Analyzing the Departmental Negligence, Lack of Training, and Community-Policing as Failures to Police: A Study of District Sargodha

Azmat Jaffar[1], Waleed Ahmad[2] and Amna Abdul Razzaq[3]

Abstract

This study aims at exploring the departmental negligence, lack of training, and community-policing as the failures to Police in District Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan. The purpose of the study is to analyze the factors that have destroyed and disrupted the smooth functioning of the police department by employing the Durkheim's Structural Functionalism Theory (Pike, 2013). Through simple Random Sampling Technique, the researcher took Tehsil Sargodha as a target population for the study of interest. A structured questionnaire (consists of closed-ended questions based on a Likert scale) is designed to collect primary data from respondents. The collected data is analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The data shows the problems faced by police in their respective field. The researchers have given certain suggestions to end the negligence of the police department to promote positivity and basic human rights in society.

Keywords: Community Policing, Human rights, negligence, positivity, society

Introduction

The Criminal Justice System encloses the whole range of the collection in regards to examination, creation of verification before the preliminary court through the prosecution, and its response through the defense counsel. To understand the failure of Police of Pakistan as a component of Criminal Justice System such as failure in evidence collection, crime prevention, law enforcement, accountability, and so on also, it is necessary to study the whole system and its parts in detail. Ali (2015) has characterized this term as a framework that studies crime and criminals

[1-2] School of Criminology and Criminal Justice System, Minhaj University Lahore – Pakistan
[3] Department of Criminology, University of Lahore – Pakistan

and maintains order, peace, and equality in society. This system is the transcription concerning practices and foundations over states coordinated at countenancing friendly control, deflecting and alleviating wrongdoing, and endorsing the lawful rules along with liable punishments and restoration activities.

The CJS comprises four chief parts: (1) rule release (Police); (2) settlement (courts); (3) prosecution; and (4) amendments (correctional facilities/penitentiaries, sign, or bail). As the concern of the researchers is the police, so the police have been dependent on the law after watching the statement of faith about residents over the country. Police Order and Criminal Procedure Code 2002 provides the necessary information to the police so that police can function accordingly and bring the criminals to the front. Police are the former and significant component of the CJS (Shah, 2019). People are remorseful over the oppressiveness technique of the police officer for legitimate insurance and redress on complaints. These structures the preparation of criminal tasks and the establishment concerning CJS.

Besides maintaining the law and order in the society, it is the responsibility of police to investigate crimes (Iqbal, Saleem, Baig, & Zuntiqam-Ul-Hassan, 2023). A criminal investigation involves questioning people, speaking to public, searching, and gathering information (evidence). Although the public investigators are involved in investigation along with the police, this department is still accused of carelessness, ineffective, and biased. According to Ali Shah and Hussain (2020), most of the cases in the court are acquitted due to the police. In Pakistan, due to lack of training and guidance, the ranker police officers are not able to collect the evidence properly. That is why, the cases are destroyed and it demoralizes the confidence of the victim and encourages the criminal to commit the crime simultaneously.

There are other numerous factors that are held responsible for the structuring and functioning of the police. Lack of inadequacy in those factors will lead to the failure of the police. Any sudden change in the circumstances of the police department will also lead to its failure (Imran, 2022). The general public is sometimes fearful of the police and specially those who do not have the right connections to it, risk blackmail and bribery during their interaction with the police officers (Ahmed, 2012). The growing injustice, corruption, crime rate, and mass killings have been the weakness of our legal misconduct as it destroys the values and patterns of society.

Many National and International researchers in the past did their researches on the Criminal Justice System, its importance and advantages to society, its components, and its failures in general, but neither of the research has been conducted on the factors (such as departmental negligence, lack of training, and community-policing) that are held responsible for the failure of the police in Pakistan. Although the police of Pakistan have made a lot of sacrifices and efforts in controlling crime, maintaining peace and order, better community-relations, etc., but due to lack of training and advanced strategies, this department is considered neglected. It has completely distorted the image of police in Pakistan. In this regard, after analyzing the whole scenario, the researchers consider it important to study this particular area for the research.

Review of the Literature

Chapter two elaborates on the works already done based on the research objectives. The subsections of this chapter include the previous studies on how the factors like the departmental negligence, lack of training, and community-policing lead to the failure of the police department in Pakistan.

❖ Departmental negligence

There are several issues that has affected the police force in Pakistan. These problems include a lack of personnel and resources, poor coordination within the police, and political interference. Additionally, outdated practices and corruption has weakened the system. The approach to policing is often ineffective, and the prevailing Thana culture contributes to these shortcomings. There is also insufficient training and inadequate investigative facilities. Many reforms focus on pleasing those in power rather than improving the police force. (Ghani, Ayub, & Rus, 2023).

