



Human Rights
Commission
of Pakistan

The CCD's role in Punjab

An HRCP fact-finding report

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February 2026



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Introduction

In February 2025, the Punjab government approved the establishment of the Crime Control Department (CCD), which was formally constituted in April 2025¹ and passed into law under the Police Order (Amendment) Act 2025 in May.² It was described as a specialised unit mandated to combat serious and organised crime and its formation was accompanied by strong official messaging emphasizing efficiency and deterrence in the context of what the Punjab government referred to as its ‘Safe Punjab’ vision.³

Shortly after the CCD’s formation, a significant increase in reported police ‘encounters’ attributed to the CCD was observed across the province. Documenting the number of deaths associated with encounter practices, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) expressed alarm and, in October 2025, identified the CCD as a ‘parallel police force with sweeping powers to register FIRs, detain suspects and carry out lethal operations against hardened criminals’, thereby undermining the rule of law and constitutional guarantees of due process.⁴ The CCD responded to HRCP’s statement, alleging that the latter had no evidence that the CCD was carrying out extrajudicial killings (*ibid.*).

Between 15 April and 15 December 2025, HRCP documented at least 670 CCD-led encounters in the province, resulting in the deaths of 924 suspects (based on reports in the press alone). Its data also indicates that only two police personnel were reportedly killed and 36 injured in police encounters in this period.

The frequency of such encounters (amounting, on average, to more than two incidents a day), the disproportionate ratio of civilian to police personnel deaths, and the marked similarity of circumstances surrounding these encounters alerted the media, local communities and rights groups. Many raised grave concerns regarding the necessity for, and legality of, police encounters, reflecting the possibility that many such incidents constituted staged or extrajudicial encounters across various districts of Punjab.

Given the gravity of these allegations in terms of their implications for the rule of law, due process and fair trial, the sanctity of the right to life, and Pakistan’s obligations under international human rights treaties, HRCP decided to conduct a fact-finding mission to gauge whether CCD-led encounters in Punjab were marked by any consistent patterns pertaining to the legality of suspects’ arrests, the modus operandi of such incidents, the status of independent investigations and post-mortem procedures following encounter killings, and the extent of judicial oversight, if any. The mission’s aim was to gauge if these practices were in violation of Pakistan’s domestic laws and international human rights obligations and, if so, to recommend preventive and remedial measures (see detailed terms of reference below).

The mission comprised HRCP Punjab vice-chair Raja Ashraf, HRCP director Farah Zia, staff members Maheen Pracha and Ali Haider, and journalist Imran Gabol. The mission’s meetings and field visits were conducted between 22 and 23 December 2025.

Terms of reference

The mission’s terms of reference were to:

¹ <https://punjabpolice.gov.pk/system/files/2291%20EXEC%20Notification.pdf>

² <https://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/uploads/articles/xxxii-of-2025-police-order-amendment-act-2025-pdf.pdf>

³ <https://punjabpolice.punjab.gov.pk/node/25364>

⁴ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1948812>

- Document all incidents of encounters by the CCD between April and December 2025, including any patterns pertaining to location, type of victim (alleged offence, socioeconomic background), type of operation, and number of civilians and law enforcement personnel killed or injured during the incident.
- Attempt to verify the nature of these operations to determine if they were genuine confrontations or staged encounters based on witness statements, forensic reports, medical records, or any other information.
- Based on a sample of such incidents, assess compliance with domestic legal standards governing law enforcement operations (including the Police Rules, Code of Criminal Procedure, Police (Amendment) Ordinance 2025 and constitutional protections under Articles 9 and 10A) and identify any procedural irregularities (such as the absence of FIRs, lack of magisterial inquiry or manipulation of post-mortem reports)
- Evaluate adherence to international human rights obligations, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Convention Against Torture.
- Identify patterns or systemic issues, including potential misuse of power, lack of oversight or institutional incentives that may encourage encounter killings, including the role of oversight bodies (such as the provincial government, judiciary and police complaints authorities) in investigating or prosecuting such incidents.
- Document the impact on victims' families, including instances of alleged intimidation, lack of compensation or barriers to justice.
- Develop evidence-based recommendations for accountability, policy reform and institutional safeguards to prevent recurrence.

Methodology

At the outset, HRCP carried out a comprehensive desk review of numerical data pertaining to CCD-led encounters,⁵ relevant legal documents, a sample of first information reports (FIRs) filed after various encounter killings, and available medical reports for suspects killed during such incidents. Subsequently, the fact-finding mission carried out interviews with lawyers and crime reporters who were familiar with such cases. The mission also spoke to one family who had lost five members in an encounter killing. The information gathered through these interviews was systematically verified and triangulated by cross-checking testimonies against documentary evidence. Throughout the process, the team adhered strictly to HRCP's fact-finding mission protocols with respect to obtaining informed consent and ensuring confidentiality and the safety of all respondents.

The report's findings are subject to three key limitations. First, despite repeated written requests to senior police officials and the Punjab government—including then Inspector General of Police Dr Usman Anwar, Additional Inspector General CCD Sohail Zafar Chattha, Home Secretary Dr Ahmed Javed Qazi and Punjab Information Minister Azma Bukhari—HRCP received no response and was therefore unable to incorporate any official response in this report. Second, although HRCP wrote to the CCD on 1 January 2026, requesting official data on the number of police encounters carried out, number of suspects killed, and investigation procedures followed—in accordance with citizens' right to information under the Punjab Transparency and Right to Information Act 2013—it received no response. Third, while the mission approached several

⁵ This data was obtained from HRCP's Knowledge Management System and is based on press reports.

families of the deceased, some of whom had filed petitions in court, only one family was willing to speak on the record.

Background

The practice of police encounters as a method of crime control has a long and troubling history in Pakistan. Successive provincial governments, especially in Punjab and Sindh, have defended such actions as necessary to combat crime, militancy or systemic inefficiencies within the criminal justice system. However, courts, civil society organisations and human rights bodies have repeatedly raised concerns regarding extrajudicial killings, the surrounding lack of accountability and violations of the right to life guaranteed under Article 9 of the Constitution.

HRCP has consistently documented encounter killings across different provinces, particularly during periods of heightened security operations. Reports on Karachi in the 1990s and 2000s, as well as later developments in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab, have highlighted recurring patterns: suspects killed without trial, weak or absent investigations, and institutional impunity. HRCP's annual report on the state of human rights in 2024 notes that at least 341 suspects were killed in 4,864 encounters in Punjab and Sindh alone.⁶

Judicial interventions, including Supreme Court judgments, emphasizing due process, have sought to curb such practices, yet implementation has remained uneven. Despite commitments to reform, the reliance on lethal force has periodically re-emerged, often framed as a response to public pressure for quick results.

Pakistan has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (under Article 14 of which all persons have the right to due process, fair trial and presumption of innocence) and the UN Convention Against Torture. The country's Constitution guarantees the right to life (Article 9), dignity of the individual (Article 14), due process (Article 4), and fair trial (Article 10A). Pakistan has also enacted the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022, which criminalises torture and custodial death and mandates the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) to investigate such incidents under the supervision of the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR).

Analysis of patterns in CCD-led encounters

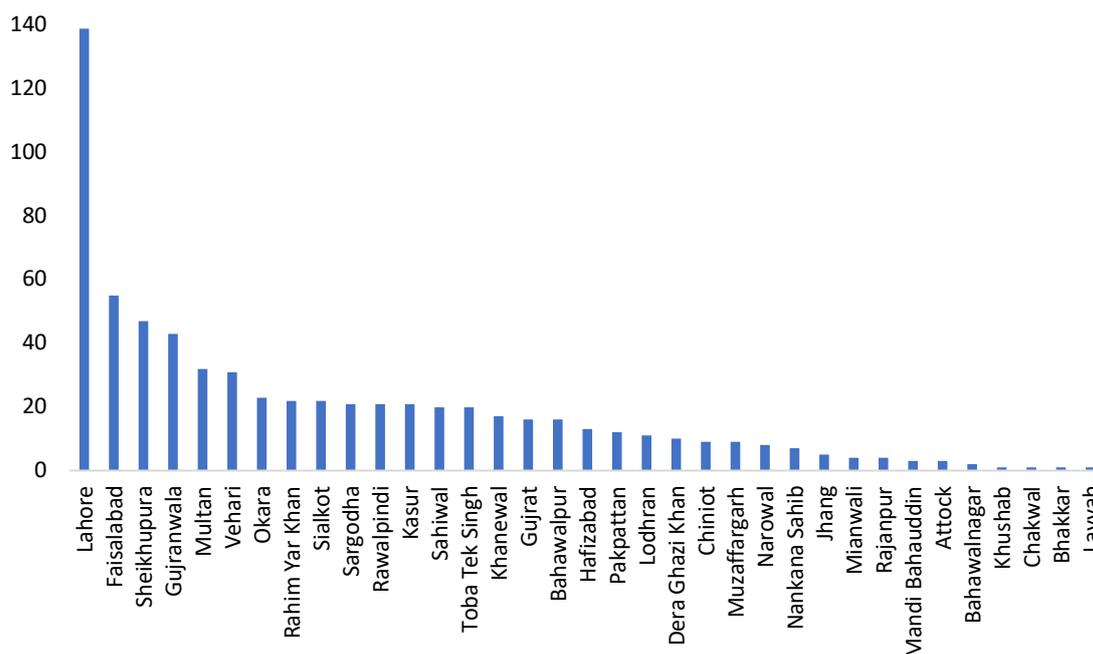
The concentration of CCD-led encounters in a relatively short time, along with their geographic spread, suggests a systematic operational pattern rather than isolated incidents. Official accounts and CCD press releases frequently describe similar circumstances: armed suspects allegedly firing on police personnel, followed by retaliatory fire resulting in the suspects' deaths.

Numerical data analysis of reported incidents

Figure 1 shows that the highest concentration of CCD-led encounters between 15 April and 15 December 2025 occurred in Lahore (139), followed by Faisalabad (55), Sheikhpura (47) and Gujranwala (43). Figure 2 illustrates the number of encounters (a total of 670) and corresponding casualties, both of suspects (a total of 924, including 2 women) and police personnel (a total of 2). The figure reveals a systemic pattern: civilians overwhelmingly bear the consequences of these operations, while police casualties remain minimal.

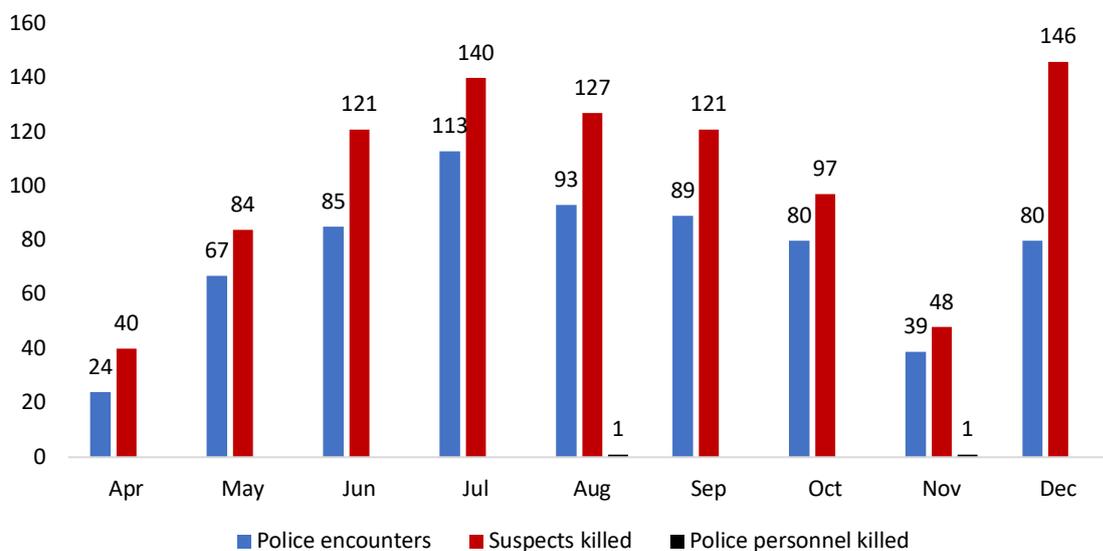
⁶ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. (2025). *State of human rights in 2024*.

