

http://ijssrr.com editor@ijssrr.com Volume 7, Issue 11 November, 2024 Pages: 19-28

Information Hiding and Digital Transformation: Strategies for First Information Reports (FIR) and Police Records

Siddhartha Paul Tiwari

Google Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., Mapletree Business City II, Pasir Panjang Road, Singapore

E-mail: sidpaultiwari@gmail.com

http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v7i11.2401

Abstract

Throughout the last few years, it has become increasingly obvious that everything is moving from a traditional world to a digital one. In order for police organizations to remain competitive, they need to keep up with the rapid technological advancements that are taking place in order to stay ahead of the competition. The First Information Report (FIR) in South Asian and Southeast Asian countries is a legal document which provides police with information about an apparent crime which has been reported to them by the victims of crimes. It is part of the police's investigation process. The police still have a difficult time getting accurate information from victims in terms of what exactly occurred during the incident, which makes getting accurate information from them very difficult. The filing of a police report presents a wide range of challenges as far as police organizations are concerned. There is a major challenge in the investigation of crimes involving victims concealing information about critical knowledge subsets and the complexity of these sets from the police authorities. For police records to be managed effectively it requires an organisational transformation that is driven by well-established digital strategies that offer an overall view and full transparency of both the knowledge about FIRs as well as the access to them. There is no doubt that an organization such as a police force cannot underestimate the importance of adopting the right technologies and frameworks as part of its digital transformation strategy in order to be able to meet the needs of its customers. The challenge of solving the long-standing problem of police organizations with limited resources concealing knowledge is going to be a long-term task that can be quite challenging. This paper presents several strategies and best practices which can be adopted by law enforcement organizations so that they can successfully transform digitally and achieve their goals through the implementation of these strategies and best practices.

Keywords: Records Management; First Information Reports (FIRs); Digital Strategies for Law Enforcement Officers; Knowledge Hiding and Investigations; Digital Transformation of Law Enforcement

Volume 7, Issue 11 November, 2024

Introduction

Often referred to as First Information Reports (FIRs), First Information Reports (FIRs) are a type of police record prepared by the local police administration in countries situated in the South and Southeast Asian regions of the world. The police investigation is usually initiated after a report is made to them by the victim or his representative after a police investigation has been initiated. However, in almost all cases, anyone can make a report to the police after a police investigation has been initiated. An FIR is regarded by the criminal law process as an essential document as it initiates the legal processes to establish a criminal prosecution as part of the criminal process. There will not be a police investigation into the case until the police receive the FIR and register it with the department so that the police can begin investigating the issue. An investigation report is a document that is intended to record the earliest depiction of an event that can be related to a crime before the circumstances are forgotten or exaggerated in the future. Through the use of new technology, it will be possible to help police departments find more sustainable solutions over the long term by utilizing the potential of new and emerging technologies. Digital transformation has a number of advantages, one of which is the fact that it brings enhanced digital platforms and services that make dealing with the government easier and more accessible than ever before. It also brings a variety of other benefits.

Even though governments have always changed as a result of the changing needs and desires of their citizens, there has never been a change as profound as the change of the government from a traditional model to one that is digital that has taken place in the recent past. There is a process of digital transformation that takes place over a period of time within an organization after modern day technologies are applied to improve the efficiency of the organization and are able to play a key role in meeting the demands of the citizens in today's society. Without a doubt, it is imperative that governments have the capability to identify the specific needs of their citizens, so that the digital services they offer will suit their needs and be used by them. An effective government digital strategy is of utmost importance in order to create as many positive effects as possible from digital services for the government. There are a number of trends that are characteristic of this government digital transformation, but one of the most noticeable of which is the pace at which it is happening. While providing services to citizens throughout the pandemic has heightened awareness and accelerated progress in this area, the challenges of providing these services to citizens throughout the pandemic have led to a need for modernization of these services. The digitization of government services leads to the development of digital strategies established by many government agencies to be able to achieve this goal.

