

Issues and Challenges in Criminal Investigation: A Study on the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) in Bangladesh

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Abstract

As the circumstances around crime change across time and space, so does the crime pattern. The successful investigation of a crime is essential for implementing the law in a criminal case. A practical and fruitful criminal investigation is challenging due to various external and internal factors. The authors attempt to define the difficulties in criminal investigation and propose a solution. Numerous criminal cases exist in society; nevertheless, for this research, the authors focus on two primary forms of crime: first, the investigations of murder cases, and second, the investigation of rape cases. Among forty-nine police stations in the Dhaka Metropolitan region, the study area covers nine following the purposive sampling method. Generally, local police officers designated as inspectors make the primary inquiry of a crime. When the preliminary investigation is inconclusive, the court asks the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to handle the case in the plaintiff's best interest. Since CID is a specialized wing for criminal investigation, the authors visited this division and interviewed their investigators. Additionally, newspaper research, media monitoring, expert opinion case studies, and in-depth interviews with various victims assisted the authors in gathering evidence and articulating solutions to address the issues of criminal investigation.

Keywords: Criminal behavior, Locard's Principle, Criminal Investigation, Crime Scene Management, Investigation Model

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Introduction

Criminal investigation is a reconstructive process that involves deductive reasoning - a logical process in which a conclusion is derived from specific facts. Investigators develop proof that a suspect is guilty of an offense based on specific evidence. The official objective of a criminal investigation is to collect information that can be utilized as evidence in court (Koppen & Penrod, 2003). Criminal investigation is an ancient science with roots in the Code of Hammurabi's writings, dating back to around 1700 BCE (Prince, 1904). According to the code, both the accuser and the accused have the right to submit evidence they have acquired.

Throughout history, police organizations have responded to various external factors that have led to a shift in how they conduct investigations and their methods of investigating criminal events (Arcaro, 2004). According to the Code of Criminal Procedure (1898), the criminal investigation includes all the procedures under the code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorized by the Magistrate' (section. 4). From a scholarly perspective, a criminal investigation is a formal investigation of the matter. Take, for instance, the fact that a crime was committed in a particular location. As soon as the offender left the area, it became the responsibility of the investigating officer to gather information from the site of the crime and identify the perpetrator.

Every investigation has a specific objective determined by the type of criminal activity. However, in general, the purpose of a criminal investigation is to gather evidence to establish whether or not a crime was committed, identify the person who committed the crime, bring the offender to justice, and provide evidence to support a conviction in court. Therefore, it is quite evident that an inquiry and a criminal probe are not identical and that inspection is not the same. The initial criminal investigation starts with filing a general registered (GR) report in the police station. The first GR case is launched after filing the first information report (FIR) in a case of a cognizable offense. Offenses that are cognizable determine when police can detain a suspect without a warrant. Examples of cognizable offenses include significant or violent crimes, including arson, rape, murder etc. (Mughal, 2012). A suspect in a non-cognizable offense cannot be detained without a warrant, which is the opposite of a cognizable offense.

Submitting the police report is the last part of the case. This part is not related to criminal investigation because submitting the report is a proceeding activity. According to CrPC sections 154 and 173, there are two types of police reports:

1. **Providing a charge sheet:** The investigation officer can issue a charge sheet against the offender if the validity of the case is established and the facts of the case have been gathered.
2. **Providing a final report:** When the investigation officer cannot uncover any information on the case, they submit a final report. The final report indicates that the issue is unsolved and that no relevance to the case has been discovered.

Providing a final report is a lacking in the criminal investigation. So, when the final report is provided in any case, that means no evidence was found from the crime scene and at the same time, no clue was found in the case.

Context of the study

In Bangladesh, filing a complaint at the police station or magistrate's court where the alleged offense took place is the most typical first step in the justice process. Arguably, a thorough and competent police investigation is necessary for criminal prosecutions. Criminal investigations seek to identify crimes and apprehend offenders. Through incapacitation, criminal investigations can also affect crime. In addition, erroneous convictions brought about by police investigations may result in injustice (Drew & Prenzler, 2015; Leo, 2009).

