



No: **4132-A** -AIGP/Ops-Sindh/S-II/2019, Dated: **3/** October, 2019

S.O.P FOR NAKABANDI, SNAP CHECKING.

In order to ensure that police officials deployed at pickets for snap Checking/Nakabandi or conducting, perform their duties professionally and to protect the lives, properties and honor of innocent citizens, following Standing operating Procedures (S.O.P) is hereby ordered with immediate effect.

Objectives:-

FOLLOWING ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS S.O.P.

1. To ensure that police officials deployed on Nakabandi/snap checking points are properly trained, briefed and perform their duties professionally under these guidelines.
2. The use of lethal force should be limited as a last resort and show maximum restraint while deployed on such duties and while conducting raids.
3. To ensure the deployment of officials trained to display decency, courtesy and patience during performing these duties.
4. To ensure that no police officials shall act in violation of these written directions and procedures laid down in this S.O.P.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:-

- I. Selection of personnel for deployment should be made by very carefully and with diligence, Personnel who are physically and emotionally not capable of performing such duties at public places should not be deployed or sent for raids or patrolling.
- II. The deployed personnel should be properly trained in weapon handling. Deployment of new recruits alone be avoided. They be deployed along with seniors and under supervision of senior officers.
- III. Nakabandi/picket points and number of personnel to be deployed shall be pre-determined by concerned SSsP and not be left at the will of subordinate staff.
- IV. Deployment on a Nakabandi/picket points should be made in such a way that fleeing suspect can be obstructed without use of lethal force. Optimum and intelligent use of barriers should be made in this regard.
- V. The police vehicle with deployment should be alert and parked in a way that in case of chasing any fleeing suspect, the vehicle can move quickly.

- VI. There should be one constable at Nakabandi/picket point properly armed at least 50 yards ahead of main Nakabandi point with "Stop Racket" in his hand in order to signal suspicious vehicle.
- VII. Deployment of at least 1x4 strength police officials at Nakabandi /patrolling vehicles must be ensured & during checking at least one armed officials properly briefed shall remain alert as sentry at a distance for protection of those officials who are performing duty at a checking point. Similarly an armed constable shall be in standing position at OP in mobile during patrolling.
- VIII. The duty hours should be decided as per human tolerance. Preferably 8 hourly shifts should be fixed to avoid fatigues and resultant stress.

LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR USE OF FORCE:

Section 46 Cr.PC. Definition is given below:

Arrest how made. (1) In making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting Endeavour to arrest. (2). If such person forcibly resist the endeavour to arrest him for attempt to evade the arrest, such police officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with (imprisonment of life).

The relevant sections of Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) are as follows:-

99. Act against which there is no right of private defence: There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done by a public servant acting in good faith under colour, of his office, though that act may not be strictly justifiable by law.

There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant acting in good faith under color of his office though that direction may not be strictly justifiable by law.

There is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.

Extent to which the right may be exercised, The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than It is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence.

99. When the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death: The right of private defence of the body extends, under the restrictions mentioned in the last preceding section, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant, if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right be of any of the descriptions herein after enumerated, namely:-

Firstly: Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;

Secondly: such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;

Thirdly : An assault with the intention of committing rape;

Fourthly: An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust.

Fifthly : An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abduction.

Sixthly: An assault with the intention of wrongfully confining a person, under circumstances which may reasonably cause him to apprehend that he will be unable to have recourse to the public authorities for his release.

101. When such right extends to causing any harm other than death:

If the offence be not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the last preceding section, the right of private defence of the body does not extend to the voluntary causing of death to the assailant, but dose extend, under the restriction mentioned in Section 99 to the voluntary causing to the assailant of any harm other than death.

BRIEFING.

Supervisory officers like SSsP, SDPOs and SHOs will personally be responsible to properly brief the force being deployed on duty.

In addition to the above, following steps should be taken:

- i. District SSP shall hould regular Darbars in their Police Lines to sensitize/ properly brief the police officers / officials on maximum restraint in the use of force while performing duties.
- ii. Police officer should be explicitly explained to display decency, due courtesy and patience while dealing with public. It should be made clear

that even if somebody behaves rudely, they should not respond in the same manner.

