



Predicting Criminal Behavior through Offender Profiling: An Examination of Its Effectiveness in Sargodha, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

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Offender Profiling is an approach used in the modern-day world to investigate known crimes of unknown offenders. The present study aims to evaluate the admissibility of evidence based on offender profiling, identify potential misinterpretations, and assess the impact of offender profiling on investigations in Sargodha district, Punjab, Pakistan. The qualitative research method was employed to conduct this study and a total of 40 participants were selected on the basis of their professional experience. Primary data was collected through interviews from police officers, prosecutors, judges and practicing lawyers of Sargodha District. Rigorous investigation of crimes is crucial for justice, traditional methods often leave crimes unsolved and ultimately results in to acquittal. This study reveals that Offender profiling is a multidisciplinary approach equipped with modern knowledge and techniques and may have the potential to predict criminal behavior by analyzing personal conduct standards and physical evidence, aiding law enforcement in identifying potential perpetrators and victims. To improve the standards of justice, it is recommended to educate law enforcement agencies and equip them with updated knowledge and skills necessary for crime solving. Laws regarding offender profiling evidence should be formulated and applied uniformly to all criminals, preventing acquittal. It makes recommendations for more research in the future and for streamlining initiatives.

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1.0 Introduction

The method for developing criminal profiles became widely recognized after an expert at the FBI Foundation in Quantico began circulating information on the processes they were employing (Ressler, Douglas, and Burgess, 1988). They emphasized the objective technique in light of their criminal analytic background. According to Hazelwood et al. (1987), excellent profilers have experience with criminal investigations, research, sound judgment, and the ability to separate their views about the crime, offenders, and victims. They may simply look at the conduct displayed in a crime and think like the perpetrator (Hazelwood et al 1987; 148).

As per the FBI Policing, Offender profiling is an insightful technique used to catch chronic executioners by examining the idea of a wrongdoing and thusly fabricating surmising about the character of the guilty party mindful (Douglas and Burgess, 1986). The utilization of its ideas can be followed back to as soon as 1888 during the instance of Jack the Ripper (Bonn, 2017).

The term "Offender profiling" was first used by forensic analysts to refer to making conclusions about criminal characteristics from their activities during a crime. It is an exploration apparatus that recognizes criminal attributes, crime location, and the conduct of lawbreakers (Canter,2000). CP has been depicted various times on network shows, for example, Criminal Personalities and The Mentalist in a romanticized design, which has made numerous people see an imaginary picture of the calling which strays from the real world (Greive and Khoshnood, 2022; Matthews, 2018).

In today's rapidly evolving society, forensic science has advanced significantly, leading to courts increasingly relying on master proof. New methods have often ensured the conviction of the guilty and the absolution of the guiltless, but even skilled professionals may still have flaws in their field (Snook, Eastwood, & Cullen, 2007). Forensic criminologists can predict criminal characteristics based on statistical models, past research, or experience, or use analytical logic, critical philosophy, and the scientific method to interpret criminal interpersonal and psychological physiognomies based on crime scene behavior (Kocsis & Hayes, 2004).

There are a lot of experts who use criminal profiling, and they all have very different skill sets and come from different places, which can sometimes lead to personal bias in profiles (Petherick & Brooks, 2021). Criminal profiling has become an essential analytical apparatus in the current law authorization framework, helping law enforcement agencies to apprehend criminals.

Offender profiling is a "criminal shadow", where a criminal leaves mental follows, obvious examples of conduct that demonstrate the kind of individual responsible (Faust & Ziskin, 1988). Evidence collected from the crime scene and witnesses are more ambiguous and unobtrusive than those analyzed by researchers.

Criminal profiles can be utilized to help truth tests on the off chance that court understanding and direct verification endpoints are met. (Ormerod, 1996). Conceptualizing, instinct, and instructed mystery are some of the techniques that analytical profilers employ that are comparable to treatment plans developed by physicians. Police analysts construct the transgressor's character utilizing the casualty's depiction and direct information. Different specialists, like police specialists, are additionally engaged with criminal profiling (Bartol, 1996).