The detection and investigation of crime, the arrest of accused individuals, and the collection of evidence are all sensitive tasks within the jurisdiction of Bangladesh's law enforcement agencies. In addition to their role in keeping the peace through their participation in the prevention of crime, law enforcement agencies in Bangladesh are also responsible for maintaining law and order. In the lack of a specialized agency for criminal investigations, personnel of the police force, who are typically pretty busy dealing with a wide variety of situations, tend to investigate criminal offenses in chaotically (Welsh & Farrington, 2012). Due to flaws in the investigation, it is hard for the prosecution to prove a case. In the end, these problems are a big reason why a lot of people who were accused were found not guilty.

Criminal investigation flaws need to be looked at based on the crime and how the investigation was done. There are different kinds of criminal investigations, such as fraud case investigations, corruption case investigations, murder case investigations, rape case investigations, etc. (Osterburg, 2013). For this research, the authors try to figure out loopholes in criminal investigation and hence they show various types of investigation method where mainly focus on rape and murder case investigation. Now the question is why do we focus only these two types of investigation? Because these two types of heinous crimes covered maximum criminal cases. For an example, all types of murder

like accidental, suicide, planned or intentional are connected to murder case investigations. Investigation of rape cases is very slightly shown in research, because it's a vast concept and empirical data are not available hence we only depend on expert opinion. This study analyzes from the academic point of view and will open the window for further analysis on other crimes. It will help different police departments' investigation units to conduct investigations scientifically. This area of the paper is extremely new in this field, hence a review of literature in this context is not available in our country.

Theoretical relevance

Theories and concepts explain the causation of crime, criminal behavior, and crime rate in a particular society. But it is challenging to match any concept with the idea of a criminal investigation. However, two theories are related to the criminal investigation based on detecting an offender from the suspect lists.

Locard's Exchange Principle and Criminal Investigation

The Locard's Exchange Principle is a theory that forms the basis of crime scene investigation. The principle states that criminals may leave footwear impressions at, near, and leaving the crime site (Bodziak, 2000). The notion, stated as "Every interaction leaves a trace," comes from Edmond Locard's belief that a criminal cannot behave, especially considering the severity of a crime, without leaving traces. Every crime scene investigation must consider this notion, especially iconologically.

This logic links suspects to victims, physical things, and scenes (Gudjonsson & Petursson, 1991). Fingerprints, blood, body fluids, weapons, hair, fibers, and other associative evidence can link a person to the scene. This evidence explains 'Who did this?' Associative evidence links people to the crime scene, but reconstructive evidence helps detectives understand what happened (Gaytmenn & Sweet, 2003; Rose & Beck, 2014; Saram, Webster, & Kathirgamatamby, 1955). Broken windows, blood stains, bullet trails, and shoe prints can disclose what happened. This evidence answers 'How did it happen?'

In most cases, the collection of evidence involving suspects from the site of the crime is the primary emphasis of the exchange concept of Locard. He argued that there is no such thing as a mindless crime anywhere in the world. Every criminal act leaves behind evidence of the offenders, which the investigator might use to identify the criminal. The total procedure of an investigation took place in these way according to Locard's Exchange Principle.

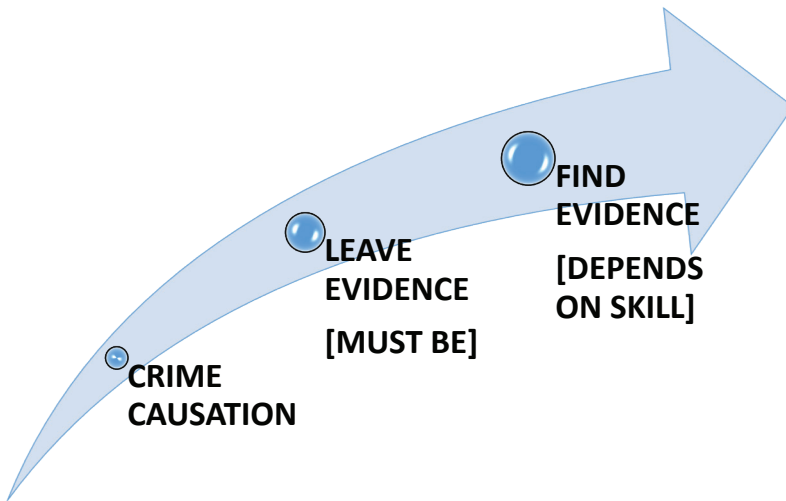


Figure 1: Locard's Exchange Principle on criminal investigation (Bodziak, 2000)