The FIR may be submitted in a variety of formats, including by e-mail, letter, or via messaging, depending on the format. A victim or whistleblower may also be approached orally to obtain this information, for instance, by calling the police station or the police department, or by speaking with them in person if they wish to do so. Despite the widespread recognition of the potential of digital innovations to enhance public safety in police organizations, there is still a long way to go in bringing such innovations to FIRs in order for them to produce the desired outcomes. It is important that one of the key aspects of the strategy is aligning how we view digital optimization as we strive to achieve this goal, with First Instance Reports as one of our leading indicators. A targeted mobilization and optimization should take place in order to be able to adapt best practices in a way that is as effective as possible to the current and future needs that FIRs as a whole will be facing in the future. The digital transformation in South East Asia and India has resulted in the increased use of innovative technologies, both at the local and national levels, due to the digital transformation in the governments of those countries. These technologies have resulted in more transparent, cost-effective, and customer-oriented services for citizens, as well as improved efficiency and effectiveness of government operations at the same time. Using the right combination of digital technologies and human understanding, law enforcement organizations can transform and streamline their services in a way that will allow them to extract more value from public

funds while also providing better public services to the general public, as well as increasing the value they can extract from the public funds.

The Complexity of Police Records and FIRs

Law enforcement organizations face a constant challenge of the threat of corruption in places where information is collected, and refusal to cooperate in these places poses a number of challenges in overcoming these obstacles, which undermine the effectiveness of law enforcement organizations. Due to the failure of the investigation to reach its full potential, the interdisciplinary team has been faced with additional challenges and questions as a result of the failure to achieve the full potential of the investigation.

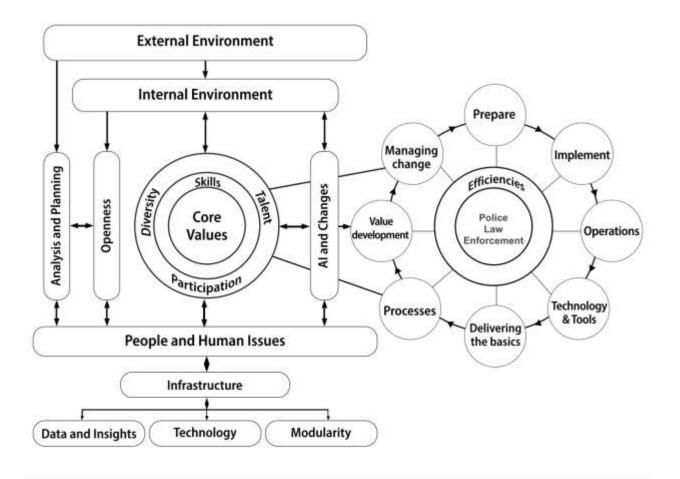


Figure 1 (Author): An ideal framework for Digital Transformation and Police / Law Enforcement Organisations

The police officers who are the first point of contact for a FIR file are put in place training programs, but despite the fact that there is no shortage of training programs put in place for these officers, there is also the challenge of communicating the information provided by or on behalf of the victim to the appropriate police officer who will be filing the FIR. A general rule of thumb would be that when two groups are interacting for the first time and are transferring information between them, there should be no difficulty in transferring information in the event that they are interacting for the first time. Due to this



Volume 7, Issue 1 November, 2024

circumstance, a police report may be adversely affected by certain factors, such as concealment of information, in an attempt to speed up the processing process.

The gap between the two groups can be closed through a number of strategies and avenues that can be utilized by organisations in order to close the gap between them. Several digital strategies and best practices are presented in this paper, which can help to reduce the risks of information hiding, thus bringing about a digital transformation by reducing the risks of information hiding as a result of reducing the risks of information hiding.

An Overview of the Digitalization of Police Records: Information Flow

When it comes to law enforcement organizations that use digital methods to deliver services to the public, they need to take into account a number of factors as a result of utilizing digital methods, such as speed, transparency, culture, and trust, all of which are crucial factors to consider. There is a strong probability that as a result of implementing the digital strategy at a tactical level at the level of the police organization, the increase in service levels, the increase in customer satisfaction, as well as the overall improvement of efficiency in the police system will be achieved as a result of its implementation at the tactical level. Digital strategies have shown to not work in accordance with what was planned in the beginning. The result of this is that a significant amount of time and money is wasted as a result. Despite the fact that there is no doubt that efficiency decreases over time, which ultimately leads the government organization to become inefficient at the end of the day as it struggles to keep up with the demands of the public as time goes on, there is no doubt that efficiency decreases over time. Since digital strategies started taking shape in recent years, the concept of digital strategy has always been eagerly embraced by many organizations since its inception. Over the past few years, the concept of digital strategy has evolved from a concept into a reality, and it continues to evolve from a concept into a reality as it slowly evolved from an idea to a reality over the past few years. Due to the obvious and predictable benefits that digital transformation can provide, it has become increasingly common among both businesses and individuals to build and implement a digital strategy in recent years as a result of its increased popularity. It is estimated that this has been one of the more powerful factors behind the hype that has engulfed the product over the past couple of years.

