

Journal of Law & Social Studies (JLSS)

Volume 6, Issue 2, pp 160-179

www.advancelrf.org

Evaluation of Pakistan's Police Order 2002: An Analysis of Current Execution, Weaknesses, and Reformation Ideas

Zuntyqam Ul Hassan

Visiting Lecturer, Department of Law, University of Sahiwal, Pakistan

Email: zuntyqamdaha@gmail.com

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed Khan

(Corresponding Author)

Associate Professor / Chairperson, Department of Law, University of Sahiwal, Pakistan.

Email: imtiazahmad@uosahiwal.edu.pk

Abstract

This research consisting on both quantitative and qualitative data which is extracted from surveys and official government reports, and data published by security forces agencies. This present research will help out to explore flaws criminal justice system in Pakistan and how prosecution effects the criminal trial. The role of police is always important in ensuring peace and stability in Pakistan But in Pakistan police always faces many of problem like corruption, political pressure, political interference which effects their performances very badly. The role of police in administration of criminal justice must be a positive for the sake of justice. Due to overburden on the police officials, the quality of investigation become compromised. It examines the need of extensive investigations in determining the facts behind crimes and identifying criminals, as well as the necessity for changes to create a police force that is professional, responsible, and community-oriented. Survey results shows that police officials are not satisfied with their remunerations, duty hours and workload as well Working in pressure atmosphere effects their health badly as well. Additionally, Police Order 2002 address many of police problems but few of them remained unaddressed and these undressed problems have bad impacts on the performances of the police in course of performing official duties. On the basis of data discussed in the paper, there is need of some sort of improvements in legal system of Pakistan. The investigation wing of police should be improved and well-equipped as well. The accountability mechanism in police should be improves and just dismissal from service for time being is not considered as the accountability. The study's findings suggests that the reforms in the legal system of Pakistan is much more necessary. Through reforms, we can expect a transparent, professional and well-behaved police force in Pakistan.

Keywords: Police Order 2002, Unaddressed issues, Criminal Justice System, Police Reforms.

Introduction

Police operations and functions are controlled by the police order 2002 in Pakistan we can say that the behaviour of police is regulated by this order. As the time passes the behaviour of society changes and nature of crimes changes as well it is very important to update the laws as well to tackle crimes of new era If we provide outdated laws and bar police to remains those decided corners of law it becomes difficult for police to deal with unique crimes Developed countries always keen to modernized the police because these are the front line soldiers to promote peace and stability in an area.

This study aims to explore the various issues and challenges that police officers encounter while performing their official duties. This study aims to shed light on the pressing issues that law enforcement agencies must address to ensure effective policing in modern society by examining the

complexities of their working environment, comprehending the impact of outside factors, and assessing the sufficiency of support systems. The Police Order 2002 was presented with great devotions by Musharraf. Its declared objective was to reimagine the police force in order to improve crime detection, prevention, and law enforcement. The fundamental goal was to make the police a professional, people-responsible force that was service-oriented. The Police Order 2002's future is dubious after six years of lukewarmness. Some advocacy groups wished to overturn this ordinance and put it back in its original form. It's interesting that there hasn't been any in-depth discussion or analysis of the law's merits or flaws to support the campaign to repeal it. The emphasis appears to be on backdoor manipulation instead (ur Rehman, Ahmed Usmani, and KIET Karachi -Pakistan 2021).

The Order established procedures for the appointment and dismissal of a provincial Heads on the basis of merit and financially empowered him as office secretary of the provincial government, allowing him to make quick decisions without getting caught in bottlenecks and bureaucratic bottlenecks. District, divisional and provincial police chiefs so that they cannot be arbitrarily removed under police order but in practice, they removed from the office without any just reasons. To ensure public participation in policing, Public Safety Committees and Police Complaints Boards have been established under the order. It is a concern that these rules are not fully implemented (Order 2002).

The functioning of the new police system should be assessed objectively. To what extent the declared goals achieved and where are the pitfalls of the system? This assessment must be conducted fairly and impartially if the goal is to create a professional law enforcement organization capable of successfully meeting the challenge of policing. Changes shouldn't be suggested just to further the specific interests of one group. The new police regulation, according to supporters of the previous system, has given forces an excessive amount of autonomy and left no structures in place to restrain their unbridled authority. The truth is that the new law gives the police more stringent controls. Law and order are the purview of the judiciary, public safety commissions, and complaints office within their organizational structure. There are additional criminal statutes for minor offenses, but the complexity of their application annoys the complaint (Mateen and Tariq 2019).

Research Problem

This study attempts to resolve significant concerns about the Pakistan Police Force's present situation and its function in the criminal justice system, projecting light on difficulties as mentioned under.

- i. What are the unaddressed Problems in Police Order 2002 of Pakistan?
- ii. What are issues and challenges faced by police performing official duty?

Objective of study

Conducting an in-depth investigation of the Pakistan Police Force and its function within the nation's criminal justice system is the goal of this study. The study's objectives are to identify the difficulties the police force faces, particularly when conducting productive investigations, and to recommend potential improvements. The study also aims to assess the influence and efficacy of the Police Order 2002, which was enacted in an effort to reform the police force and improve its professionalism and effectiveness.

By addressing the difficulties faced by the police force and promoting public confidence in law enforcement, this study will ultimately help legislature to build a fair, effective, and transparent criminal justice system. Lawmakers, law enforcement organizations, and other pertinent parties can use the study's findings and suggestions to help them in their efforts to implement significant changes and build a professional, culpable, and community-focused police force that can handle the demands of contemporary policing.

Current Status of Police Order 2002

Politicians and the bureaucracy want to take over the police department. This issue is a major contributor to requests for the repeal of new police laws. We must determine whether this is the motivation behind the urge to look into police abuses and hold offenders accountable, or if critics are only looking for policing as an ulterior goal. The District Superintendent functioned under the general supervision and authority of the District Magistrate under the terms of the Police Act of 1861. This arrangement allowed the bureaucracy to have a significant impact. It has never been possible for the District Judge or his sub-judges to put an end to police wrongdoing. Instead, they provided legal protection for police excesses. The common people suffered greatly from this complicity between the local policeman and the local judge (Adil 2019). The subordination of the District Magistrate to the police violates the generally recognized principle of the separation of powers. In the previous system, the police, judiciary and prosecutors were controlled by the district magistrates. This has led to a lack of transparency and objectivity. When the current government wanted to twist the arm of a certain political group, the police, on orders from the district magistrate, rounded up its members. The Subdivision District Judge (SDM) would grant physical detention and refuse bail in accordance with policy established by the DM. The prosecutor pressed the case by order of the same officer, and the lower court ruled on the verdict. This led to a parody of Justice Honestly, all is not well with the current police system. Since the implementation of the police order 2002, there have been no noticeable changes in society. Crime has not decreased and police behavior has not changed. However, bad performance of police does not mean that the new police system was inherently flawed (Akhunzada 2016). The majority of the failures we saw were the result of hurried and insufficient implementation. Without laying the groundwork for a significant revamp, the system was changed overnight. This should be done gradually and added to by initiatives such as training programs. Second, not every provision has been put into practice. For instance, the new law ensures the permanent employment of provincial and city police heads. Citizens the majority of the time, the government, including the Public Safety Commissions, didn't work correctly. The complaints office was never established. No system is flawless, and the one we now use has its weaknesses. The prior method wasn't flawless, though. But that doesn't imply that going back to the old system is the only option. Police reforms should attempt to make the police accountable to the public, liberate them from political interference, establish merit-based standards, modernize policing techniques, and foster operational independence rather than submitting them to bureaucratic supervision (Sahito 2014). To facilitate the seamless operation, coordination, and interdependence of the two police services, laws that hinder police operations, such as those that strictly separate operational and investigation services, should be repealed. The police station, which is the foundational element of the organization, should be the center of the reforms. How people are handled at police stations has an impact on how the general public views the police. The only way to properly reform police stations is to respect human rights, prevent and detect crime, provide general services, and strengthen police-community relations. This goal is unlikely to be accomplished by bureaucratic control.

Objectives of the Police Order 2002

The Police Order's preamble, which states that the police have a duty and obligation to operate in conformity with the Constitution, statute law, and democratic ambitions, outlines the order's goals. His responsibilities call for him to be respectable, considerate, and responsible to others. The police must be reorganized in order for them to be able to take on this duty. The Police Order of 2002 seeks to improve the police's efficiency in deterring and detecting crime as well as upholding law and order (Police Order of 2002). The Police Order of 2002 explicitly defines the duty of the police, in contrast to the Police Act of 1861. Public institutions and the police force should build up an accountability system to meet the targets. These included various levels of police reporting offices and public safety committees. Police Order 2002, which considers department domain, also mentions a number of changes to the police service (Order 2002).

