

**DIRECTORATE OF ADVANCED STUDIES
EVENT CATALOGUE
2021**

31ST SEMINAR OF DAS EVENTS CALENDAR – 2021

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS IN PAKISTAN



31st Seminar (through ZOOM) of DAS Events Calendar - 2021

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IN PAKISTAN

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Thursday, December 09th, 2021, Time: 02:00 p.m. - PKT GMT+5

ZOOM MEETING ID: 955 408 3170 - PASSCODE: 67890

Organized By: Directorate of Advance Studies, PMAS-AAUR

ACTIVITIES

Learning Objectives

Upon successful completion we should be able to do the following:

- Introduction to Criminal Investigation in Pakistan
- The beginning of Forensic/Investigation in Sub continent
- Understand how Criminal Investigation is functioning in Pakistan.

Criminal Investigation has the purpose

- To investigate criminal cases involving a victim, *such as assault, robbery, kidnapping, rape, or murder.*
- To identify forgeries, fraud, or negligence in civil cases.

Criminal Investigation

Endeavors to find

- What may or may not have occurred
- Who may or may not have been involved
- Identification of materials and substances

Functions of Forensic Science in Criminal Investigations

- **Whether a crime has been committed?**

Significance:

Forensic science can be used to ascertain the existence of facts and circumstances constituting the crime (*corpus delicti*)

Functions of Forensic Science in Criminal Investigations

- **How and when the crime was committed?**

Significance:

Established by examining the facts and circumstances of the crime in order to reveal the way the crime was committed and the possibility of the time that it was committed.

Functions of Forensic Science in Criminal Investigations

- **Who committed the crime?**

Significance:

Forensic science established the identity of the culprit through different mechanisms such as fingerprint analysis or DNA analysis. It, therefore, connects the criminal to the crime through traces left at the crime scene or taken from the crime scene.

Principles of Forensic Science

Locard's Principle

- Perpetrator will **leave marks or traces** on the crime scene or **carry traces** from the crime scene.
- It is the **principle of exchange** that every contact leaves a trace.
- ***For example,*** Shoeprints, Blood, Fingerprints & Fiber.

In **counter terrorism** cases, **carpet fibers** from the place of attack may be found on the perpetrator's shoes which could connect the suspect to the crime.

Principles of Forensic Science

Principles of Individuality

- **Two objects** may be **indistinguishable** but **not identical**.
- **Objects**, whether natural/man-made, will contain some **individual marks no matter how small**. These can then be identified and exploited for the purposes of forensic science.
- ***For example,*** Currency notes, Typewriters, Seeds of plants & Laptops etc.

Principles of Forensic Science

Individualization Principle

- If **enough similarities are seen** between **two objects** to exclude the possibility of **coincidence**, then the objects are said to come from the **same source**.
- It rules out all possible sources of an unknown marking when a single object or person is found that matches the features of the unknown marking.
- ***For example***, Broken headlights, Shirt Button, Piece of Rug or cloth.

Results of Forensic Examination

- Used for the information of investigator / court proceedings.
- To contradict or collaborate
- To highlight significance or to support
- **To provide Independence & impartiality**



THE BEGINNING



Al-Kahf
Verse – 60 to 65

MOSES & SERVENT
RETRACING THEIR FOOTSTEPS

5000 years old tracking science

Verse – 16 to 18

YUSUF (JOSEPH)



His Shirt with False Blood upon

Verse – 25 to 28

YUSUF (JOSEPH)

Circumstantial Evidence
SHIRT RENT FROM BACK

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

Written of
“Sherlock
Holmes”