The effort to develop policies that are most likely to be successful when it comes to dealing with the challenges that digital technology presents is widely recognized, and this can be taken as a given. There is much more benefit to having policies in place that address the challenges of the digital world than punitive measures that are designed to punish people when they break these policies rather than punishing them in the future if and when they repeat these actions in the future. To ensure that the public feels aligned with the vision and character of the police or law enforcement agency, in an organized, proactive and transparent manner is very important when it comes to engaging the public in a proactive, transparent and organized manner. The importance of achieving the trust of the public has risen dramatically in our society in recent years, and it has become imperative for any law enforcement agency or police department to align itself with the vision and character of the public in the current environment. In the world of digital technology, it is possible for an organization to evaluate the information that the police are able to use, which in turn makes it possible for the police to serve the public in a positive manner, as is something that can be achieved through the digitization process of an organization.

Using Digital Technology to Transform the Police Organization

There has been an increase in the popularity of digital innovation among police organizations as they become aware of the potential benefits that it can bring to their citizens by improving the quality of their lives as a result of digital innovation. While this concept has been applied to the FIR in some form or another, there are still some issues that need to be addressed in relation to this concept as well despite the fact that it has been applied to the FIR. The goal of this strategy is to align our thinking about digital

Volume 7, Issue 1

optimization in a way that makes sense in terms of FIRs in a way that makes sense from the perspective of balancing the interests of the present and the upcoming generations. As the focus of this paper is on the idea of using best practices as a guide to support all existing and future needs of FIRs, in addition to the idea of optimizing and mobilizing our efforts to achieve our goals as we apply best practices, and in addition, a discussion of how best practices can be utilized to effectively address all the current and future needs of FIRs. Organizations who are interested in taking part in digital transformation should ensure that they begin by taking part in small simple projects that are going to set the course for the larger projects that are going to come ahead when they are ready to take part in the process of digital transformation in the future. We are at the beginning of the journey towards digital transformation, and the road is long and winding. There is no doubt that this part is necessary as it will not only provide momentum to the implementation team, but it will also give them the room to make changes if anything needs to be changed if it is deemed necessary.

A big problem with the term digital transformation is that it can mean a variety of things depending on with whom you are speaking, especially in the case of a police organization since it is a term that can mean a variety of things based on who you are talking to. As a government organization, one of the most common mistakes that is made is to think of digital transformation as a process that begins with technology and is then discussed only once the initial implementation of it has been completed. There have been a number of backwards approaches that have been tried in many countries across the globe in the past and have failed to succeed due to the fact that they have been tried multiple times and have all failed in the end due to the backwards nature of the approach. There seems to be no doubt that when it comes to developing a successful digital transformation strategy for a law enforcement organization, the key to success seems to be identifying the organization's basic needs and goals, as well as building a strategy that aims to help each of them achieve their own goals.

Knowledge and Information Hiding

There is a concept of knowledge hiding that can be defined as the act of withholding or concealing knowledge on purpose that has been requested by another person (Webster, Brown et al., 2008). Police organizations still have to deal with a number of challenges, such as corruption and victims who refuse to cooperate with them. There are many challenges that police agencies have to deal with when it comes to handling FIRs, and this presents a lot of challenges when it comes to filing them. It is known that there are several challenges, but one of the greatest is the concealment and sharing of specific information related to critical knowledge subsets and to the complexity of the information that is associated with them. When it comes to managing FIR effectively, it is evident that when the agency is relying on well-established, process-oriented digital strategies that will help them maintain an overall view of the situation as well as provide full transparency when it comes to accessing knowledge and information, it is essential that the agency relies on well-established, process-oriented digital strategies to maintain an overall view. The majority of police organizations are equipped with time tracking systems and project management tools, but even after such close monitoring of their activities, they have not been able to deal with the concealment of information despite the fact that such tools are available. The ability to access knowledge and information quickly and seamlessly within an investigation is an essential part of staying current with an investigation.