Methodology

This research focuses on identifying the challenges of a criminal investigation; hence there are several types of investigation like civil case investigation, corporate investigation and so on. From these types researchers only choose criminal investigation because it goes with the goal of our study. As the difficulties of criminal investigation are not easily quantifiable, the appropriate technique to acquire data can be from respondents through in-depth semi-structured interviews and interpretation. As a result, the authors seek assistance with the qualitative research approach to find the adequate answer to the questions and achieve the research goal. This paper considers issues and obstacles as independent variables, whereas criminal investigation is treated as dependent variable.

The researchers selected a purposive sampling method for this research in regard of collecting data from interview and expert. Following the questions and objectives of this research, the purposive sampling method is the best one because the researchers know which participants can answer the selected questions and fulfill the aim of this study. In-depth interviews with the CID officers helped the authors acquire vast knowledge of this issue. The researcher interviewed the participants who belonged to the target group and within the age range 30-45 years. Now the question is why the researcher chooses this age range as the interview's target demographic. Because of experience; below 30 is not sufficient expertise in this field and over 45 is habituated to the traditional investigation. Therefore, the researcher applies this age limit.

There are 49 police stations in Dhaka Metropolitan, which is our study area. In this purposive sampling method, the authors selected nine police stations for this research interest and interviewed the investigation inspectors. These nine police stations are addressed in the findings sections during the time of analyzing data. The authors also visited the CID office and interviewed investigation officers since they also handled criminal investigation cases those are sent to them and needs special attention. Few of these participants have 15-20 years of experience in carrying out criminal investigations.

Findings of the Study

This study tries to uncover the obstacles that develop during a criminal investigation; therefore, the police and CID officials were interviewed. This section presents the findings in a narrative way, with difficulties identified at various stages mentioned by the respective officer dealing investigations. The authors attempted to arrange these issues in ascending order by employing seven distinct steps. From the beginning to the end of a criminal investigation, these steps outline the basic difficulties and problems in a criminal investigation. Later, the authors discuss the challenges those can be regarded as structural challenges and can be faced at any stage.

Fundamental Challenges

a. Reporting the case

When rape victims file a case through the First Information Report (FIR), they are required to answer some questions that are humiliating in nature. The officers in charge ask specific confidential inquiries, such as how many times the rapist abused the victim. These types of harassing questions are asked regardless of whether or not this is the first time the victim has experienced such conduct. Why did the victim not scream throughout the sexual encounter? These types of inquiries are quite frustrating to a rape victim. The fact that a male police officer files the FIR for a rape case is also problematic. In certain instances, females can be victimized twice and experience secondary victimization. A police official at the Shahbagh police station) stated,

We got some rape victims who feared being re-victimized while reporting the crime. Recently, a girl named Rehma (pseudonym) left the police station without reporting because of assaulting type's questions at the time of reporting the case.

b. Challenges in determining the area of the occurrence

It is difficult to pinpoint the region where a murder or rape occurred if it happened in a location that is regarded to be the border between two local police stations. For example; a murder took place in front of BIRDEM hospital at Shahbagh considered a confusing location, because this area connected the border of two police stations Shahbagh and Ramna police stations. In these cases, a victim suffers from difficult circumstances to submit the lawsuit. So, the boundaries of each police station should be precisely defined. Mr. Kaykobad (Pseudonym), a police inspector at the Bangshal police station, admits that the victim fell into a false position in such situation and they have experience several incidents round the year. According to Momtaz (2021), the police generally avoid suspicious case for three reasons-

