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A NON -DOCTRINAL RESEARCH ON: ROLE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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Abstract

Forensic science is the most important aspect of criminal investigation as it allows authorities to identify suspects and also helps determine when and how a crime was committed. The word "forensic science"m eans "about law" and logically forensic science involves the use of scientific methods for legal investigat ions. It helps to establish perfect evidence in law regarding the guilt of the accused.

The definition of forensic science is very broad because it includes DNA analysis, fingerprints, autopsy, pathology, toxicology and many other things that help determine the cause of death and incriminate peop le.

In addition, forensic evidence is a subject in accordance with the provisions of Indian law. Its mission is to guide criminal investigators and provide accurate information to judges so that they can have full conf idence in making decisions about crimes and conflicts. Forensic science is an excellent branch of science that has been used in criminal and civil investigations in recent years. Fingerprint analysis, DNA analysi s, bombs and explosives, firearms, etc. It contains all the famous scientific methods such as.

Keywords: Forensic science, fingerprint analysis, firearms, Forensic evidence, autopsies

Introduction:

The term forensic science is defined as "the application of science in criminal justice to the public and cr iminal law enforcement by law enforcement." More specifically, it answers questions of legal importanc e and uses techniques and tools to interpret criminal evidence and use this information in investigations. It involves the application of knowledge and techniques

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from various legal disciplines. For example, ph ysics is used to understand the structure of blood, biology is used to determine the origin of unknown pe ople, and chemistry is used to determine the chemical composition. For this reason, the use of forensic sc ience in criminal and legal investigation is often very controversial and important.

The concept of forensic science is not new in crime investigation. It dates back thousands of years. In 19 02, Argentina became the first country to include witness testimony in criminal investigations. Sir Willia m Herschel was one of the first to propose the use of fingerprints to identify criminals. One of the main activities of scientific research is the study of DNA, the genetic code found in all living things. By the en d of the 20th century, forensic scientists had technological tools to analyze evidence, from DNA analysis to high-tech technology with computer searching.

Forensic science exhibits an imperative responsibility in criminal interrogations, enabling law implementation to not just recognize possible culprits but also establish when and how a misdeed takes shape. The term 'forensic,' symbolizing a link to the legal sphere, accentuates that forensic science administers scientific tenets to matters of law. The role of forensic science is extensive, incorporating assorted territories such as DNA assessment, fingerprint analysis, autopsies, pathology, and toxicology. These areas jointly provide to untangling the cause of death and initiating potential interconnections to the accused.

Literature Review Mathieu Orfila:

Often considered the father of modern toxicology. In Paris in the 19th century, he developed chemical re search methods still used today.

Francis Galton:

He is a scientist from England who did the first research on fingerprints. He developed a method for clas sifying fingerprints for archiving purposes.) In 1892, he published a book called "fingerprints", which all owed accurate identification of individuals through fingerprints.

Karl Landsteiner:

In the middle of the century, natural science began to grow rapidly. For centuries, justice has sought obje ctive and impartial evidence against the oral testimony of disinterested, calm, and interested witnesses, a nd try turning to science for help. At the same time, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle popularized the method of c rime investigation through his fictional character Sherlock

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Holmes, which undoubtedly contributed to th e idea among scientists and crime investigators that science could help investigate and investigate crimes

. Much of the pioneering work in forensic science began in Europe; Many people contributed to establis hing the foundations of forensic medicine using methods from the natural and other sciences.

Research Objective:

The research objective of this research paper is to fulfil to answer of the research question which is mentioned above in this research paper.

Research Methodology

This methodology adapted for the purpose of this research paper is doctrinal method involves the analysis of the statutes , case laws existing secondary information accessed from various sources such as books, articles, journals ,websites etc. this is a qualitative research .Books and research papers related to topic has been heavily replied upon as secondary sources of information .

The references has been included at the end for your kind perusal

Critical Analysis:

A key element of Forensic Investigation

1. Crime Scene -

A crime scene is the place where a particular crime occurred or where evidence of the crime was found when the police were first reported. This is the beginning of the detective providing himself with inform ation about the victim and suspects and reconstructing the crime.

The event cannot be limited to a single place. It can be connected to one or more locations. In addition, d epending on the nature of the crime, it will not be limited to the current environment but will be in a wid er area. In a minor crime such as theft, the area can be divided into five parts, such as:

1. Line of approach
2. Point of entry;
3. Actual scene;
4. Point of exit
5. Line of retreat.

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Crime Prevention -

Crime prevention is the most important duty of the police. It is the responsibility of the first person to arr ive at the scene to protect the situation from bystanders and curious family members. Nothing on the site will be altered or changed until the necessary information is provided by the researchers. When a part of the body is displaced, it cannot return to its original position, making the work of researchers very diffic ult when touched or manipulated.