- iii. The Police officials should categorically be explained about their right of use of force in self defence and in defence of general public. It shall be in accordance with law and the provisions of law should be explained to the level of Constabulary.
- iv. Police Officers/ officials shall be explained explicitly that they should not fire upon the vehicles merely because they do not stop at a picket point unless such vehicle fired upon a police officer/ officials or someone inside the vehicles draws a weapon and aim at police official to fire. There are instances when non-criminal and non-violent citizens don't stop their vehicles for fear or for non availability of documents or are playing without registration plates or any other irregularity which is not provided in law but does not warrant use of lethal force.
- v. Police officers/ officials shall be briefed regularly than they should avoid useless questions from the car owners beyond the specific mandate of the picket/ Nakabandi. Asking for Nikahnama from a person accompanying lady or registration documents instead of searching the vehicle for any contraband item should be avoided. The senior most officers on Nakabandi point shall declare the purpose of Nakabandi to all deployed staff.
- vi. It shall be the responsibility of supervising officer that no corrupt practices are carried out at check posts, and Nakas. The staff deployed at check points shall be properly briefed about this fact. If any one found involved in such acts of corruption or illegal acts, he shall be dealt with strictly. There will be a regular check by SSsP, DSsP and SHOs".
- vii. A media campaign shall be launched by all districts SSsP through local cable network and through display of banners and notices at prominent places in public to educate citizens about their rights and duties.

METHODOLOGY:

Following general methodology should be adopted in addition to the normal practices during deployment at Nakabandi/ picket duty.

- I. During Nakabandi, snap checking, all possible preventive measures shall be adopted and proper equipment like bullet proof jackets and appropriate weapons should be issued to the police party
- II. All Nakabandi / picket points must be equipped with barriers walkie-talkie sets to stop the vehicles and inform other patrolling or picket teams in case of jumping of a vehicle from checking.
- III. The officer in charge of a picket point should, immediately after taking over the duty point, should acquaint himself with the surroundings and brief the staff about the area and formation he wants in order to get the

optimum results. He should also inform the respective wireless control about their location and nature of duty.

- IV. The officer in charge should explain the staff that they should not stand in front of group at any cost. All deployed staff including those who are posted as sentries and stopper should their point and duty he has to perform.
- V. The staff deployed shall be briefed that they should approach the stopped vehicle and offer salutations to the persons sitting in the vehicle. Officer not less than an ASI should check the documents, if needed to be checked.
Constabulary should only be for search of vehicle.
- VI. It should be clear in the mind of all staff deployed that it is their prime duty to protect the life and honor of the citizens and they should not in any case lose temper in reaction of any harsh words used for them. The vehicles stopped should not be asked useless question and halted for longer duration unnecessarily. Senior officers present on spot should intervene to mitigate any harsh exchange of words in a timely and tactful manner.
- VII. In no case, repeat in no case police officials shall be deployed in plain clothes. The plain clothed personnel, if required for pointation / identification of any specific person or vehicle suspected to be involved in crime, such person should not be allowed to stop or search a vehicle. In such case, he should be deployed in a proper manner and his job should be confined to the identification only. Plain clothed deployment shall not display weapon.

Responsibility:

- i. SHO of the concerned Police Station will be personally responsible for proper briefing officials deputed for nakabandi, snap checking, in the light of above directions.
- ii. SDPO of the concerned subdivision will also be responsible for proper briefing of the people personnel of the above duties and if any loophole is found, he should be immediately adopt adequate remedial measures in the light of given directions for removal of the same. SDPOs shall also visit the deployment at least one during their duty hours to check whether the officials are performing their duties as per SOP / directions contained hereinabove. He shall inform his District SSP regarding any important information immediately for further guidance.

- iii. District SSP will be responsible for overall supervision to ensure implementation of the directions given hereinabove and would pay surprise visits to access that state of preparedness and no ground follow up of the directions. They shall also ensure timely flow of important information to the IGP Control Room, CPO, Sindh-Karachi to bring it into the knowledge of IGP/Sindh.

Sd/-

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TI, QPM, PPM, UNMP, NSC
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
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Copy forwarded to the following for information & compliance, please:-

1. All Addl: IGsP/Sindh.
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5. PS to IGP/Sindh.
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