1. They would not like to take extra burden
2. They want to show their area is crime free
3. Risk of career if the case against any big gun

c. Challenges in starting the investigation

The police officers have to complete some official procedures to start an investigation. These procedures are so lengthy that they can't begin the investigation in due time. For this reason, they failed to collect adequate evidences from the crime scene. The process includes:

- **Managing the crime scene management van and lengthy official process**

A crime scene management van is not available at all the police station. For this reason, the inspector in the investigation faces a big challenge to handle crime. Inspector in an investigation named Md. Borhan Uddin, at Banani Police station stated,

The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) has a vehicle for managing crime scenes, but we don't have any. Therefore, we have to dependent and wait for the police department's official cars.

Before investigating a non-cognizable crime, the authorities in charge of the police force must acquire permission from a magistrate.

d. Problem in the collection of evidence (Alamat) from the crime scene

A crime scene is a place that requires rigorous evidence gathering and retrieval to infer the events surrounding a crime. Inspectors acknowledge that seizing

Alamat at a crime scene is the primary objective of an investigation officer; nonetheless, the Alamat might be destroyed for a variety of reasons;

- **The investigation officers did not reach the crime scene in due time**

In a rape case, the investigation officer might fail to collect primary evidence like semen or fluid. The reason behind this problem, the investigation officer might have been late to visit the crime scene, or the rape victims might have taken a bath before the inquiry. Direct evidence is very crucial to building a fact. Direct evidence is the statement or confession of the witness. In a criminal case, when direct evidence can't be managed, the issue becomes inactive gradually.

Mob distorts the primary evidence in some cases. In a murder case, the investigation officer has to face these kinds of challenges. When the fingers are printed and other items are smeared, it compromises the ability to establish proof and essential details. Loss of evidence from the crime scene is another problem. Again, the loss of partial evidence or a single part of the evidence is a big challenge in a criminal investigation. It happens due to the high movement of traffic at a crime scene. Also, a lack of coordination with other departments leads to a challenge in collecting evidence. In this case, they need to determine which department has access to collect evidence and which hasn't.

- **Failure to provide adequate security at the crime scene**

Security of a crime scene is one of the vital events of collecting evidence from crime scene. When felony types of crime committed, evidence like blood, attacking tools, body of deceased person is important as primary evidence. When primary evidence destroys the case lose its legal strength. A police officer at Ramna police station said,

We found a number of murder cases did not receive appropriate justice because there was lack of primary evidence. Due to negligent crime scene security, we failed to prove the case.

e. Challenges in preparing the sketch map

A sketch map is a brief description of the seized material and a witness statement. It is a critical step in a criminal case. A sketch map assists the investigator in putting together the facts of the case. This stage presented various difficulties to the researcher. The challenges are:

- **Challenges in preparing the lists of seized evidence**

The crime scene investigator needs to make a list of the seized items. In most cases, the investigation officer misses the stage of listing the part of the evidence. For example, the killer may leave his knife, bracelet, and cigarettes at a crime scene. When an investigation officer seizes this evidence, he may not add the name of the cigarette to the list because he might think it is a piece of useless evidence. But, a cigarette is a shred of essential evidence for identifying whether the perpetrator is a smoker or not.

f. Challenges in apprehending the accused or suspect

There are two ways to arrest an accused: arresting the suspect at the scene of the crime and arresting the accused after the charge sheet. In rare instances, it may be possible to arrest the suspect at the crime site; however, in most situations, an arrest is made following the submission of a charge sheet. Charge sheet refers to post-trial incidence, which is not a topic of discussion in this work, the authors attempt to concentrate on the difficulty that arose during the investigation. Rarely is it possible to apprehend a suspect at a crime scene because of a lack of technological resources. In modern times, cellphone communication is required prior to committing any crime. Our forces should be technologically adept and skilled to locate the accused readily. A police officer (operations officer in charge) commented, We must rely on other departments to trace the location of some suspects, which slows down the progression of the case.

g. Challenging in maintaining a diary of proceedings and submitting the police report

The investigation officer must hold an inquest and send the deceased victim for an autopsy to obtain medical certificates and expert findings. According to one police officer, We find some cases where we did not get any match between the written statement of the inquiry and the relevance of evidence of the case.