Criminal Investigation
Fiction



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BERTILLON

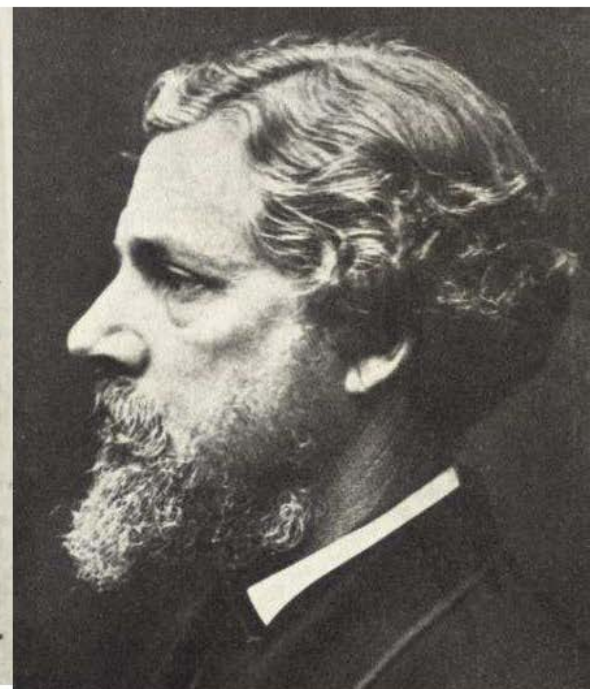
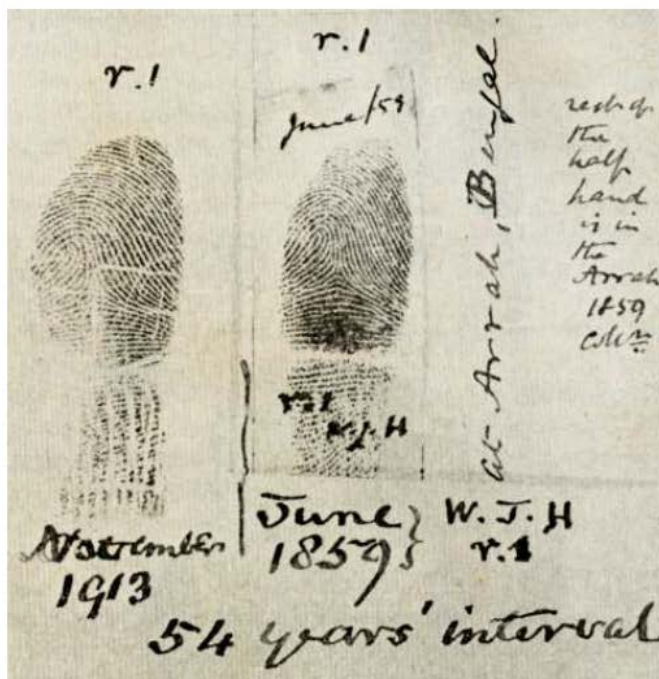
Alphonse Bertillon

From an
anthropometrical
Photograph made in
Paris in 1914.





William Herschel 1859 to 1913 Interval

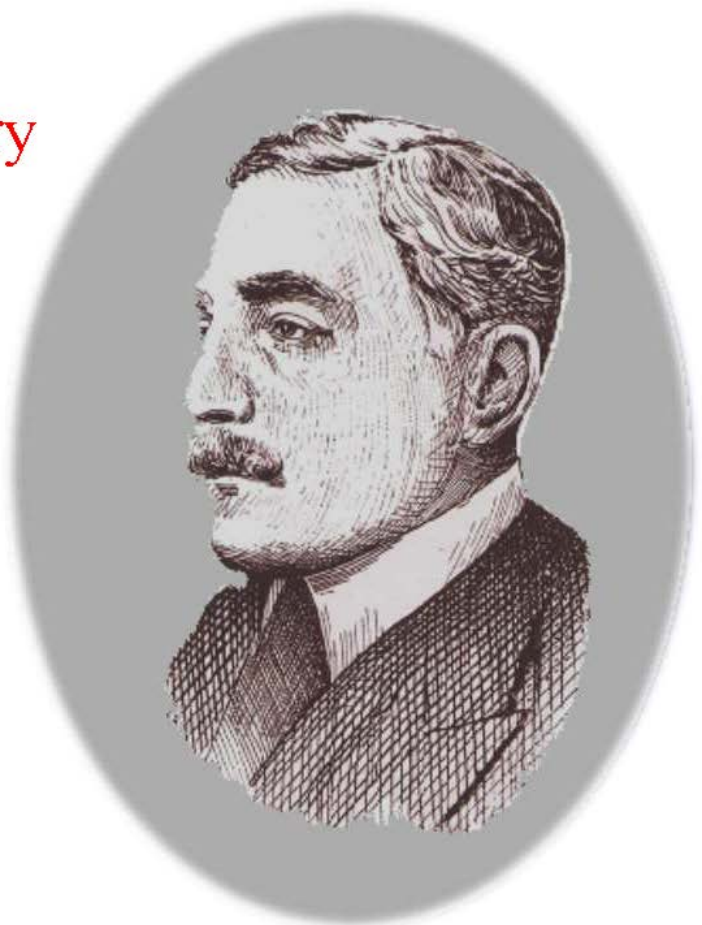




Sir Edward Henry

1891

Inspector
General Police
South Bengal



**Khan Bahadur
Aziz-ul-Haq
Sub-Inspector**

1892 to 1923

East Bengal invented the
Fingerprints Classification
System
along with
**Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra
Bose** (Telegraphic code system)



HENRY'S BOOK

**CLASSIFICATION AND USE
OF FINGERPRINTS**

Published in 1900.



Memory
of
Sir Edward Richard
Henry

Died 19th February 1931

World First
Crime Scene
Fingerprint
1898



Kangali Charan's

latent print found on
the Bangali almanac,
and his comparison
inked impression as
illustrated in Henry's
book.