Main features of the Police Order 2002

In its prologue, the Police Order of 2002 acknowledges the necessity of redefining the role of the police, their duties, and their obligations in the effective reduction of crime and the upkeep of public order. The creators of the new legal framework wanted to introduce a fundamentally new method for executing the law in Pakistan by adopting some particular features in order to accomplish their objectives.

1st Chapter on Police and Justice of police order 2002. Under the old law the chief of police of a district was the district judge. The new law of provided for the separation between the police and the judiciary, separating them effectively and clearly. Law and order in the District are no longer the responsibility of the District Judge. This represented a substantial improvement over the previous system, which was based on the idea that controlling antagonistic individuals required the concentration of power in a police station. The new law's authors want to hold the police accountable to the people through an accountability mechanism (Nekokara 2015). The "Japan Model" of community policing serves as the foundation for public police accountability, which aims to make the police force into a user-friendly, service-oriented institution that assists the people rather than merely controlling it. Such bodies could be established at the divisional, provincial, and federal levels according to the law. Different authorities/institutions were responsible for different levels of police administration. With the exception of internal police administration, Zila Nazim normally had authority over the district police officer. He was given the responsibility of assisting all public servants and carrying out Zil Nazim's instructions with regard to complaints of police misconduct. The concept of the police's obligation to public institutions, as well as their liability to public institutions or representatives of the public, was absent from the now-repealed Police Act of 1861. These institutions have given the public a significant role in policing. To ensure good communication between the police force and the public, the police ordinance calls for the creation of city police liaison committees. The Act's main objective is to develop a police force that is friendlier and more receptive to the needs of the public.(Order 2002).

Reduction of Political Influence

By reducing political influence inside the police force, one of the key goals of replacing the Police Act 1861 with the Police Order 2002 was to strengthen the efficacy of the police force. Police Order 2002 was an attempt by the police department to accomplish this goal. With the inclusion of politicians and the Police Complaints Commission, as well as the 2004 legislative amendments that merged the Police Complaints Bureau with the commission, the situation did, however, shift significantly. This was further politically colored by a column stating that previously reserved for DC in the District Police Chief's Performance Evaluation Reports (PER) for Zila Nazim. According to one theory, the Nazis were from non-political backgrounds and their influence over the DPO would not have any political implications. In practically every region, however, it is evident that the Nazis had substantial political ties (Police Executive Research Forum 2018).

Separate of Areas

According to the Police Act of 1861, the entire province was designated as the "General Police Territory," and a single police force was established. However, the new Law mandated that the other provinces, the city district, and the capital city district be treated as separate "general police areas" and that separate police units be established for each. The Capital District and Municipal Districts in Province would therefore be General Police Areas, having separate police forces from those in the remainder of the province (Order 2002).

Objections to Police Order

There are not many complaints about the Police Order of 2002, but major complaints have been made about the new Police Act. Two opposed organizations essentially voiced the reservations. The first

group raised concerns with the initial police ordinance, passed on August 14, 2002, mostly on the law's legal and constitutional standing. The second set of complaints concerned changes in the law in 2004. These changes compromised the autonomy of the police provided for in the original law, diluted the powers of police officers in relation to political functions, and changed the structure and the powers of police's responsibility and accountability. Control bodies in the next lines, we will briefly discuss the two types of complaints (Suddle 2010).

Constitutional status of Police Order 2002

The constitutionality and legality of the Police Order 2002 have come under scrutiny in the act's adoption. Its constitutional position is still debatable because it was passed by a military government in and never brought before Parliament for discussion or proclamation in. A portion of the population disagreed with it being a lawful and constitutional act. They believed that the bill's constitutionality was in doubt and that it lacked support from a range of parties. The provincial key figures were meant to address the police order 2002 in the provincial assembly, but it was not discussed and adopted as such, according to another claim made regarding its legitimacy. The National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were not consulted when the 2004 law modifications were introduced by decree. Some people think that before the federal government revealed the changes, provincial assemblies ought to have voted resolutions requesting and endorsing them (Munir 2019).

The military administration, which passed such a substantial statute, purportedly did so in an effort to divert attention from other crucial concerns connected to the Constitution's repeal and usurpation, according to a different argument made by opponents of the Police Order 2002. The police order of 2002, they claimed, was the consequence of an undemocratic process, a violation of provincial authority, and bad purpose. (Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan, 2008). The main fault is that Musharraf was never truthful in its implementation, a top police official was cited as stating in a research report on the implementation of a police order in 2002 (Abbas 2008).

Creation of two departments within the Police Department Objections have also been raised to the separation of the Investigative Department from the Operations Department. Because there are two separate departments in the police station, it is difficult for a complainant to interact with different agents to log a case on and then review it. "One opinion is that mined SHO, which used to be an energy deposit. People are happier after first filing a case and then conducting an investigation, even though the cost of the first investigation has been assigned to agents. The handling of more than officials at the FIR registration was also repeatedly criticized by the courts. The Supreme Court of Pakistan in filed complained remarked that after the law was passed, people were left to their own devices and had no choice but to more than one hand just to save the FIR. The idea of separating investigations from the Investigation officer and police head argue that investigations are a specialized area that requires specific training and skills to do its job properly, and that handover to general - Officials lead to a problem poor investigation which results the destruction of the case. The problem isn't isolating the investigative department, it's the law enforcement organ of the police depart (Rashid, Jan, and Ahmed 2021). The operational department has been separated, but the agents assigned to it are incompetent or reluctant. It takes hard work and continuous effort to try and bring a case to court. There are no incentives for civil servants to do this job. In such a situation, secondments to the Investigation Branch have third priority. Police officials with poor integrity tend to surrender to investigation, while investigation officers prefer order maintaining force. Lack of personnel, access to transportation, access to technology, and technical understanding are further causes of subpar research. Similar to other police departments, the Directorate of Investigation has inadequate staffing and resources, which has a negative impact on its performance. The method of dividing the operational department from the investigation department is not arbitrary and is founded on the idea of functional specialization. A Special Officer who has received specialized training for the job can outperform a General Officer. But for this to happen, the government and other interested parties must fully commit. Criminal investigations can be improved with competent and sufficient

employees, contemporary technology, and comfortable working environment. Half-hearted measures can make the system even worse and complex.

Problem to the Pakistan Police performing official functions

Since its establishment in 1947, the Pakistan Police have been unable to effectively combat with crime, neglect and mistreatment. Likewise, Pakistani police are unable to comply with Law to provide basic security to their public. And countering terrorism and militancy. In Pakistan, for example, sectarianism, terrorism, and ethnic and criminal unrest have increased over time. Such evil does not end the problem but has caused complete chaos in the country due to the poorly organized security structure, especially the police structure (Gul and Ali 2018).

Inadequate numbers and insufficient resources

Pakistan is a developing country with an estimated population of about 180 million. However, the number of law enforcement officers is about, 575,000, which is clearly insufficient. So the police-to-population ratio is one out of 304 people. Given the nature of the crisis and problems in Pakistan, e.g. Volume. Militants, terrorism and riots, insufficient number of police officers.

Intelligence sharing shortage

The main problem of police in Pakistan is the divide between provincial police where in all provinces police work independently and there is no sharing of resources and information etc. This leads to disintegration, segregation and lack of norms in relation to effective policing.

Political Challenges

Pakistan's police force has traditionally been overshadowed by politics, which means that the ruling party uses the police to repress, fight and subdue the opposition (International Crisis Group Asia Reports, 2005). In a similar vein, the police also visit the hangar of the political party, who helps him with promotions and other incentives.

Lack of modernization and corruption

The Pakistani police force has a bad reputation as ordinary people avoid contacting the police to report a crime or bring charges in most cases. The main reason for this bad reputation is that the police are corrupt, institutionally incompetent, and brutal. As a result, security cannot be easily verified, justice is ambiguous, and the victims of this system are common people rather than criminals. Internal police evaluations also support the public's lack of trust in the police. Since 2006, a wave of suicide bombings that has been spreading across Pakistan has caused considerable dread and unease. Although the police heroically took on this challenge and suffered a sizable number of casualties in such assaults, law enforcement organizations were unable to effectively stop the vicious cycle. Complacency with the strength and operational capabilities of some militias also makes it difficult to formulate an effective strategy.