He added that these incidents occurred because the investigation officer tended to memorize the inquiry without keeping notes.

General Challenges

These might occur for a lack of infrastructural settings in any stages of a criminal investigation process;

Investigation Officers (Inspectors) are not independent

Separate judicial magistracy started its journey in 2007, but the influence

manner one to another has yet to be changed. These influence manners may bias the cases, and at the same time, victims are deprived of their right to equal treatment before the law. Sometimes, investigation officers feel pressure and are stuck in the long traditional structure. According to a report, primary dependency on police can bias the criminal investigation process (Hossain, 2021). A police officer at Ramna police station stated,

The initiation of an investigation until its conclusion is subject to the direction of higher authority, and in some instances, the result of an investigation is subject to the will of higher authority.

Large number of cases at the police station

The maintenance of peace and order in a society is the principal role that the police force is tasked with doing. In addition to this, they are responsible for the detection and investigation of criminal cases, as well as the arrest and prosecution of the accused. Due to the absence of a specialized investigation agency, the task of conducting the inquiry has fallen primarily on the shoulders of the police. The statement was made by a police officer at the Shahbagh police station

On a daily basis, we are responsible for handling an average of 15–20 cases, but our resources are insufficient in comparison to the volume of work. Therefore, this creates a major obstacle in the course of a criminal inquiry.

For this huge pressure unsolved cases also rising year to year. The following chart shows its severity, here authors addressed murder cases for different reasons from 2018-2022 which investigation is pending till now.

Table 1: Pending murder cases to be resolved from 2018-2022 (Hossain, 2021)

REASON	Murder In Political Turmoil	Murder In Jail Custody	Murder Of House-Maid	Dowry Related Murder	
YEAR	2021-2022	130	78	15	66
2020	31	75	18	89	
2019	39	58	34	96	
2018	67	74	23	85	

The Rank of police officers is not maintained

Sections 155 (2) and 156 of the CrPC mentioned that after the police case is filed, the officer-in-charge can investigate the case or ask a police officer with at least the rank of Sub Inspector to do so. Police officers do not always follow this rule. Sometimes, the Inspector was seen to handover cases to an ASI (Assistant Sub-Inspector) and continue the investigation. When a lower rank officer start over an investigation, it may be faulty because of experience and lack of skills. Without giving his name, a police officer made the following statement; “Many of the investigation cases are performed by below rank officer with awkwardness.”

No time limit to complete the investigation and colonial laws

There is no time frame set down in the law for a criminal investigation. The investigating officers’ actions grow erratic because it is their main difficulty. Regarding the legality of the investigation, the time limit had to be incorporated into it. Concerning a criminal investigation, there are two laws; The Evidence Act of 1872 and the CrPC, 1898 respectively. Colonialism is represented by these two statutes. Since there is no time limit set in these statutes; these laws are unable to satisfy the requirements of the victims during this twentieth century.

Challenges regarding specific cases (Sexual intercourse Vs. Rape)

Generally, in a rape case investigation, the investigator cannot differentiate between sexual intercourse and rape. When two consenting adults have sexual relations, both are concerned about it. Since the man did not force the girl into intercourse, it will be sexual intercourse, not rape. However, in this circumstance, the female can claim the opposite. There is no way to prove the case, whether it was sex or an incident of rape. It is a big challenge in criminal investigation to determine whether the rape is forced or willingly sexual intercourse. A police officer stated,

I would like to say that most of us can not differentiate between sexual intercourse and rape. However, these kinds of wrongly tagged rape cases cannot stand in court and most of the time accused get relief.