The police force in Pakistan has struggled to effectively combat issues such as crime, neglect, and abuse since the earlier beginning of Pakistan (Rehman, Usmani, and Parveen, 2021). A major issue in Pakistan is the lack of accountability in the police department, which struggles to uphold the rule of law. This failure to ensure public safety and address terrorism has serious consequences for society. Over time, there has been a worrying increase in sectarianism, terrorism, and crime, creating an atmosphere of fear and instability that impacts many lives across the country-rise of sectarianism, terrorism, ethnic, and criminal bustle in Pakistan (Quirk, 2007).

Although, the working of police department involves studying cases, the causes and patterns of crime, investigation, and finding the criminals, it does not always have a direct impact on the development of criminal laws. The legal system takes into account various factors, including societal values, political considerations, and practicality, when creating and enforcing laws (Tabassum, 2021). So, while the police department can inform and influence criminal law, it does not always have a straightforward and direct relationship with it.

❖ **Lack of Training**

In the mid-1980s, Pakistan was having good infrastructure, technology, industries, and political regime, in comparison to other developing countries (Ali, 2022). With the ongoing progression of developing nations, Pakistan's economy, politics, and global assets have been exploited (Tabassum, 2021). Pakistan is staying on the peaks of modernity whether it is its economy, politics, justice system, or any other field. Most of these systems all around the world are overburdened with extreme cases and go through difficult times. The poor circumstances and lack of guidance in Pakistani police has led the country to the evils such as corruption, white collar crimes, domestic violation of values, and many more.

The cultural, social, political, and economic transformation in the modern environment has shaped new approaches to deal with the cases (Franca, 2021). Almost every citizen, societies, and groups are under the control of evils. The rise of science and advance technology and digitalization gives a rise to powerful actors and modern governance in the traditional system which gives new ways to combat crimes (Abbas, Khan, & Ahmad, 2023). Due to this digitalization, it is challenging to adhere to parochial practices as these are directly disrupting the society. Lack of training in police department, corruption in judiciary, infrastructures, and differences in national prohibitions open the way for temporary crime.

❖ **Community-Policing**

The problem of failure does not end with the evils discussed above rather it has created total disarray in the country due to its poorly unorganized security structure i.e. in particular police structure. Traditionally, the police force of Pakistan has remained under clouds of politics i.e., the ruling party uses police force to suppress, oppose, and tame opposition (Waqar, Iqbal, & Kazmi, 2022). In a similar context, the police officers also tend to be under the shed of political party which helps them in promotions and other incentives. The police force of Pakistan has an awful

reputation, and the common masses most of the times avoid to contact police to report crime or communicate complaints (Brown & Doucet, 2020).

The main reason behind such awful reputation is due to the fact that police is corrupting institutionally, and is incompetent and brutal. The phenomenon of illegal investigations, seizure, and arrest wide spreads the Pakistan's police stations (Khalid, 2016). This arrogant and egoistical attitude, which is rapidly becoming the standard, has changed the attitude of masses towards police where masses instead of considering police as safety providers, think about them as a problem. As a consequence, instead of feeling safe, there is insecurity and fear in minds of common masses due to presence of police. Further, the term also indicates killings of criminals instead of dealing with them properly through the prosecution and sentencing which probably is because of poorly equipped police force (Abbas, Khan, & Ahmad, 2023).

According to Institutional Theory, organizations are shaped by their surroundings, including laws, community standards, and cultural values. For police departments, this means their actions and decisions are influenced by legal requirements, what the community expects, and oversight from government bodies. Problems can arise if these external factors are overlooked or if the department doesn't adapt to changing social values. When oversight is weak or not enforced, it can create issues with accountability and transparency. For instance, insufficient oversight might lead to misconduct or ineffective policing, which can damage the relationship with the community (Chiponde, Gledson, & Greenwood, 2024).

Methodology and Theoretical Framework

❖ **Research Design**

This study consists of a quantitative research design to systematically analyze the impact of departmental negligence, lack of training, and failures in community policing on police performance in District Sargodha. The district Sargodha is divided into 7 tehsils. These include tehsil Sargodha, Shahpur, Kotmomin, Bhalwal, Sillanwali, Bhera, and Sahiwal. Through the simple Random Sampling Technique, the researcher took Tehsil Sargodha as a target population for the study of interest. The sample selected was believed to be the true representative of the given population. A survey-driven method is employed to gather quantitative data,

enabling statistical analysis to uncover patterns, correlations, and trends associated with police inefficiencies.