SCOTLAND YARD, 1904

3rd Fingerprints Bureau



Police in Pakistan

- **There are 15 police organizations (09) of them are under federal administration:**
 - National Police Bureau
 - Intelligence Bureau
 - National Police Academy
 - National Police Foundation
 - Federal Investigation Agency
 - Pakistan Railways Police
 - National Highways and Motorway Police
 - Frontier Constabulary
 - ICT Police
- **The other (06) are working under their respective territory/provincial administration:**
 - Punjab Police
 - KPk Police
 - Sindh Police
 - Balochistan Police
 - AJ&K Police
 - Gilgit Baltistan Police
- Pakistan Police comprises around 500,000 personnel; around 1000 PSP (Police Service of Pakistan) officers are serving in Pakistan police;

Forensic Science Laboratories in Pakistan

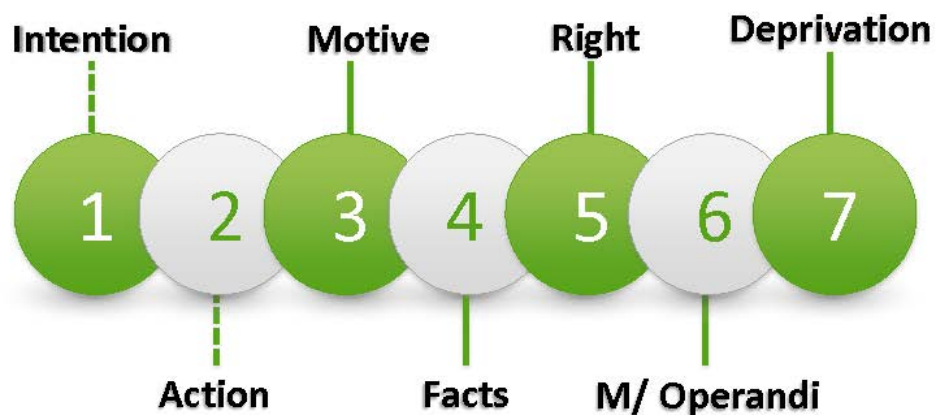
1. Punjab Forensic Science Agency, Lahore
2. National Forensic Science Agency, Islamabad
3. Forensic Science Laboratory, Peshawar
4. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, SWAT
5. Forensic Science Laboratory, Quetta
6. Forensic Science Laboratory, Karachi
7. Karachi University
8. Peshawar University
9. Kind Edward College, Lahore

Forensic Science Laboratories in Pakistan

1. Punjab Forensic Science Agency, Lahore
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9. Kind Edward College, Lahore

Basic Requirement of Offence

FIR is basically a complaint lodged with police by a victim or on his/her behalf about an event/action committed by person(s) which is forbidden by law. Following are the basic fundamentals of an information, Police must establish them;



Process of Criminal Investigation

1. START OF INVESTIGATION

- Receipt of Information concerning an Offence
- Registration of an FIR in Cognizable Offences
- Refrain / Delay in Investigation after FIR in Cognizable cases
- Commencing Investigation after FIR in Cognizable cases (154 to 176)
- Procedure in Non-Cognizable Cases

2. INVESTIGATION AT THE CRIME SCENE

3. SEARCHES AND RECOVERIES

4. ARREST AND RELEASE OF SUSPECTS

First Information Report

- Every information
- Relating to cognizable offence
- If given orally, shall be reduced to writing
- by SHO or under his directions
- Be read to the informant
- Every such information signed by the person given it
- The substance thereof shall be entered in the book

Alternate Remedy

- Application u/s 22-A/B Cr.PC
- By approaching magistrate for exercise of power u/s 156 (3) Cr.P.C. or by filing direct complaint
- Direct complaint made u/s 190 (a) Cr.PC rw 200 Cr.PC
- File a writ petition to high court under Article 199 of Constitution when remedy is not available

Non Cognizable Offence

- Information will be recorded in Station Diary under 155 Cr.PC
- Copy to the informer
- Send him to the Magistrate
- Magistrate may order investigation u/s 156(3) crpc

False Information

- Second FIR not barred
- In case of false information criminal proceeding u/s 182 Cr.P.C.
- No second statement u/s 154 Cr.P.C.
- Further statement will be taken u/s 161 Cr.P.C.
- FIR can not be recorded in counter version

Fundamentals of FIR

- Reporting time and date
- Name and address of complainant
- Date and time of offence
- Brief description of offence and property taken away
- Place of offence, distance and direction from PS
- Any delay made
- Date and time of dispatch from PS

Essentials of Crimes

- What information needs to be conveyed?
- Sequence of actions?
- Who committed the crime?
- Against whom the crime was committed?
- When was the crime initiated?
- Where did the crime take place?
- What was the motive behind ?
- The way of occurrence, if any
- Witnesses, if any.
- If anything was taken away?
- What traces were left by the accused?
- Any causality, if at all

Basic Principles

- Safety First
- Rapid response is key to protect the scene
- Anything may be evidence, must be preserved
- Crime scene must be preserved and investigators notified
- First responders may not know its **Accident** or **Blast**
- Treat as a crime scene until proven otherwise
- Avoid making incomplete conclusions,
- Unique features of Bombing Investigations Confusion, Safety issues, Crime scene security, Law and order Issues

Who are the Responders?