The legitimacy of offender profiling has brought up many issues among researchers. Should the legitimacy of profiles be totally founded on their exactness, or would it be a good idea for it to likewise consider their utility? (Ribeiro and Soeiro, 2021). It is an advanced procedure having potential to provide hint against the person responsible. In Pakistan, outdated colonial methods like identification parades and mugshots are still practicing. Profiling of offenders provides investigators with insights into the motive behind crimes and aiding in the identification and registration of criminals. Additionally, the writer of many articles advances criminal profiling as a helpful examining apparatus. Offender profiling is a broadly utilized method all around the world by investigators. A huge part of the law enforcement officials in the United States accepts that criminal profiling has value (Torres, Boccaccini, & Miller's., 2006).

The study examines the impact of offender profiling in criminal investigations in Pakistan, considering higher authorities, judges, and prosecutors. The research aims to address gaps in criminal examination techniques, laws, and arraignment, and propose strategies to combat this issue, focusing on the impact of offender profiling. Criminal profiling has seen a significant increase in the number of articles on the subject, with many promoting its use as a useful tool in criminal investigations. This approach is widely accepted by police officers and mental health professionals, with many recognizing its value in reducing suspects and providing valuable insights into the motives behind crimes. In Pakistan, various methods like identification parades and mugshots are used to investigate criminals. However, there is a lack of discussion on admissibility of evidence collected through profiling, enactment, laws, and regulations regarding offender profiling.

1.1 Research objectives

This research aims to address the gaps in criminal investigation, laws, and arraignment, proposing appropriate strategies to combat this issue. It assesses the admissibility of offender profiling evidence in Sargodha district, involving in-depth interviews with lawyers, judges, investigation officers, and prosecutors. The study also examines the lawyer's opinion on the use of evidence collected through offender profiling in court, as well as the judge's view on its reliability in the court of law.

1.2 Research Questions

The current study has some questions to fulfill objectives of the study.

1. Whether evidence collected by criminal profiling is admissible?
2. What type of misinterpretation is encompassing criminal profiling?
3. Whether criminal profiling is effective for the collection of evidence for investigation?

2.0 Literature Review

Fox et al. (2020) one approach is to use the Evidence-Based Offender Profile (EBOP) is a way for profilers to benefit from meaningful, logically meaningful profiles. In determining aspects of a criminal's personality from unsolved cases, the goals are: "1) Classify crime types, 2) Use statistics to determine patterns between crime types and criminals." Vorpagel, Flores, Eckert, Ramos, and Dalla Barba (2021) studied behavioral patterns and trends in criminal profiling, a technique used by law enforcement to identify and apprehend suspected offenders. This method is

widely publicized and scrutinized for its efficiency and accuracy.

Petherick & Brooks (2021) the theory of behavioral consistency and the behavioral evidence analysis theory (BEA) are two of the many theories that support offender profiling. Behavioural consistency is a hypothesis suggesting a wrongdoer commits similar crimes over time based on business as usual, victimology, and signature conduct, connecting sequential wrongdoings to evidence. Petherick and Ferguson, (2009) another piece of conduct consistency is the homology doubt (HA), which is that an association can be spread out between the approaches to acting of two transgressors and their encounters. This sort of consistency can help with predicting a miscreant's future exercises and catch him before he does further, more hazardous infringement as his approach to acting creates

Petherick & Ferguson (2009), the main pressing concern in offender profiling is the absence of reliance on observational information, logical testing, and friend surveys. Studies show that the method is also widely misunderstood by the media, and it has problems with invalidity and incoherence in relation to the structure of profiles and profilers' skills.

Brent Turvey's theory of behavioral evidence analysis (BEA) states that no conclusions about an offender should be drawn unless there is physical evidence to support those conclusions (Turvey, 2008). Kocsis, Irwin, and Hayes (2002) conducted an experiment where profilers and non-profiler groups analyzed wrongdoing details and made predictions about the perpetrator using psychological cycles, actual traits, offense practices, and social history, comparing them to the actual perpetrator.

Gilovich (2002) suggests profilers may have self-serving bias, overconfidence in their predictions, and underestimate the importance of police officers. They may also misperceive a profiler's competence if they evaluate the profile's accuracy after apprehension or perceive an illusory correlation between predictions and case resolution. Canter's (2000) research found that police powers worldwide often require profiles of obscure offenders from individuals with mental or criminological backgrounds. These profiles are often based on educated theory, but this lack of exploration has limited the interaction between police and offenders.

Ormerod (1998) Undoubtedly, profile-based proof has, now and again, been discovered unsatisfactory by the courts since it is has been considered "garbage science "Also testing the master profiler name is the absence of agreement about who can be a profiler and a by and large acknowledged administrative body that gives proficient profiling assignments.

