention and detection of crime. In the maintenance of public order they were responsible to the District Magistrate.

The Punjab Police Rules of 1934 documented the police practices as they stood at that time and introduced some new measures for improving administration and operational effectiveness of police. The content of the Rules reveals that the Punjab Police had grown into a thoroughly professional police organization by 1934 and possessed considerable knowledge of the crime and criminals in the province. It had developed effective procedures and practices for dealing with various kinds of criminal activity. The administrative and disciplinary functions were also elaborated. The Rules have served as the model for similar sets of rules in other provinces of Pakistan and are still in force today.

The Punjab Police played a significant part in handling the refugee crisis of 1947-48. It continued as a separate organization till 1955 when it was merged with the police of other provinces to create the West Pakistan Police. There were several attempts to review and reform police organization and performance during the 1950s and 60s which however could not be implemented.

The legal framework of the police underwent a major change as a consequence of Devolution of Power Plan. The Devolution of Power Plan called for the devolution of the authority of the Provincial Government to the Districts and the introduction of Public accountability of police.

In line with the devolution of Power Plan the officer of the District Magistrate was abolished in 2001 and a system of Public Safety Commissions were introduced. These changes were incorporated into a new Police Law which was promulgated in 2002. Apart from Public Safety Commission, the Police Order 2002 also provided for a professional Police Complaints Authority, increased powers for the Inspector General of Police and separation of the watch & ward and the Investigation functions of the Police. Now, with the amendment of Police Order 2002 of 2013, the District Investigation Branch is being established as per law. These amendments will definitely improve the performance of police and played a pivotal role for the provision of justice to the public speedily.

TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED AND MECHANISM

Sr. #	Category of Targets	Present Status (No. / Percentage)	Expected Achievement of the target (No. / Ratio / Percentage)	Mechanism
1.	Maintenance of Law & Order	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Constables have been deployed at all the police stations of the district in order to maintain law & order situation. • The monitoring of these Security Constables is being done through Security Branch of DPO Office. • The system of sharing of information with the sister agencies has also been developed.
2.	POs	640	2401	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All out efforts are made and all available resources are utilized through special means for the arrest of maximum number of POs.
3.	Heinous Crime	28%	21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive patrolling plan has been revised for the prevention of crime. • Haider Squad has been introduced, which conduct patrolling on motorcycles in all the Sub-Divisions of the district around the clock.
4.	Capacity Building Training	04 courses Done	07 more will be conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building course have been conducted / arranged to enhance the capacity of investigating officers and to bring betterment in their performance by lectures through skilled Prosecutors, Judges, Lawyers and other prominent members of the society.
5.	Welfare Projects	80%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top priority is given to the Welfare of serving / retired / martyred police officers / officials. All the projects of welfare, which are in pipeline,

Sr. #	Category of Targets	Present Status (No. / Percentage)	Expected Achievement of the target (No. / Ratio / Percentage)	Mechanism
				will be completed till the end of financial year.
6.	I.T. Initiatives	70%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The I.T. initiatives launched by CPO are complete and the same are being implemented, however, some of the IT projects on district level are in pipeline which will be completed till the end of financial year.
7.	Investigation	27%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of finalization of investigation is being monitored by SP/Investigation of the district on regular basis. Cost of Investigation is provided to the IOs. Regular meetings are held with the IOs on supervisory level in order to assess their performance regarding finalization of investigations of cases.
8.	Any other	-	-	-

FINANCIAL RESOURCES LIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE

Sr. No.	Code / Head of Account	Amount (Total)
1.	Pay & Allowances	Rs.70,94,56,209/-
2.	POL	Rs.9,50,00,000/-
3.	Investigation Cost	Rs.53,00,000/-
4.	Transport	Rs.1,04,74,000/-
5.	Machinery & Equipment	Rs.9,33,000/-
6.	Furniture & Fixture	Rs.3,39,000/-
7.	Others	Rs.40,00,000/-

In the end, we express our determination to set a high standard of Policing by better performance. In the past Vehari police has achieved great successes in fight against sectarian terrorism. A lot number of terrorists met their end in encounters with Vehari Police and a lot

of numbers of terrorists were arrested. Vehari Police has also notable success against notorious criminals. District Police Vehari is fully aware of its duties and responsibilities. To maintain public Law & Order and to provide security to residents of District Vehari against terrorists and criminals is our mission. We are also determined to achieve our objective according to priorities. Earnest and sustained efforts will be made to achieve our targets and address our priorities to attain our core objectives with a missionary zeal to come up to the expectations of the people. We are ready to serve the public at any cost. In the end we beseech the almighty that he may succeeded us in our noble aim and guide us in right direction. (AA MEEN)

AMIR ABDULLAH KHAN NIAZI, PSP
District Police Officer,
Vehari