Following a crime, and depending on its nature, location and time the people present on the location shall vary:

- **General Public**
- **Rescue-15, Private Ambulance Services and the Fire Brigade**
- **Police First Responders (Local Police or Rapid Response Force)**
- **Traffic Police**
- **Bomb Disposal Unit**
- **Investigating Officers**
- **Forensic Experts (Mobile Forensic Lab of the FSL)**
- **Military Police, Intelligence Agencies and other LEAs**
- **Electronic and Print Media**
- **Prosecution Directorate & ATC Judiciary**

Stages of CSI

STAGE	RESPONDERS
Stage 1 – Protection of the Scene (including the evacuation of Casualties)	- General Public 15, Ambulance Services and the Fire Brigade - Police First Responders Local Police or Rapid Response Force - Traffic Police
Stage 2 – Safety Clearance Against Secondary Explosives Devices	BDU
Stage 3 – Evidence, Collection, Preservation & Processing	- Investigating Officers (IOs) of CTD - Forensic Experts
Stage 4 – Intra Police Coordination and Inter-Agency Coordination	- Police Stations, CTD, BDU, Traffic Police and FSL - Police, Military Police, Intelligence Agencies and other LEAs
Stage 5 – Media Management	CTD IOs, Prosecution Directorate & ATC Judiciary

Objective CSM at all stages

- Preservation of life
- Supporting the victims
- Ensuring integrity of scene
- Ensuring personal safety of all
- Securing the witnesses and recording statements.
- Adopting a scientific approach for protecting, collecting, packaging and processing physical evidence.
- Ensuring transfer of evidence to relevant places/people
- Handling the media through a well-planned strategy

What is a Crime Scene?

- Any location(s) associated with the crime which contain relevant evidence may also be called the crime scene.
- A scene anywhere that may provide potential evidence to an investigator: Building, Vehicles, or Places in the open air or objects found at those locations.

What is Crime Scene Examination

An examination wherein:

- Forensic or Scientific Techniques are used
- At the Crime Scene
- To preserve and gather physical evidence of a crime.

Types of Crime Scenes

- Outdoor Crime Scene:
- Indoor Crime Scene and
- Conveyance Crime Scene

Divisions of the Scene of Crime

- Primary Crime Scenes
- Secondary Crime Scenes
- The Disposal Site

Before Entering a Crime Scene

STOP

LOOK

LISTEN

OBSERVE

SMELL

Remember the theory of transfer

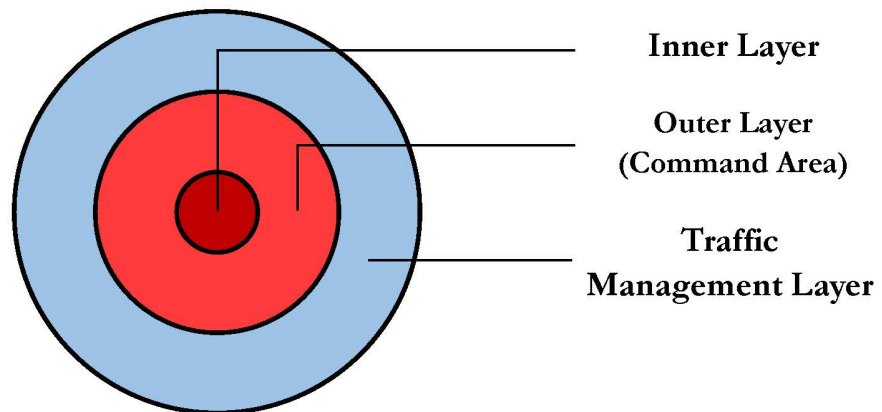
Cordoning without delay



Use Ropes, Cones, Available vehicles, Personnel
Or use existing boundaries (e.g., doors, walls, gates)