Outcome of the Research: A proposed model of criminal investigation

Different issues and challenges in criminal investigation are analyzed in the previous section. In this part, the researchers suggest some solutions to these problems on the basis of abovementioned two stages. These solutions are designed to recommend these challenges observed in a criminal investigation. These recommendations may help the investigative officer, the police and CID officers in this sector. The proposals were generated through the data

collected from the interviews. The researchers also discussed with a few experts designated as district commissioners (DC) of the Lalbagh zone, Wari and the Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) of Bangladesh Police. Through data analysis and findings of this research, the authors tried to represent a model of successful criminal investigation. They proposed eight stages for a successful model of criminal investigation. Among them, five stages could be considered as the ‘initial stage,’ and the rest will be the ‘final’ stage.

Crucial factors in Initial stage of Investigation : Management Phase

The initial investigation process will be consist of five distinctive stages. It can be regarded as the management procedure. After filing a case, the police officials should respond promptly. The officials’ late response or reluctant attitude might create frustration among the victims (Karmen, 2004). Although protecting the crime scene area is quite challenging in a densely populated country like us, so the investigation team should be given prioritize of this issue. The management procedures are shown in the figure below;

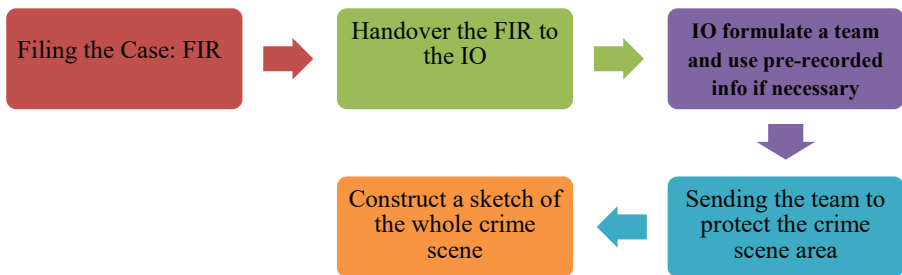


Figure 2: Initial stage of a criminal investigation (Field data, 2020)

➤ Initial Stage 1: Filing the Case: FIR

- *The analog reporting system should be annulled*

The reporting system of a criminal case is the initial step to filing the case for investigation. However, the police station follows several processes to file a criminal case. It can be regarded as mental harassment of the victims. Sometimes the police do not file the lawsuit because of political pressure. It is pretty embarrassing for the victims and leads them to secondary victimization. Victims get double victimized in the police station. The researchers suggest an online or internet-based reporting system where every police station has its website and may attach a form on the home page. In this form, the victim or plaintiff can file their case and the investigation officer may take an immediate step against the criminal case.

- ***Verification of the truth of FIR***

False cases may be filed in the police station for the harassment of the opponent. Before taking FIR, verification of the case is an emergency. The police can verify the issue in two ways; firstly, visit the place of occurrence immediately before filing the lawsuit. Secondly, the investigation officer (IO) can interrogate the victim to find out the truth of the case.

- **Initial Stage 2: Handover the FIR to the IO**

- ***The legal officer needs to be appointed***

An investigation has several stages: collecting evidence, recording the statement, etc. In these stages, a legal person should be appointed. It will minimize faulty investigation and partiality in an investigation. The legal person should have at least five years of advocacy experience in the high court.

- **Initial Stage 3: IO formulate a team and use pre-recorded information if necessary**

- **IO formulate a team**

The officer in charge of the investigation ought to be allowed to assemble a group of people to work on a particular case. The team members will be assigned specific responsibilities and the IO will be responsible for connecting the bridges between their information. The current system enables a sub-inspector to handle a case, which can be quite a challenge for instances that involve complicated issues.

- ***CDMS system should be available***

A Central Data Management System (CDMS) is a newly added technological system in every police station in western countries. The researchers will also be benefited for criminal profiling. When an accused is arrested, an input of data must be added to CDMS. It should be compulsory in every criminal case but should not make available to all. Only the Inspector and OC will be able to input data and see the data. The technical system of CDMS is not yet developed. So, it should be available and made accessible when necessary.

- **Initial Stage 4: Sending the team to protect the crime scene area**

- ***Crime scene management Van should be provided for every police station***

The police station does not have any crime scene management van though it is essential to start an investigation promptly. The late appearance of the police at the crime scene can spoil the primary evidence. So, providing a crime scene management van at every police station is crucial.