3.0 Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research methodology, grounded in interpretivism, to investigate the effectiveness of criminal profiling from the perspectives of criminal investigation officials, prosecutors, and judges. Participants are selected from the Sargodha Police's investigation department, including detectives, prosecutors, lawyers, and judges, chosen for their extensive experience in criminal profiling. Purposive sampling guarantees that persons with a thorough understanding of criminal investigative procedures are included. Data gathering include conducting in-depth interviews with 40 individuals, with each interview taking 40 minutes to an hour and being audio-recorded and documented for reliability. Throughout the study procedure,

ethical issues such as anonymity and respect for participants' rights are strictly upheld. The data is analyzed using an inductive technique, with frequent comparison and review to find emergent themes and patterns. Key findings give information on the usefulness of criminal profiling in investigative and judicial settings. The research process emphasizes the extent and complexity of information, resulting in an advanced grasp of the study issue. Rigorous data collecting and analysis protocols ensure that conclusions are accurate and reliable, and that transparency is maintained throughout.

4.0 Findings and Results

Top-down interviews are used to collect information, using effective examination procedures to provide full and credible study accounts for all participants.

The participant's tales were as follows:

4.1 Narratives

The following were the narratives of the participants:

4.1.1 Narratives of the Participants of Police Department

Narrative 1

As a investigation officer with the Punjab Police, I am aware of the important role played by the police department in Pakistan's fight against crimes. However, weaknesses in the offender profiling process include lack of coordination, obsolete strategies for selection of evidence and inadequate preparation. In order to address these problems, the State should restore the technical corrections and prepare police personal to mitigate the occurrence and effects caused by crimes.

Narrative 2

As a cop, I've seen the use of existing innovation like PSRMS, CMS, RMS, HRMS and CRO in my division. These advances have made civil servants more competent, thus adding to the serenity of societies. Be that as it may, the viability of criminal profiling efforts is hampered by difficulties such as lack of framework, essential skills, political contributions, and under-staffing.

Narrative 3

Criminal profiling is a useful method for identifying criminals, as they often use similar methods for committing crimes. However, countering criminal activities requires multidimensional strategies, modern equipment, professional skills, and trained officers. Traditional methods and a decentralized framework are inadequate for addressing crimes.

Narrative 4

Criminal profiling helps identify criminals and reduce activities by assessing previous patterns. Law enforcement agencies and investigation officers effectively control crime, but lack of motivation, outdated tools, and outdated methods can mislead investigators. These factors can prevent crime and apprehension of offenders.

Narrative 5

Current police techniques are insufficient for controlling criminal activities, as they lack legitimate methodologies. The police department's lack of professionalism and knowledge in combating advanced crime patterns is a major issue. Training sessions, modern technology, and government focus on education are needed to improve crime control.

Narrative 6

Police still use irregular and colonial methods for examinations, often using power against hoodlums. To improve the process, examiners should be prepared using modern criminological sciences and involve analysts and therapists in cross-examination cycles. The focus should be on finding the truth, not obtaining admission from the accused. This will prevent deceptive practices and prevent criminal profiles from deceiving the examination.

Narrative 7

Criminal profiling is a method used by law enforcement to identify potential suspects through behavioral forensic technology. It involves collecting data from crime scenes to determine potential perpetrators. While it may not always accurately identify the wrongdoer, it can help clear up blind cases. Officers often lack proper use of limited technology.

Narrative 8

Interest and decisive reasoning skills are crucial in criminal investigations, as they involve analyzing wrongdoings and determining potential situations. Strong relational abilities are also essential, as they involve critical contact with suspects, witnesses, and various organizations. Police departments need to improve their methodology, character building, and skills to avoid mistakes and improve their ability to solve crimes.

Narrative 9

Crime scenes are crucial for a crime's occurrence, and the phrase "Waqowa bolta hai" suggests that criminals leave valuable clues. However, organized crime often leaves no physical evidence. In developing countries like Pakistan, data sharing is lacking, leading to cases remaining blind. Criminal profiling techniques are only effective if protocols are followed.

Narrative 10

As an investigation officer, I have observed flaws in the criminal investigation process, including a lack of evidence collection, reliance on forensic tools, and poor operation skills. The police should have proper forensic labs, training sessions, skilled employees, and avoid political involvement for effective crime control.