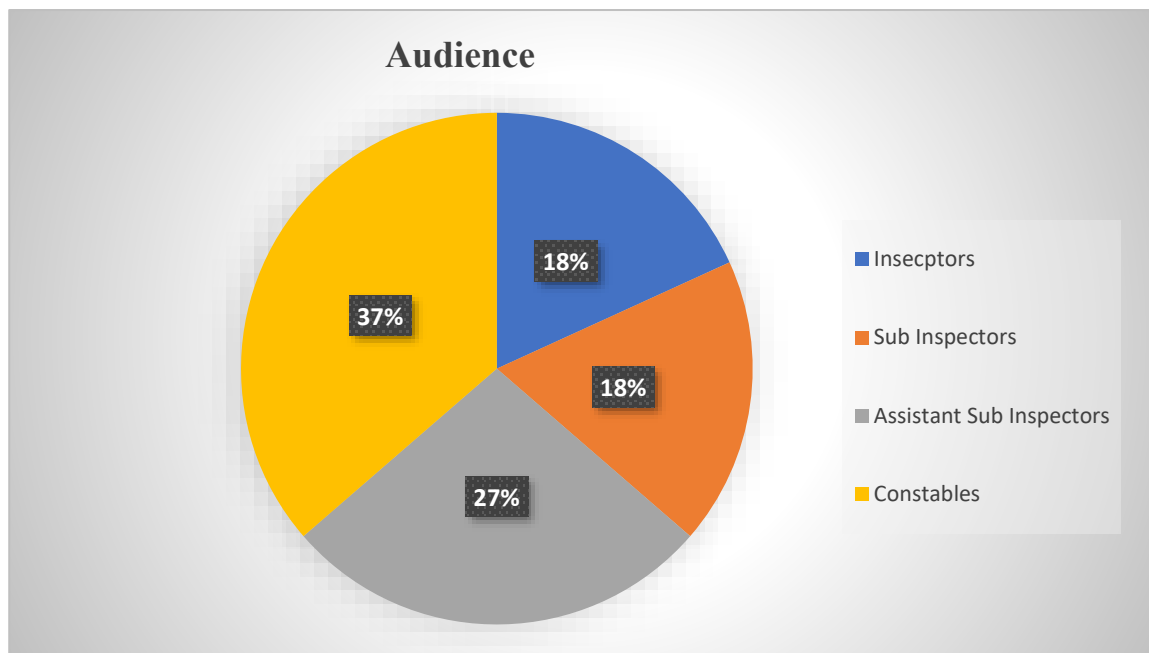
Insufficient investigative facilities and training

In comparison to the police forces of other nations, the Pakistani police force falls behind in terms of the tools and techniques available to undertake effective investigations. It is far behind the police forces in industrialized countries and many developing countries. The means and methods of investigations are not modernized and mature, resulting in the skills of the Pakistani police force being primitive. Likewise, the laboratory facilities available to the Pakistani police are extremely backward and inadequate (e.g. Volume. Until the late 1990s, there was only one large laboratory in the country (in Rawalpindi) employing a handful of experts. However, four laboratories were subsequently set up, one in each provincial capital. While these additional labs have improved performance, they're still not enough to meet demand. Due to economic catastrophe and budget

constraints, the last government unexpectedly decided to suspend funding for the planned National Forensic Science Agency (NFSA) headquarters and its main laboratory in Islamabad (Daily Times, 2009). In 2005–2006, a new police academy for PSP officers was opened in Islamabad, while all provinces maintain and operate separate schools for junior training. It is instructive to examine the conditions in each of these Punjab schools. The Manawan Police Academy, where 800 recruits are currently completing four months of basic training, has no beds or heaters, only 12 toilets and no shower facilities. To make matters worse, there are no medical facilities and, according to media reports, 30 % of recruits regularly miss training due to illness. This is the same training center that was attacked by terrorists on March 29, 2009, killing dozens of police recruits (Rashid et al. 2021).

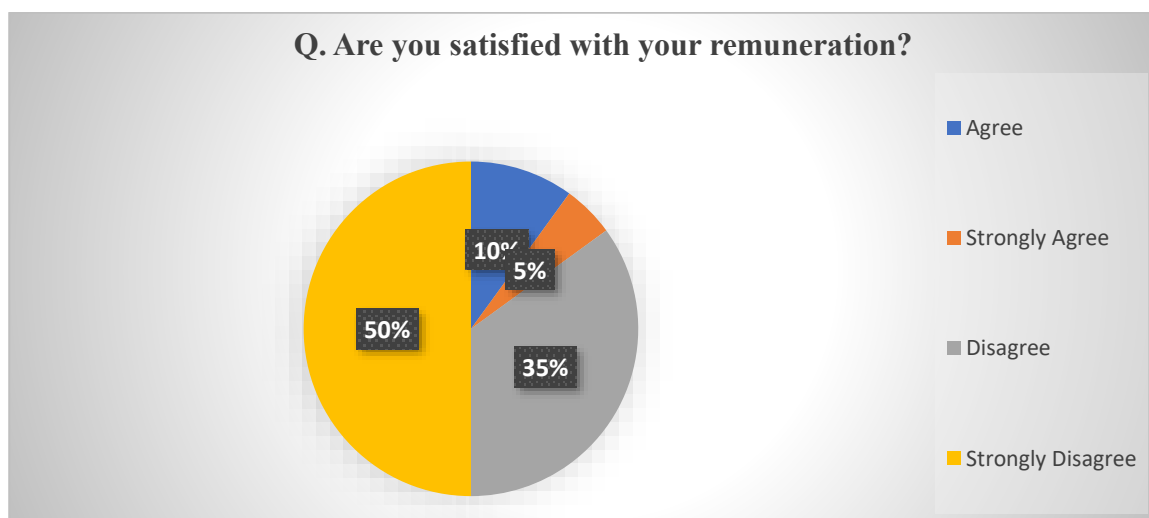
Survey

Fig I.1



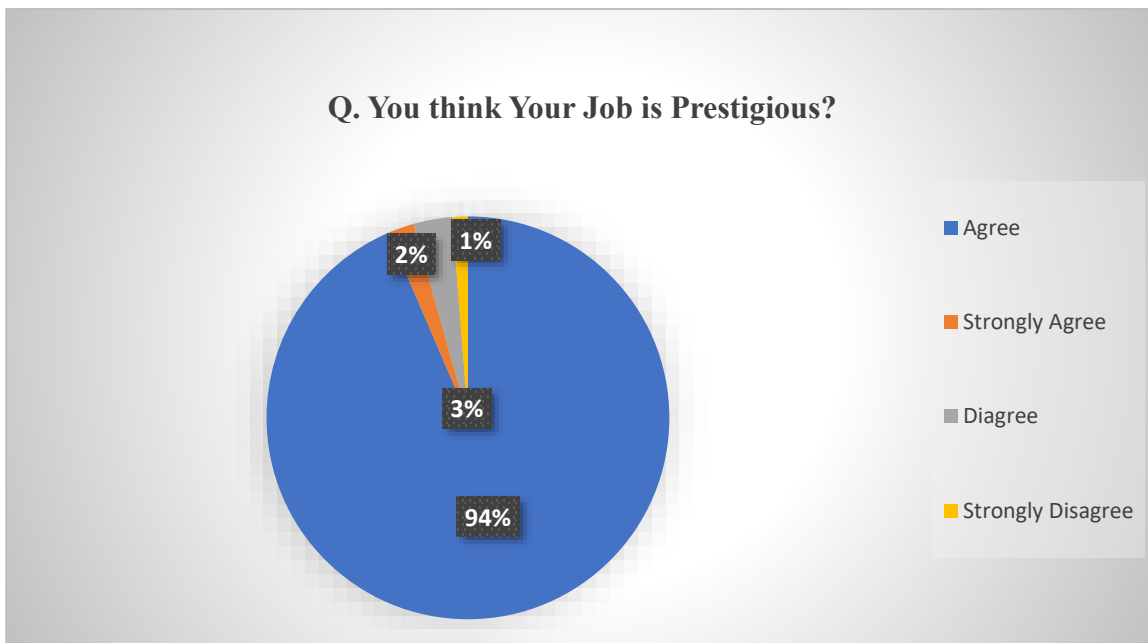
The respondents of this survey were 37 % Constables, 27% ASI, 18% SI, and 18% inspectors are the audience for this survey.

