

Methods and Techniques of Criminal Investigation Used by Women Police in Pakistan

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Abstract. Methods and techniques are advancing with prompt rate that the information must be inquire in the context of advanced technology and practices attuned as appropriate. The purpose of study is to analyze the methods and techniques in crime investigations used by the Women Police. A stratified sampling technique by draw was used. A questionnaire was developed, administered, then procedure of data analysis of "yes/no/neutral" and finally formed the propositions by qualitative method. The findings of the study are that majority of the sample agreed that women are not aware to use methods and technologies in investigations of crime. The actual work of Women officials must do in the Police Stations is neglected. It is the defective training that makes the crime bloom in the grass-roots of the society. The basic remedies suggested are to educate and train for crime investigation acquiring modern methods, and techniques in the criminal investigation services.

Keywords: Techniques; Criminal Investigation; Additional Inspector General; Women Police; Male Police

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1. Introduction

Technology is going forward with such a prompt rate that the truth must be examined in the framework of current techniques, methods and practices attuned as suitable.

1.1. Forensic and Technical Principles

When dealing allocating with technology and techniques, the following forensic and technical principles are practical:

- Arrangements taken to protect and accrue the evidence and do not alternate that evidence.
- Bustle concerning to the confiscation, investigation, storing, transference of electronic evidence is entirely documented, well-presented and manageable for review.
- Specialized training is compulsory for the inspection of devices described.
- Appropriate personnel are accessed prior to conducting any investigation (Haque, 2021).

1.2. Investigative Assistance

Due to the nature of technological progress, mainly crimes are committed on the Internet, criminal behavior often befalls across jurisdiction restrictions. It is, therefore, for the Police Officers to work in partnership with other law enforcement agencies at all the level to efficaciously investigate these types of crimes and criminals.

1.3. Information Gathering

Information of fact-finding significance is collected from the diversity of the sources including individuals, places, and things. These information are composed through the interviews, crime scene analysis, location searches, publicly available information, Police department databases, and legal procedure.

1.4. Encryption

Encryption is used to defend or hide noteworthy or implicating data or communications. Interviews and crime scene searches are the best methods for gaining the passwords to decrypt data. With the numbers of passwords that operators are compulsory to

remember, an option exists that passwords may be stored on paper or other electronic devices (Haque, 2021).

1.5. Validity of Digital Evidence

RAM and ROM are forms in which digital data stored, hard drivers and additional magnetic or optional media are focused to unintended alteration, degradation or loss. Powering up or shutting down are the example of the practical activities which complete on a device, whether unintended or premeditated (Haque, 2021).

1.6. Electronic Communications

Online chat, e-mail, text messaging and picture messaging which may be available from ISPs (Internet service providers), cellular phone services, wireless phone services providers, Internet cafes, academic institutions, pager cooperation, wireless hotspots, telecommunications, cell tower data or cell side data, answering machines, portable devices for communications and voice mail services are the examples of the electronic communications.

1.7. Video Surveillance

The proliferation system of video surveillance is progressively probable because of community demeanor will be caught on video. Video safety system put in place by businesses, private citizens and government entities.

1.8. Consensual Monitoring

It is the monitoring system of wire, oral or electronic communications with the information and consensus of at least one intricate party. It may comprise the followings:

- Telephonic conversations, e.g., Wire,
- Personal Communications, e.g., parabolic microphones, body wires,
- Computer communications, e.g., keystroke monitoring, sniffer output (Manzoor, 2014).

1.9. Criminal Investigation Methods

Initially Criminal Investigation methods were rudimentary process, depends on eyewitnesses, inferences, confessions mined under torture. Now compartment of an investigation is administrated by information attained from people, records, and physical evidences. Witnesses and victims still make available the bulk of facts as to when, where, how, why, and by whom the crime was committed (Manzoor, 2014).

The following advanced methods are used by Police for criminal investigations:

- Evidence Preservation,
- Interviewing,
- Computer Forensics,
- Records Collection,
- Records analysis,
- Investigation and Search Warrants,
- E-mail Pen/Trap and Trace,
- Undercover Activity,
- The Apprehension,
- Post Arrest Investigation.

There are several methods of gathering information and generally all or an amalgamation of the following methods is used:

- Organization Charts,
- Observation,
- Interviewing,
- Questionnaires,
- Existing Documentation,
- Record Searching,
- Sampling and Manuals or Handbooks.

The exact tool applied in the right circumstances can make a substantial involvement to the efficiency and effectiveness of an investigation (Manzoor, S., 2014).

2. Objective of the Study

The purpose of study is to analyze the methods and techniques in crime investigations used by the Women Police as one of the burning challenges.