4.1.2 Analysis of the Data of Police Department

Offender profiling is a global method used by law enforcement agencies to identify and apprehend unknown offenders; a technique that has been widely used for decades.

1. Offender profiling is widely accepted by law enforcement officials as a viable method for investigating unknown criminals, with 80% of respondents believing it works effectively.
2. Investigation officers often use crime linkage analysis and geographic profiling for crime investigation, but are unaware of modern techniques like Crime Action profiling and Behavioural Evidence Analysis, which can help detect criminals.
3. The police department implemented various applications, including PSRMS, CMS, RMS, HRM, and CRO, to aid in creating profiles of unknown offenders involved in known crimes.
4. Crime scene assessment is crucial for crime-solving, but traditional methods are often used by officers. Lack of modern knowledge and training in scientific methods, such as forensic sciences and psychological interrogation, contribute to crime unsolving. Including

psychologists and psychiatrists in investigations can help corroborate facts and improve crime-solving.

5. Lack of coordination among law enforcement departments hinders crime detection and prevention. Intelligence sharing is absent, and collective efforts are lacking. Establishing collaboration and coordination is crucial.
6. Poverty and lack of education are key factors contributing to criminal activities, necessitating government focus on improving education systems to prevent exploitation.
7. Crime control is a police task, but lack of infrastructure, modern equipment, trained officers, old investigation patterns, political involvement, and understaffing contribute to unsolved cases and understaffing.
8. Forensic technology is utilized globally for crime solving, allowing analysts to collect crime scene data to identify potential perpetrators, transforming cases from unsolved to solved, primarily based on offender behavior.
9. Criminal profiling often deceives investigations in developing countries due to lack of facilities, budget, knowledge, academia, and data collaboration, making it difficult to effectively use this method.
10. The utilization of criminal profiling methods can regularly save time and assets, as it will in general limit the scope of suspects being looked for. A number of crime investigators favor the utilization of criminal profiling because of the benefits it can offer police powers.

4.1.3 Narratives of Participants of Lawyer's

Narrative 1

Criminal profiling is a police strategy used to identify criminals, with expert evidence admissible in Pakistan's law of evidence to convict offenders who commit specific crimes..

Narrative 2

The lawyer observed that while serving judges are competent and hardworking, their facilities are limited due to lack of technology, workload, security, and training. Additionally, the interaction between academia and the judiciary is low, hindering knowledge sharing.

Narrative 3

Criminal profiling is crucial for evidence collection and law enforcement investigation. In Pakistan, old methods like identification parade are still used, but rules are not fully followed. Article 59 of the Qanoon -e-Shahadat ordinance introduces expert testimony, which can change verdicts and affect conviction rates.

Narrative 4

The judiciary in Pakistan aims to administer justice and protect basic rights, while addressing irregularities, bad governance, and corruption. The legal executive is limited to fair and reasonable distribution of equity. Courts accept scientific evidence, including criminal profiling, but are hesitant in behavioral evidence, valuing forensic evidence for conviction.

Narrative 5

Criminal profiling is crucial in investigations, aiding officers in gathering evidence and aiding in court convictions. It relies on crime scene assessments and wrongdoer behavioral

characteristics. However, it is weak evidence and courts are hesitant to admit it due to less scientific and empirical support.

Narrative 6

Criminal profiling in Pakistan has been studied for its policing benefits, but its application in courts is underutilized due to limited knowledge and lack of recognition, requiring further legal training and advancement.

Narrative 7

Criminal profiling helps identify potential guilty parties and track wrongdoers ordered by the police. It helps professionals identify hoodlums by analyzing past examples and thinking processes. This allows for the identification of future and current guilty parties, preventing further wrongdoings. Courts often use criminal profiling evidence in making judgments.

Narrative 8

The Inductive profiling model, despite its potential, has been criticized for its lack of standard wording and approved groupings. It was created using a similar construction to the DSM, but not for criminal examination. The model's reception is based on pseudo-clinical belief and does not meet its intended purpose. It is crucial for careful criminological remaking, crime location investigation, and victimological appraisal in criminal and courtrooms.

Narrative 9

The Profiling technique, despite additional time for specialists, is significant due to its aiding role, ability to connect violations, and high verification value. Deductive Profiling promotes trust, ability, and caution, while Inductive Profiling promotes self-centeredness and alternative ways.