Fig I.2



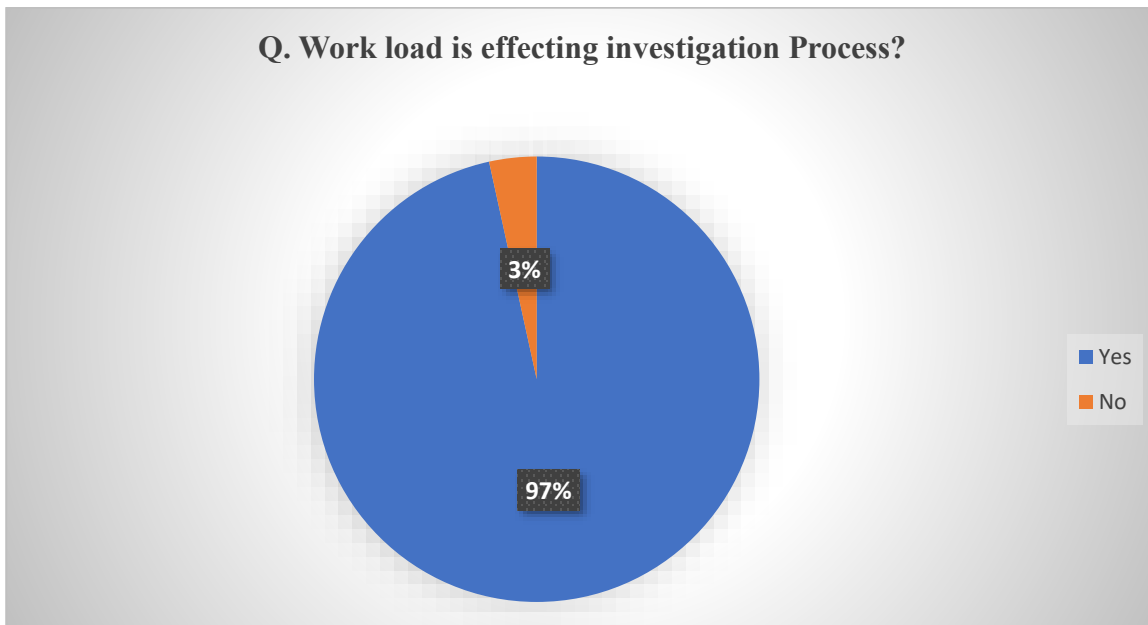
In the reported data, it was observed that 50% of respondents strongly agree, 35% were disagreed, 10% were agreed and 5% were strongly agreed on this point that their remuneration is satisfactory. (Ref. Fig I.2)

Fig I.3



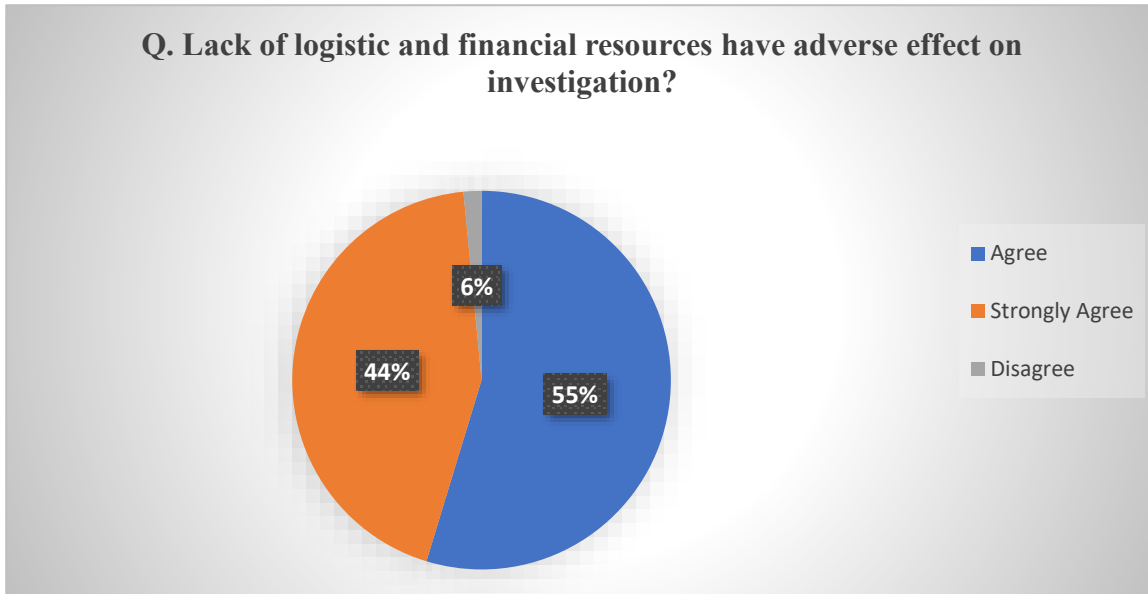
The reported Data reveals that, the 94% respondent agreed that their job description is prestigious while 3% disagree with it and 2% were strongly agreed. (Ref Fig I.3)

Fig I.4



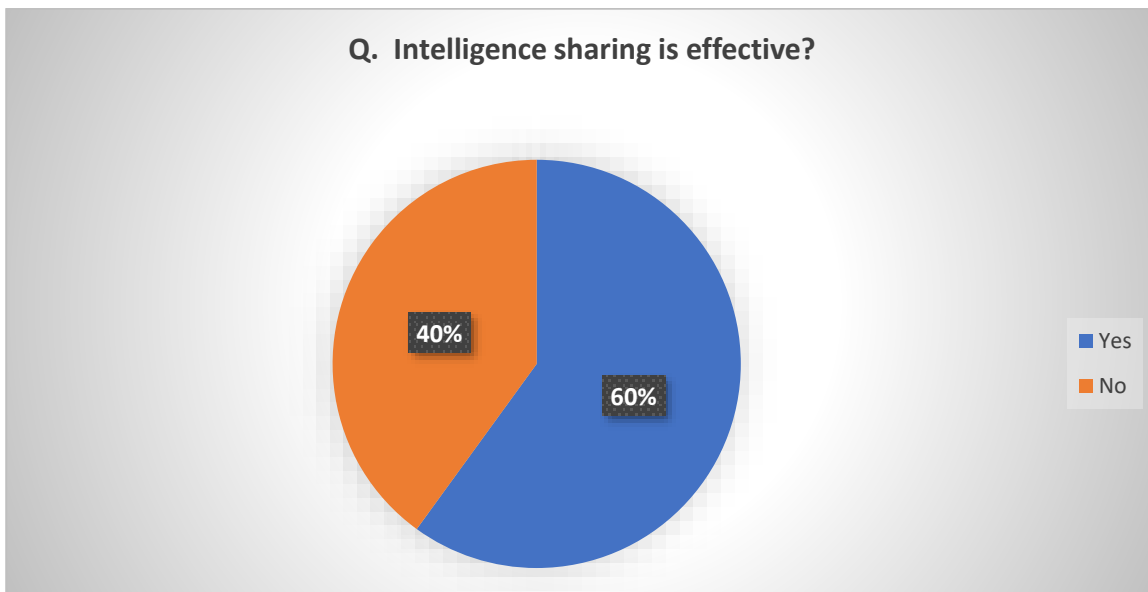
The data reveals that 97% respondents convinced that work load is effecting the investigation process while 3% not convinced with this statement. (Ref Fig I.4)

Fig I.5



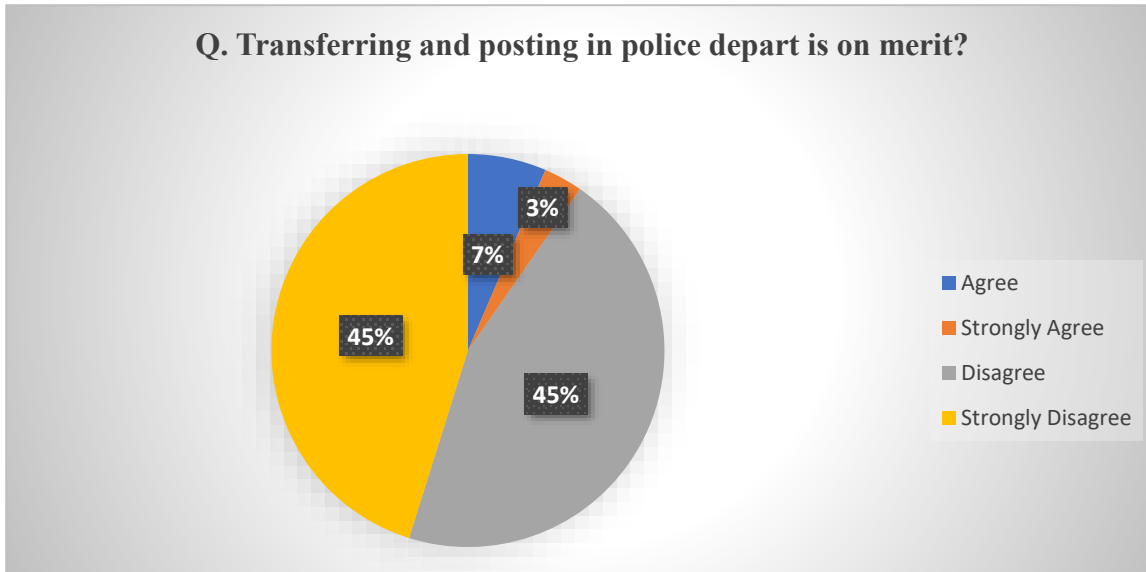
The Data illustrates that the percentage of respondent is 55% who think that logistic and financial resources have adverse effect on investigation while 44% strongly agree with this statement and 6% are not standing with this statement. (Ref Fig I.5)