Besides registering false information reports, there is also the possibility that individuals or groups will be able to gain by pitting their own individual interests against the truth, thereby potentially gaining an advantage over the truth.

Results and Discussions

The Success of a Police Organization Depends on the Ability to Innovate

As we move forward with the digital transformation, it is vital that we ensure that the road ahead is based on real experiences and minimizes the risks as much as possible in order to fully capitalize on the benefits of digital transformation and implement the latest technologies and solutions to make life easier for ourselves and our customers. The key to achieving digital transformation is to build a roadmap that is both innovative and comprehensible, that will have measurable organizational benefits, that will be both affordable and convenient to implement, and that will be both innovative and comprehensible. To be successful in this scenario, it is essential that all components and constraints of a solution are aligned into a production-ready architecture that emphasizes technology openness in a way that is conducive to the implementation of the solution within a reasonable period of time, since it will be required for it to be implemented in a reasonable amount of time. The advent of digitalization has posed unprecedented challenges for police organizations around the world when it comes to optimum production of customized reports on one-off cases, as a result of the advent of digitalization as a result of the advent of digitalization. For a police or law enforcement organization's digital transformation roadmap to be successful, these challenges must be included as key parts of the plan, in order to eliminate the barriers that prevent the entire process of making the transition to digital. Creating a comprehensive digital transformation strategy across police or law enforcement does not need to start by implementing complex and exotic technologies in an orderly manner so as to achieve a comprehensive digital transformation strategy across the organization. Instead of trying to change everything at the same time, an organization should concentrate on improving the little things first and not trying to change everything at the same time. The importance of the small things using technology cannot be truly appreciated unless the organisation pays attention to them on a regular basis.

Unique Identifier (UID) Authenticity and Usage of UIDs

Due to the fact that FIR is such a broad undertaking, it is a complex undertaking involving a great deal of uncertainty since it is a broad project that requires a great deal of documentation. The severity of the crime is an indication of the complexity of the FIR associated with the crime, as the severity of the crime increases. Throughout every aspect of the collection, recording, and processing of information, there is a reverberation of this issue, causing a shift in the environment.

The chances that two separate FIRs will be exactly the same, even if they both pertain to the same crime, are very low, even if they both refer to the same crime, regardless of whether they are similar to each other. A single ID should be assigned to each FIR within a system to identify it as a separate entity (in this case, a FIR) rather than a collection of numbers or alphanumeric characters associated with an entity (in this case, a FIR) within a system. A UID is a unique identification number that enables access to and interaction with a FIR. There should be a unique identifier assigned to each sub-entity in the FIR, so that they can be distinguished from one another as different pieces of evidence within the FIR. A distinctive value associated with a UID is usually assigned based on the specific needs of the particular FIR, but it may be generated either randomly by an algorithm, allocated incrementally by the officer in charge, or selected by the officer in charge manually based on the needs of the FIR.

Authenticity and Usage of Unique Identifiers (UIDs)

Due to the wide scope of the FIR, as well as the vast amount of documentation it entails, it is a complex undertaking, with a great deal of uncertainty due to the fact that it is such a broad undertaking which involves a large amount of documentation, that there is always a certain amount of uncertainty associated with it. There is an increasing complexity when it comes to FIRs associated with crimes of greater seriousness and it is a sign of the seriousness of the crime. There is a direct correlation between



Volume 7, Issue 11 November, 2024

the severity and the complexity of the FIR associated with the crime in relation to the severity of the crime. The collection, storage, and processing of information has a profound effect on the reverberations of this issue across all aspects of the process, which has resulted in a shift in the environment as a result.

Even though they may refer to the same crime, it is extremely unlikely that two separate FIRs will be identical to each other, regardless of whether or not they are related to the same crime, even if they are both referring to the same crime. It is recommended that one ID should be assigned to each FIR within a system so that they can be identified as a separate entity (in this case, a FIR) rather than a collection of numbers or alphanumeric characters that would be associated with an entity (in this case, a FIR) within the system. With every FIR, there is a unique identifier that runs along with it so that if the identifier is used or accessed, the FIR can be interacted with. There should always be an identifier assigned to each sub-entity contained in a FIR so that it is possible to identify that sub-entity as a separate piece of evidence from the other sub-entities contained within the FIR whenever the sub-entity is included in a FIR. As part of the UID process, each individual identifier is assigned a distinctive value depending on the particular needs of the FIR, however, it is also possible for the value to be determined by an algorithm, allocated incrementally by an officer in charge, or selected manually by the officer in charge based upon the algorithm based on the needs of the FIR.