Figure 1: Concentration of CCD-led encounters in Punjab (Apr–Dec 2025)



Source: HRCP Knowledge Management System (based on incidents reported in the press).

Figure 2: Number of CCD-led encounters and casualties in Punjab (Apr–Dec 2025)



Source: HRCP Knowledge Management System (based on incidents reported in the press).

Table 1 shows that the highest number of CCD-led encounters occurred against suspects accused of dacoity (273), followed by robbery (111) and murder (80).

Table 1: Number of CCD-led encounters and suspects killed, by type of charge

Suspected crime/charge	Number of encounters	Number of suspects killed
Acid throwing	1	1
Dacoity	273	366
Extortion	1	2
Kidnapping	4	8
Militancy	10	32
Murder	80	99
Narcotics-related offences	61	114
Rape	17	20
Robbery	111	138
Other	10	14
No information	102	133

Source: HRCP Knowledge Management System (based on incidents reported in the press).

Qualitative analysis of official details

It is incumbent on the police to file an FIR after any police encounter. A close reading of a sample of FIRs filed after various CCD-led encounters reveals striking similarities across such reports in terms of narrative structure and phrasing.

Phrases such as ‘the accused opened fire on the police party’, ‘the accused was killed in retaliatory firing’, ‘[his/their] accomplices escaped, taking advantage of the dark’ or ‘the suspects were riding a motorbike and their movements appeared suspicious’ appear repeatedly, often with minimal variation.

A similarly clear and consistent pattern emerges in many FIRs in which the suspect is described as having made a statement immediately before death. Several FIRs state that, after being injured in police ‘retaliatory firing’, the suspect briefly regained consciousness and disclosed his name, parentage, address or criminal background before succumbing to his injuries. The wording across cases is strikingly similar. These alleged statements are not recorded as formal dying declarations under procedural law, such as before a magistrate or medical officer. The FIRs also do not mention the presence of independent witnesses—an omission that is consistent across cases.

No FIR describes a suspect surviving long enough for arrest or medical treatment beyond death. Moreover, no FIR or press release records any passerby or civilian being injured or killed, despite an encounter having allegedly taken place. Suspects’ vehicles (generally motorbikes) are described just enough to justify police suspicion, while alleged crimes are framed broadly to justify lethal force without evidence. This pattern, repeated across FIRs and press statements, strongly indicates copy-paste structuring rather than incident-specific reporting.

Press statements issued by the Punjab Police closely mirror the language of the FIRs, frequently reproducing the same sequence of events and justifications with little variation. This textual overlap suggests that press statements may be derived from pre-existing narratives rather than independent post-incident inquiries. Notably, these press releases emphasize the alleged criminal history of the deceased—using terms such as ‘proclaimed offender’⁷—while omitting key

⁷ Based on HRCP’s review of a sample of press releases issued by the CCD in 2025.

procedural details, including attempts at arrest and the presence of independent witnesses. In multiple cases, the press release repeats the exact biographical details allegedly disclosed by the suspect moments before death, reinforcing the narrative in the FIR rather than independently verifying it.

In contrast, a sample of petitions filed by families of the deceased include allegations of illegal detention prior to the encounter and identify inconsistencies in time, location and injury patterns. One family has also claimed that its members (victims of allegedly staged encounter killings) were last seen in police custody days before the alleged encounter, thereby contradicting FIR timelines.

Fact-finding exercise

Testimonies from families of the deceased

It was very difficult to persuade families of the deceased to testify before the mission. Several families that initially agreed to be interviewed, then changed their minds. Subsequently, some family members spoke informally with the mission, allowing the team to corroborate its findings.

The case study below gives the account of one family—of which five members were reported to have been killed in a CCD-led encounter—as related to the mission. This incident has also been extensively reported in the press.⁸

Case study: CCD-led encounters in Bahawalpur and Sahiwal

On 28 November 2025, the CCD carried out simultaneous raids in Bahawalpur and Sahiwal, arresting eight male members of Zubaida Bibi's family—five from Sahiwal and three from Bahawalpur. Speaking to the mission, she claimed that armed CCD officers entered their homes without warrants; confiscated mobile phones, cash, gold ornaments, and wedding dowry items; and transported the detainees to the CCD office in Lahore.

According to her, within 24 hours of the arrests, five detainees were reportedly killed in separate encounters across different districts. These included three of her sons [Imran (25), Irfan (23) and Adnan (18)] and two of her sons-in-law (Nazir and Hassan Jahangir). She told the mission: 'They broke into our house in Bahawalpur and took everything we owned. We followed them to Lahore and begged for our sons' release. The next morning five of them were dead.' The remaining three—Asghar, Saleem and Javed, also of the same family—were later produced before the court and granted bail.

Speaking to the mission, Abdul Jabbar, Zubaida Bibi's husband, claimed: 'My sons had no criminal record. They were working men, married with children. Twenty-two children of their family are now orphans.'

The family alleged that CCD officials initially refused to release the bodies, requiring court intervention. When the bodies were returned, they were in visibly poor condition, according to Zubaida Bibi, suggesting prolonged detention and possible torture. The family was reportedly pressured to bury the bodies immediately without independent post-mortem examination.

'When I filed a petition to register a case against the officers involved,' said Zubaida Bibi, 'the police threatened to kill the rest of my family if I did not withdraw the case.'

⁸ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1961515>

Meeting with journalists and crime reporters

On 22 December 2025, the fact-finding mission held an extensive consultation with senior journalists and crime reporters in Lahore to examine patterns of CCD-led encounters and their impact on crime reporting, public accountability and the rule of law.

One crime reporter stated matter-of-factly: ‘Most CCD encounters are “fake”. In genuine encounters, police officers are injured or die. Here, only suspects die.’ He explained that although police encounters had occurred under previous governments, the volume and regularity of such incidents since the creation of the CCD was ‘unprecedented’. He also observed a decline in investigative journalism around encounters, alleging that reporters now relied almost entirely on CCD-issued press releases. Several respondents said that soon after the CCD began operations, they had contacted officials to obtain details, after which WhatsApp groups were formed to share information and press releases.

Another reporter said that ‘After the establishment of the CCD, the number of encounters has increased sharply. The initial targets were “proclaimed offenders”, then people accused of child abuse and now drug sellers. The pattern is clear.’ Respondents noted that encounters were being used to ‘project declining crime statistics and demonstrate administrative control.’ They warned that such a strategy could produce only a temporary reduction in visible crime while entrenching violence and corruption within law enforcement.

Respondents also highlighted efforts by the police to manufacture credibility for encounters. In the case of Khawaja Tareef Gulshan, known as ‘Teefi Butt’, a notorious gangster from Lahore, respondents confirmed that he was arrested in Dubai, transported to Punjab via Karachi, and subsequently killed in an encounter [in October 2025 on the outskirts of Rahimyar Khan] in which, they alleged, police officers were deliberately wounded to create the appearance of a gunbattle. One respondent claimed that the police shared the FIRs that followed such incidents with crime reporters and that most of them described how law enforcement personnel were attacked and allegedly compelled to act in self-defence.

Respondents expressed serious concern about the intimidation of families and witnesses, making independent verification nearly impossible. They said that families of the deceased had spoken to them off the record about threats from the police and warnings to remain silent. They cautioned that the normalization of encounter killings risked ‘permanently damaging public trust, weakening press freedom and institutionalizing unlawful violence as a crime-control strategy.’

Meeting with lawyers and legal experts

On 22 December 2025, the mission also consulted leading human rights lawyers and legal experts. One respondent explained that police encounters had been part of policing culture since the 1960s, citing Chaudhry (2006), a former police officer who observed that such encounters or extrajudicial killings were adopted as policy during Ayub Khan’s reign by the then governor the Nawab of Kalabagh.⁹ The respondent pointed out that policing should be preventive and intelligence-based, but that the police were not adequately prepared or trained for investigative functions. He felt that police encounters formed part of a broader institutional problem. Personnel remained on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week; they had no collective voice and could not unionize to demand changes in working conditions or operations. Consequently, the internal culture of the police had both fostered a sense of unchecked power among personnel and contributed to growing insensitivity.

Regarding recent encounters, a legal expert claimed that the CCD had been created as a parallel structure to the regular police force—ostensibly to reduce crime rates—but had effectively

⁹ M. A. K. Chaudhry. (2006). *Of all those years*. Lahore School of Economics.

rendered the inspector general of police subordinate to the head of the CCD. Another respondent stated that many within the police believed that a corrupt judiciary acquitted hardened criminals, thereby, in their view, justifying staged encounters.

When asked what the law required following an encounter, respondents explained that every unnatural death in custody had to be reported without delay to the concerned magistrate under Sections 174, 175, and 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC). The magistrate was required to conduct an inquiry, a post-mortem examination had to be carried out simultaneously, and the magistrate had to determine whether the encounter had been genuine. When asked whether they were aware of any such magisterial inquiries having been conducted in recent CCD encounter cases, respondents said they were not. They added, however, that police encounters were, by definition, custodial deaths and that some form of magisterial inquiry was presumed to have taken place; if not, this represented a significant procedural gap. They further noted that magistrates possessed extensive legal powers but were often reluctant to exercise them. One respondent said that the police were also required to record the version of events related by the family of the deceased, although not necessarily in the ensuing FIR.

On the issue of FIRs registered after police encounters, respondents stated that these typically described police personnel as having been attacked and compelled to act in self-defence. In addition to the CrPC, respondents said that the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022 was also applicable since such deaths effectively occurred in police custody (encompassing both physical custody as well as larger environments within police control). Under this law, the FIA was supposed to play a role in registering cases relating to custodial deaths, while the NCHR exercised a supervisory function, which, respondents stressed, must be meaningful and substantive. One respondent pointed to possible legal ambiguity regarding whether a magistrate's inquiry should proceed under the 2022 law, which assigned a role to the FIA, or under Section 176 of the CrPC.

Respondents also highlighted a contradiction between the state's policy of withdrawing the death penalty for drug-related offences—reportedly under external trade obligations—and the killing of individuals implicated in drug cases through what were alleged to be staged encounters. While acknowledging that police encounters had long existed, the legal experts that spoke to the mission concluded that the distinguishing feature of recent CCD encounters was the sustained public reporting surrounding them, alongside the CCD's own promotion of such incidents on social media, 'maybe to deliberately emphasize how crime was being controlled and minimized.'