❖ Population and Sampling

The target population for this study consists of police officers, community members, and crime victims in District Sargodha. A Random Sampling Technique is used to ensure equal representation and eliminate selection bias. The true representation of the sample is determined using Slovin's formula to ensure statistical reliability.

❖ Data Collection Method

A structured questionnaire is designed to collect primary data from respondents. The questionnaire consists of closed-ended questions based on a Likert scale (e.g., Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree) to quantify perceptions regarding police negligence, lack of training, and community policing failures. The survey includes sections on police training quality, departmental accountability, crime reporting experiences, and community engagement. The questionnaire is pre-tested (pilot study) to ensure clarity, reliability, and validity before full-scale distribution.

❖ Data Analysis Technique

The collected data is analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics are used to examine relationships between independent variables (departmental negligence, lack of training, and community-policing) and the dependent variable (police effectiveness).

❖ Ethical Considerations

Confidentiality was maintained as the respondent information is kept anonymous to encourage honest responses. Informed also, participants are briefed about the purpose of the study before data collection. Non-Coercion were also part of this research as participation is voluntary, and respondents can withdraw at any stage. This methodology ensures a correct, unbiased, and data-driven approach to analyzing police inefficiencies in District Sargodha.

❖ Theoretical Framework

Emile Durkheim's Structural Functionalism Theory (Pike, 2013) provides a strong theoretical explanation for analyzing failures in policing, particularly in relation to departmental negligence, inadequate training, and weak community-police relations. According to Durkheim, social institutions such as law enforcement

functions to maintain order and stability in the society. When these institutions fail, they contribute to social disorganization, weakened social cohesion, and systemic inefficiencies.

❖ **Mechanical and Organic Solidarity in Policing**

Durkheim's concept of mechanical and organic solidarity is particularly useful in understanding failures in the police system.

Mechanical Solidarity refers to the social connections in traditional societies. In these societies, people unite through shared values, customs, and a collective identity (Mulyani, Hanani, Syafitri, & Devi, 2023). When the researchers examine policing in this context, they see that police departments often have a strict hierarchy. Officers usually follow established rules instead of interacting actively with the community. This strict focus on procedures can create issues. If police departments strictly adhere to bureaucratic norms and refuse to adapt to changes in society, it can lead to neglect and resistance to reforms. It is crucial for police to understand and connect with the communities they serve, rather than simply following a set of rules.

Organic Solidarity as modern societies rely on people and institutions working together to ensure stability. Good policing depends on strong partnerships between law enforcement and the community, along with ongoing training to keep up with new crime trends. If community-policing efforts are weak or police training is lacking, it can lead to mistrust, inefficiency, and higher crime rates.

❖ **Framework Integration: Linking Structural Functionalism to Police Failures**

One major issue is departmental negligence that happens when police organizations become stuck in outdated ways of doing things. This rigidity makes it hard for them to adapt to the evolving needs of the communities they serve (Oikhala, 2020). For example, sticking to old policies or dealing with red tape can prevent law enforcement from responding effectively to today's security challenges.

Another significant factor is the lack of proper training for officers. Training is crucial because it provides the skills needed for police to connect with the public effectively. When officers aren't well-trained, it can lead to inefficiencies and leave

them unprepared to handle complex issues like cybercrime or gender-based violence.

Finally, the relationship between the police and the community plays a vital role in effective policing. Trust and cooperation are essential, and when police fail to engage with the communities they're meant to protect, it creates a gap. This mistrust can lead to fewer people reporting crimes and ultimately diminishes the credibility of law enforcement. All of these elements together highlight the importance of a functioning police system for the well-being of society as a whole.

❖ **Data Analysis**

The analysis of the failures of police as a component of criminal justice system in Pakistan.