Fig I.6



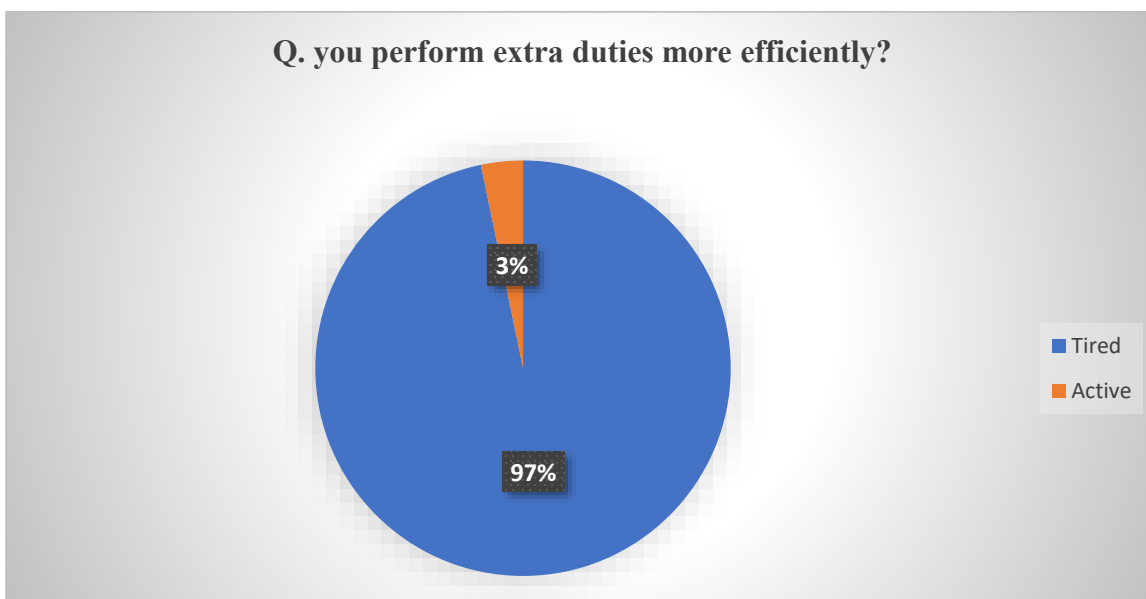
In reported data 60% respondents think that intelligence sharing among police department is effective while 40% considers that it is ineffective. (Ref Fig I.6)

Fig I.7



In given data, it was observed that 45% of respondents strongly disagree, 45% were disagreed, 7% were agreed and 3% were strongly agreed on this point that transferring and posting in police is on merit. (Ref. Fig I.7)

Fig I.8



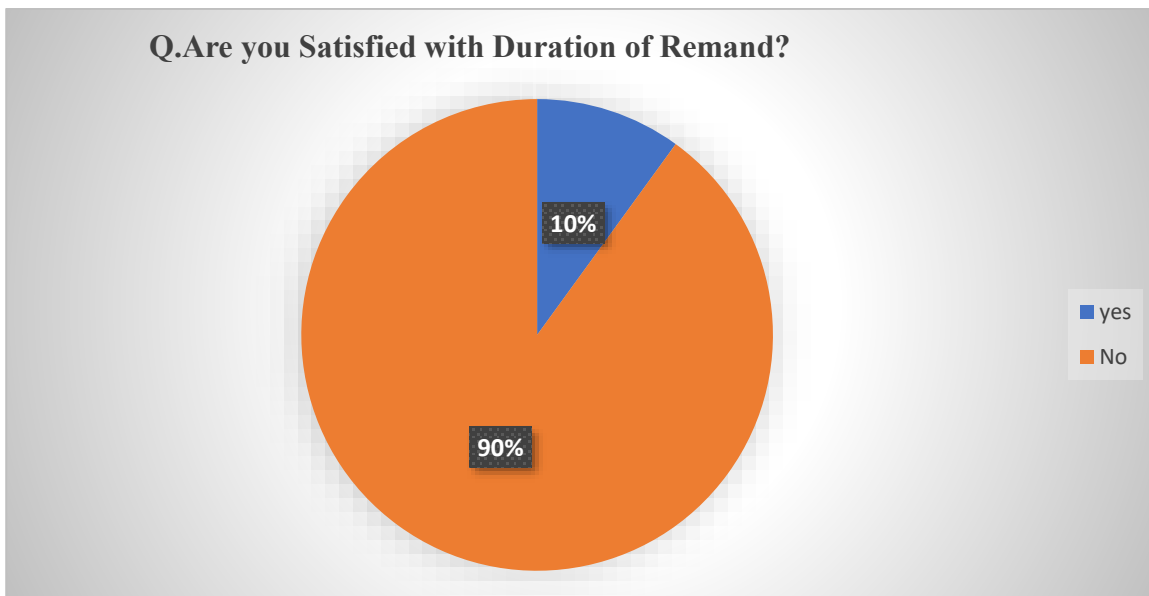
In given data 97% respondents think that they cannot perform extra duties more efficiently and they get tired while 3% considers that they remains active. (Ref Fig I.8)

Fig I.9



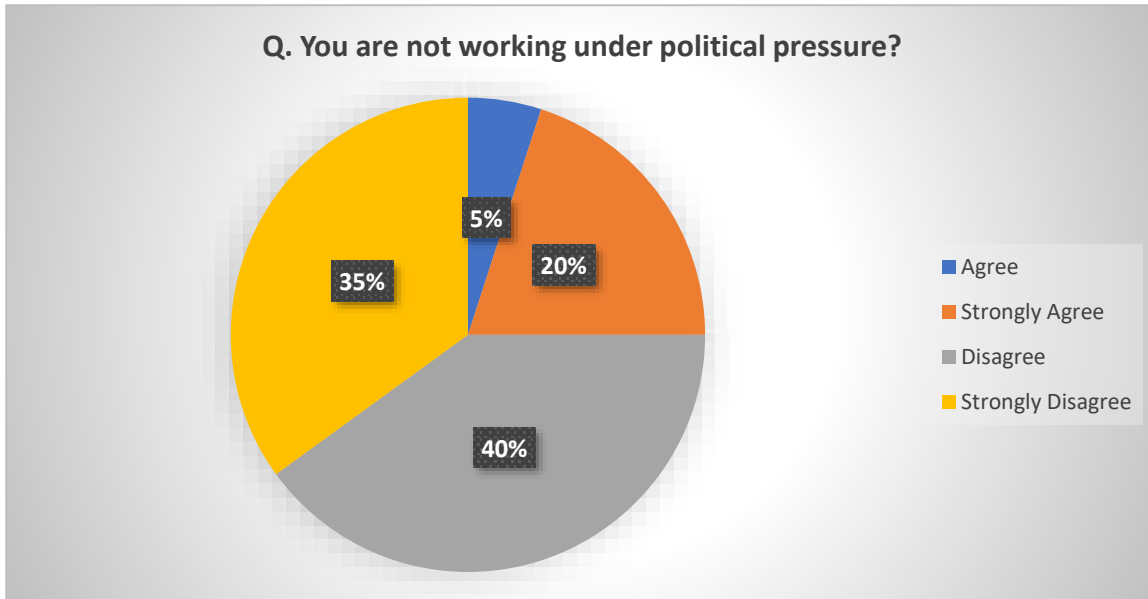
According to given data 90% respondents are not satisfied with their duty hours while 10% are satisfied. (Ref Fig I.9)

Fig I.10



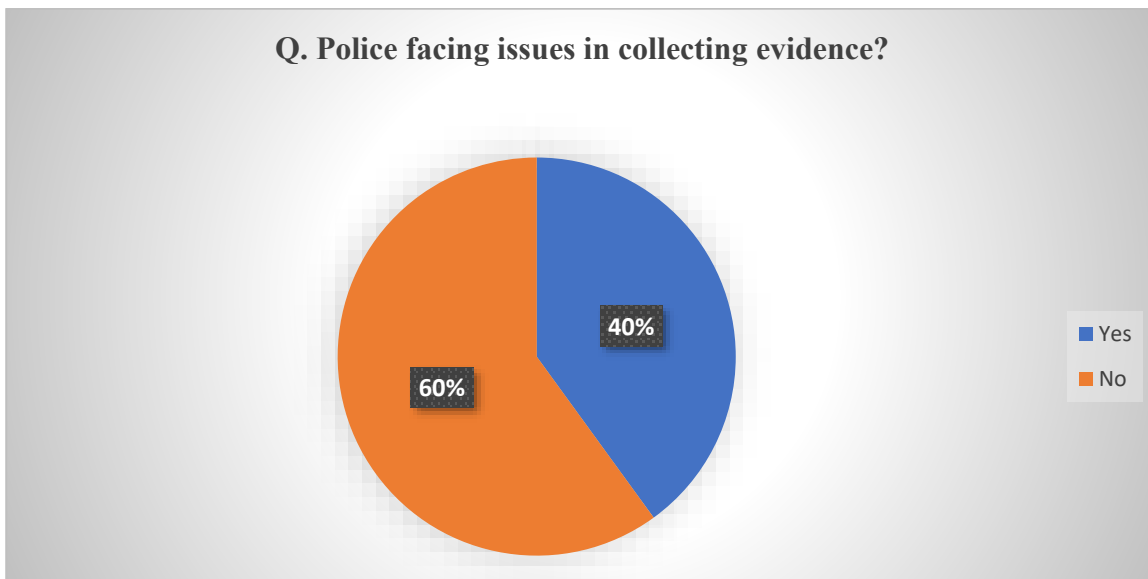
According to given data 90% respondents are not satisfied with duration of remand while 10% are satisfied. (Ref Fig I.10)