3. Literature Review

Jamal (2010), POLICE ORGANIZATIONS IN PAKISTAN is a research report conducted by Human Rights Commission of Pakistan/Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative. It has exactly given the theme of Women in the Police and has conveyed that historically, women in Pakistan police have had inadequate influence. Ahmad (2012) conducted a survey on Male Police Perception of Women Police in Pakistan. This survey evaluated the perception of the male police in terms of image, performance of their female contemporaries. The nonappearance of women in the police department can be interrelated to the general image of the police and the challenging profession nature. The espousing of an occupation by a woman, especially a profession which is well-thought-out unconventional, harsh and even perilous, is not observed on auspiciously.

Another research conducted on Women Police in Pakistan, the objectives of the mapping are to (a) establish the number of female police within the provincial police departments and Center (b) mature an insight of their work performance (c) study meticulously the state of women police stations and their performance and (d) to determine the challenges and accomplishments of women police. It concluded that the increasing cases of violence against women and the conflict overwhelming various parts of the country, entails an instantaneous attention towards developing a gender inclusive and citizen responsive police. Commendations were also made, that were articulated based on the argument given in the report. These areas are mandatory to be focused if the involvement and contribution of women within the police department has to be enlarged and improved. It has also recommended certain procedures on the

basis of Departmental, infrastructural, and attitudinal characteristics (Ahmad, 2012).

Babakhel (2013) Gender-sensitive Policing is a news article reported that the earliest history of Women Police in Pakistan is initiate during 1939 in British Rule when there erupted a Farmer's Movement in Punjab; it encompassed female agitators as well. In command to deal with this Movement and maintain law and order, the established order recruited seven constables and a head constable. The next substantial recruitment was commenced when twenty-five constables, two head constables and one ASI were appointed in 1952, however, there appearances to be no reference of women policing in the Police Act of 1861 and Police Rules of 1934. It is only the Police Order 2002 that documented the necessity and importance of women in policing.

4. Methods

This study followed the mixed method research design, which includes the followings:

4.1. Conceptual Framework

It included the following instruments of conceptual framework (Fig. 1):

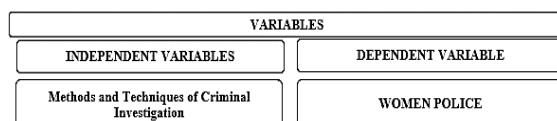


Fig. 1 Hierarchy for Conceptual Framework of Research Design (Manzoor, 2021)

4.2. Universe of the Study

Total strength of the Pakistan Police was designated as the universe of this study.

4.3. Sampling

A stratified sampling technique by draw was used: the entire population was divided into different strata by designation like Additional Inspector Generals of Police, Male and Female Police Officers; then finally a random sample of 400 was drawn by draw

proportional to the designed strata (Table 1).

Table 1. Sample Size (Manzoor, 2021)

Additional IGP	Male Police Officers	Female Police Officers	Total
05	195	200	400

4.4. Data Collection Tool

A questionnaire was developed, micro-tested and served to the sample other than the stratified sample.

4.5. Data Analysis Mechanism

In this study, data analysis indicates quantitative and qualitative methods. Mostly the qualitative data analysis approaches were used in this study. The following six steps were used for data analysis:

- i. The data analysis of "yes/no/neutral" - represented that weightage of responses in percentages.
- ii. Involved the creation of data repository.
- iii. Initial codes, expanded codes and rationalized codes. Analysing the coded data and, finally, formed the propositions qualitatively, the narratives were transcribed in verbatim.

5. Results of Methods and Techniques

This study was conducted to recognize the level of methods and techniques the women police officers use for investigating the cases. Therefore, to probe this phenomenon of methods and techniques in investigation of crime, a question was enquired to reflect methods and techniques of High order competencies women police have acquired. The responses from all segments of the sample are given in Table 2. Fig. 2 shows that from the point of view of all the segments of sample, the Women Police do not reflect the techniques and methods of higher order competencies.

Table 2. Sample Size (Manzoor, 2021)

S. No	Respondents	Responses		
		Yes	No	Neutral
01	Addl. IGP	-	100	-
02	Male Police Officers	-	83	17
03	Female Police officers	28	72	-

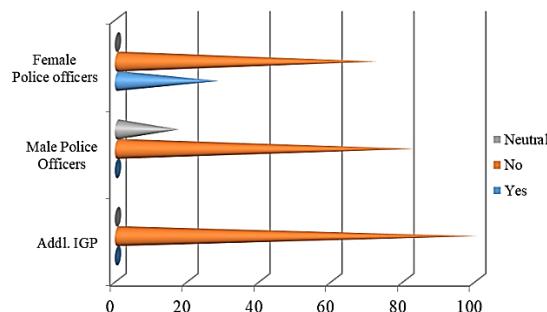


Fig. 2 Respondents Responses (%) Reflected Over Techniques and Methods of Higher Order Competencies