Table 4.1 - Frequency and Percentage distribution of respondents' socio-demographic information

Item	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age	18-28	50	34.5
	29-38	28	19.3
	39-48	35	24.1
	49-60	32	22.1
Gender	Male	135	93.1
	Female	10	6.9
Family Size	3-4	27	18.6
	5-6	96	66.2
	7-8	21	14.5
	9-above	1	0.7
Family Type	Nuclear	119	82.1
	Joint	26	17.9

	Extended	0	0
Marital Status	Married	105	72.4
	Unmarried	40	27.6
	Widow	0	0
	Divorced	0	0
Qualification	Matric	85	58.6
	Inter	29	20
	Bachelor	21	14.5
	Graduate	10	6.9
	Post-graduate	0	0
Grade	7-10	108	74.5
	11-14	36	24.8
	15-above	1	0.7
Income	20k-40k	58	40
	41k-60k	50	34.5
	61k-90k	36	24.8
	91k-above	1	0.7

This table 4.1 shows that 34.5% of the respondents were in between 18-28 years of the age, 19.3% of the respondents were in between 29-38, 24.1% were in between 39-48, and 22.1% were in between 49-60 years of the age. It further shows that 93.1% respondents were males while only 6.9% respondents were females. Additionally, this table shows that the maximum family size of the respondents was 66.2% that was in between 5-6 and the minimum family size was 0.7% that was in between 9-above. This table also shows that 82.1% of the respondents belong to nuclear family system while 17.9% belongs to the joint family system.

Furthermore, this table shows that 72.4% of the respondents were married while only 27.6% were unmarried. This table also shows that 14.5% respondents were done with bachelors, 6.9% were graduate, 58.6% were matric, and 20% were inter students. It further shows that 74.5% of the respondents belong to 7-10 grade, 24.8% belongs to11-14 grade, and 0.7% belongs to 15-above grade. This table also shows that 40% respondents are between 20-40k income, 34.5% respondents are between 41-60k income, 24.8% between 61k to 90k income and only 0.7% respondents are above 90k income.

Table 4.2 - Frequency and Percentage distribution of responses; Policing

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Is the process of Police training updated?	Strongly Disagree	18	12.4
	Disagree	95	65.5
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	22	15.2
	Agree	10	6.9
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Is investigation a well-managed, supervised, and bias-free phenomenon?	Strongly Disagree	7	6.9
	Disagree	29	40.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	81	20.7
	Agree	24	32.4
	Strongly Agree	4	0
Are the facilities provided by the police department sufficient in investigations?	Strongly Disagree	44	30.3
	Disagree	45	31.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	37	25.5
	Agree	14	9.7
	Strongly Agree	5	3.4

Is the Investigation officer the authority to decide the sections to be imposed in the particular FIR?	Strongly Disagree	10	6.9
	Disagree	58	40.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	30	20.7
	Agree	47	32.4
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do seniors play a reasonable role in the selection of investigators as per the requirement of the case?	Strongly Disagree	18	12.4
	Disagree	31	21.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	59	40.7
	Agree	32	22.1
	Strongly Agree	5	3.4
Are you proficient in documentation and record-keeping?	Strongly Disagree	6	4.1
	Disagree	34	23.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	54	37.2
	Agree	51	35.2
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Are the investigation files and records easily accessible?	Strongly Disagree	33	22.8
	Disagree	39	26.9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	25	17.2
	Agree	43	29.7
	Strongly Agree	5	3.4
Are city safety rules well versed	Strongly Disagree	53	36.6
	Disagree	64	44.1

and comprehended by police officials to ensure implementation?	Neither Agree nor Disagree	14	9.7
	Agree	14	9.7
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do civil laws ensure protection for police officials enforcing these safety laws?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	60	41.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	76	52.4
	Agree	9	6.2
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you believe that FIRs are deliberately delayed or not registered?	Strongly Disagree	40	27.6
	Disagree	27	18.6
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	65	44.8
	Agree	8	5.5
	Strongly Agree	5	3.4
Do you ensure confidence building and understanding between police and the public?	Strongly Disagree	26	17.9
	Disagree	25	17.2
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	30	20.7
	Agree	59	40.7
	Strongly Agree	5	3.4
Do police make sure that no person is unlawfully captured by them?	Strongly Disagree	19	13.1
	Disagree	18	12.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	18	12.4
	Agree	72	49.7

	Strongly Agree	18	12.4
Patrols are the modern way to stop crime. Do you believe that Patrols should be increased?	Strongly Disagree	9	6.2
	Disagree	12	8.3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	51	35.2
	Agree	51	35.2
	Strongly Agree	22	15.2
Are the Patrol Officers provided with updated equipment and vehicles?	Strongly Disagree	31	21.4
	Disagree	75	51.7
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	14	9.7
	Agree	25	17.2
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Are the numbers of Police officers in Tehsil Sargodha sufficient enough to monitor the whole city?	Strongly Disagree	23	15.9
	Disagree	42	29.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	71	49.0
	Agree	7	4.8
	Strongly Agree	2	1.4
External Interferences and lack of funds affects the behavior and investigation of a police officer. Do you agree?	Strongly Disagree	17	11.7
	Disagree	70	48.3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	23	15.9
	Agree	28	19.3
	Strongly Agree	7	4.8
	Strongly Disagree	10	6.9