Fig I.11



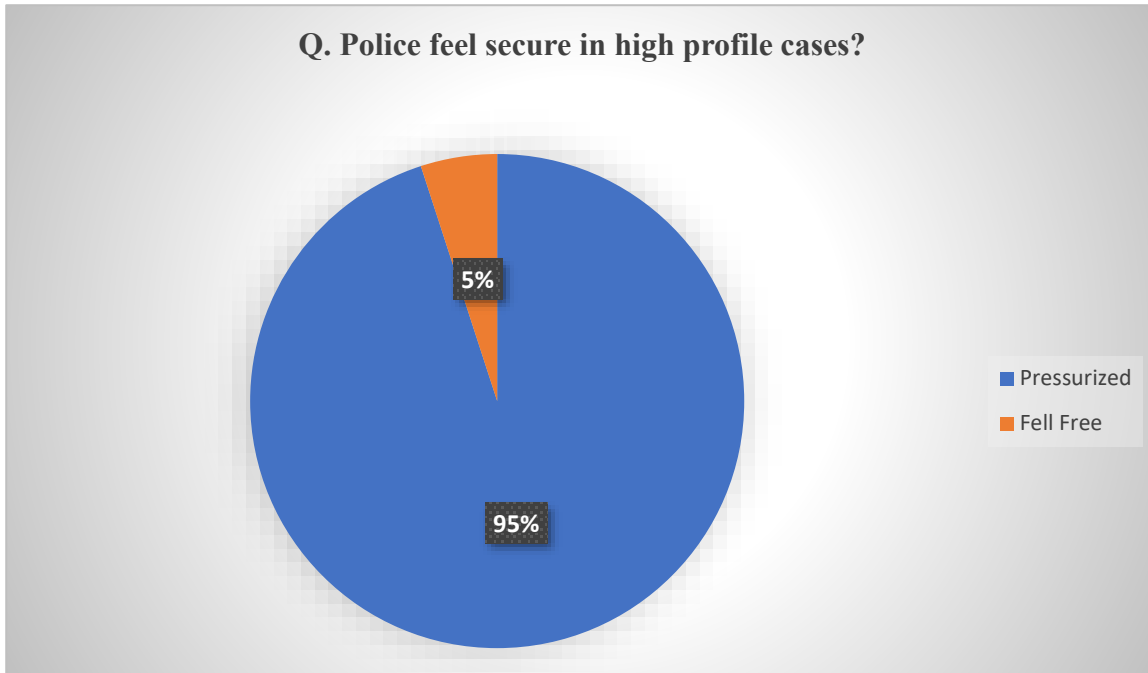
In given data, it was observed that 40% of respondents disagree, 35% were strongly disagreed, 20% were strongly agreed and 5% were agreed on this point that transferring and posting in police is on merit. (Ref. Fig I.11)

Fig I.12



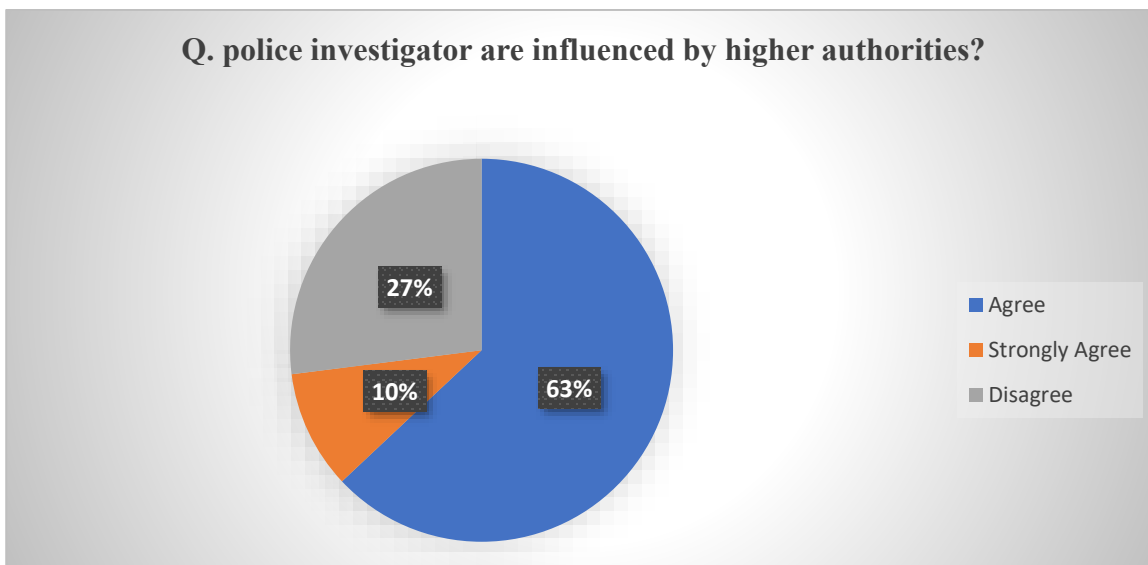
According to given data 40% of respondents think that police faced issues in evidence collection while 60% feels no issues in collection of evidence. (Ref Fig I.12)

Fig I.13



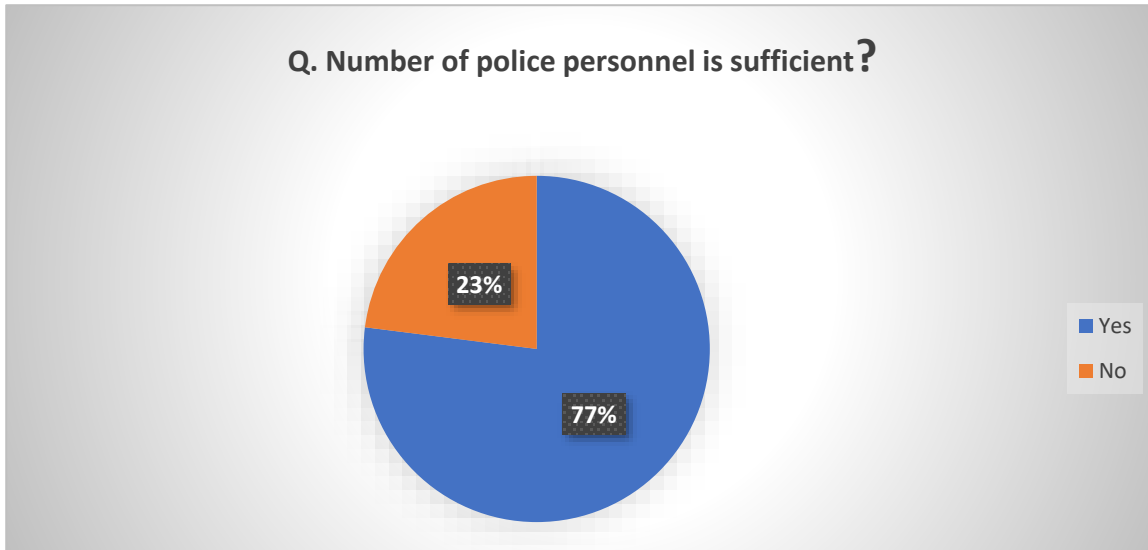
The given data illustrates that 95% respondents feel pressurized in high profile cases while 5% feel free in these cases. (Ref Fig I.13)

Fig I.14



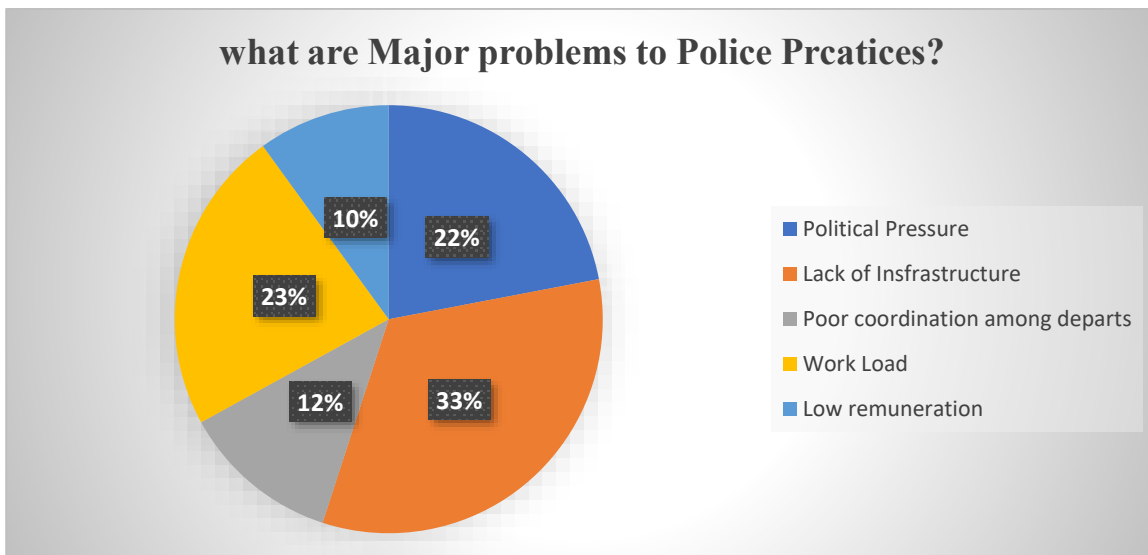
The given data reveals that 63% respondents are agreed, 27% disagreed while 10% are strongly agreed that police investigators are influenced by higher authorities. (Ref Fig I.14)