Narrative 10

Criminal profiling standards vary across regions, with some favoring it for its benefits like saving time and resources. However, it is often criticized for being socially unsuitable and potentially leading to misidentification. Critics argue that profiling relies on generalizations about a suspect's race, social background, and convictions, leading to numerous legal challenges over its validity.

4.1.4 Analysis of the Data of Lawyers

Criminal profiling is a crucial tool in investigations, allowing investigators to anticipate future and current guilty parties, gather evidence, and convict criminals. It relies on crime scene assessments and behavioral characteristics, but courts often reject evidence with matched detainee and crime scene characteristics.

- 1 The investigation department needs modern upgrades to ensure justice and reduce acquittal rates. Older knowledge and traditional tactics often lead to poor profiles, resulting in unsolved crimes.
- 2 While analyzing the data gathered through interviews, 7 out of 10 respondents were of the view that offender profiling is very effective for criminal investigation or narrowing down the suspect pool.
- 3 Evidence collection is crucial in investigations, but profiling techniques have limited value

in court due to their physical nature and lack of scientific and empirical support. Solid evidence is required for conviction.

- 4 Courts typically consider physical, assumption-based evidence, while forensic evidence proven by science is admissible. Scientific evidence is critical and controversial, but judges cautiously consider it to ensure all necessary elements are met..
- 5 Criminal profiling can sometimes be socially unsuitable and can lead to misidentification. Police often have limited facts to use, and some argue it relies on generalizations like race, social background, and convictions, leading to court challenges.
- 6 The investigation department needs modern upgrades to ensure justice and reduce acquittal rates. Older knowledge and traditional tactics often lead to poor profiles, resulting in unsolved crimes.
- 7 The current laws and facilities for fair trials are inadequate, hindering justice due to lack of technology, workload, security, and training for serving judges, who are competent and hardworking.
- 8 The criminal justice system requires significant improvement, focusing on investigation, top-level selection of judges, and careful consideration of their decisions, as they have the power to determine the fate of individuals.
- 9 The interaction between academia and the judiciary is at lower level. Therefore, the sharing of new and upgraded knowledge between the two are nowhere to be seen.
- 10 Judicial academies provide case management training to judges to handle complex criminal profiling and prevent it from being conceded in court.

4.1.5 Narratives of Participants of Prosecution Department

Narrative 1

Laws related to criminology and penology must be updated or repealed to align with modern times. As the population grows, it's impractical to complete cases within 14 days, as criminal procedure codes dictate. Young criminals often escape legal punishment due to poor evidence gathering. The judicial system should be proactive and dynamic, ensuring all links of evidence connect the offender with the offender. Revised principles should ensure accused face justice.

Narrative 2

Modern era lack of law enforcement leads to chaos and offenses. Inadequate facilities, infrastructure, and staff in criminal justice system cause low conviction ratios and incompetent investigating officers.

Narrative 3

Criminal profiling techniques can help identify criminals and provide new insights into crime preparation. However, the role of an investigating officer (IO) alone is not enough to produce solid evidence in court. Advancements in technology and other disciplines make it difficult for a department to accomplish all targeted goals alone. Therefore, I.O.s should seek coordination and cooperation from other departments.

Narrative 4

As a serving prosecutor, I believe that result-oriented coordination and mutual cooperation are crucial for effective crime prevention and penology. In today's complex era, no single department can accomplish tasks alone. Police and prosecution must work together to bring offenders to justice. Prosecutors should keep themselves updated on court rulings and share information with police for thorough investigations.

Narrative 5

Criminal profiling aids investigators in evidence collection by distinguishing between accused individuals or multiple offenders, based on offender skill level, characteristics, and interaction. It also aids in technical investigations, assessing offender motivations, and understanding starting points of wrongdoing, crucial for gathering proof.

Narrative 6

In Pakistan, many investigation officers lack adequate training and legal qualifications, as noted by the Supreme Court. While courts cannot directly instruct officers in investigations, they can offer advice and assistance. However, without proper training, officers may inadvertently destroy evidence or mishandle identification parade cases. Collaboration between investigation and prosecution departments is essential to ensure effective prosecution and crime control.

Narrative 7

In the criminal justice system, the investigation team and prosecution play vital roles in gathering evidence against accused individuals. Proper evidence presentation, as per court standards, is essential for conviction. Article 129(g) of QSO, 1984, underscores the significance of evidence production and witness selection for successful convictions.