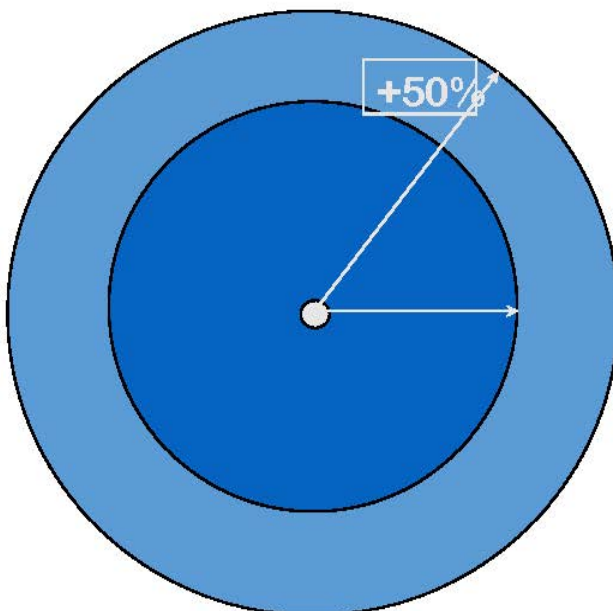
Perimeters of the Scene of Crime

- The inner layer
- The outer layer
- The Traffic Management Layer



Crime Scene Perimeter

Perimeter should be 50% farther than the most distant evidence located



Establish a cleared route for everyone going into the

Inner Cordon
Outer Cordon
Traffic Cordon
Entry Route



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CRIME SCENE PLEASE DO NOT ENTER



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CAUTION BIOHAZARD



DANGER DANGER



**ENTER THE CRIME SCENE WITH
FOLLOWING PARAPHERNALIA**

- **Body Cover**
- **Gloves**
- **Head Cover**
- **Foot Cover**
- **Forceps**

**CRIME SCENE
INVESTIGATION IS
A SPECIALIZED JOB
WITH
NO TIME LIMIT**

Types of Evidence at Scene of Crime

- Biological evidence (e.g. blood, body fluids, hair and other tissues)
- Latent print evidence (e.g., fingerprints, palm prints, foot prints)
- Footwear and tire track evidence
- Trace evidence (e.g., fibers, soil, vegetation, glass fragments)
- Digital evidence (e.g., call records, Internet logs, emails)
- Tool and tool mark evidence
- Drug evidence
- Firearm evidence

Classification of Evidence

- **Direct and Indirect Evidence**
- **Direct Evidence** is the kind of evidence that can directly and affirmatively prove a fact, for example how a crime was committed or perhaps who committed it.
- **Indirect evidence** is also known as circumstantial evidence and may help the judge to make a logical inference or a reasonable deduction that can prove the fact.

Classification of Evidence: Direct

Documentary Evidence	"A" has signed a document or contract with "C" in which he has committed to murder "B" for an amount of Rs.800,000 and the primary contract is found as evidence.
	This would be direct evidence to prove the fact that A had contractually agreed to murder B.
Witness Testimony	A witness provides oral evidence in court that he saw "B" plant a bomb in the marketplace and then saw that bomb explode.
	This would be direct evidence that B planted a bomb in the marketplace and was behind the explosion.

Classification of Evidence: Indirect

Digital Evidence	Maps of the marketplace, bomb making instructions, and an ISIS handbook are found on the computers of both "A" and "B".
	It can be inferred that "A" and "B" were working for ISIS and had planned to detonate a bomb in the marketplace.
Forensic Evidence	Fingerprints of "A" were found on bomb fragments recovered from the blast site.
	It could be inferred that "A" had planted the bomb at the blast site.
Witness Testimony	A witness provides oral evidence in court that he heard "C" say that he saw "B" place a bomb at the marketplace and then heard an explosion.
	This would be circumstantial evidence that can go towards proving the fact that B could be behind the explosion.

Sources of Evidence

- **Crime Scene**
- **Victim**
- **Suspect**

The Golden Hour

- Effective early action by first responder, IO and other officials can help in preserving a great amount of evidence that may be lost due to delays.
- The attackers/criminals/offenders may still be in the vicinity and fast action can help capture them.
- Witnesses immediately present at the scene can testify to issues that can help build the prosecution's case.
- Other evidences i.e. footages & photographs should also be collected ASAP before it is deleted or tampered with.
- The entire scene should be secured to avoid any contamination.

Criminal Investigation Kit

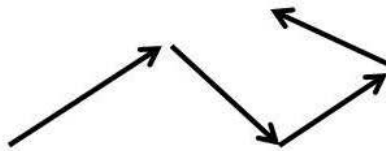
- ***Under 25.58 of the Police Rules, 1934, for the purpose of carrying out investigation the police officer in charge of investigation shall be given an investigation bag***