Box: Legal recourse against police encounters

The volume and nature of legal petitions filed in 2025 pertaining to allegedly staged encounters and extrajudicial killings reflect widespread public concern regarding the legality of CCD operations and the perceived erosion of constitutional protections, particularly the right to life and due process. Multiple petitions have been filed before the Lahore High Court in this respect: in one hearing, the court recorded receiving '50 petitions daily' regarding staged encounters.

In December 2025, a joint public interest petition filed by four lawyers—Mian Dawood, Pervaiz Elahi, Rai Imran Khan, and Nadeem Abbas Dogar—challenged the legality of CCD encounter practices and sought enforcement of the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022 in the Lahore High Court. The petition requested the court to halt encounter operations and direct the FIA to conduct independent inquiries into all encounters and custodial deaths since the CCD's creation. The filing of this petition underscored that encounter killings had become systemic, requiring immediate judicial intervention.

Several individual petitions by affected families further highlight the human cost of these practices. On 24 July 2025, Farhat Bibi, mother of Ghazanfar Aslam, petitioned the Lahore High Court after her son was killed in what she alleged was a staged encounter, and sought

protection for her surviving son. While disposing of the petition, the chief justice directed the inspector general of police in Punjab to conduct a review of CCD operations and ensure that such incidents were not repeated. Although no immediate accountability measures were ordered, the court formally acknowledged the seriousness of the allegations.

In a more direct intervention, the Multan Bench of the Lahore High Court, in an order dated 9 July 2025, directed the registration of a murder case under Section 302 of the Pakistan Penal Code against CCD officials in connection with an allegedly staged encounter killing in Vehari. The court also ordered that named police officers be charged with attempted murder. This order marked a rare instance in which judicial scrutiny resulted in criminal proceedings against law enforcement personnel.

Other petitions sought broader scrutiny of CCD operations and leadership. A petition filed by Muhammad Nadeem, seeking a judicial inquiry into allegedly staged encounters and suspension of CCD activities, did not proceed to substantive hearing due to objections raised by the Lahore High Court Registrar's Office. A separate petition challenging the appointment of Additional Inspector General Sohail Zafar Chattha as head of the CCD was withdrawn by the petitioner before adjudication.

Preventive intervention was also sought in some cases. On 19 July 2025, Azam Ali approached the Lahore High Court expressing fear that his son, in police custody at the time, might be killed in a staged encounter. The court sought assistance from the advocate general for Punjab and directed senior officials to explain the legal mandate and functioning of the CCD, reflecting judicial recognition of the climate of fear surrounding encounter practices.

While the Lahore High Court has repeatedly taken cognizance of allegations relating to CCD encounters, judicial responses have largely remained case-specific and reactive.

Mission observations

The mission's key observations are given below:

- The scale and uniformity of encounter practices, and operational similarities across districts, strongly suggest the existence of an institutionalized practice and centralized policy influence rather than sporadic misconduct and local discretion by individual officers.
- A critical indicator of staged encounters is the extreme imbalance in casualties: 924 suspects killed as against only two police officers over eight months, based on data collected from press reports. In genuine armed confrontations, such a ratio appears to be statistically implausible. This imbalance suggests deliberate executions and reckless disregard for the sanctity of life.
- The uniform narrative reflected in CCD press releases—indicating that the ‘suspects fired first’, that the ‘police acted in self-defence’, that the ‘criminals were hardened offenders’—appears in nearly every case reviewed by the mission.
- It appears that the CCD clearly wishes to propagate sustained press coverage of such encounters in the media, ensuring that curated information is widely shared with journalists following each encounter. The purpose seems to be to instil fear among would-be ‘criminals’ as well as among the wider public while projecting a sense of efficiency and effectiveness in ‘clearing’ the province of crime.
- Under the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022, every custodial death must be investigated by the FIA under the supervision of the NCHR. However, the mission found no evidence that this mandatory procedure was followed in

most encounter-related deaths. Moreover, the authorities chose not to speak to the mission to clarify if such procedures had been followed. Families reported that the police themselves had prepared post-incident documentation, registered FIRs on behalf of the state, and conducted internal inquiries, thereby directly violating the law.

- The mission was unable to determine if any magisterial inquiries had been conducted under provisions of the CrPC (Sections 174–176) or obtain any inquiry reports.
- Although HRCP filed a right-to-information request with the public information officer of the Punjab Police regarding encounter practices (for which the stipulated deadline is 14 days), it had not received any response even by the time this report was issued.
- Journalists and crime reporters were clearly unaware of the legal safeguards against staged encounters and had not undertaken any serious investigation to follow up on magisterial inquiries required under the provisions of the CrPC (Sections 174–176) or on the FIA’s role under the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022.
- A climate of fear persists among the families of victims of encounter practices, who pointed to pressure by police officials to bury the deceased immediately; delays in medical examinations or the absence of independent observers during such examinations; and threats of violence or warnings that other relatives could also be killed if the family persisted. Such intimidation obstructs justice and constitutes criminal conduct.
- Journalists and lawyers also noted that the culture of police encounters fuels institutional corruption: there have been allegations of property seized during raids, bribes to avoid arrest, and the manipulation of criminal records.
- The absence of a comprehensive judicial mechanism to ensure an automatic, independent investigation of every death in an encounter continues to limit effective oversight and accountability.
- The UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials require that lethal force be absolutely necessary and proportionate, and that those who contravene these standards be held accountable. None of these conditions appear to have been met in the CCD operations documented by the mission.

Conclusion

The encounter-based policing model, as currently practiced—based on the mission’s analysis of CCD operations—fundamentally undermines the rule of law and constitutional protections. When the state kills suspects without trial, it renders courts irrelevant, transforms law enforcement officers into executioners and negates the right to fair trial guaranteed under Article 10A of the Constitution. This practice violates not only the right to life enshrined in Article 9, but also erodes the entire framework of due process, presumption of innocence and judicial oversight that forms the bedrock of any functioning democracy, thereby inflicting irreversible harm on individuals and communities. The cumulative effect is the weakening of the judicial arm of the state and the hollowing out of the criminal justice system itself. Indeed, sustainable public safety cannot be achieved through lethal shortcuts that bypass investigation, prosecution and judicial accountability. The mission thus concludes that the CCD’s encounter practices constitute a systemic policy of extrajudicial killing in contravention of the law and Constitution. The scale, consistency and institutional protection surrounding these acts demonstrate a breakdown of constitutional governance in Punjab.

The mission is deeply disappointed that the relevant authorities did not respond to the mission’s request for meetings (which may have provided some clarity on procedural compliance) despite

repeated requests and a formal right-to-information application that remains unanswered beyond the statutory deadline. This lack of transparency and accountability is itself indicative of systemic dysfunction.

Without immediate corrective action—including the establishment of mandatory independent investigations, accountability for those responsible, and structural reforms to ensure compliance with constitutional and international human rights standards—the normalization of state violence will permanently damage Pakistan’s legal system, its democratic institutions and its standing in the international community.

Recommendations

Based on its findings, the mission makes the following recommendations to the Government of Punjab, the relevant provincial and federal authorities, and the judiciary.

1. A high-powered judicial inquiry must be carried out into the deaths of over 900 people in eight months in CCD-led encounters.
2. The Punjab government must immediately declare a complete moratorium on all encounter operations conducted by the CCD and other police units across the province until comprehensive legal safeguards, independent oversight mechanisms and accountability frameworks have been established. All policing operations must be conducted strictly in accordance with constitutional provisions, the CrPC and international human rights standards, with lethal force employed only when absolutely necessary and proportionate.
3. In compliance with the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022, the FIA must initiate independent investigations into all encounter-related deaths under the supervision of the NCHR. These investigations must be conducted by officers with no institutional connection to the Punjab Police and must include forensic examination of crime scenes, ballistic analysis, independent autopsy reports, comprehensive witness testimonies and quarterly public progress reports.
4. All police officers, including senior commanders, directly implicated in encounter operations that violated legal procedures, must be immediately suspended pending investigation, with suspension extending to the chain of command. No officer under investigation should be permitted to influence ongoing inquiries or have access to evidence or witnesses.
5. The Punjab government must establish, through legislative action, an independent civilian police oversight commission with constitutional protection, budgetary autonomy, full investigative powers and representation from civil society, legal practitioners, human rights organizations and retired judges. The commission must have the authority to initiate suo motu investigations, access all police records, summon officers, recommend prosecutions and conduct mandatory reviews of all use-of-force incidents.
6. All police operations involving potential use of force must be recorded using body-worn cameras by all participating officers, with footage automatically uploaded to a secure digital repository accessible to judicial authorities and oversight bodies. Failure to activate cameras or tampering with footage must constitute grounds for disciplinary action and criminal prosecution.
7. The Punjab government must establish a comprehensive witness and family protection program providing physical security, relocation assistance, legal aid, psychosocial support, and financial assistance to enable families to pursue justice without fear of reprisal. The intimidation, harassment, or threatening of witnesses and families must be treated as a separate criminal offense.

8. The Punjab government must establish dedicated special prosecution units staffed by prosecutors with expertise in human rights law, institutionally separate from regular prosecution services, and tasked with investigating and prosecuting cases of extrajudicial killings, custodial deaths and torture. These units must be provided with adequate resources as well as security, training and authority to direct investigations.
9. The Punjab government must establish a comprehensive compensation scheme for the families of all individuals killed in encounter operations since February 2025, providing financial support, legal expenses coverage and public acknowledgment of loss, regardless of investigation outcomes and without requiring families to waive their right to pursue proceedings.

Annex 1: Sample of police FIRs filed after encounter operations

BETTER COPY

مقدمہ نمبر 295/25 تھانہ گوجرانوالہ CCD ضلع گوجرانوالہ ای ٹیگ نمبر-111-29/09/2025، تاریخ و وقت وقوع 6:20AM: مورخہ 29.09.25

1	تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ	بجوالہ رپٹ نمبر (18) مورخہ 6	تھانہ سے روانگی کی تاریخ و وقت	سپیشل رپورٹ
2	نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ مستغیث	خالد وسیم SI پتہ: تھانہ پیپلز کالونی، فون نمبر: 0306-6661508	مراتبہ اسلحہ:- انسپٹر خالد وسیم تھانہ CCD گوجرانوالہ	
3	مختصر کیفیت جرم (معد دفعہ) مال اگر کچھ کھو گیا ہے	بجرم: 302 ت پ 324 ت پ 353 ت پ 186 ت پ 427 ت پ 148 ت پ 149 ت پ		
4	جائے وقوعہ فاصلہ تھانہ سے اور سمت	از احمد پور درکاں سیم نالہ بفاصلہ قریب 39 کلومیٹر جانب جنوب از تھانہ		
5	کارروائی متعلقہ تفتیش اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہو تو اس کی وجہ بیان کی جاوے	حسب آمد تخریر استغاثہ مقدمہ درج رجسٹر ہوا		

The Punjab Arms Amendment Ordinance 2015-13-2(a)
THE PUNJAB ARMS ORDINANCE, 1965-20

فونی فون نمبر 0333-8294558

عہدہ TASI

بیلٹ نمبر T/ASI

دستخط فرحان اعجاز

(ابتدائی اطلاع نیچے درج کریں)