Developing an Information Infrastructure for Police Organizations

The key to transforming the digital strategy will be to build a cohesive information infrastructure that will be the backbone of integrating data across silos and will be the basis on which the digital transformation will be supported. This platform plays a very important role not only in the ability to integrate and communicate with the various platforms, but also in the capability of enabling predictive data analytics, which are absolutely imperative when it comes to initiating an investigation concerning a felony charge. Whenever an information architecture is built on the basis of contextual information, it is essential for the data and content to be able to be tagged with FIR metadata so as to define the relationships between the different classes of data. It is essential that the information architecture from which a good investigation is constructed is based on the nature of the investigation in question. The cross-functional departments of your organization as well as the digital transformation team need to work collaboratively in order to deliver value to your organization. As a result of this collaborative process, there will be increased accuracy and efficiency in the analysis of data, as well as more personalised investigation experiences for customers.

Using Digital Tools, Frameworks, and Processes within a Police Organization

A key role digital tools play in the gathering, analyzing, and synthesizing of FIR data plays a crucial role when they are integrated with processes and frameworks to allow them to be collected, analyzed, and synthesized faster and more consistently. A balance and integrated approach when it comes to the importance of information is something that cannot be overstated when it comes to the importance of a balanced and integrated approach to information. To get a holistic picture of what has happened in an investigation, it is usually necessary to review a number of sources of information in order to get a holistic idea of what is going on. Multiple sources of information cannot be viewed simultaneously in order to create a single view of information, as this will lead to a reduction in the possibility of getting a single view of information. There are also benefits to the integration of information as it allows for perceptions that previously wouldn't have been possible because of the lack of integration of information earlier on.

Due to their combination, tools and virtual systems are able to provide a much higher level of functionality, features, and capabilities as a result of the combination. The importance of being aware of the fact that the use of virtual systems and digital tools is not limited to large-scale investigation projects, as many people seem to think, is also important to note. The use of them is very common in investigations



Volume 7, Issue 11 November, 2024

and can be very useful for gaining information that is valuable for each part of the investigation. They can be used in many ways.

Through the combination and pairing of the relevant information, the event strategy ensures that the FIR will reflect the unique characteristics and circumstances of each case as a result of the joining and pairing of the information. Consequently, less time will be spent on the investigation, and there will be a corresponding increase in efficiency and efficiency results from this.

Conclusion

Collaboration is the key to the successful implementation of FIR as well as the transformation of government to a more digital one, which can only be achieved through collaboration. While it may seem straightforward on the surface, in reality it might not be as straightforward as it seems. Since some police organizations may be attempting to integrate both vertically and horizontally, vertical integration is a common trend as enterprises become more viable and expand their digital activities so that they can remain competitive in the future. Horizontal integration as well as vertical integration is a critical aspect of eliminating knowledge hiding, which can lead to a better realisation of our FIR objectives since knowledge hiding can be minimized if horizontal integration and vertical integration work together. The availability of a large amount of data within an organization that has a high level of integration can allow for a greater amount of data to be accessed and utilized in order to optimize the flow of information within the organization when there is a high level of integration. A number of strategies will be adopted by organizations in order to keep relevant in the digital ecosystem as it transforms: some of them will expand coverage along the value chain, and some of them will turn to data and analytics

For organizations to benefit from the digital transformation, they must be able to share data and standardize data in order to leverage the data-sharing and standardisation capabilities. Increased interoperability and ease of sharing and implementing data based on FIR information will make it easier to share and implement FIR information. Several factors will contribute to the success of the project, including the interoperability of the systems and the standardisation of the architecture, data, and definitions, as well as the standardization of the data and definitions.

There are a few prerequisites that must be met before digital transformation can be considered successful. Leading and sponsoring the program by top executives of the organization is essential to its success.

To ensure the success of digital adoption, leadership buy-in is essential. Organizational culture, however, can inhibit digital adoption, as it is often resistant to changes in an organization's structure or functions as a result of its culture. To prevent inertia and promote change, police organizations should communicate clearly and convincingly about the benefits of digital transformation. The police have a long history throughout history. When they are transforming to digital, they should be able to make use of what they already have available.