Fig I.15



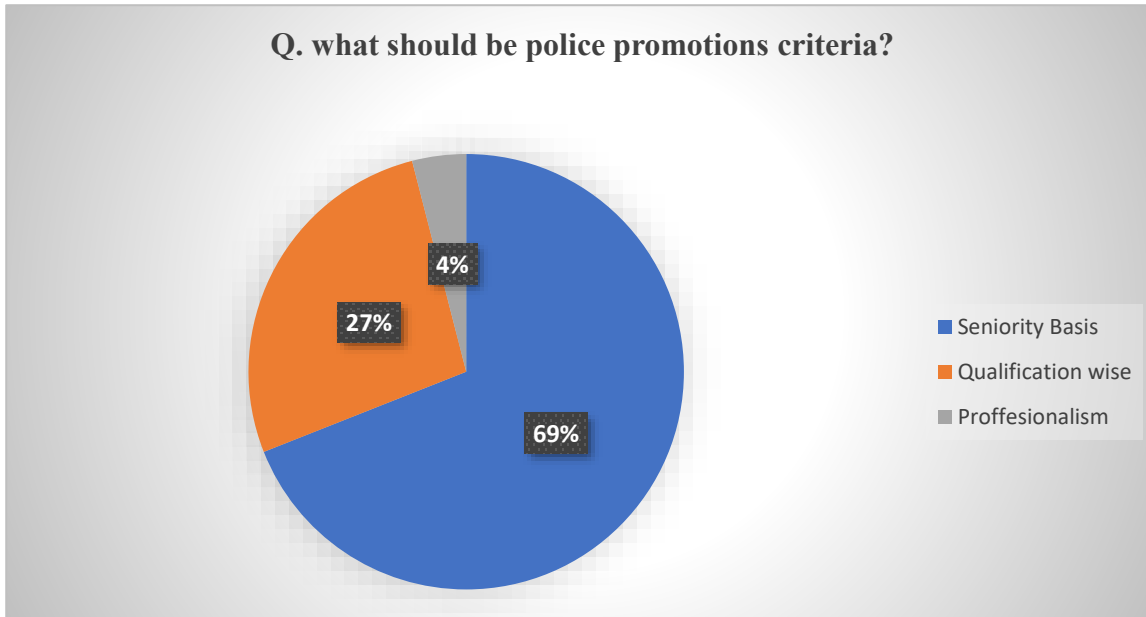
In reported data 77% respondents convinced with this that number of police personnel is sufficient while 23 are not satisfied with the numbers. (Ref Fig I.15)

Fig I.16



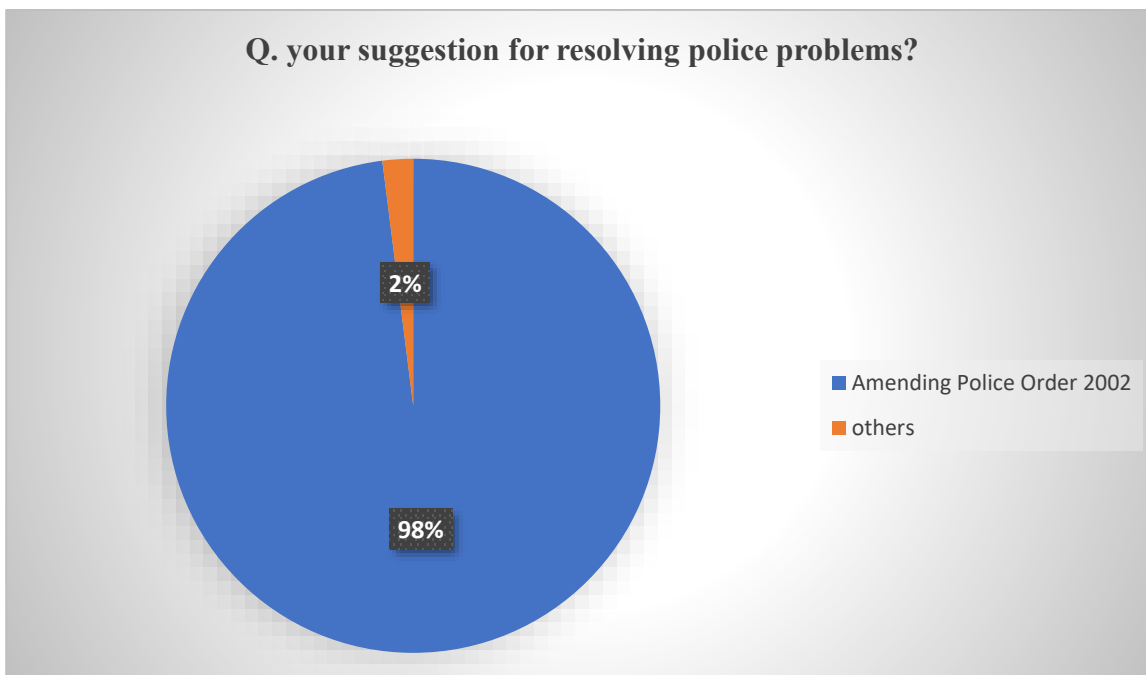
The given data reveals that 33% of respondent considers lack of infrastructure, 23% considers work load, 22% considers political pressure, 12% considers poor coordination among department while 10% respondents considers low remuneration is major problem causes to police (Ref Fig I.16)

Fig I.17



The data shows that 69% respondents consider seniority, 27% considers qualification while 4% considers professionalism should be the criteria for promotions in department. (Ref Fig I.17)

Fig I.18



The Data reveals that majority of respondents about 98% considers police problems can be sort out by amending the police order 2002.

Analysis on Collected Data

Based on the data provided, several conclusions can be drawn about the current state of the police force. The data shows that a significant percentage of respondents are dissatisfied with their pay, hours of service and the length of their arrest. This dissatisfaction can contribute to demotivation and affect police officers' overall performance and morale. Most respondents believe that workload, lack of infrastructure and political pressure negatively affect the investigative process. These challenges

can limit the police's ability to effectively gather evidence and conduct thorough investigations. A significant number of respondents feel pressured in high profile cases and believe that police investigators are influenced by higher authorities. This perception of outside influences can affect the impartiality and effectiveness of investigations. Respondents believe that the 2002 amendment to the Police Ordinance could be a solution to existing problems within the police force. This demonstrates the importance of implementing reforms to address the issues identified and to improve the overall functioning of the department.

Some positive aspects were noted, such as respondents' perception of their work as prestigious and perception of the exchange of information between police departments as effective. The general operation of the System can be enhanced by utilizing these variables. All things considered, the data highlight a number of issues and potential areas for development within the police department. If problems with pay, working conditions, resources, and outside influences are resolved and the required changes are put in place, the police force will be more productive and capable of meeting the needs of contemporary law enforcement organizations.

Identified Flaws in Police Order 2002

The police order 2002 sought to modernize the police force and boost professionalism and effectiveness. But it also contained flaws and holes that prevented it from being implemented successfully. One of the primary issues with the 2002 Police Regulations was the absence of efficient procedures to hold police officers responsible for their acts. This was one of the regulations' major weaknesses. In police force responsibility is important in the disposal of a case on merits. In cases both aggrieved parties looking the police for justices as police report is worth seeing as it depends upon the evidence. The aim of police order 2002 was to protect the police from all other affairs which effects their performances but in Pakistan's context implementation of laws always becomes a difficult job. In the implementation of police order 2002 government is failed. If one privilege is given to the police official under their order on the other side Local MNA influence him not to exercise that privilege. The main aim of the police order 2002 was to provide a safe and secured environment to police in performances of their official duties like investigation but this order failed to provide such environment to police. Keeping in mind the provision of order police expected to well-equipped but in reality, there is many of problems police facing like less finance, no definite duty hours, low salaries. Due to these reasons police officials attracted toward other illegal mean to adjust their financial matters. Police order 2002 exerts pressure and make liable police to have good behaviour and relationship with general public but police attitude and interaction with public is not too good. Due to this lack of interaction the crime ratio is increasing gradually as the public not assist police to control crime because of their attitudes. It is crucial in reform process that the relations between public and police must be on the good track. If police follow the order in its true sense without any pressure they can improve police force ability to tackle with the crimes. The ability and education of senior police officers play a major role in how effective police reform is. The key to an effective execution is making sure top police are adequately trained and dedicated to the ideals of the Police Order 2002.

