

Editorial: The Need for Effective and Responsive Police Training to Counter Terrorism

Policing is a challenging profession. Police officers are expected to have considerable knowledge of criminal justice system, its values and significance for law and order in a democratic society. They need to have equipped themselves of investigative skills, technical matters of criminal law, and ready to undertake quick decision-making. In recent times with the spread of terrorism the challenge of policing has seen further complications. According to one expert the police are the most suitable workforce that can prevent the terror attacks by disrupting terrorist groups if they follow the essential standards of policing, including patrolling, information gathering, and observation of suspects of the concerned area (Krishna, 2013).

Pakistan is faced with the specter of terrorism for over two decades now. Keeping in view the ongoing challenge of tackling terrorism, the Police Department of the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for instance, introduced numerous specialized police training schools. However, there is still a need for enhancing the capacity of the police, especially to coping with the menace of terrorism. Moreover, these police training schools are still using quite old syllabi and training manuals as well as teaching approaches and methods, which would obviously not help much in coping with the challenges of militancy and terrorism. Accordingly, these syllabi and manuals used in lower and upper level courses in the police training units would require major improvements. On the other hand, one study points out that trainers in police training colleges also need to be freshly trained especially on topics relating to the challenge of terrorism (Abbas, 2009). However, the training schools and colleges for the police in Pakistan lack enough logistical facilities and funds for both trainers and trainees. The selection of trainers and their capacity building is also not taken as priority by the government. Although there is much emphasis placed on general pedagogical and legal technical side of the training, not much has been done to introduce latest literature and research. There is also much repetition in topics in police training courses from lower to upper level of training.

Fasihuddin (2009), senior police officer and editor in chief of this journal, argues that police training through out Pakistan should be thoroughly revised. He says that police training should consist of experiential learning, tutorial discussions, individual and group presentations, practical psychological tests, physical exercises, scientific investigation, and specialized training for various situations. For induction and recruitment into police service, he says that the level of education should also be raised from what is it today. He also believes that a

police officer should be trained in lessons of community policing than just old ways of fighting crimes. Moreover, he thinks that modern Information Technology should be introduced in both police training and active policing.

Just as there is no one universally agreed upon police training policy of counterterrorism in the world (Rineheart, 2010), in Pakistan there have been different policies and approaches of fighting against terrorism. In 2011 through 2013, with the assistance from GIZ, the different provinces of Pakistan were engaged in a policy-making effort for developing a comprehensive police training policy. The policy that was devised was in line with the provisions of the Police Order 2002. In the Province of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP), with the new Police law, the Police Act, 2017, a fresh policy was redrafted with the assistance from the UNDP. However, it is still not approved by the Provincial Police Department of KP. There are efforts made by the National Police Academy to formulate a uniform national police training policy, but still no concrete and nationally agreed upon document has been finalized.

This lack of a comprehensive police training policy to counter terrorism has certain serious implications. For instance, the training syllabi and manuals at all levels of police training fail to address the core issue of terrorism. For service-oriented policing, the training at all levels must be updated, improved and revised. There are no specialized courses relating to organized crimes, counter terrorism strategies, bomb blasts, conflict resolution, target killings, stress management and restorative justice. There is also a lack of technology-introducing courses, along with courses on the application of a big data and its analysis skills, for intelligence advancement, which is a pre-requisite of policing in the modern world of 'New Digital Age'.

Now I would introduce the articles in this issue.

In the first article entitled *"BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill claims investigated by special master Freeh: A case for application of convenience theory to white-collar misconduct"* the author, Petter Gottschalk studies the application of convenience theory to white collar misconduct in the case of the BP deepwater horizon settlements. The article explores the ways the members of the elite in society gain advantages from the compensation program. This research is important as attorneys are a special group of potential white-collar offenders. In the conclusion section, the report of investigation discusses three legal issues: mail and wire fraud, money laundering, and professional responsibility.