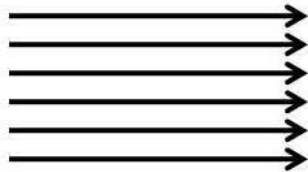
Crime Scene Search

Should always be
systematic
and
thorough

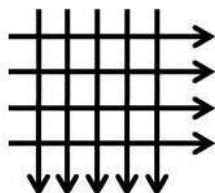
Crime scene search patterns



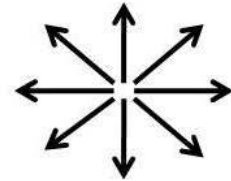
1. Link



2. Line or strip



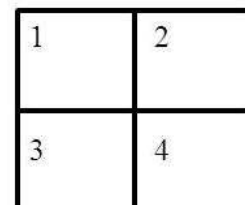
3. Grid



4. Wheel or Ray

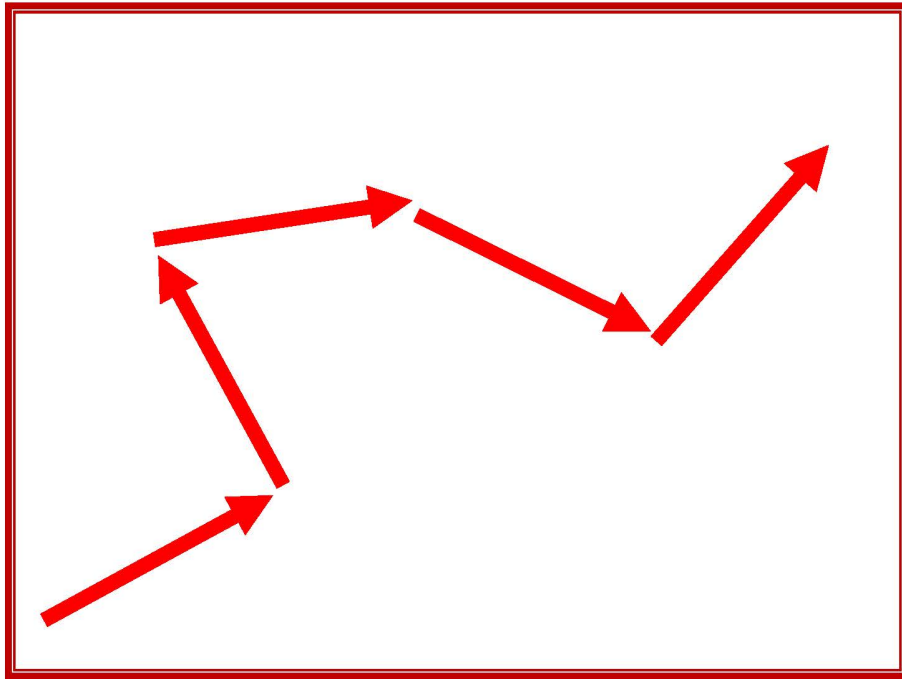


5. Spiral



6. Zone

LINK METHOD



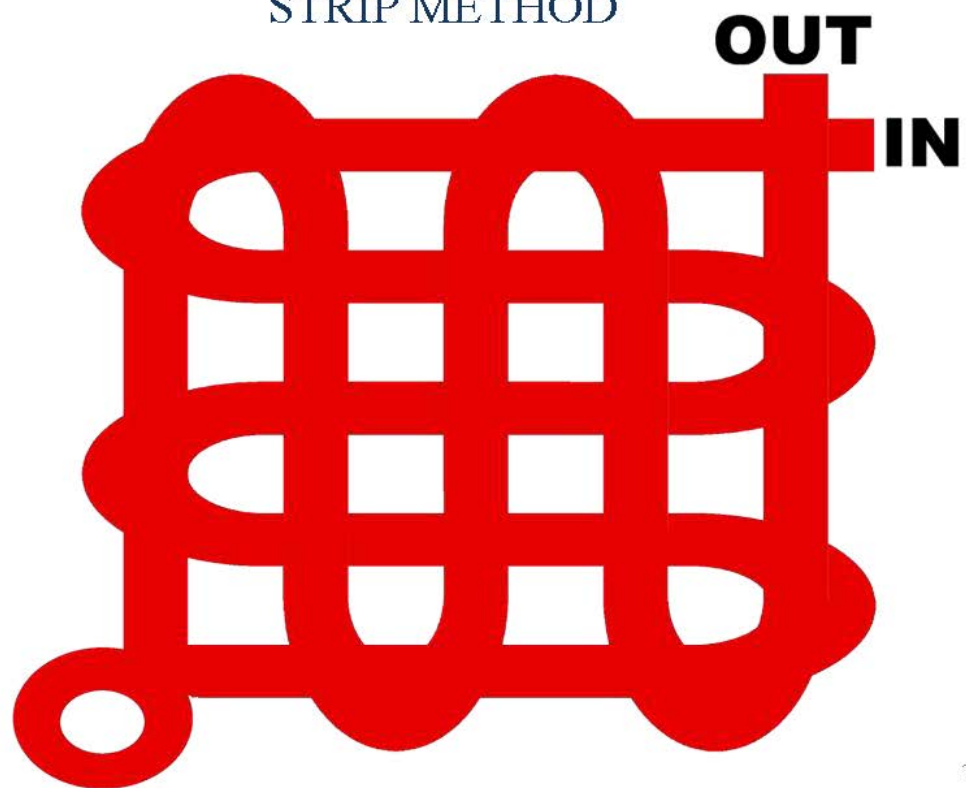
69

STRIP METHOD



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VERTICAL HORIZONTAL
STRIP METHOD



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USE OF POLICE DOGS

- Sniffer Dog
- Cadaveric Dog



Henry introduced Police Dog in 1898

73



Physical evidence can
be anything from massive
objects to microscopic
traces.