- ***Protection of the crime scene***

Crime scene protection is the first and foremost duty of an investigation team. The analog system of protecting crime scenes could be more fruitful in safeguarding the evidence. After filing a violent crime case, the respective authority should deploy a team of constables to the crime scene to preserve the place of occurrence with yellow ribbons. Traffic or movement of vigorous people has the chance to spoil the source of primary and circumstantial evidence at the crime scene. So, protecting the crime scene is essential to save the evidence in the crime scene. A police officer at Ramna police station said,

The safety of the crime scene may be maintained through the rapid response of the investigative team and the protection of the location of the crime by a yellow ribbon. At the same time, it is essential for the people to be informed of the situation because public are the first witnesses who arrive at a crime scene. If the public are unaware of the significance of the evidence and the crime scene, it is possible for it to be contaminated.

- **Initial Stage 5: Construct a sketch of the whole crime scene**

- *Analog process of sketch map should be annulled*

The investigation officer notes the statement and collects the evidence to formulate a sketch map. This analog system cannot develop a fruitful sketch map. A successful sketch map should have the following measures:

- a) Video and audio record of the statement
- b) List of the evidence and also the list of the missing evidence
- c) Making a list of the suspects
- d) Try to connect the evidence with the suspect's list
- e) Determine the fact of the case and relate them to cause and effect
- f) Professional sketch team.

Key factors in final stage of investigation: Applying phase

After constructing the sketch map of the event, investigating officers should analyze and evaluate the map with their team. The team will then connect all

the dots and find the real scenario. They will prepare a charge sheet and the fact will be officially submitted to the respective offices. Based on the outcome, the team will bring the perpetrator/s under trial. Thus, a successful investigation model can be constructed and applied. The final stage can be considered as the applying stage.

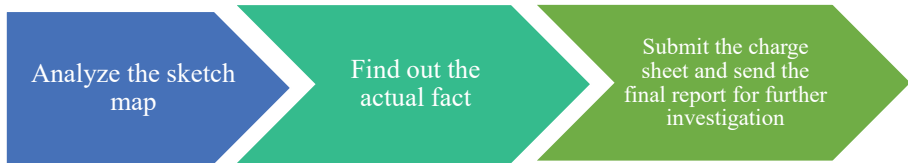


Figure 3: Final stages of criminal investigation (Field data, 2020)

➤ **Final Stage 1: Analyze the sketch map**

- *Forensic lab and use of forensic tools in the criminal investigation should be available*

Inappropriate forensic tools are the prime problem of a successful criminal investigation. There are only a few forensic labs in our country and among them the lab of Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and Dhaka Medical College are mostly prevalent. It is tough to get access to these forensic labs due to excessive pressure of large number of cases. Another problem is not practicing the proper use of forensic tools. For example, Algor Mortis and Rigor Mortis are not adequately managed. For this reason, stakeholders do not know about the murder, the time of death, and other related issues. Algor mortis connected to stages of death and Rigor mortis is one sort of postmortem change that is the outcome of the tightening of the body's muscles because of chemical changes.

➤ **Final Stage 2: Find out the actual fact**

- *A witness should not be summoned to court*

The court should not call witnesses to the court because sometimes it creates discomfort. Also, it can be subject to unnecessary harassment and might make an embarrassing situation for the witness to appear before the court. After amending the law, there should be an alternative for the witnesses to provide their statements in private. So, if possible, the witness's statement should be taken out of the court processes. It will encourage the witnesses to provide their information.

- ***Investigation for sensitive cases needs to be faced with modern forensic tools***

Sensitive cases, like rape case investigation is a sensitive task to handle. Unfortunately, the police and other forces investigate these cases are not adequately trained. In the criminal justice system, it is said that a rape victim is victimized twice. The question that arises in filing an FIR of a rape suit is so private to answer. A rape victim, Aysha Banu (pseudonym) told the authors that she was asked several uncomfortable questions. For instance, the investigating officer inquired about the frequency with which the perpetrator abused the victim, whether or not they used a condom, the position while engaging in sexual activity and any instance of penetration. Also, she was asked whether she (the rape victim) found this enjoyable and why wasn't she (the victim) screaming while they were having sexual intercourse? It is very unpleasant to answer these questions for any rape victim. Rape victims are hesitant to file an FIR against any rapist because that they may suffer double victimization.