Narrative 8

Laws must be perfect and updated to effectively prosecute criminals. Pakistan, a colony of Great Britain, borrowed British laws after independence, leading to a low conviction rate. However, modern technology has changed the world, and criminals use innovative methods to commit crimes. To combat this, laws must be effective, efficient, and adapt to modern needs, as the world has become a global village.

Narrative 9

Profiling is effective in identifying suspects and aiding investigators in determining guilt. Criminal profilers with brain science or psychiatry backgrounds can serve as expert observers in court, but they must not speculate on the defendant's nature as a chronic killer.

Narrative 10

The modern profiling of chronic executioners faces challenges, as the current profile is large and ambiguous. Most studies on crook profiling focus on psychology, but are often conducted by untrained individuals using case research instead of empirical statistics. To accurately profile serial killers, law enforcement must address these issues.

4.1.6 Analysis of the Data of Prosecutor's

The investigation and prosecution are crucial components of a criminal case, ensuring the collection of strong evidence against the accused and providing necessary court documentation for sentence.

- 1 Legal guidelines should be effective, green, and in line with current desires to prosecute criminals, as hoodlums often acquire inherent imperfections or deformities within the legal rules over time.
- 2 It is the evidence on which the fate of a convict case is chosen. That is the very reason the assembling of evidence performs key and fundamental situation in a criminal preliminary. Criminal profiling has the capacity to non-liable to convict.
- 3 Offender profiling may assist investigators with leads to unknown criminal. Investigators lacks in modern knowledge of crime solving therefore, a countless cases remains unsolved.
- 4 Investigation of crime is a rigorous process. Lack of facilities, unavailability of modern equipment, and limited resources are key hurdles in evidence collection.
- 5 Criminal profiling should be utilized least complex as an analytical gadget for guideline requirement. Because of the current disparities among definitions, typographies, and intentions, criminal profiling does now at this point not offer guideline authorization with right data around genuine cases.
- 6 Law enforcement agencies can use the recommendation of criminal profilers to research suspects and to discover capacity proof from crime scenes.
- 7 Laws should be replace and amend the legal guidelines as in step with requirement of time and environment. It ultimately provide zero benefits to the criminals that results in high conviction rate.
- 8 Criminal profiling is a multi-subject field, there is a need of more research to make criminal profiling techniques simple and easy to utilize.
- 9 Investigators don't even know the Basis evidence collection methods. Training of officials are required in this manner.
- 10 Criminal profiling can also additionally help investigators at some stage in series of evidence.

4.1.7 Narratives of Participants of Judiciary

Narrative 1

Criminal profiling, a branch of forensic science, is used when traditional methods fail to identify the true culprit. It has been successful in cases like the "white-Corolla wallah" case and the serial killer Javed Iqbal's murder of 100 boys. However, it can reinforce personal biases against certain groups, which is problematic in Pakistan's ethnic, religious, and sectarian society. Additionally, it relies on subjective opinions of experts, which can vary and sometimes clash. Lastly, it cannot provide a strong basis for arresting and convicting individuals for specific crimes.

Narrative 2

In my view, Judges are often biased and rely on their own perceptions of criminal profiles to convict or acquit defendants. This can lead to the Evidence Act requiring forensic evidence to be corroborated. However, it may allow the court to use probation and parole as a mitigating circumstance, taking into account the unfair external circumstances. The effectiveness of this approach depends on the culture of the individual and on the duty of the judge to be careful in its

use.

Narrative 3

The use of Criminal profiling is significant during the process of investigation and capturing the person responsible, however ought to be joined with testimonies and other accessible proof. Courts ought to stringently follow this method, as it tends to be subjective and depend on convictions and predispositions. While criminal profiling is significant for judges, it should not be the reason for deciding a person's culpability in light of their character or quirk. In Pakistan, where religion and identity are profoundly isolated, judges ought to endeavor to defeat individual predispositions while conveying decisions

Narrative 4

Guilty party profiling helps with wrongdoing examination by limiting suspects, yet its dependability in court is sketchy. It is based on reliable evidence and assists judges in comprehending the social styles of criminals. The law of proof requires information on the charged's personality, yet doesn't uphold convictions.

Narrative 5

Criminal profiling assists law enforcement with distinguishing suspects by recording or making profiles of wrongdoers. Critical analysis of crime scenes helps narrow down investigations and determine the nature of the offense and the criminal's psychology. Police records can aid in future criminal activities. Previous profiles affect judgments based on law of evidence, but do not affect conviction. Article 67 and 68 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat ordinance discuss the character of the accused.