استغاثہ زیر دفعہ 302/324/353/186/427/148/149 ت پ AO 13 2/a20/65 ترمیمی اسلحہ آرڈیننس 2015 بکار سرکار تخریر ہیکہ اس وقت من IP معہ عبد الجبار SI سرفراز علی ASI محمد اویس C/789 مسلح SMG رانقل و بیلٹ پروف جیکٹ و ہیلمٹ طاہر وسیم C/4827 مسلح رانقل SMG و بیلٹ پروف جیکٹ و ہیلمٹ محمد سلیم C/1813 مسلح رانقل SMG معہ بیلٹ پروف جیکٹ و ہیلمٹ، دلشاد علی C/2732 مسلح رانقل SMG و بیلٹ پروف جیکٹ و ہیلمٹ، محمد وقاص C/2968 مسلح رانقل SMG و بیلٹ پروف جیکٹ و ہیلمٹ، فیصل رسول C/4531 مسلح نارنج بلسلہ تلاش مجرمان اشتہاری نزد گاؤں احمد پور درکاں سیم نالہ بسواری سرکاری گاڑی نمبری 1066/GAG جسکا ڈرائیور غلام مصطفی DC/417 ہے موجود ہوں کہ جانب دراجکے گاؤں سے 2 موٹر سائیکل ہینڈا 125 پر سوار 5 کس نامعلوم آئے جن کو رکنے کا اشارہ کیا جو لمزمان نے جان سے مار دینے کی نیت سے پولیس پارٹی پر سیدھی فائرنگ کردی جو ہم نے سرکاری گاڑی کی اوٹ لیکر اور زمین پر لیٹ کر اپنی اپنی جان بچائی اور حفاظت خود اختیاری کے تحت اکادکا ہوائی فائر کیا لمزمان مسلسل سرکاری گاڑی اور پولیس پارٹی پر فائرنگ

کرتے رہے ملزمان کے فائر سرکاری گاڑی کے ہیڈ پر لگے اور ایک فائر محمد اویس C/789 کی بلٹ پروف جینٹ پر لگا،
 ایک فائر دشاؤ علی C/2732 کے ہیلمٹ پر لگا جبکہ طاہر وسیم C/4827 کے دائیں ہاتھ پر ایک فائر لگا ملزمان کو با آواز بلند
 من انسپکٹر نے آوازیں دیں کہ فائرنگ بند کر کے خود کو پولیس کے حوالے کر دیں لیکن ملزمان مسلسل فائرنگ کرتے رہے تقریباً
 10 / 15 منٹ بعد ملزمان کی جانب سے فائرنگ کا سلسلہ رکا تو اس وقوعہ کی اطلاع بذریعہ واٹر لیس پولیس کنٹرول کو دی جبکہ من
 انسپکٹر معہ ہمراہیوں نے تمام حفاظتی اقدامات کرتے ہوئے ملزمان کی تلاش شروع کی تو قریب ہی سڑک کنارے ایک کس شدید
 مضر و بی حالت میں پڑا تھا جس نے دریافت پر کراہتے ہوئے اپنا نام دوپتہ محمد نذیر ولد ولی محمد قوم اوڈھ سکنہ چک نمبر BC/25
 ضلع بہاولپور بتلایا جس کے پاس سے پستل 30 بولروڈ شدہ حلیہ بمطابق فرد برآمد ہوا جو ان لوڈ کرنے پر 3 ضرب زندہ گولیاں بر
 آمد ہوئیں جس کو بحفاظت سرفراز علی ASI اور مضر و کانسٹیبل طاہر وسیم C/4827 کو بحفاظت و قاص احمد C/2968 روانہ
 بسواری سرکاری گاڑی DHQ ہسپتال کیا گیا جبکہ ملزمان کے زیر استعمال و اگزاٹو موٹر سائیکل موقع پر موجود ہے جس کا ان لائن
 ریکارڈ چیک کرنے پر موٹر سائیکل متعلقہ مقدمہ نمبر 25 / 1723 مورخہ 18.7.25 بجرم 392 تپ تھانہ صدر کامونگی
 میں مسروقہ ہے جبکہ دیگر 4 کس ملزمان فائرنگ کرتے ہوئے اندھیرے کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے فرار ہونے میں کامیاب ہو
 گئے کی دوران سرفراز علی ASI نے بذریعہ فون اطلاع دی کہ ملزم مذکورہ بالا محمد نذیر ولد ولی محمد رضوں کی تاب نہ لاتے ہوئے راستہ
 میں ہی بلاک ہو چکا ہے 4 کس ملزمان نے پولیس پارٹی پر جان سے مار دینے کی نیت سے سیدھی فائرنگ کر کے کار سڑک میں
 مداخلت کر کے سرکاری گاڑی، بلٹ جیکٹ و ہیلمٹ کو بذریعہ فائر نقصان پہنچا کر اور اپنے ساتھی کو فائرنگ کر کے ہلاک کر کے
 اسلحہ ناجائز اپنے قبضہ میں رکھ کر ارتکاب جرم 302/324/186/427/148/149 تپ AO 13 2a
 20/6 ترمیمی اسلحہ آرڈیننس 2015ء کا کیا ہے لہذا استغاثہ ہذا بجرم مذکور مرتب کر کے بدست محمد سلیم C/1813 ارسال تھانہ
 CCD ہے مقدمہ درج رجسٹر کر کے کسی دیگر تفتیشی آفیسر کو تفتیش مامور کیا جائے میں معہ ہمراہیوں موقع پر موجود ہوں تحفظ
 معروف انگریزی انسپکٹر خالد وسیم تھانہ CCD گوجرانوالہ از موقع : احمد پور و رکال سیم نالہ بوقت 6:20 بجے صبح مورخہ
 29.09.2025 از تھانہ : حسب آمد تحریر استغاثہ مقدمہ درج کر کے اصل تحریر استغاثہ معہ نقل FIR بمراء تفتیش بدست بندہ
 کانسٹیبل عقب باقر علی IP/CCD صاحب ارسال ہے۔ نیز سپیشل رپورٹ مرتب کر کے جا بجا فسران مجاز ارسال ہے۔

فرحان اعجاز TASI

29-09-2025

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مقدمہ نمبر 28/25 تھانہ حافظ آباد CCD ضلع حافظ آباد ای ٹیک نمبر-28-29/09/2025، تاریخ و وقت وقوع 6:10AM: مورخہ 29.09.25

1	تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ	بجوالہ رپورٹ نمبر (20) مورخہ 29.09.2025 بوقت 6:50:AM	6	تھانہ سے روانگی کی تاریخ و وقت	سپیشل رپورٹ
2	نام و سکنوٹ اطلاع دہندہ مستقیم	علی حسین سی پی: تھانہ کسوی: فون نمبر 03336761067 مرا تہہ مراسلہ: علی حسین IP تھانہ CCD حافظ آباد			
3	منظر کیفیت جرم (معد دفعہ) مال اگر کچھ کھو گیا ہے	بجرم: 302 تپ 324 تپ 353 تپ 34 تپ 186 تپ 411 تپ The Punjab Arms Amendment Ordinance 2015-13-2(a)			
4	جائے وقوعہ فاصلہ تھانہ سے اور سمت	از سڑک روندہ پیلو قبرستان سے سرف والد بھدر قبر سرف والا ایف اے قریب 24 کلومیٹر جانب شمال مغرب از تھانہ			
5	کارروائی متعلقہ تفتیش اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہو تو اس کی وجہ بیان کی جاوے	با توقف			
	دستخط گلزار حسین	بیٹ نمبر 1873/GL	عہدہ SI	علی فون نمبر 03007524938	

(ابتدائی اطلاع نیچے درج کریں)

استغناش زیر دفعہ 302/324/353/34/186/411 تپ 3/15 (a) 2) 13 اسلحہ ترمیمی آرڈیننس 2015 بکار سرکار تحریر ہیکہ بوقت 4:30 بجے صبح من IP معد قاسم علی SI حق نواز 988/C/467 با بر حسین C/467 علی حسن C/281 اسد حیات C/654 قتی عباس C/34 مسلح ہائے رائفل SMG ڈبل میگزین 60/60 روند و بلٹ پروف جیکٹس معد ہیلٹ ہائے بسواری سرکاری گاڑی HZG/14 جسکا ڈرائیور کالے خان DC/665 ہے بسلسلہ تلاش و گرفتاری مہربان اشتہاری جلا پور روڈ کولو موٹر موجود ہونکہ بذریعہ وائر اس معلوم ہوا کہ محمد افضل ولد محمد اشرف قوم اعوان سکھ چھٹی مٹھا نے بذریعہ پولیس ہیلپ لائن 15 پر کال کی کہ پلی سنڈھواں تارڈ پر 3 کس مسلح ملزمان نے اس سے موٹر سائیکل نمبری AWH/6453 ہنڈا CD/70 ماڈل 2021 نقدی 7700 روپے موبائل فون چھین کر جانب حافظ آباد فرار ہیں جس پر من IP نے فوری طور پر ہمتیاں کوالرٹ کیا اور جانب سنڈھواں تارڈ روانہ ہوئے کہ جب بالمقابل پیلو قبرستان پہنچے تو سامنے سے ایک موٹر سائیکل آتا دکھائی دیا جیسے ہی ملزمان نے سرکاری گاڑی کو آتے دیکھا جو کہ موٹر سائیکل سوار پہاؤ قبرستان کی طرف مڑ گیا جسکو انتہائی مشکوک جان کر اسکا پیچھا کیا تو ملزمان قبرستان کر اس کر کے پختہ سڑک روندہ سرف والا موٹر سائیکل بھگادی جنکا تعاقب کیا اور ملزمان کو گاڑی سے منہ باہر نکال کر رکنے کا کہا لیکن ملزمان نے زر کے اور موٹر سائیکل بھگائے رکھی تھوڑا آگے جا کر خراب سڑک کی وجہ سے ملزمان موٹر سائیکل سے گر گئے اور ملزمان کے تعاقب میں من IP معد