Crime Scene Photography

- Police is bound to photography u/s Police Rule 25.33 (9)
- Photography the crimes scene in a sequence.
- Cover entire Crime Scene along with surroundings areas
- Every evidence must be photographed in close-up, medium and long shot (at least one scaled photograph)
- Every evidence must be photographed before and after preservation.
- A log must be maintained of all the photographs.

Purpose of Crime Scene Photography

- Show the layout of the crime scene
- Show the position of collected and uncollected evidence.
- Show the point of view of victims, suspects, and witnesses.
- Show the original condition of items of evidence at the scene.



Close-up

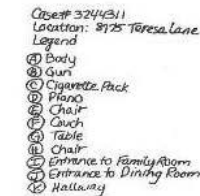
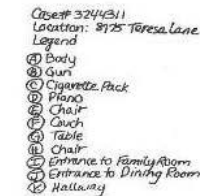


Crime Scene Sketch

- ## Types of Sketch

Types of Sketch

- ## Types of Sketch



Cross Section Sketch of the Crime Scene

Case FIR NO. 76
Dated 18-12-1977
u/s 457/380/PPC,
Model Police Station

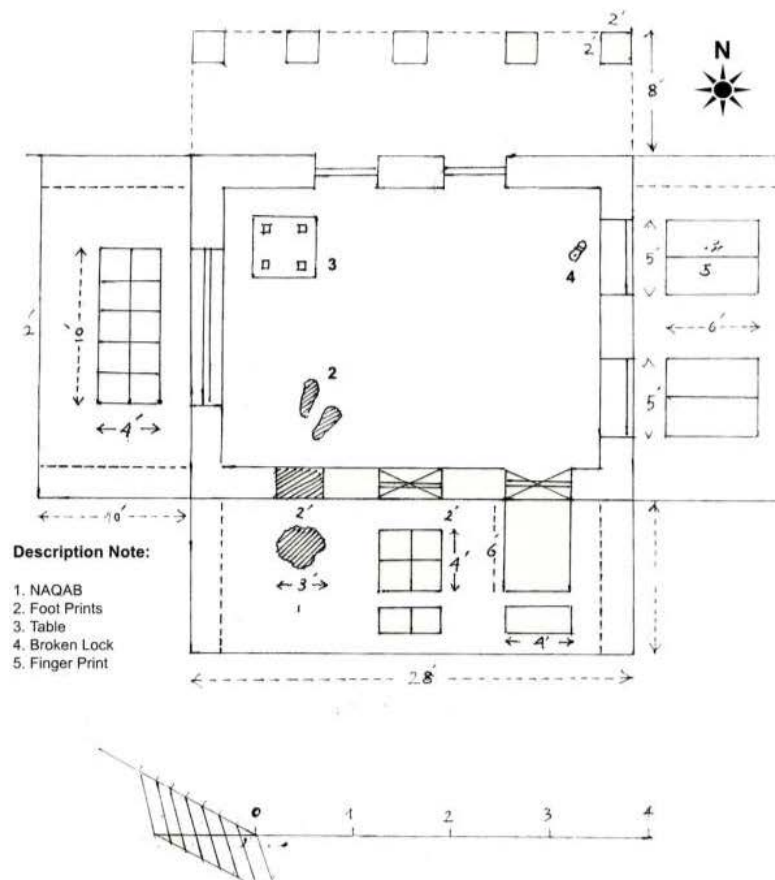
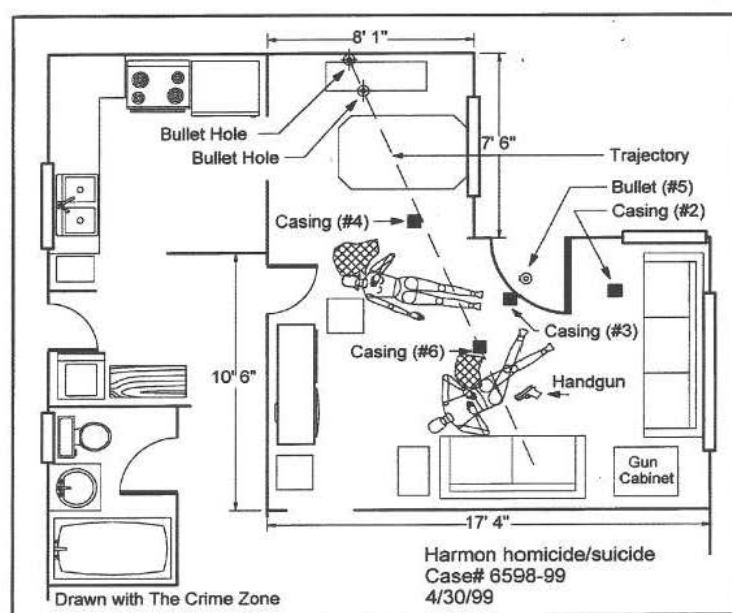
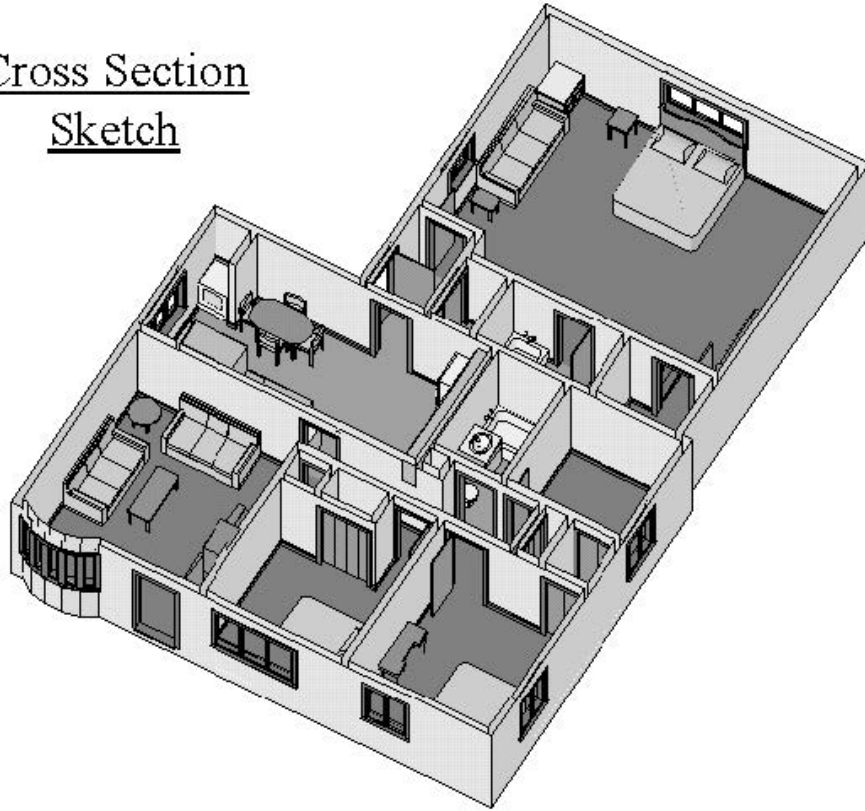