Document the Crime Scene –

After immediately securing the crime scene, investigators need to collect additional evidence. He should seek the assistance of two reliable witnesses, preferably near the scene of the crime, as their presence wil l strengthen the prosecution during trial. Despite what is said in the book, no evidence can be collected, t ouched or corrupted.

Forensics Fundamentals:

Forensic investigation involves the scientific examination of evidence collected at the scene of a crime. Although not traditionally called forensic science, this practice has a long history dating back hundreds o f years before the advent of modern law enforcement. Today, forensic science has become an important t ool for law enforcement.

Forensic science assists law enforcement by providing accurate, objective analysis of criminal evidence. It helps to identify the defendant, investigate the duration and understand the nature of the crime.

Historically, most visual evidence of crime has been observed in nature and measured directly by the hu man eye. Fingerprinting, DNA testing, drug testing, etc. The use of technologies is now standard practic e in the evaluation of physical crimes.

Forensic science does not replace traditional research methods, it is a complement to them. Authorities combine traditional investigative methods, such as interviews and observations, with forensic science to provide a method and the most accurate findings. Forensic investigation is most effective when it supports and confirms conclusions through testimony and other evidence.

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Forensic Techniques and Technologies:

The most commonly used forensic techniques today are fingerprint DNA analysis and ballistics. Fingerprint identification by comparing unique patterns and fingerprints found at crime scenes with patte rns and fingerprints recorded in various police records. Fingerprinting is one of the oldest forensic techni ques but continues to be used for its benefits.

Compared to fingerprinting, DNA analysis can help identify people who may be at the scene of a crime. This involves comparing DNA found at the crime scene (usually in blood, saliva, hair, semen, or other s amples) to DNA profiles in police records. DNA is now routinely collected from convicted criminals or convicts.

Ballistic analysis examines firearms and ammunition. It cannot identify a person at the scene, but it can l ink a specific bullet used in a crime to a specific weapon. If a gun can be linked to a person by purchasin g documents, fingerprints, or DNA, it can also be used to detect a person's presence at a crime scene.

Recently, advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence have begun to change the scientific method. AI can process large amounts of data quickly and is especially good at pattern recognition. AI is alrea dy making clinical trials more efficient and accurate, and will likely find more applications. Although th ere are risks associated with the use of such technologies, it is necessary to use artificial intelligence and reduce these risks due to its benefits.

Role of forensic science in criminal investigation:

1. Crime Investigation and Investigation :

Forensic science is performed at the crime scene and detailed analysis is performed under expert supervi sion. They accurately identify, collect and collect physical evidence including fingerprints, blood, hair, c lothing, weapons and more. Experts reconstructed the pattern of events that led to the abuse, taking into account the environment and patterns of evidence. This process forms the basis for establishing the resea rch principle.

2. Collection and preservation of evidence :

The collection and preservation of evidence should be done in accordance with good practice. Forensic e xperts ensure that evidence is managed to the best of their ability to prevent it from being contaminated, destroyed or used. All certificates passed through the documents have been verified and approved as gen uine and visible to the jury. Regular evidence testing

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involves thinking about the preservation and transp ortation of evidence from the scene of the crime to the forensics or laboratory and finally to the courts. T he effective collection and preservation of forensic evidence plays an important role in supporting the cr edibility and integrity of the criminal justice system. These interventions promote justice and protect indi vidual rights or immunity by helping to ensure that evidence is appropriately examined and presented in the court process.

3. Laboratory Analysis :

An improvement in laboratory analysis will be made based on the evidence collected. Many specialties i n forensic science are beginning to make an impact, including DNA analysis, toxicology, ballistics, and digital forensics. Experts use advanced equipment and technology to carefully analyze evidence. For exa mple, DNA testing can link victims, victims, or crime scenes, while toxicology testing can detect the pre sence of drugs or toxins in the body.

4. Fingerprint Examination :

Fingerprint examination is an important part of forensic science. Pattern identification of bumps on the s kin creates a unique fingerprint for each person. Forensic experts link latent fingerprints at the scene to k nown fingerprints on file to begin making a connection to the suspect. This model has proven to be impo rtant in many cases, creating a connection between the individual and the field.

5. Uncovering Digital Viruses :

Digital signatures have become an essential part of today's criminal investigation, and forensics is still i mportant in uncovering complex networks of digital evidence. As crime increases in electronic footprint s, forensic experts are taking advantage of this digital technology by using the latest technology and cutti ng tools to extract, analyze and analyze the electronic evidence left behind by criminals. The combinatio n of technology and analysis has made forensic science a vital tool for extracting digital evidence and uncovering today's crimes.

6. Decoding gun evidence :

In the field of forensic science, detailed analysis of ballistic evidence is a decisive analysis method that c an reveal the source understanding of armed crime situations. Ballistic tests require careful examination of the bullet, its casing, and the unique pattern it leaves behind. By following modern scientific methods and techniques, forensic experts can uncover these subtle signs, clarify the true nature of a dangerous sit uation and support the overall understanding of the scene.