ہم انیاں بھی بالکل قریب پہنچ چکے تھے اور ایک ملزم اپنے دیگر ساتھیوں کو لاکار رہا تھا کہ انور۔ اختر پولیس بالکل قریب آچکی ہے فائر مار دو جس پر ملزمان نے جان سے مارنے کی نیت سے اندھا دھند فائرنگ کر دی۔ ملزمان کو بے آواز دوسرے کے آگے پیچھے ہو کر جان لیوا فائرنگ جاری رکھی۔ من IP معہ ہم انیاں نے زمین پر لیٹ کر اپنی جانیں بچائیں اور ایک فائر باہر حسین C/467 کو سامنے بلٹ پروف جیکٹ پر لگا جس کے بلٹ پروف جیکٹ پر ووف جیکٹ پر جب کچھ دیر بعد فائرنگ کی آواز آنا بند ہو گئی تو سڑک سے کچھ فاصلے پر 1 کس ملزم اپنے ساتھیوں کی فائرنگ سے خواہش میں لت پت شدید مضر و بی حالت میں پڑا تھا۔ جس نے دریافت پر اپنا نام و پتہ محمد عمران ولد عبد الجبار قوم اوڑھ سکھ 3 سولنگ منڈی یزمان روڈ بہاولپور بتلایا جس کے دائیں ہاتھ میں سے پستل 30 بور برآمدہ ہوا جس کے ان لوڈ کرنے پر 11 گولی پستل کی چیمبر میں سے اور ایک گولی میگزین میں سے کل 2 گولیاں برآمد ہوئیں جبکہ 2 کس ملزمان اندھیرے اور فصلوں کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے فرار ہونے میں کامیاب ہو گئے جن کی کچھ گرفتاری کی بابت نا کہ بندی کروائی گئی مضر و ب ملزم کوزیر نگرانی قاسم علی S1 واسد حیات C/654 سواری سرکاری گاڑی ٹراماسٹر حافظ آباد روانہ کیا برآمدہ پستل 30 بور معہ میگزین کا پارسل مہر اسمی A.H سے تیار کر کے بذریعہ فرد قبضہ پولیس میں لیا اور موقع سے موٹر سائیکل واگزار شد ملزمان ہنڈا CD/70 نمبری AWH/6453 سے تیار کر کے بذریعہ فرد قبضہ پولیس میں لیا اور موقع سے موٹر سائیکل واگزار شد ملزمان ملزمان نے محمد افضل کالبر سے چھینا تھا ٹراماسٹر پہنچے پر قاسم علی S1 نے بذریعہ فون بتلایا کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے تصدیق کی ہے کہ ملزم محمد عمران راستے میں بھی زخموں کی تاب نہ لاتے ہوئے ہلاک ہو چکا ہے ملزمان نے پولیس پارٹی پر جان لیوا فائرنگ کر کے اور نا معلوم ملزمان نے اپنے ہی ساتھی محمد عمران کو بذریعہ فائر ہلاک کر کے کارس کار میں مزاحمت کر کے مسروقہ موٹر سائیکل قبضہ میں رکھ کر اور اسلحہ نا جا تر پستل 30 بور قبضہ میں رکھ کر کتاب جرم کے استغاثہ ہذا بجا نام متذکرہ بالا مرتب کر کے بدست تقی عباس C/34 ارسال تھانہ CCD ہے۔ مقدمہ درج کر کے کسی دیگر تفتیشی آفیسر کو مامور تفتیش کر کے روانہ موقع کا کیا جائے میں معہ ہم انیاں موقع پر موجود ہوں۔ دستخط علی حسین انسپکٹر انچارج صدر سڑک کل CCD حافظ آباد 29.09.2025 از سڑک روند و پیلو قہرستان سے سروف والا سجدہ رقبہ سروف والا بوقت 06/10 بجے صبح از تھانہ حسب آمد تحریر استغاثہ بجرم مذکور مقدمہ درج رجسٹر کر کے اصل تحریر استغاثہ معہ نقل FIR بغرض تفتیش مقدمہ بدست آرنندہ کنستبل عمقب افضل احمد S1 صاحب ارسال ہے جناب SHO صاحب علاقہ تھانہ میں موجود ہیں۔ ان کو بھی وقوعہ ہذا کی بابت مطلع کیا گیا ہے نیز پیشل رپورٹ مرتب کر کے افسران بالا کی خدمت میں ارسال ہے۔

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مقدمہ نمبر 85/25 تھانہ چنیوٹ CCD ضلع چنیوٹ ای ٹیک نمبر-89-29/09/2025، تاریخ وقوع: امر دز مورخہ 29.09.25

1	تاریخ وقوع رپورٹ	بحوالہ رپٹ نمبر (9) مورخہ 29.09.2025 بوقت 5:55:AM	6	تھانہ سے روانگی کی تاریخ و وقت	بذریعہ سپیشل
2	نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ مستقیث	نصر اللہ خان ASI پتہ: تھانہ CIA STAFF، پیشہ: پولیس آفیسر فون نمبر 0344-7622233 مراستہ مر اسلمہ: نصر اللہ خان ASI تھانہ CCD چنیوٹ			
3	مختصر کیفیت جرم (معدومہ) مال اگر کچھ گھو گیا ہے	بجرم 302 ت پ 324 ت پ 353 ت پ 186 ت پ 411 ت پ 440 ت پ 34 ت پ The Punjab Arms Amendment Ordinance 2015-13-2(a) بمدرقہ ریلوے پھاٹک بائی باس روڈ بھانسلہ 4 کلومیٹر مشرق بائک نمبر 40			
4	جائے وقوعہ حاصل تھانہ سے اور سمت				
5	کارروائی متعلقہ تفتیش اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہو تو اس کی وجہ بیان کی جاوے	حسب آمد تحریری استغاثہ			

دستخط احمد بال ظفر ہیٹ نمبر 466/HC
عہدہ HC ٹیلی فون نمبر 03462020127

(ابتدائی اطلاع نیچے درج کریں)

استغاثہ زیر دفعہ 34/440/411/186/324/302 ت پ 13:2A پنجاب اسلحہ ترمیمی آرڈینینس 2015،
بکار سرکار معروض ہوں کہ آج مورخہ 29.09.2025 علی الصبح میں معہ وحید عباس C/513 عامر شہزاد C/306 پرویز حسین
C/407، علی رضا C/964 محمد حسین C/785 محمد علی C/136 ملازمان کے بسورای سرکاری گاڑی نمبری 676GAA
ڈرائیور معصوم علی C/162 مسلح ہائے رائفل SMG معہ 50/50 ضرب گولیاں بلٹ پروف جیکٹ معہ ہیلمٹ سلسلہ
تلاش مجرمان اشتہاری بائی پاس چنیوٹ موجود تھا کہ کنٹرول سے اطلاع ملی کہ مسی عابد حسین ولد امیر قوم چہ سکنہ چاک نمبر 125 ج
ب تحصیل ضلع چنیوٹ سے تین کسی نامعلوم ملازمان بس سواری موٹر سائیکل 125 ہنڈا مسلح اسلحہ آتشین نے اس کا موٹر سائیکل ہنڈا
CD/70CC بدوں نمبر برنگ سرخ ماڈل 2024 معہ پرس نقدی رقم 10000 روپے چھین کر چناب کالج بائی پاس
سے ریلوے پھاٹک بائی روڈ پر فرار ہو گئے ہیں تاکہ بندی کی جاوے چاچھ اس اطلاع پر ہمراہی ملازمان کو بریف کر کے بمقام نزد
ریلوے پھاٹک بائی باس بمطابق SOPs تاکہ بندی کر لی تو تھوڑی دیر بعد سامنے سے 125 ہنڈا جس پر دو کس نامعلوم ملازما
ن مسلح اسلحہ آتشین اور CD/70CC ہنڈا بدوں نمبر جس پر ایک کس نامعلوم ملزم مسلح اسلحہ آتشین آئے سرکاری گاڑی کی نیلی
بتی بندی یکدم سرکاری گاڑی کو قریب دیکھ کر موٹر سائیکل ہائے فوری پیچھے موئے سرکاری گاڑی کی نیلی بتی جلا کر ملازمان کو با آواز

بلندر کھنے کو کہا اور اپنا تعارف کروایا ہے تو ملزم نے ایک موٹر سائیکل سڑک پر پھینک دی اور جھاڑیوں اور فصل مکنی کی آ پولیس ملازمین پر سیدھی جان لیوا فائرنگ شروع کر دی میں معہ ملازمان نے بمشکل سڑک کے کنارے لیٹ کر اور سرکاری ڈ کی اوٹ میں اپنی جانیں بچائیں اور ملازمان کو گھیرتے ہوئے حفاظت خود اختیاری کے نفاذ میں اکا دکا ہوائی فائر کرنے کا حکم مگر ملازمان بدستور سیدھی جان لیوا فائرنگ کرتے رہے ایک فائر سرکاری گاڑی کی فرنٹ سکرین پر لگا اور 2 اتر علی ر C/964 کی سینے پر لگے جو بلٹ پروف جیکٹ ہونے کی وجہ سے بچ گیا 10 / 15 منٹ بعد ملازمان کی طرف سے فائرنگ رک گئی چیک کیا گیا تو ایک کس ملزم مضر وہی حالت میں پایا گیا جس نے دریافت پر اپنا نام و پتہ حسن جہانگیر ولد ولی محمد قوم اوڈ سکنہ 13 سولنگ یزمان روڈ بہاولپور بتایا جبکہ بقایا 2 کس نامعلوم ملازمان اپنے موٹر سائیکل 125 پر تاریکی شب اور فصلات کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے فرار ہو گئے جن کی بابت ضلع ہذا میں ناکہ بندی کروائی گئی فی الفور 1122 کو کال کی گئی ملزم کے دائیں ہاتھ کے پاس پستل 30 بور پڑا تھا پستل حلیہ دستہ سیاہ سیلولائیڈ پارک میڈ قابل کار نمبر رگڑا ہوا میگزین والا ان لوڈ کرنے پر میگزین خالی تھی پستل 30 بور کا پارسل سر بمبر ایس NK سے تیار کر کے بذریعہ فرد بطور وجہ ثبوت قبضہ پولیس میں لیا گیا مزید جامعہ تلاشی پر مذکورہ کی دائیں بغلی جیب سے پریس معمولہ نقدی 10000 روپے مسروقہ باز یافتہ برآمد ہوئے اور موٹر سائیکل مسروقہ باز یافتہ ہنڈا CD/70CC بدوں نمبر برنگ سرخ ماڈل 2024 بھی برآمد ہوا جس کا مقدمہ نمبر 84 مورخہ 29.09.2025 مجرم 392 تپ تھانہ CCD چینیوٹ میں دوج ہو چکا ہے برآمدہ مسروقہ باز یافتہ موٹر سائیکل و نقدی رقم 10000 روپے بطور وجہ ثبوت بذریعہ علیحدہ علیحدہ فردات قبضہ پولیس میں لئے گئے جن کی تفصیل فردات میں درج ہے ریسکو 1122 موقع پر پہنچ گئی جنہوں نے چیک کیا تو مضر وہ ملزم حسن جہانگیر زخموں کی تاب نہ لاتے ہوئے موقع پر ہلاک ہو چکا ہے اس اثنا میں مدعی مقدمہ و گواہان مقدمہ نمبر 84 مورخہ 29.09.25 مجرم 392 تپ تھانہ CCD چینیوٹ بھی موقع پر پہنچ چکے ہیں جنہوں نے مال مسروقہ موٹر سائیکل و نقدی رقم کو بخوبی شناخت کر لیا ہے اور ملزم کو بھی بخوبی شناخت کر لیا ہے ملزم مذکورہ کی نعش کو برائے پوسٹ ماٹم زیر نگرانی علی رضا C/964 بذریعہ ریسکو DHQ 1122 ہسپتال بھجوا یا گیا ملزم حسن جہانگیر نے 2 کس نامعلوم ملازمان باہم صلاح مشورہ ہو کر بعد از واردات مسرقہ با جبر گرفتاری سے بچنے کی خاطر پولیس ملازمان پر سیدھی جان لیوا فائرنگ کی سرکاری گاڑی کو نقصان پہنچایا نامعلوم ملازمان نے اپنے ساتھی ملزم حسن جہانگیر کو ہلاک کر کے اور اسلحہ ناجائز اپنے قبضہ میں رکھ کر مجرم 302 / 324 / 353 / 440 / 186 / 411 / 34 تپ 13:2A ترمیمی اسلحہ آرڈینینس 2015 کا ارتکاب کیا ہے لہذا استغاثہ ہذا برائے اندراج مقدمہ بدست و حید C/513 ارسال تھانہ ہے مقدمہ درج کر کے تفتیش پر کسی دیگر افسر کو مامور کیا جائے میں معہ ہم ای موقع پر موجود ہوں دستخط بروف اردو نصر اللہ خان ASI تھانہ CCD چینیوٹ مورخہ 29.09.25 از بعد رقبہ یلوے پھانک بائی پاس بوقت 05:45 صبح از تھانہ حسب آمد استغاثہ پر FIR ہذا مجرم مذکورہ مرتب کرے نقل مثل پولیس بمبر اذ تفتیش بدست ارندہ کنسٹیبل عقب دانش جا نگیر SI صاحب بھجوائی جا رہی ہے۔ اطلاع مقدمہ جناب SHO صاحب کو دی گئی ہے۔ نیز سپیشل رپورٹ مرتب کر کے آفسران بالا بھجوائی جا رہی ہے