- ***The time-limit should be included in providing the charge sheet***

In the existing law, there is no time limit in providing the charge sheet. It makes the case slow and, at the same time, an awkward situation for the victim. So, a specific time limit should be included to provide a charge sheet. For example, it should be delivered within 15-20 working days after filing the case.

- **Final Stage 3: Submit the charge sheet and send the final report for further investigation**

- ***Submit the charge sheet***

If it is established that the offender committed an offence after an investigation has been carried out, the charge sheet will be drafted against the individual in question. It means that a crime occurred, and the investigation officer submitted the details of the case from the beginning to the end, including the name, age, gender, description of the event, time of the event and also the statements of the witnesses.

- ***Before providing the final report, the case should be sent to CID or another investigation department***

The final report means the police have failed to find the clue and the case are over. In this situation, police should send the case to CID or other Investigation departments like PBI, DB, and RAB for confirmation or further investigation. Nowadays, CID and PBI have several records of successful investigations.

Conclusion

The victim may be victimized as a result of the additional possibility that the controversy will become widely known. From the perspective of our country, the rape victim is characterized as a scandalized person, though in a rape case, the victim has nothing to do. The investigating officer should not ask the rape victims such uncomfortable questions. Forensic tools should be utilized in these sensitive investigations rather than a two-finger virginity test. Collecting evidence from rape cases is challenging and tiring because, in most cases, the rape victim spoils the evidence by taking a bath or washing the clothes. The easy solution to prove the rape case is to identify the semen of the male partner and match it with DNA profiling. Not only semen but also any evidence of the male partner may identify the suspected rapist through DNA profiling. So, the investigation officer should use modern forensic tools in rape case investigations. According to the Criminal Procedure Code, there is no time restriction for filing a rape complaint; nevertheless, for a lawsuit to be considered valid in a rape case, it must be filed within 24 hours. If the victim took a shower or washed her clothes after being raped, it will be challenging to determine if the perpetrator is an unknown person. In situations like this, forensic technologies might not be able to identify the perpetrator. Finally, the criminal investigation has been going through some tiring objects. In every step, we realize challenges and issues.

Again, there are some requirements that need to be met in order to appoint someone to the position of investigation officer. The officer should have prior training and experience; otherwise, they cannot be appointed as an investigation officer. These qualities should be measured as follows:

- a) CID will provide academic training on the investigation course. The investigation officer needs to complete the procedure to get an appointment.
- b) The rank of the officer should be Inspector to high.
- c) Should have minimum experience in investigation. The interested one must be bold, encouraging, and intelligent in language.
- e) A psychology course should be mandatory for the interested officer.

As we already know that the investigation officers follow the Code of criminal procedure (CrPC) 1898 and Evidence Act 1872 to handle the cases. However, these laws are ancient and focused on the objectives of the colonial rulers. So, recent laws should be enacted that will be able to fulfill the demand and procedures of a successful criminal investigation. The time limit of an inquiry should also be included in the new act.

Moreover, the investigation officers in the police have yet to be provided with proper training. They need to learn how to analyze a fingerprint or footprint. The training school of CID delivers such training, but they do not exercise it. For these kinds of tests, police departments rely upon CID. Proper training and practice should be made compulsory for the investigation officer.

It is challenging to formulate a proper criminal investigation process with these challenges; instead, we portray some proposals that will assist this investigation officer in coping with these problems. Through this study, we have been able to know that manual tools from the 17th and 18th centuries are still used in criminal investigations. Still, it is a great regret that we do not find the available use of forensic tools in the criminal investigation in this modern period. However, the authors believe that the model of a criminal investigation that they have provided, which consists of two stages (i.e. initial stages and final stages), has the potential to be a useful model for an effective criminal investigation process.

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