Since digitalization is an intangible phenomenon, it is difficult to determine whether an FIR has been successful or not. Whether an FIR has been "failed" can be determined by the following factors: cost, time, dispensation, throughput, or response time? What are the signs of a "failed" FIR? Quality management approaches such as six sigma address several of these issues, but in most cases, six sigma cannot be applied to individual FIRs due to their particular circumstances. Depending on how many defects are detected, the quality of FIRs generated by new digital technologies (such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning) may be primarily determined by how many defects must be detected. A FIR, however, is not solely determined by the number of defects present; it encompasses many additional factors. The ability of a steel to withstand high temperatures and the speed

by which a vehicle can travel are some of the most traditional measures of quality in the engineering community. Measurement of certain characteristics of digital information is relatively straightforward, but there are other characteristics that cannot be measured in this manner. What is the best method for determining how much information deviates from the truth when trying to establish the degree of deviance? It is difficult to define a small information error in an FIR in terms of how it is measured. According to general consensus, probability-based methods for determining reliability have a very limited capability of determining how much information is hidden in a system, whereas statistical methods are often more accurate in estimating how much information is hidden in a system.

References

- Aurellado, E. A., & Tiwari, S. P. (2023). Explicit and context-sensitive experimental evaluation of organization development for the purpose of improving operational efficiency in an IT company. International Journal of Social Science Research and Review, 6(4), 244-253.
- Bercu, S. A. (1993). Toward universal surveillance in an information age economy: can we handle Treasury's new police technology. Jurimetrics J., 34, 383.
- Bloch-Wehba, H. (2021). Visible policing: Technology, transparency, and democratic control. Cal. L. Rev., 109, 917.
- Bradford, B., Yesberg, J. A., Jackson, J., & Dawson, P. (2020). Live facial recognition: Trust and legitimacy as predictors of public support for police use of new technology. The British Journal of Criminology, 60(6), 1502-1522.
- Brown, M. M., & Brudney, J. L. (2003). Learning organizations in the public sector? A study of police agencies employing information and technology to advance knowledge. Public Administration Review, 63(1), 30-43.
- Chan, J., Brereton, D., Legosz, M., & Doran, S. (2001). E-policing: The impact of information technology on police practices. Brisbane: Criminal Justice Commission.
- Chan, J. B. (2001). The technological game: How information technology is transforming police practice. Criminal Justice, 1(2), 139-159.
- Colton, K. W. (Ed.). (1978). Police computer technology. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books.
- Colton, Kent W. "Computers and the police: Police departments and the new information technology." Urban Data Service Report, International City Management Association (1974).
- Cowper, T. J., & Buerger, M. E. (2003). Improving our view of the world: Police and augmented reality technology. Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Hough, M. (1980). Managing with less technology: the impact of information technology on police management. The British Journal of Criminology, 20(4), 344-357.
- Langworthy, R. H. (1986). The structure of police organizations (p. 132). New York, NY: Praeger.
- Manning, P. K. (1992). Information technologies and the police. Crime and Justice, 15, 349-398.
- Mastrobuoni, G. (2020). Crime is terribly revealing: Information technology and police productivity. The Review of Economic Studies, 87(6), 2727-2753.



Volume 7, Issue 1 November, 2024

- McQuade, S. (2001). Technology-enabled crime, policing and security.
- Nogala, D. (1995). The future role of technology in policing.
- Nunn, S. (2001). Police technology in cities: changes and challenges. Technology in Society, 23(1), 11-27.
- Reiss Jr, A. J. (1992). Police organization in the twentieth century. Crime and Justice, 15, 51-97.
- Stenson, K. (1993). Community policing as a governmental technology: Community policing as a governmental technology. Economy and Society, 22(3), 373-389.
- Tiwari, S. P. (2023). Towards Industry 4.0: increasing efficiency and effectiveness through technology integration in agriculture. Management and Entrepreneurship: Trends of Development, 2(24), 17-25.
- Tiwari, S. P. (2023). Using digital technology to transform organizational development: A perspective. Central Asian Journal of Mathematical Theory and Computer Sciences, 4(4), 35-40.
- Webster, J., Brown, G., Zweig, D., Connelly, C. E., Brodt, S., & Sitkin, S. (2008). Beyond knowledge sharing: Withholding knowledge at work. In Research in Personnel and Human Resources Management (Vol. 27, pp. 1-37). Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).