احمد بلال ظفر HC

29-09-2025



09-23

135-24

بیتھوٹی

CCD



29/09/2025-89

1	جنرل دفتر سروس	اسٹریٹنگ آفس (1)	29-09-2025/ISSAM
2	ٹیم کوآرڈینیشن	آئی سی اے	03447622213
3	فکس کیلکولیشن	آئی سی اے	03447622213
4	پانے اور واسلہ	آئی سی اے	03447622213
5	ادارہ ایجنسی	آئی سی اے	03447622213

466/HC

اسٹیشن نمبر 135-24، پتہ: بیتھوٹی، ڈی ایچ سروس - 29/09/2025-89

1. اسٹیشن نمبر 135-24، پتہ: بیتھوٹی، ڈی ایچ سروس - 29/09/2025-89

2. اسٹیشن نمبر 135-24، پتہ: بیتھوٹی، ڈی ایچ سروس - 29/09/2025-89

3. اسٹیشن نمبر 135-24، پتہ: بیتھوٹی، ڈی ایچ سروس - 29/09/2025-89

4. اسٹیشن نمبر 135-24، پتہ: بیتھوٹی، ڈی ایچ سروس - 29/09/2025-89

5. اسٹیشن نمبر 135-24، پتہ: بیتھوٹی، ڈی ایچ سروس - 29/09/2025-89

29-09-2025

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مقدمہ نمبر 93/25 تھانہ ناروال CCD ضلع ناروال ای ٹیک نمبر-62-29/09/2025. تاریخ وقت وقوع 3:20AM مورخہ 29.09.25

1	تاریخ وقت رپورٹ	بحوالہ رپٹ نمبر (20) مورخہ 6	تھانہ سے روانگی کی تاریخ وقت	سپیشل رپورٹ
		5:10:AM 29.09.2025		
2	نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ مستفیث	محمد اکرم انسپکٹر تھانہ CCD ناروال پیشہ پولیس آفیسر	فون نمبر 0300-7151093	مراتبہ اسلحہ: محمد اکرم انسپکٹر CCD سرکل صدر ناروال
3	مختصر کیفیت جرم (معدومہ) مال اگر کچھ کھو گیا ہے	بجرم 302 تپ 324 تپ 353 تپ 186 تپ 427 تپ 34 تپ	The Punjab Arms Amendment Ordinance 2015-13-2(a) THE PUNJAB ARMS ORDINANCE, 1965-20	
4	جائے وقوعہ فاصلہ تھانہ سے اور سمت	از جسٹر پیل قیام پور روڈ نالہ بستر نزد فانی مورچہ بقاصلہ 9 کلومیٹر جانب مشرق		
5	کارروائی متعلقہ پیش اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہو تو اس کی وجہ بیان کی جاوے	بیلٹ نمبر 572/NWL	عہدہ ASI	ڈسٹھل محمد اسم خان

ٹیلی فون نمبر 0300-4846370

(ابتدائی اطلاع نیچے درج کریں)

استغاثہ زیر دفعہ 302/324/353/186/427/34 تپ PAA0-13(2A)20/65 بکار سرکار تحریہ ہے کہ امروز بوقت رات 03:20AM من انسپکٹر معہ محمد امین ASI ذکا اللہ ASI عمر سعید 1085/C طارق محمود 62/C اور عبدالشکور 907/C غلام مرتضیٰ 160/C مسلح ہائے SMG معہ بیلٹ پروف جیکٹس ہیلمٹ بسواری سرکاری گاڑی نمبری 03/NLG جس کا ڈرائیور محمد یعقوب 86/C ہے بسلسلہ ریڈ گرفتاری مجرم اشتہاری آصف علی ولد محمد رفیق سکندہ جنڈیالہ تحصیل ظفر وال جسٹر پیل سے قیام پور روڈ پر جا رہے تھے کہ جب ہم نالہ بستر کے پاس دفاعی مورچہ کے قریب پہنچے تو سرکاری گاڑی کی لائٹ میں دیکھا کہ تین کس نامعلوم جو دو کس سڑک کے ایک طرف اور ایک کسی سڑک کی دوسری طرف کھڑے تھے سرکاری گاڑی کی ایوونگ لائٹ چل رہی تھی۔ نامعلوم ملزمان تین کس نے جوئی سرکاری گاڑی کو دیکھا تو انہوں نے سرکاری گاڑی پر فائرنگ شروع کر دی جو ڈرائیور نے فوری طور پر گاڑی کو روکا ہم نے جلدی سے گاڑی سے نیچے اتر کر سرکاری گاڑی اور سڑک کے ساتھ کھڑوں میں لیٹ کر آڑی ہم نے بھی حق حفاظت خود اختیاری

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مقدمہ نمبر 72/25 قضایہ فیصل آباد CCD ضلع فیصل آباد ای ٹیک نمبر 72-25-2025

1	تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ	بحوالہ ریپٹ نمبر (11) مورخہ 29.09.2025 بوقت 5:55:AM
2	نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ مستفیث	عدیل شوکت اسپکو : پتہ تھانہ پولیس آفیسر فیصل آباد فون نمبر 0300-6600159 مراتبہ اسلحہ :- عدیل شوکت IP ایشیا رینج CCD جزا انوالڈ ویزٹن
3	مختصر کیفیت جرم (معدوقہ) مال اگر کچھ کھو گیا ہے	بجرم 302 تپ 324 تپ 353 تپ 186 تپ 392 تپ 411 تپ 34 تپ
4	جائے وقوعہ فاصلہ تھانہ سے اور سمت	بھدرق چک نمبر 240 گب بفاصلہ تقریباً 45 کلومیٹر جانب مشرق از تھانہ
5	کارروائی متعلقہ شخص اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا تو اس کی وجہ بیان کی جاوے	حسب آمد تحریری استغاثہ مہلکی فون نمبر 03009667238 HC عہدہ

(ابتدائی اطلاع صحیحے درج کریں)

استغاثہ زیر دفعہ 34/411/392/186/353/302 تپ AO 13 2A ترمی اسلحہ 2015 مشب من
IP/1-CCD سر اکل جزا انوالد معہ سیاب اکبر SI مسلح پسل عزیر ASI مسلح پسل شاہد اقبال C/4650 افضل شہزاد
C/208 خرم عباس C/2990 حسن ظہیر C/3346 عبد القیوم C/6894 سواری سرکاری گاڑی 33-FDG مسلح
ہائے رائفل SMG بلٹ پروف جنیکس معہ ایل بیٹ ٹیم رائفل SMG بلٹ پروف جنیکٹ بسلسلہ پڑتال جرائم چکوموٹر جانب
جزا انوالد موجود تھے کہ ریسکو 15 پر کال موصول ہوئی کہ امان اللہ فون نمبر 03067919430 سے 3 کس نے سیدواروڈ
نزد 240 موٹر تھوڑا آگے گن پوائنٹ پر پرس جس میں نقدی 9400 روپے اصل شناختی کارڈ 3310028922723 ہے
اور موٹر سائیکل 3592-FSJ ہڈا 70CC برنگ سرخ چھین لیا ہے اور جانب باغ والا لنک روڈ فرار ہے بذریعہ موٹائل
فون کال سے رابطہ ہوا تو کالر امان اللہ نے بتلایا کہ ایک کاقد قریب 8/9 مضبوط پھر تلاجسم ہے بلزمان کوسامنے آنے پر
شناخت کر سکتا ہوں جس پر معہ ہماری ملازمان عقب ڈوکشینیل ٹریڈنگ انسٹیٹیوٹ جزا انوالد لنک روڈ سیدوالانا کہ بندی کی کچھ دیر
بعد جانب سیدواروڈ سے دو موٹر سائیکلوں پر 3 کس سوار آتے دکھائی دیئے جنکو بذریعہ ٹارچ لائٹ رکے کا اشارہ دیا تو 3 کس
نے یکدم تھوڑا پیچھے موٹر سائیکلیں یکدم روک کر پولیس پارٹی پر سیدی جان لیوا اندھا دھند فائرنگ شروع کر دی میں نے پولیس
پارٹی کو اپنی جائیں بچاتے ہوئے حق حفاظت خود اختیاری کے تحت محتاط انداز میں اکاد کا فائر کرنے کا حکم دیا اور وقوعہ کی اطلاع

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مقدمہ نمبر 72/25 تھانہ فیصل آباد CCD ضلع فیصل آباد ای بیگ نمبر-72-29/09/2025، تاریخ وقت وقوع 5:55AM مورخہ 09/25

1	تاریخ وقت رپورٹ	بجوالہ رپورٹ نمبر (11) مورخہ	6	تھانہ سے روانگی کی تاریخ وقت	پیشکش
		5:55:AM 29.09.2025			
2	نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ مستفیث	عبدیل شوکت اسپکوڑا: پتہ تھانہ پولیس آفیسر فیصل آباد			
		فون نمبر 0300-6600159			
		مرا تپہ سلسلہ: عبدیل شوکت IP انچارج CCD جزا نوالہ ڈویژن			
3	مختصر کیفیت جرم (معدومہ) مال اگر کچھ کھو گیا ہے	بجزم 302 ت پ 324 ت پ 353 ت پ 186 ت پ 392 ت پ 411 ت پ 34 ت پ			
		The Punjab Arms Amendment Ordinance 2015-13-2(a)			
4	جائے وقوعہ فاصلہ تھانہ سے اور سمت	بھدر قہ چک نمبر 240 گ ب بفاصلہ تقریباً 45 کلومیٹر جانب مشرق از تھانہ			
5	کارروائی متعلقہ پیش اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہو تو اس کی وجہ بیان کی جاوے	حسب آمد تحریری استغاثہ			

دستخط طارق منیر بیٹ نمبر 5363 عہدہ HC ٹیلی فون نمبر 03009667238

(ابتدائی اطلاع نیچے درج کریں)