Frequent duty of the police in hotspot areas should be implemented?	Disagree	36	24.8
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	21	14.5
	Agree	71	49.0
	Strongly Agree	7	4.8
Do you believe that cameras should be installed in the city to monitor?	Strongly Disagree	4	2.8
	Disagree	42	29.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	57	39.3
	Agree	31	21.4
	Strongly Agree	11	7.6

The table 4.2 shows that 50% of the respondents disagreed the above-mentioned statements, 30% were neither agree nor disagree, and 20% were strongly disagree with the given questions.

❖ **Description of Responses**
- The response shows that 65.5% of the respondents believed that the police training is not updated, 15.2% remain neutral on this aspect, and 12% strongly believed that there is no update in the training.
- The response shows that 40% of the respondents disbelieved, 20% remain neutral, 6% believed, and 32% strongly disbelieved that the police investigation is a well-managed, supervised, and bias-free phenomenon.
- The response shows that 31% of the respondents disbelieved, 25% remain neutral, 30% strongly disbelieved, and 9% believed that the facilities provided by the police department are sufficient in investigations.
- The response shows that 40% of the respondents disbelieved, 20% remain neutral, 6% believed, and 32% strongly disbelieved that the investigation officer is the authority to decide the sections to be imposed in the particular FIR.
- The response shows that 21% of the respondents disbelieved, 40% remain neutral, 12% strongly disbelieved, and 22% believed that seniors play a reasonable role in the selection of investigators as per the requirement of the case.

- The response shows that 23% of the respondents disbelieved, 37% remain neutral, 4% believed, and 35% strongly disbelieved that the police is proficient in documentation and record-keeping.
- The response shows that 26% of the respondents disbelieved, 17% remain neutral, 22% strongly disbelieved, and 29% believed that the investigation files and records are easily accessible.
- The response shows that 44% of the respondents disbelieved, 9% remain neutral, 36% strongly disbelieved, and 9% believed that city safety rules are well versed and comprehended by police officials to ensure implementation.
- The response shows that 41% of the respondents disbelieved, 52% remain neutral, 0% believed, and 6% strongly disbelieved that civil laws ensure protection for police officials enforcing these safety laws.
- The response shows that 18% of the respondents disbelieved, 44% remain neutral, 27% strongly disbelieved, and 5% believed that FIRs are deliberately delayed or not registered.
- The response shows that 17% of the respondents disbelieved, 20% remain neutral, 17% believed, and 40% strongly disbelieved that the police ensure confidence building and understanding between police and the public.
- The response shows that 12% of the respondents disbelieved, 12% remain neutral, 13% strongly disbelieved, 12% strongly believed, and 49% believed that police make sure that no person is unlawfully captured by them.
- The response shows that 8% of the respondents disbelieved, 35% remain neutral, 6% believed, and 35% disbelieved that Patrols are the modern way to stop crime.
- The response shows that 51% of the respondents disbelieved, 9% remain neutral, 21% strongly disbelieved, and 17% believed that Patrol Officers are provided with updated equipment and vehicles.
- The response shows that 29% of the respondents disbelieved, 49% remain neutral, 15% strongly disbelieved, and 4% believed that the numbers of police officers in Tehsil Sargodha are sufficient enough to monitor the whole city.
- The response shows that 48% of the respondents disbelieved, 15% remain neutral, 21% strongly disbelieved, and 19% believed that external Interferences and lack of funds affects the behavior and investigation of a police officer.

- The response shows that 24% of the respondents disbelieved, 14% remain neutral, 6% believed, and 49% strongly disbelieved that frequent duty of the police in hotspot areas should be implemented.
- The response shows that 29% of the respondents disbelieved, 39% remain neutral, 2% strongly disbelieved, and 21% agreed that cameras should be installed in the city to monitor.