Figure 7-7 CADD-Generated Sketch (Computer Aided Drafting and Design)



The above sketch is a homicide/suicide diagram drawn with The Crime Zone software program. Courtesy of The CAD Zone, Inc.

Cross Section
Sketch



Collection of Evidence

- Record exact place before forensic recovery
- Time sensitive/fragile items be collected first
- Keep every evidence in separate package with proper labeling in an appropriate place
- IO must place an identification mark
- Avoid unnecessary movement or traveling
- Follow the necessary precaution

Evidence found at the Crime Scene

OBJECTS	BODY MATERIALS	IMPRESSIONS
Weapons	Blood	Fingerprints
Tools	Semen	Tire tracks
Firearms	Hair	Footprints
Displaced furniture	Tissue	Palm prints
Notes, letters or papers	Spittle	Tool marks
Bullets	Urine	Bullet holes
Vehicles	Feces	Newly damaged Areas
Cigarette/cigar butts	Vomit	Dents and breaks

Packaging Materials



Paper Bags/Sacks



Plastic Bags



Cardboard Box



Screw Top Tubes



Envelope



Cardboard Box



Temper Evident Tape

Packaging



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Crime Scene Documentation

- Crime Scene Sketch
- List of Exhibits Recovered
- Photography
- Victim description
- Arrest Memo
- Recovery/Seizure memo

CASE FILE- DOCUMENTS ATTACHED

- Challan (To get remand of accused)
- FIR
- Map of crime scene, Video or picture of crime scene
- Fard of Recovery
- Fard of Identification of any items or any person
- Copy of rapt roznamcha (daily diary).
- Form of medical examinations of accused, grieved person, or deceased and results
- Machalaka for witnesses, one for each witness.
- Certificate of verification of residence of the accused
- Identification certificate of the accused
- Bail order of the accused

CASE FILE- DOCUMENTS ATTACHED

- Post Mortem report
- Fard of recovery of items found with accused at the time of arrest.
- Dying statement
- Fards for experts opinions.
- Previous sentences certificates of the accused.
- Finger prints results from AFIS experts.
- Mafror accused property and Maal department record
- Any other document necessary for the case.
- Parcha Saza and Parcha Rahdari
- Summary of case for any other prosecutor if I/O is absent.