استغاثہ زیر دفعہ 34/411/392/186/353/324/302 ت پ AO 13 2A ترمی اسلحہ 2015 مشتبہ من
IP/I-CCD سراکل جزا نوالہ معدہ سیما ب اکبر SI مسلح پسل عزیر ASI مسلح پسل شاہد اقبال CI/4650 افضل شہزاد
C/208 خرم عباس 2990/C/3346 حسن ظہیر C/6894 عبدالقیوم C/بسواری سرکاری گاڑی 33-FDG مسلح
ہائے رائل SMG بلٹ پروف جیکٹس معدہ ایلٹیم مسلح رائل SMG بلٹ پروف جیکٹ بسلسلہ پلا تال جرم چکو موٹر جانب
جزا نوالہ موجود تھے کہ ریسکو 15 پر کال موصول ہوئی کہ امان اللہ فون نمبر 03067919430 سے 3 کس نے سیدواروڈ
نزد 240 موٹر چھوڑ آگے گن پوائنٹ پر پرس جس میں نقدی 9400 روپے اصل شناختی کارڈ 3310028922723 ہے
اور موٹر سائیکل FJSJ-3592 ہڈا 70CC برنگ سرخ چھین لیا ہے اور جانب باغ والا لنک روڈ فرار ہے ہڈر یو موبائل
فون کالر سے رابطہ ہوا تو کالر امان اللہ نے بتلایا کہ ایک کاقد قریب 8/9/5 مضبوط پھر تلاجسم ہے ملزمان کو سامنے آنے پر
شناخت کر سکتا ہوں جس پر معدہ ہمراہی ملا زمان عقب ڈو کیشنیل ٹریٹنگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ جزا نوالہ لنک روڈ سیدواروڈ والا کہ بندی کی کچھ دیر
بعد جانب سیدواروڈ سے دو موٹر سائیکلوں پر 3 کس سوار آئے دکھائی دیئے جنکو ہڈر یو نارچ لائٹ رکنے کا اشارہ دیا تو 3 کس
نے یکدم تھوڑا پیچھے موٹر سائیکلیں یکدم روک کر پولیس پارٹی پر سیدھی جان لیوا اندھا دھند فائرنگ شروع کر دی میں نے پولیس
پارٹی کو اپنی جائیں بچاتے ہوئے حق حفاظت خود اختیاری کے تحت محتاط انداز میں اکاڈا فائر کرنے کا حکم دیا اور وقوعہ کی اطلاع

بذریعہ موبائل فون وائٹریس کنٹرول جڑانوالہ کو دی اور مزید نفری ڈیمانڈ کی ملازمان مسلسل فائرننگ کرتے ہوئے پیچھے۔
 جانب سید والا روڈ فرار ہونے لگے تھوڑی دیر بعد ملازمان کی طرف سے فائرننگ بند ہونے پر معہ ہمراہی ملازمان بذریعہ
 سرکاری گاڑی کی روشنی میں محتاط انداز میں سرچ کی تو تھوڑے فاصلے پر ایک کس بحالت مضروبی پڑا تھا جس کے قریب
 ہاتھ پستل 30 بورلیہ دستہ پلاسٹک سلولائیڈ برنگ سیاہ بلا نمبری قابل کار جو ان لوڈ کرنے پر ایک خالی میگزین برآمد ہوئی۔
 ہی ایک موٹر سائیکل نمبر 70CC FSJ-3592 برنگ سرخ پڑا تھا مزید جامعہ تلاشی لینے پر مضروب کی دائیں جانب
 جیب سے پرس جس میں نقدی کل 9400 روپے تقصیل 1000 / 1000 والے نوٹ 100 / 100 والے 4 نو
 اصل شناختی کارڈ (3310028922723 جس پر امان اللہ ولد محمد عنایت چک نمبر 227 رب تحصیل و ضلع فیصل آباد در
 ہے برآمد ہوا۔ مضروب نے دریافت پر اپنا نام و پتہ عدنان ولد عبد الجبار قوم اوڑھ سکتہ بہاؤ پور بتلایا مزید بتلایا کہ 2 کس فرا
 میرے قریبی رشتہ دار ہیں اور بے ہوش ہو گیا اس اثنا میں مقامی پولیس معہ کارموقع پر آگئے کالرا مان اللہ نے برآمدہ اشیاء نقدی
 پرس شناختی کارڈ و موٹر سائیکل شناخت کیے اور مضروب کی شناخت کرتے ہوئے بیانی ہوا کہ یہی میری اشیاء ہیں اور یہی وہ ڈاکو ہیں
 جنہوں نے میرے ساتھ واردات کی ہے مضروب کو بحفاظت عزیز ASI، افضل شہزاد C/2086 سواری سرکاری گاڑی
 برائے علاقہ معالجہ THQ اسپتال جڑانوالہ کا کیا برآمدہ اشیاء بطور وجہ ثبوت بذریعہ فردات سر بہرہ آئی A.S قبضہ پولیس میں لیے
 تھوڑی دیر بعد عزیز ASI نے بذریعہ فون بتلایا کہ اسپتال پہنچا ہوں مضروب ملزم زخموں کی تاب نہ لاتے ہوئے ہلاک ہو گیا
 ہے 3 کس نے پولیس پارٹی پر جان لیوا فائرننگ کر کے کارس کار میں مداخلت کر کے گن پوائنٹ پر واردات کر کے اپنے ساتھی
 کو ہلاک کر کے ارتکاب جرم 302 / 324 / 353 / 186 / 392 / 411 / 34 پت 20/65 AO 13 2A ترمیمی
 اسلحہ 2015 کا کیا ہے لہذا 3 کس کے خلال استغاثہ ہذا بجا نمذکورہ مرتب کر کے بغرض اندراج مقدمہ بدست عبد القیوم
 C/6894 ارسال سی سی ڈی تھانہ ہے بعد اندراج مقدمہ تفتیش مقدمہ معقب محمد شفیق IP/CCD بجھوائی جاوے و پیشل
 رپورٹ مرتب کر کے انسران بالا کو ارسال کی جاوے میں موقع پر موجود ہوں از بحدرقبہ 240 گب بوقت 05:55 بجے صبح
 عدیل شوکت IP/ICCD جڑانوالہ 29.09.25 از تھانہ حسب آمد تحریر استغاثہ رپورٹ ابتدائی اطلاعی ہذا بجا نمذکورہ مرتب
 کی جا کر نقل مسل پولیس معہ اصل تحریر استغاثہ بجا نمذکورہ تفتیش بدست ارندہ کانسٹیبل معقب محمد شفیق IP/CCD بجھوائی جاری
 ہے۔ SHO صاحب یکار سرکار علاقہ میں ہیں جن کو اطلاع مقدمہ ہذا دی گئی ہے۔ نیز پیشل رپورٹ مرتب ہو کر انسران بالا کی
 خدمت میں ارسال ہے۔

طارق منیر HC

29-09-2025

Annex 2: Petition filed by family of the deceased

(B) (9)

IN THE HON'BLE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE.

Subject:- REPORT OF REGIONAL OFFICER, CRIME CONTROL DEPARTMENT, LAHORE IN WRIT PETITION NO. 58185 / 2025, TITLED AS ZUBAIDA BIBI VS IGP PUNJAB ETC. !

Respectfully Sheweth:

It is submitted that the petitioner Zubaida Bibi, filed the subject writ petition before the Hon'ble Lahore High court, Lahore for the recovery and production of the alleged detainees namely Imran, Muhammad Irfan, Adnan, Hassan Jahagir, Javaid, Saleem and Asghar from the alleged illegal and improper custody of respondent Nos. 2 and 3.

2. It is further submitted that on receipt of copy of subject Writ Petition, reports were sought from all Regional Officer, Crime Control Department, Punjab. All the Regional Officers of CCD, Punjab except the Regional Officers Sheikhupura, Gujranwala and Faisalabad, submitted their reports to the affect that neither the alleged detainees were required nor arrested by them, therefore, their reports may be treated as nil, however, Regional Officers Faisalabad, Sheikhupura and Gujranwala have reported as under:-

Report of Regional Officer, CCD, Faisalabad.

- i. That on 29.09.2025 at about 04:00 A.M, three unknown accused persons committed the incident of robbery near Chenab College Bypass for which a case vide FIR No. 84/25 dated 29.09.2025 PS CCD, Chiniot. Upon that information, the team of CCD Chiniot managed a Nakabandi at Railway Phatak Bypass Road. During Nakabandi, three unknown culprits committed firing at police

(10)

party. Due to firing of the accused party, one of their accomplices who disclosed his name as Hassan Jahangir (**alleged detainee**) s/o Wali Muhammad, received bullet injuries. The snatched properties i.e a motorcycle and cash, were also recovered from the possession of the said accused Hassan Jahangir (**alleged detainee**). The injured Hassan Jahangir (**alleged detainee**), was being taken to DHQ Hospital, Chiniot through Rescue 1122 but he succumbed to his injuries in the way of hospital for which a case vide FIR No. 85/25 dated 29.09.2025 u/s 302/324/353/186/440.411/34 PPC 13(2a)20/65 AO PS CCD Chiniot, was registered. The said accused Hassan Jahangir (**alleged detainee**), was also found required in case FIR No. 72/25 dated 24.08.2025 u/s 395 PPC PS CCD Chiniot.

- ii. That on 29.09.2025, IP Adeel Shaukat, Circle Incharge CCD, Jaranwala, was present at Lahore Road. Meanwhile, he received information that three unknown accused persons snatched a motorcycle No. FSJ-3592 and cash etc from one Aman Ullah. Upon that information, a Nakabandi was arranged. After sometime, three unknown culprits emerged there from Syed wala Road who were signaled to stop but they started firing at police party. The police party also fired some shot in their self defence. After some while, when the firing was stopped from the accused side, it was carefully searched and found a person was found in injured whereas the snatched motorcycle No. FSJ-3592, was also lying near the injured. The injured disclosed his name as Adnan (**alleged detainee**) s/o Abdul Jabbar. The injured further disclosed about his companions as his close relatives. The injured Adnan (**alleged detainee**), was being taken to THQ Hospital, Jaranwala but he breathed his last in the way of hospital for which a case vide FIR No. 72/25 dated 29.09.2025 u/s 302/324/353/186/392/411/34 PPC 13(2a)20/65 AO PS CCD Faisalabad, was registered. On perusal of record, the said accused Adnan (**alleged detainee**), was also found required in case FIR No. 1908/25 u/s 392/411 PPC PS Sabzazar Lahore.

Report of Regional Officer, CCD, Sheikhpura.

- i. That on 29.09.2025 and 30.09.2025, accused persons Muhammad Javid (alleged detenu) s/o Muhammad Rafique and Muhammad Saleem (alleged detenu) s/o Abdul Shakoor, were arrested by CCD Sheikhpura and CCD, Nankana Sahib u/s 54 Cr.P.C and they were sent to judicial lock-up for their identification parade in cases FIR No. 106/25 dated 08.09.2025 u/s 395/412 PPC PS CCD, Sheikhpura and No. 721/25 dated 17.07.2024 u/s 392/411 PPC PS Sadar, Shahkot respectively.

Report of Regional Officer, CCD, Gujranwala.

- i. That on 30.09.2025, accused Muhammad Asghar (alleged detenu) s/o Abdul Ghani, was arrested by CCD Circle Daska, District Sialkot u/s 54 Cr.P.C and he was sent to judicial lock-up for his identification parade in cases FIR No. 1287/25 dated 07.08.2025 u/s 392 PPC PS Motra and No. 1553/25 dated 29.09.2024 u/s 392 PPC PS Motra, District Sialkot.
- ii. That on 29.09.2025, a police party headed by IP Muhammad Akram, CCD Narowal, was going to Qayyam pur Road for the arrest of a proclaimed offender namely Asif Ali s/o Muhammad Rafique by official vehicle. When they reached near Nala Basantar, three unknown accused persons who were standing on the Road, on seeing the revolving light of police van, they started firing at police party. The police party alighted from the official vehicle and fired some shot in their self defence. As a result of firing of accused persons, Constable Tariq Mahmood No. 62/C, received a bullet injury whereas two fires were also hit at the bonnet of official vehicle. On stopping firing from the accused side, it was carefully checked and found one injured who died at the spot later known as Muhammad Irfan (alleged detenu) s/o Abdul Jabbar who was killed by the hands of his two unknown accomplices. A pistol 30 bore was found lying near the dead person whereas 09 crime empties were also taken from the crime scene. However, his two accomplices made their escape good

(11)

from the spot. Hence, a FIR vide No. 93/25 dated 29.09.2025 u/s 302/324/353/186/427/34 PPC 13(2a)20/65 AO PS CCD, District Narowal.