5.1. Reasons for Lack of Methods and Techniques

Then they were further encouraged to identify the root causes of this phenomenon. The responses are reproduced below:

5.1.1 Additional Inspector General of Police

They are largely not interested in doing courses away from their families, lack of resources and social support. The techniques and competencies remain same except that they should have better knowledge of social environment in which we are living. This profession especially for women, is highly negligible in front of society as well as Provinces. Highly deprived ladies come in this profession. So, they have not any aptitude to get advancement in technology, on the other hand in advanced countries with woman police partnerships proactive problem solving can achieve efficiently to address crime.

5.1.2 Male Police Officer - For No Response

Women just do common jobs that can be handled by

even civilian without police training. Female police officers have no higher order competencies methods and techniques in watch and ward and crime investigation. It's because women officers are neglected in training courses.

5.1.3 Female Police Officers - For "Yes" Response

There was one such example; it said: "I investigated many cases like male colleague and also faced all the difficulties which my male colleagues faced; it was because of non-availability of modern techniques in Pakistani Police culture".

5.1.4 Female Police Officers - For "No" Response

Women Police officers are weak in Police Investigation Techniques and Methods, although they achieve positions in laws but in practical field of investigation, they are a failure. Mostly Women Police Officers have no knowledge how to write FIR, investigation dairies, crime scene reports, statements, interrogation reports, evidence collection from crime scene, search reports, final Challan reports, interim-challan reports, Case Paper of FIR, even they don't know how to write NC (non- cognizable offence) reports, how to maintain Police Station 25 registers which are most necessary; it helps to curb the crime. Police practical work is the most neglected areas of the Women Police and government and Police Bureaucracy show negligence on that basic issue which was the basic cause of Failure of Female in Police and Women Police Stations. And there is no concept of Modern techniques, Scientific Investigation techniques and methods in the entire Police Department.

Women Police are commonly used to trap the criminal phonic calls: she calls at specific place for dating; this involves life risk for women police chastity. Women Police are not competent because our training institute does not educate us properly, I worked with Women Elite Force of Karachi in Prime Minister Duty, I experienced that they have no

knowledge about security plans and security duties, responsibilities of Women Elite Force, cordon (inner and outer), they are unable to make inner cordon at the stage to protect VVIP from lady's interaction, even they have no knowledge to make hand chain. It's surprising for me being Women Elite Force they have no skills they are just statue in the uniforms and batches of Elite Force. That was the fault of their trainings and heads of Elite Force.

6. Discussions

The outcomes of this study may or may not be mathematically exact, but it can be specified that this only reproduces a general mindset of the male and female police personnel in the usage of methods and techniques in criminal investigation. The Female Officers have become progressively outspoken critics and have voiced razor-sharp remarks against government and Police Bureaucracy. And worldwide usage of methods and techniques in investigation of criminal cases by Women Police are advancing day by day, but in Pakistan policing is still a male-dominated profession and owed to social taboos women are reluctant to join the advanced methods and techniques in investigation of criminal cases (Manzoor, 2014).

7. Conclusions

Concluded from this sample's opinions is a hanging position of the Women Police in the quest of methods of crime investigation. The authentic work these Women have to do in the Police Stations is ignored. It is the defective training that makes the crime bloom and blossom in the grass-roots of the society and hardly any segment of the sample has control of the emerging narrative in the law enforcement apparatus. This reflects a gloomy picture of training institutes. On other hand, women's experiences of higher educational institutes are often marked by anxiety, fear and negotiation with varying degrees of harrowing experiences: sexual-slurring scrawling

across, mocking and shouting, sense of safety being snatched away, rape culture leading to rape, hate speech against women being trivializing etc. The good is that women are now resisting in quiet individual fights in front of harassment committees, and in collective action based on shared experiences of being sexualized, objectified and violated. They have also vocalized the gendered impact of many student issues. With women's voices becoming louder, the hope is that Varsity experiences will entail solidarity, support and safety to respect the women-folk, and to safe-guard chastity that ALLAH TWT ordains in the Qur'an as a permanent value (Haque, 2002).

8. Recommendations

The basic remedies suggested are: Enlightening women police education and training to reinforce and upsurge investigative dimensions in criminal investigations. Applied usage of advanced professional methods and techniques of investigations, including the practice of forensic knowledge and skills in the procedure of criminal investigations. Provision for the conception of mechanisms to guarantee a suitable response to the Women Police by the Criminal Justice System towards vulnerable groups, especially Women and Juveniles. Enhancement of the organizational performance of the Forensic Science Labs.

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