Table 4.3 - Frequency and Percentage distribution of responses; Departmental Negligence

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Is there an overburden of work on police personnel?	Strongly Disagree	2	1.4
	Disagree	28	19.3
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	68	46.9
	Agree	30	20.7
	Strongly Agree	17	11.7
Do you believe that a biased Investigation leads to failure?	Strongly Disagree	9	6.2
	Disagree	35	24.1
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	77	53.1
	Agree	20	13.8
	Strongly Agree	4	2.8
Do you think that political figures interfere during a police investigation?	Strongly Disagree	42	29.0
	Disagree	19	13.1
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	54	37.2
	Agree	26	17.9
	Strongly Agree	4	2.8
	Strongly Disagree	0	0

Do you think seniors (senior police officers) channel the direction of investigation as per their feasibilities?	Disagree	37	25.5
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	89	61.4
	Agree	19	13.1
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you think Fake FIRs are registered in the department of Police?	Strongly Disagree	44	30.3
	Disagree	16	11.0
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	58	40.0
	Agree	19	13.1
	Strongly Agree	8	5.5
It is usually said that corruption is common in the department of the police. Do you agree with the statement?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	30	20.7
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	77	53.1
	Agree	34	23.4
	Strongly Agree	4	2.8
Do you think Legal inspectors do not provide any legal evidence to support the investigation?	Strongly Disagree	3	2.1
	Disagree	28	19.3
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	94	64.8
	Agree	20	13.8
	Strongly Agree	0	0
	Strongly Disagree	19	13.1
	Disagree	46	31.7

Do the Judiciary guide and provide guidance to support police investigation?	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	68	46.9
	Agree	12	8.3
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you think the judicial process remains steady once the case is presented to the court?	Strongly Disagree	10	6.9
	Disagree	30	20.7
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	94	64.8
	Agree	11	7.6
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you believe that sudden Postings of Police officers delay the process of the police investigation?	Strongly Disagree	24	16.6
	Disagree	11	7.6
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	77	53.1
	Agree	19	13.1
	Strongly Agree	14	9.7
Does the police represent poor coordination during the trials?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	70	48.3
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	32	22.1
	Agree	30	20.7
	Strongly Agree	13	9.0
Do you face a Delay in receiving reports from forensic labs?	Strongly Disagree	27	18.6
	Disagree	57	39.3
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	40	27.6

	Agree	13	9.0
	Strongly Agree	8	5.5
Do Prosecutors take interest in auditing the case?	Strongly Disagree	10	6.9
	Disagree	61	42.1
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	45	31.0
	Agree	19	13.1
	Strongly Agree	10	6.9
Do other departments show a non-cooperative attitude toward the police department?	Strongly Disagree	14	9.7
	Disagree	55	37.9
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	44	30.3
	Agree	20	13.8
	Strongly Agree	12	8.3

The table 4.3 shows that 50% of the respondents were neither agree nor disagree with the above-mentioned questions, 35% agreed, and 15% were strongly agree.

❖ **Description of Responses**
- The response shows that 19% of the respondents disbelieved, 46% remain neutral, 1% strongly disbelieved, 11% strongly believed, and 20% believed that there is an overburden of work on police personnel.
- The response shows that 24% of the respondents strongly believed, 53% remain neutral, 6% strongly disbelieved, and 13% believed that a biased Investigation leads to failure.
- The response shows that 13% of the respondents disbelieved, 37% remain neutral, 29% strongly believed, and 17% believed that that political figures interfere during a police investigation.
- The response shows that 25% of the respondents disbelieved, 61% remain neutral, 0% strongly disbelieved, and 13% believed that seniors (senior police officers) channel the direction of investigation as per their feasibilities.

- The response shows that 11% of the respondents disbelieved, 40% remain neutral, 30% strongly believed, and 13% believed that Fake FIRs are registered in the department of Police.
- The response shows that 20% of the respondents disbelieved, 53% remain neutral, 20% strongly disbelieved, and 23% believed that corruption is common in the department of the police.
- The response shows that 19% of the respondents disbelieved, 64% remain neutral, 2% strongly disbelieved, and 13% believed that Legal inspectors do not provide any legal evidence to support the investigation.
- The response shows that 31% of the respondents disbelieved, 46% remain neutral, 13% strongly disbelieved, and 8% believed that Judiciary guide and provide guidance to support police investigation.
- The response shows that 20% of the respondents disbelieved, 64% remain neutral, 6% strongly disbelieved, and 7% believed that the judicial process remains steady once the case is presented to the court.
- The response shows that 7% of the respondents disbelieved, 53% remain neutral, 16% strongly believed, and 13% believed that sudden Postings of Respondents delay the process of the police investigation.
- The response shows that 48% of the respondents disbelieved, 22% remain neutral, 0% strongly disbelieved, and 20% believed that the police represent poor coordination during the trials.
- The response shows that 39% of the respondents disbelieved, 27% remain neutral, 18% strongly disbelieved, and 9% believed that the police officers face a Delay in receiving reports from forensic labs.
- The response shows that 42% of the respondents believed, 31% remain neutral, 6% strongly disbelieved, and 13% believed that Prosecutors take interest in auditing the case.
- The response shows that 37% of the respondents believed, 30% remain neutral, 9% strongly disbelieved, and 13% strongly believed that other departments show a non-cooperative attitude toward the police department.