- iii. That on 29.09.2025, three unknown accused persons snatched motorcycle Honda CD 70 bearing registration No. AWH-6453 and cash etc from the complainant Muhammad Afzal s/o Ashraf from 'puli' Sandhuwan in the area of PS Jalalpur Jattan. Upon that information, Ali Husnain IP/Incharge Sadar Circle CCD, Hafizabad responded and chased the accused persons near Peelu Qabrastan. The accused persons fled away towards Qabrastan. They were loudly directed to give-in but they started firing on the police party. The accused persons were repeatedly asked to surrender but they continued sever firing at police party. Resultantly, two constables received bullets injuries but due to wearing bullet proof jackets, they remained safe. On stopping firing from the accused side, it was carefully checked and found one injured who disclosed his name as Muhammad Imran (alleged detenue) s/o Abdul Jabbar. The injured was being taken to hospital but he succumbed to his injuries in the way of hospital by the hands of his accomplices for which a case vide FIR No. 28/25 dated 29.09.2025 u/s 302/324/353/34/411 PPC PS CCD, District Hafizabad was registered.

(5)

3. It is therefore, submitted that the allegations levelled in the above captioned writ petition, are not based on true facts. Therefore, the instant writ petition may very graciously be disposed of.

Submitted for kind perusal, please.



Regional Officer,
Crime Control Dept. Lahore.

Annex 3: Report submitted in Mian Dawood vs Government of Punjab

Form No. HC/D/C-121

ORDER SHEET
IN THE LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Writ Petition No. 73612 of 2025

Mian Dawood etc. Vs. Government of Punjab etc.

Sr. No. of order/ proceedings.	Date of order/ proceedings.	Order with signature of Judge and that of parties or counsel, where necessary.
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21.01.2026	Mian Dawood advocate for petitioner. Mr. Muhammad Nasir Chohan, Additional Advocate General. Mr. Shahid Ahmad Ranjha, Assistant Attorney General with Rana Asad Ramzan A.D. FIA and Awais DIG. M/S Namra Gillani, Ramis Sohail and Arham Umer advocates for respondent No.7.
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Learned counsel for the petitioner requested for an adjournment to prepare his brief.

2 Relist for 04.02.2026.


(ABHER GUL KHAN)
JUDGE


Umer

A

IN THE HON'ABLE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE

In Re:

WRIT PETITION NO.73612/2025 TITLED AS MIAN DAWOOD ETC
VS GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB, ETC.

REPORT ON BEHALF OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
PUNJAB, LAHORE.

Respectfully Sheweth,

Preliminary objections:

- 1). That petitioner is neither an aggrieved person nor his any fundamental right has been breached/violated. He has no locus standi to file the instant petition, hence the same is liable to be dismissed.
- 2). That jurisdiction of the Hon'ble Court u/s 199 of constitution of the Pakistan is an extraordinary jurisdiction which is available only when there is no other adequate remedy. Whereas, with respect to allegations of custodial death or custodial torture, there is adequate remedy and self-contained procedure provided in the **"Torture and Custodial Death (prevention and punishment) Act-2022 and the Torture and Custodial Death (prevention and punishment) rules-2025"**. According to the aforesaid Act & Rules, if anybody has grievance / complain regarding custodial death, torture, rape, he can file complaint before the Federal Investigating Agency. Upon receipt of complaint u/s 5 of the Act, the agency shall place the same before the unit constituted under rule 4 of the said Rules for consideration. Upon examination of complaint, the unit may, if it deems appropriate, refer the complaint to a nominated officer of the agency for conducting preliminary enquiry of an offence under the Act. Where, upon completion of preliminary enquiry, unit is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a death, custodial torture or a rape has occurred, it shall furnish its report and refer the matter to agency for further investigation under the Act. Contrarily, if the unit concludes in its report that a complaint is false, baseless, frivolous or unsupported by evidence, the unit may recommend the closure of complaint. Furthermore, on the basis of such report, the Director General of the agency may pass the appropriate order. The petitioners without having locus standi and exhausting adequate remedy in the form of filing complaint before the Federal Investigation Agency, has approached this Hon'ble Court. Hence, this petition merits dismissal on this count as well.

REPORT

Pursuant to the orders passed by the Hon'ble Court, it is submitted that Crime Control Department came into being on 4th April-2025 vide Police Order (Amendment) Ordinance 2025 (II of 2025) which subsequently became an Act of parliament on 29 May 2025. The rationale behind the establishment of CCD was to deal effectively with serious & Organized Crimes, trans-district criminal network and other complex criminal phenomena which exceed operational and technical capacity of district level units of police. Furthermore, CCD is also mandated to e-Tag Offenders of heinous crimes for their surveillance. In fact, formation of Crime Control Department is a progressive step towards functional and specialized policing which is envisaged under Article-8 and visualized by the framers of Police Order-2002. It has established its Police Stations across the Province for registration of FIR and conduction of investigation of heinous offences. The CCD department is headed by Addl: IGP, assisted by DIsG, SSpP, SsP, ASsP & DSsp. Furthermore, the CCD is divided into regions, districts, sub-divisions and police stations. The police station, District and Region are headed by Station House Officer, District Officers and Regional Officers respectively.

2. It is further submitted that CCD as per its mandate, right from its formation has been working against the hardened criminals and inter district and inter provinces gangs. Consequently, within shortest span of time, it has busted many notorious organized gangs and nabbed number of Proclaimed Offenders of Category-A and head money. In the line of duty, one police officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector has been martyred and 96 police officials injured in the pursuit of desperate and dangerous criminals. The Crime Control Department conducts its proceedings without discrimination against all offenders of organized and serious crimes strictly in accordance with law.

3. It is pertinent to mention here that since its inception, CCD has adopted a proactive, targeted, and intelligence-driven policing model that has significantly transformed crime prevention, detection, and law enforcement in Punjab. Within a short span of seven months, overall crimes against property have decreased by more than 64%, while incidents of dacoity with murder have been reduced by up to 60%. A comparative analysis of the seven-month period with the corresponding month of 2024 is provided below for ease of reference.

year	Dacoity	Robbery	House with Robbery	Car snatching	MC snatching	Car theft	MC theft	D/R with murder
2024	792	41100	1114	91	9754	857	50465	170
2025	324	18608	500	33	4628	416	32239	96
%age	-69%	-62%	-64%	-64%	-61%	-60%	-43%	-60%

4. The petitioners have levelled unfounded, baseless, fictitious and vexatious allegations in para No.03 in the instant petition on the basis of surmises and conjectures against Crime Control Department, Punjab which have nothing to do with reality. More so, the allegations levelled by the petitioners are based on hearsay and social media reports without verifying the actual facts.

5. It is further submitted that Crime Control Department of Punjab Police has the duty to uphold law and order by pursuing criminals through lawful means, ensuring arrests are made, investigations are thorough, and prosecutions occur within the bounds of due process. It has very strong disciplinary and accountability mechanism under supervision of DIG Vigilance & Internal Accountability. In case of any transgression on the part of any official / officer, stringent disciplinary and legal action is taken against the delinquent official / officer after conducting thorough probe.

6. It is also added that Punjab Police is striving hard, leaving no stone unturned in providing a safe and secure atmosphere to the citizens in general and evolving crime control strategies, intelligence based policing, lawful arrest and strict prosecution against the culprits involved in heinous offences and terrorist activities in particular. It will be ensured that all the accused/criminals are dealt with in accordance with law. Zero tolerance will be observed and in case of abuse of official power, prompt legal as well as departmental action will be initiated against the delinquent official in accordance with law/rules.

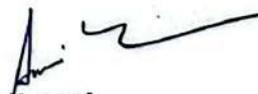
7. It is further submitted that according to report of DPO/Vehari, case FIR No. 1037/25 dated 29.11.2025 u/s 302/324/353/186/ 440/148/149 PPC and 13(2)(a)/20/65 AO, registered at Police Station Machiwal, District Vehari. The said case was registered on the complaint of SI Sajid Hussain, former SHO, Police Station Machiwal, against Khawar s/o Shabbir, etc 05 nominated and 07/08 unknown accused persons, regarding the murder of Muhammad Zeeshan s/o Muhammad Shabbir and Muhammad Husnain s/o Muhammad Yousaf, both caste Dhuddi, residents of 21/WB, Vehari.

8. Subsequently, a cross-version was also recorded in the said case against police officers/officials on the written application of Mst. Safia Bibi, vide DD Entry No.12 dated 30.11.2025. Initially, the investigation of the case was entrusted to SI Abdul Jabbar, Police Station Machiwal, District Vehari. Meanwhile, the learned Prosecutor General, Punjab, vide office letter No. S-HP/PGP/1-151/2025-371 dated 03.12.2025, **(Copy enclosed as Annex-A)** issued a line of inquiry stating that, "according to the cross version of the FIR, legislator has introduced a new Law "Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act, 2022", by which the authority to investigate such cases lies with the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) rather than Ordinary Police. It was further directed by the authority to transpose this case from Ordinary Police to Federal Investigating Agency (FIA) for investigation of the same.

9. In compliance with the above-mentioned directions, the complete case file was forwarded to the FIA authorities by DPO/Vehari vide this office letter No. 2644/Legal dated 04.12.2025 for further investigation. Presently, the case is under investigation with the FIA authorities.

10. It is further submitted that the provisions of the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022 are being implemented by the Punjab Police in its true spirit. So far 42 cases relating to alleged torture/death in police custody have been referred to the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) for investigation under the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022.

In view of the above submissions, it is requested that the instant petition may graciously be dismissed being devoid of reality & bereft of factuality as the petitioner has filed this petition on the basis of misinformation, surmises & conjectures, hearsay and malice, please.


DIG/Legal
for Provincial Police Officer/IGP,
Punjab, Lahore.



No. S-HP/POP/1-151/2025-371-
OFFICE OF THE
PROSECUTOR GENERAL PUNJAB

Lahora, Dated: 03rd December, 2025

To,

Mr. Abdul Jabbar,
Sub-Inspector/Investigating Officer.

Subject:

CASE FIR NO. 1037/25 DATED 29-11-2025 U/S 302, 324, 353,
186, 440, 148, 149 PPC P.S MACHIWAL DISTRICT VEHARI.

I am directed to issue line of inquiry which is as under.

1. The District Police Officer, Vehari, is directed to constitute a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) in this case without any further delay.
2. The matter must be sent to the concerned learned District & Session Judge for a judicial inquiry because according to the contents of the FIR, it is categorically mention that this is a case of police encounter between the police and a vagabond who was nominated in different cases.
3. According to the cross version of the FIR, legislator has introduced a new Law "Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act, 2022", by which the authority to investigate such cases lies with the Federal Investigating Agency (FIA) rather than Ordinary Police.
4. The District Police Officer, Vehari, is directed to transpose this case from Ordinary Police to Federal Investigating Agency (FIA) for investigation of the same.


SHAHID SIDDIQUE ADPP
Law Officer (High Profile Cases)

C.C:

1. PSO to Prosecutor General Punjab.
2. Office Copy