Narrative 6

Criminal profiling is a tool used by police to minimize crime scene analysis and make assumptions for catching unknown criminals. It is relevant only to criminal cases and should not be relied upon. However, objections include data protection and privacy concerns. The Anti-Rape Ordinance in Pakistan requires data collection for law enforcement to apprehend and arrest criminals. Civil society and human rights organizations argue that the government cannot rely on criminal profiling, as it could breach privacy and violate basic human rights, which is against the constitution of Pakistan.

Narrative 7

In my view, criminal profiling is an illusion. It lacks empirical support to become a scientific method for catching criminals. It may only assist the law enforcement agencies in searching of an unknown criminal but have no value in the court of law. It is totally based on assumptions. Courts only rely on the evidences which are physical in nature and proven scientifically. Judges do consider the character of the accused as per the requirement of the law of evidence.

Narrative 8

Despite the use of gadgets to control crime, effective policing has led to a decrease in crimes. However, public engagement and increased research are needed to bridge the gap between police and academia for societal improvement.

Narrative 9

The author, a working judge, believes that offender profiling is biased and has limited probative worth. Courts are divided on this issue, with some deeming it too biased and others stating that the biased effect does not significantly offset its worth. The author concludes that offender profiling is a complex and unsupported evidence, making it hesitantly accepted in Pakistan.

Narrative 10

In my view, offender profiling is a complex subject, with physical evidence often accepted in courts under Pakistani law. However, behavioral evidence collected through offender profiling techniques is often unaccepted. Courts generally follow the "General Acceptance Rule," but offender profiling is far behind.

4.1.8 Analysis of the Data of Judge's

Following are the points consisting of the analysis of judge's narratives.

1. Criminal profiling is a technique that is used by law enforcement officials for making a profile of the criminal by analyzing the crime scene, evidence collected from the crime scene, and victimology. It is observed that a large proportion of law enforcement officials are practicing it.
2. Criminal profiling is a multi-disciplinary subject. Different subjects like criminal psychology, psychiatry, forensic sciences, and many others are playing their part in the profiling of criminals. Though it is very much assist.
3. Evidence collected through criminal profiling, judges considered it with caution and care. Because it can sway a case from one way to another, from guilty to non-guilty.
4. Criminal profiling is effective for judgment writing with a great potential of being abused and misused.
5. Judgments that are purely based on offender profiling evidence are of no use as a precedent in future cases. Every case has its own peculiar circumstances. Therefore, judges may not consider and rely on the use of criminal profiling evidence as a precedent in future cases.
6. Criminal profiling as character evidence is admissible in the court of law. Law of evidence gives authority to know the previous character of the accused either good or bad. But solely relying on the character of the accused may pose a great threat to a fair trial.
7. It is prejudicial than probative while criminal characteristics are concerned. A person cannot be convicted based on matched characteristics on the crime scene. Therefore, judges feel reluctant to take into consideration as a piece of behavioral evidence.
8. Data protection and privacy is another issue to tackle with. Several audiences have kept saying that data is collected and preserved in a manner that is protected, secure and makes sure that it may not fall in the wrong hands.
9. Basic human rights which are guarded by the constitution of Pakistan may abuse by the leakage of data.

Criminal profiling as an investigation tool may assist the investigation agencies in crime-solving while judges consider it when the evidence is proven scientifically.

5.0 Discussion and Conclusion

This study's findings shed light on the role of offender profiling in investigation of crimes. The data's key themes, such as the need for improved offender profiling strategies, the acceptance and use of profiling techniques by investigators, prosecutors, lawyers, and judges, and the difficulties and debates surrounding the admissibility of offender profiling evidence in court, will be the focus of the discussion. The research highlights challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in investigating known crimes committed by unknown offenders, including understaffing, political interference, low compensation, and lack of polished methodology. Overwork and stress exacerbate these issues, necessitating systemic reforms. The respondents emphasized the need to improve police response to violations and prevent bad behavior by further developing techniques for profiling criminals, including constant investigations with advanced knowledge and techniques, decentralization and preparation. It has been established through this research study that 80% of the individual who play their part in the criminal justice system process which ranges from the investigation to conviction uphold the advantages of the use of criminal profiling techniques to solve crimes, and acknowledged as a useful tool for interrogation and the confinement of suspects.