Akhtar Munir and Basharat Hussain in their article entitled *"Psychological Impacts of Corporal Punishment on Children in Schools of Peshawar, Pakistan"*

hold that in Pakistan in general and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in particular, psychological impacts of corporal punishment on children in schools are alarming. The authors aim to fill this gap between theory and practice of corporal punishment and highlight the psychological impacts of corporal punishment due to its practice as the perpetrators are unaware of its negative consequences.

The article by Anum Shafqat and others titled as “*Sadistic Impulsiveness and Violent Behavior in Prisoners of Lahore*”, explores the tendency of sadistic impulsiveness and violent behavior in prisoners of Lahore, Pakistan. In this study cross sectional co-relational research design was used to find the relationship among sadistic-impulsiveness and violent behavior in prisoners. Results of the study also indicate the need of forensic psychologist for assessment and counseling of criminals.

The study of Sadia Huda and Anila Kamal entitled as “*Development and Analysis of Attribution of Responsibility in Honor Killing Scenarios*”, primarily aims to develop and measure the attribution of responsibility of people towards honor killing. The present study assesses it through seven scenarios. Data is based on real incidents reported by the participants in their interviews; and incidents published in newspapers were also used. The article reveals that the perpetrators of violence are mostly men. Moreover, participants living in rural areas, as compared to the urban areas, justify honor killings by attributing the crime to the victim.

Naimatullah Shah and his co-researchers in their paper entitled “*An Investigation of the Impact of Poverty and Unemployment on Criminal Behavior among Youths: An Empirical Approach*”, elaborate the association between poverty and unemployment with criminal behavior. The author uses SPSS and AMOS 26.00 version software. Overall, the results of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) indicate that poverty and unemployment have a positive and significant impact on criminal behavior among the youths of Pakistan.

The article entitled “*Spatiotemporal Concentration of Homicides in Karachi*”, by Imran Khan and others discusses spatiotemporal fluctuations of homicides due to various reasons in the largest city of Pakistan. GIS and IDW techniques were employed for accuracy of the research. The heart of the city emerged as the most sensitive homicide zone, though, the year 2017 revealed substantial decrease in homicides due to the Karachi Operation.

The article “*Framing of Panama Leaks in Pakistan’s Leading Newspapers*”, by Syed Abdul Siraj and Anbreen Waheed, analyses the coverage of the Panama Leaks in Pakistan’s Urdu and English newspapers. In this paper the content analysis method has been used. For analyzing the issue of panama leaks, four leading newspapers of Pakistan, two English newspapers i.e., *Dawn* and *The*

Nation and two Urdu newspapers i.e., *Daily Express* and *Daily Jang* have been selected. It finds that the topic which was excessively covered by the selected leading newspapers during timeline was “Court Proceeding” and “conferences/Statements.

The next article by Asma Islam and others, which is entitled as “*Exploring Women Involvement in Crimes in Pakistan*”, focuses on exploring the etiology of female involvement in crimes and its effects on their family during imprisonment. This paper clarifies the socio-economic and cultural factors that force women to commit crimes in Pakistan. The study depicts how anger builds up in simple females with no criminal background which has led them to commit such cold blooded murders.

Sadia Shaikh and Imam Uddin Khoso, in their article entitled “*Corruption – A Grease on Wheels or an Obstruction for SMEs in Developing Economies*” present an extensive literature review about different forms and causes of corruption prevalent in developing economies. It has been found that corruption is fundamentally an ideological, social, and economic vested concept thus stresses a need of developing a comprehensive theory to fully conceptualize the underlying forms and causes of corruption in different economic and geographic context.

The last paper of this issue is entitled “*Effectiveness of Police Public Services Mechanism in Crime Reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan*”, written by Farhat Ullah and Muhammad Ibrar, highlights the effectiveness of police public service mechanism in crime prevention. This is a perception based study and the sample is consisted of Police personnel, Criminal lawyers and Crime reporters. The authors argue that police should provide all kind of public services to enhance public safety and police image in the society.

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