To successfully carry out and accomplish its goals of creating an efficient, culpable, and community-focused police force in Pakistan, police order 2002 needs to tackle these shortcomings and weaknesses. It is imperative for policy makers and stakeholders to consistently assess and reassess police changes in order to tackle these problems and establish a more proficient and prosperous legal framework nationwide.

Unaddressed Problems in Police Order 2002

The 2002 Police Regulations do not sufficiently tackle numerous of the difficulties and issues that the Pakistan Police Forces encounters in performing its tasks. tools, cars, and technological advancements. They struggle to carry out exhaustive examinations and efficiently handle situations due to a lack of resources.

Workload

Police officers frequently have a lot on their plates, which wears them out. Their effectiveness and responding to incidents may be impacted by this.

Training and Skills Development

Although the Police Order emphasize the value of instruction, numerous officers really do not receive sufficient or current education. They might be unable to successfully address today's difficulties if they don't engage in ongoing skill development.

Poor working conditions

Inadequate amenities and infrastructure in police departments and amenities can have a detrimental effect on officer commitment and confidence.

Public Perceptions and Trust

Because of unnecessary force, nepotism, and dishonesty, society at large has a poor opinion of police forces. The success of local law enforcement is impacted by a lack of trust between the people and the police.

Political Pressure and Interference

Police personnel keep encountering political patronage, which compromises their autonomy and ability to make decisions, regardless attempts to shield them from such pressure.

Underpaid and Inadequate Protection for officers

Low salary and insufficient advantages might discourage police officers and leave them open to bribery. The Police Order 2002 does not adequately protect police officers who report misbehavior or bribery to the police. The lack of safety may dissuade agents from reporting such actions.

Delays in the Court Proceedings and Police Public Relation

In handling an extensive amount of situations, the police frequently meet challenges, causing delays in investigations and court processes. The police order fails to underline the need of fostering healthy police-public relationships. Improving community security and fostering public trust have not received significant attention.

Mental Health support and Gender Representation

The psychological wellness of police officers is critical, particularly considering the demanding nature of their job. The Police Order 2002 does not particularly address mental healthcare for officers, and it does not focus on boosting gender representation in the police force, which is critical when dealing with delicate cases affecting women and children.

Tackling these unresolved concerns necessitates fundamental reforms that extend beyond legislative improvements. Policymakers must seek to secure enough resources, improve working conditions, enhance education and training, foster confidence in the public, and increase women representation in law enforcement. Furthermore, developing a culture of responsibility, guarding officers, and emphasizing police officers' psychological well-being are all equally vital in building an increased productive, qualified, and reliable law enforcement agency in Pakistan.

The Police Order of 2002 failed to tackle the problems raised earlier. The only way to improve the law enforcement force is through changes.

Recommendations

To expand and maintain the nation's security forces, prospective policy and legislation reforms should address current challenges and liabilities. There are a few notable enhancements:

Stronger accountability mechanisms

Provisions ought to be made to provide robust and autonomous systems for holding police responsible for their acts. This may entail the creation of an external monitoring board with the capacity to look into charges of wrongdoing and impose disciplinary measures if needed.

Political neutrality

The Order must contain measures that reinforce laws that shield police from political meddling. Verify that police personnel are not subjected to undue political influence, as well as that determinations about rendezvous, offers, and prosecutions are based on their merit and expertise.

Adequate Resources and Training

Enhance police power so that personnel have access to new tools, gadgets, and teaching. They ought to get continual training to keep up with current standards and innovative investigation tactics.

Community Policing

Develop and integrate local police work as a key pillar of law enforcement. Foster solid police-public connections to increase confidence, teamwork, and knowledge sharing.

Decentralization and Local Autonomy

Delegate additional control abilities to lower down the police hierarchy, allowing local law enforcement agencies to better respond to their people' individual requirements and worries.

Transparent recruitment and promotion

Create translucent, awarded on merit enrollment and advancement mechanisms for police officers. This identifies the most competent personnel and promotes them through talent and experience.

Specialized investigative units

The creation of specialist detective units under the police department for dealing with particular categories of illicit activity, such as cybercrime, which assault in households, and coordinated crime. This increases the standards and accuracy of the exams.

Awareness Campaigns

The outreach effort aims to educate the people about their rights as well as their obligations to the police. Empower residents to report crimes and work with the authorities by highlighting the significance of equitable and unbiased patrolling.

Technology integration and Officers Protection

Engaging in advanced electronic and technological systems to boost policing effectiveness and reduce costs. This may involve the use of data analysis, CCTV, and digital data preservation technologies. There is need to establish a system where responsibility shifts on whole of the responsible not only on a single person who actually identifies the corruption and other operational error.

Research and Evaluation

Police should make research in the field of investigation. Police should follow all those Standard operating protocols which developed countries used to solve the crime. This is possible when the investigation department believes on the research process.

Engaging with Civil Society

It always been a good initiative to interact with the citizens and brief them about the mode of investigation and suggestions coming from that side should be entertained. This step build a confidence in both of parties either in police and public, which is ultimately good for the Pakistan. Pakistan police have to improve their ways towards citizens and in this regards a proper training and education is compulsory.

Conclusion

Police Order 2002 introduced for betterment of police force and to amend their ways in course of investigation and professionalism. The Goal was to establish a good relation with public as well. But the execution met many of problem and that is reason our police is less competent. Statics of survey shows that there is lack of confidence by citizens on police they considered that police is failed to make transparent investigation in their course of employment. The Police Order of 2002, which separated inquiries from procedures, has elicited conflicting responses.

While the goal was to promote expertise and performance, the data show that the segmentation caused coordinating and accessibility problems for candidates. The investigative department's effectiveness depends on proper training, enough manpower, and the application of modern methods of investigation. To boost the overall performance of the police force, adjustments should be implemented at the grassroots level, notably at police stations. Improving detective-public relations, upholding basic rights, including improving the overall level of services offered by law enforcement facilities are critical to increasing public trust in a law enforcement force. Administration alone is not likely to fulfill these objectives; thus, efforts must be taken to keep the police responsibility to the society while simultaneously maintaining control.

In a nutshell while the 2002 Police Laws were meant to bring beneficial change to the Pakistan Police Force, all of their potential has yet to be fulfilled. Significant reforms in finances, learning, oversight, and engagement with society are required to establish a professional effective justice agency capable of handling Pakistan's police difficulties. In conclusion, this study's results on the judiciary in Pakistan and police provide an in-depth understanding of the country's law enforcement and legal reform issues and potential. The study emphasizes the police's essential role in the criminal justice system, as well as the need of conducting comprehensive inquiries to figure out crime-related actions along with the individuals involved.

However, weaknesses in the procedure for investigating, such as a lack of transparency, reliability, and effective evidence collecting, lead to failed prosecutions and, to a lesser extent, public trust in the system. Furthermore, the critical need for police reform is clear, as the historical context and political meddling make it hard to turn a law enforcement force into an unbiased, service-oriented, and responsible organization.....The police order 2002 was introduces to make the police more professional in their course of investigation but it is not happen in reality police working and tackling with crimes old traditional ways. It is understood that nature of crimes changes but police not changed their way of investigation despite of order 2002. This impact badly on the trial as well because police perform vital function in the trial which is investigation. Basically investigation is collection of evidence as this collection is weak it effects badly the prosecution story. Superior courts in many of its judgement laid down that cases destroyed due to poor collection of evidence. This is the sole responsibility of police to perform this duty in a true sense and in a professional way. ...Police order 2002 is related with police behaviour administration but this also directly effect the criminal justice

system as well. The poll statics indicates that there is need of reform in Pakistan criminal justice system. Police is lacking in many of fields like lack of training, education, research and less reading of investigative literature. In Pakistan after graduation you become a investigator which is not a justice with the post of investigator. There should be a different specialized degree which only deals with the course of investigation.

According to poll results, this research indicates many of flaws in Pakistan criminal justices system. The police order 2002 is outdated and it should be amended according the new requirements of the era. To achieve goals in true essence there is need to remove political interference in police. All appointments and transfer and posting should be on merit. To overcome the stated issues, authorities ought to promote decision-making based on data, conduct an open evaluation of existing policies, and involve everybody with an interest in the planning and delivery of reforms. A reformed and experienced police force, supported by a fair and competent criminal justice system, shall be critical to sustaining peace and order, public safety, and the rule of law in Pakistan.

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