Although criminal profiling is seen by many partners as an important tool, its reliability in court is still debatable. According to the results of the study, forensic evidence supported by scientific methods is considered acceptable, with physical evidence taking precedence over speculative evidence. However, courts are hesitant to accept behavioral profiling as evidence because of the perceived obstacles to its logical and accurate assistance. This highlights the need for further research and discussion to determine the validity and reliability of offender profiling methods in trials. The outcomes of this study have significant implications for justice and legal reforms in Pakistan. Despite the potential advantages of criminal profiling in detecting crimes, its use in law enforcement must be carefully evaluated to ensure its reliability, validity over time, and against individual interests. Additionally, to ensure the effective implementation of offender profiling strategies, it is important to address the challenges faced by law enforcement, such as lack of personnel and resources. Collaboration between universities, law enforcement agencies, and the courts is necessary to improve understanding and use of offender profiling techniques and to promote fairness and integrity in the criminal justice system.

5.1 Conclusion

Criminal profiling is now a widely used method in criminal investigations, therapists, crime analysts and law enforcement personnel. Originally an attempt to understand criminal behavior and predict criminals, profiling has become an important tool for identifying and apprehending unknown criminals of known crimes. The use of criminal profiling has become more prevalent as a means of investigating crime, and it plays progressively greater roles in identifying potential lawbreakers.

The study highlights the importance of interdisciplinary collaborations in criminal profiling to better understand crime patterns and predict future crimes. Experts from different fields can work together to identify individuals who may be prone to criminal behavior and assist law

enforcement agencies in developing crime prevention strategies. Crimes can be solved more effectively with forensic technology, which offers crucial details about their criminal behavior and assists in gathering scientific evidence. Despite the traditional preference for physical evidence in courts, criminal profiling has gained popularity as a means of collecting and maintaining scientific proof. The disputed, yet crucial evidence can significantly impact a case's outcome and result in criminal convictions that are beyond doubt. Even so, there are still obstacles to the criminal justice system, such as the requirement for innovative measures in law enforcement, professional qualifications and civil servant training. Administration of justice is significantly hindered by the lack of staff, heavy workload and burden of responsibility. To ensure the credibility of investigations and fair trials, necessary steps must be taken.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, criminal profiling has significantly boosted criminal investigations, and law enforcement uses evidence to drive up convictions. The reliability of criminal profiling in the arena of courts made it an important tool in the administration of justice, which contributed to the successful prosecution of criminals. In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of criminal profiling as a multidisciplinary approach to criminal investigation. The development of interdisciplinary collaborations and information sharing has made criminal profiling a powerful science that can provide valuable insights into criminal behavior and help identify potential culprits. Persisted collaboration and innovation are needed to meet the challenges of the criminal justice system and ensure the effective use of criminal profiling techniques in justice.

5.2 Recommendations

The given recommendations are derived from this study.

Prioritize an open and merit-based recruitment process for investigative officers and ongoing training to keep them abreast of the latest techniques and information. In order to encourage cooperation among law enforcement and academia, set up a specialized body for party identification. To enhance the exchange of information and to deal more effectively with profiling issues, increase involvement in research presentations. Create a countrywide network of forensic labs to shorten investigative delays. Increasing lab capacity and improving efficiency are critical for timely justice delivery. Invest in cutting-edge gadgets and tools to improve investigative procedures and information management. Keeping up with technology changes is critical for success in criminal investigations.

Address institutional inefficiencies with thorough changes. Focus on improving the skills and policies of state organs in order to successfully address current issues and increase overall performance. science and penology laws should be updated or altered to remain relevant, and obsolete ones should be revoked. These laws must be executed effectively to prevent wrongdoing. A social examination unit should be established in every country to help in identifying and evaluating wrongdoings, particularly in hoodlums. Institutions like the Criminological Association, Academy of Forensic Sciences, and Society for Police and Criminal Psychology are suitable for this purpose. Criminal profiling is a significant field in bad behavior assessment, but the current tendency to disseminate work in private journals hinders its effectiveness. Developed

countries collaborate with academia, particularly local universities, to exchange knowledge and develop crime prevention strategies. However, a gap exists between police and academia, preventing research. To bridge this, MOUs should be established, teachers educated, and students encouraged to intern in police departments.

Touqeer Abbas: Problem Identification and Theoretical Framework

Asiya Anwar: Data Analysis, Supervision and Drafting

Khadija Ijaz: Data Collection, Idea Refinement

Conflict of Interests/Disclosures

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