Table 4.4 - Frequency and Percentage distribution of responses; Community-Police Relations

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
	Strongly Disagree	8	5.5

Do you think witnesses are kept passive in the investigation process?	Disagree	12	8.3
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	101	69.7
	Agree	24	16.6
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do Police officers behave unjustly toward the low-class Plaintiffs?	Strongly Disagree	5	3.4
	Disagree	14	9.7
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	119	82.1
	Agree	7	4.8
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you agree that an antipolice judicial mindset exists?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	27	18.6
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	59	40.7
	Agree	53	36.6
	Strongly Agree	6	4.1
Do you consider that media trials affect the course of the investigation?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	51	35.2
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	54	37.2
	Agree	40	27.6
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Does the public believe and cooperate during the police investigation?	Strongly Disagree	8	5.5
	Disagree	60	41.4
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	68	46.9

	Agree	9	6.2
	Strongly Agree	0	0

The table 4.4 shows that 55% of the respondents were neither agree nor disagree with the given questions while 45% of the respondents agreed and disagreed to the above-mentioned statements.

❖ Description of Responses

- The response shows that 16.6% of the respondents believed, 69.7% remain neutral, 5.5% strongly disbelieved, and 5.5% strongly believed that witnesses are kept passive in the investigation process.
- The response shows that 4.8% of the respondents believed, 82.1% remain neutral, 3.4% strongly disbelieved, and 9.7% strongly believed that Police officers behave unjustly toward the low-class Plaintiffs.
- The response shows that 36.6% of the respondents believed, 40.7% remain neutral, 18.6% strongly disbelieved, and 4.1% strongly believed that an antipolice judicial mindset exists.
- The response shows that 27.6% of the respondents believed, 37.2% remain neutral, 35.2% strongly disbelieved, and 5% strongly believed that media trials affect the course of the investigation.
- The response shows that 6.2% of the respondents believed, 46.9% remain neutral, 41.4% strongly disbelieved, and 0% strongly believed that the public believe and cooperate during the police investigation.

Table 4.5 - Frequency and Percentage distribution of responses; Unawareness of the Updated Training Methods

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Do you think the recruitment system is based upon significant merit-based criteria?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	33	22.8
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	96	66.2
	Agree	15	10.3
	Strongly Agree	1	0.7

Do you think Conventional methods complement basic police training?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	39	26.9
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	82	56.6
	Agree	24	16.6
	Strongly Agree	0	0
The lack of in-service courses to update knowledge will lead to the failure of the police. Do you agree?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	38	26.2
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	81	55.9
	Agree	26	17.9
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you think that department of police remains updated with the legal amendments?	Strongly Disagree	4	2.8
	Disagree	11	7.6
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	35	24.1
	Agree	47	32.4
	Strongly Agree	48	33.1
Do you think that lack of funds and awareness makes policemen devoid of following modern methods of investigation?	Strongly Disagree	3	2.1
	Disagree	10	6.9
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	86	59.3
	Agree	42	29.0
	Strongly Agree	4	2.8
	Strongly Disagree	44	30.3
	Disagree	67	46.2

Do you think that policemen are well aware of the use of the latest gadgets?	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	30	20.7
	Agree	4	2.8
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you think the IT literacy of police personnel should be increased?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	21	14.5
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	99	68.3
	Agree	14	9.7
	Strongly Agree	11	7.6
Do you think that the process of collecting evidence is based on modern methods and techniques?	Strongly Disagree	20	13.8
	Disagree	64	44.1
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	41	28.3
	Agree	5	3.4
	Strongly Agree	15	10.3
Do you think conventional Police training competes with Modern techniques used by criminals?	Strongly Disagree	16	11.0
	Disagree	28	19.3
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	83	57.2
	Agree	18	12.4
	Strongly Agree	0	0
Do you think the training lacks the tactics of crime scene investigation?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	22	15.2
	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	94	64.8
	Agree	13	9.0

	Strongly Agree	16	11.0

The table 4.5 shows that 55% of the respondents were neither agree nor disagree with the given questions while 45% of the respondents agreed and disagreed to the above-mentioned statements.

❖ **Description of Responses**
- The response shows that 10.3% of the respondents believed, 66.2% remain neutral, 0% strongly disbelieved, 22.8% disbelieved, and 0.7% strongly believed that the recruitment system is based upon significant merit-based criteria.
- The response shows that 6.2% of the respondents believed, 56.6% remain neutral, 0% strongly disbelieved, 26.9% disbelieved, and 16.6% strongly believed that Conventional methods complement basic police training.
- The response shows that 17.9% of the respondents believed, 55.9% remain neutral, 0% strongly disbelieved, 26.2% disbelieved, and 0% strongly believed that lack of in-service courses to update knowledge will lead to the failure of the police.
- The response shows that 32.4% of the respondents disbelieved, 24.1% remain neutral, 2.8% strongly disbelieved, 7.6% believed, and 33.1% strongly believed that department of police remains updated with the legal amendments.
- The response shows that 2.8% of the respondents believed, 59.3% remain neutral, 2.1% strongly disbelieved, 6.9% disbelieved, and 29.0% strongly believed that lack of funds and awareness makes policemen devoid of following modern methods of investigation.
- The response shows that 46.2% of the respondents believed, 20.7% remain neutral, 0% strongly disbelieved, and 30.3% strongly believed that policemen are well aware of the use of the latest gadgets.
- The response shows that 29.0% of the respondents believed, 68.3% remain neutral, 9.7% strongly disbelieved, and 14.5% strongly believed that the IT literacy of police personnel should be increased.

- The response shows that 44.1% of the respondents believed, 28.3% remain neutral, 13.8% strongly disbelieved, and 10.3% strongly believed that the process of collecting evidence is based on modern methods and techniques.
- The response shows that 12.4% of the respondents believed, 57.2% remain neutral, 11% strongly disbelieved, and 19.3% strongly believed that conventional Police training competes with Modern techniques used by criminals.
- The response shows that 9% of the respondents believed, 64.8% remain neutral, 0% strongly disbelieved, 15.2% disbelieved, and 11% strongly believed that the training lacks the tactics of crime scene investigation.

❖ **Major Findings**

The background information section of the questionnaire included items such as age, gender, family size, family type, marital status, qualification, grade, and income. The study shows that 93.1% respondents were male police officers while only 6.9% respondents were female police officers.

The analysis of the responses of the frequencies and percentage distribution of Policing shows that 90% of the positive statements mentioned in table 4.2 were strongly disagreed by the respondents while 10% were neither agreed nor disagreed to the statements. Table 4.3 shows the responses of the frequencies and percentage distribution of Departmental Negligence. 75% of the respondents were agreed to the statements mentioned above related to the departmental negligence. Overburden of work on police personal due to lack of faculty members in the police department results in the failure of police to work in a proper and accurate way. Also, corruption destroy its peace and order.

Table 4.4 shows the responses of the frequencies and percentage distribution of Community-Police Relations. 80% of the respondents agreed to the questions given above. Due to anti-police judicial mind set and public-police cooperation is so dull that it leads to the failure of the policing. Discouraging attitude of public and the influence of media in investigation is also considered as the major factor of the failure of police as it presents the case in a very strange way that is totally opposite to the exact situation and it also changes the mindset of people. Table 4.5 shows the responses of the frequencies and percentage distribution of Unawareness of the Updated Training Methods. 85% of the respondents strongly agreed to the questions asked to them in the questionnaire. Lack of resources in the police department by

the government results in bigger crime rates as the criminal goes away from the hands of police.

Conclusion

A decline in community support makes it harder for the police and the public to work together. Also, the strict routines within the police force can lead to negligence. This study has explored the factors behind the failure of police in Pakistan in the light of Durkheim's Structural Functionalism Theory (Pike, 2013). Through simple Random Sampling Technique, the researcher took Tehsil Sargodha as a target population for the study of interest. A structured questionnaire (consists of closed-ended questions based on a Likert scale) is designed to collect primary data from respondents. The collected data is analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The data shows the problems faced by police in their respective field.

To improve the police performance and restore community trust, it is important to improve training programs and promote community policing initiatives. By establishing independent oversight committees, fostering partnerships between law enforcement and the community, and integrating modern technologies, we can build a more accountable and effective police force. Additionally, promoting merit-based recruitment, regular performance audits, and developing specialized crisis intervention teams will ensure that police services are not only professional but also responsive to the needs of the community. Ultimately, the ongoing commitment to refining legal frameworks and implementing feedback mechanisms will facilitate continuous improvement in policing practices, fostering a safer and more trusting environment for all residents.

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Correspondence:

Azmat Jaffar

azmatcheena15@gmail.com