7. Forensic Anthropology Specialization :

Forensic Anthropology focuses on the identification of human remains, especially in

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deteriorating cases. Experts examine the skeletons to determine age, gender, appearance and possible cause of death. This in formation helps identify the victims and predispose to their deaths.

8. Crime Scene Reconstruction :

Forensic experts reconstruct the crime scene by combining evidence, investigations and scientific analys is. The system allows police to understand the process of the crime, the role of the people involved and p ossible targets. Crime mitigation helps researchers and legal experts develop legal explanations.

9. Expert evidences :

the statements of experts, especially experts in the field of investigation and forensic medicine, have an i mportant place in the judicial process. With their deep knowledge and extensive training, these individua ls play an important role in facilitating the understanding of the science and evidence presented to judges and panels. The combination of intelligence and employment law helps expert witnesses provide honest and informed opinions, bridging the gap between complex criminal investigations and the understanding of those chosen to prosecute.

10. Reviving Unsolved Cases :

Influenza often results from a protracted debriefing process, but hope has been regained through the appl ication of forensic science. Recent cases have been repeated and improved thanks to the methods and tec hniques developed in the field of forensic sciences.

Legal provisions supporting criminal investigation:

1. Many people argue that fingerprint and DNA identification violates Article 20(3). They argue that fo rcing the prosecution to give fingerprints is like the prosecution giving them evidence. However, in Bombay State High Court v. Kathi Kalu Ogad and Anr [1] said that forcing a person to produce docum entary evidence such as fingerprints, blood,semen does not violate the provisions of Article 20(3).
2. Section 73 of the Indian Evidence Act states that everyone, including the accused, must give fingerpr int or DNA test.
3. Another debate is about drug use and its legal validity. Narcotics analysis is a new field in criminal i nvestigation. But the question is whether the evidence from the drug test is admissible in court. In thi s way, the investigator tries to get some words from an unconscious person that can be used as evide nce. This process has many legal and ethical problems. Some consider this to be a violation of Art. A rticle 20 of the Constitution of India.

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4. Bombay High Court in Ramchandra Reddy and Ors [2]. Maharashtra supports legalizing polygraph tests and drug tests. But as for Selvey and Ors. v. State of Karnataka and Anr[3]. The court ruled that those who spoke during the mental health report or drug test were untrue, and therefore the decision shoul d be deemed invalid.
5. Section 53 of the Crimes Act 1976 provides that a medical examination of the accused may be carrie d out if the police officer considers that the examination will provide evidence of an offence.
6. In 2005, some changes were made in the Penal Code only in the case of rape, as well as blood tests, DNA tests, sperm tests, swab samples, hair samples and other tests
7. Just like seconds. Article 164A of the Criminal Code also allows coroners to examine victims within 24 hours. But the question is whether all doctors in the community can collect DNA samples. It is cle ar that the sample collection will no longer be useful research and will not be contaminated because i t has been inhabited since ancient times. The evidence is considered biblical by many judges and is a ccepted as the faith of experts. However, the court is not bound by these reports and may rely on oth er evidence.

Recommendation

1) In this research article, the use of forensic science, one of the most important sciences in crime investigat ion, is illustrated as follows:

2) As mentioned above, forensic science will be greatly affected by the emergence of artificial intellig ence. The use of artificial intelligence in data analysis will undoubtedly play a significant role in wa ys we cannot yet see. One example that is already being implemented is the use of artificial intellige nce to detect crimes using facial recognition software and analyze large amounts of video and audio data to find suspects.

3) As the world transfers more information to electronic devices and more and more crimes are commi tted digitally, digital forensics will become even more important.

4) The innovation promises to improve forensic capabilities, making investigations faster, more accura te and more flexible. The entire judicial process will also improve thanks to the accuracy and justic e in the system.

5) Although it is important to be careful when using new technologies to avoid negative consequences, there is no doubt that new technologies have a huge impact on technology. It will be interesting to s ee how the field changes over the next few years.

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Investigation and Analysis of Crime Scenes

Forensic science instigates at the crime location, where detailed examination eventuates under the surveillance of professionals. They precisely distinguish, record, and collect tangible evidence, embracing fingerprints, bloodstains, hair strands, clothing, firearms, and more. By decrypting the environment and the configuration of testimony, experts reestablish the pattern of circumstances that concluded in the wrongdoing. This process accomplishes as fundamental for crafting the original skeleton of the research.

Collection and Preservation of Evidence:

The meticulous following of well-known methodologies is required for procuring and protecting proof. Forensic experts ensure that proof is handled with utmost diligence to avoid contamination, degradation, or exploitation. Each item of evidence passes through paperwork, identifying, and assuring to maintain its sincerity and competence for demonstration in the judiciary. The continuous evidence trial is thoughtfully defended to route the advancement of proof from the location of the crime to the research center or lab, and eventually to the judicial chamber. Productively collecting and preserving proof in forensic science exhibits a crucial role in supporting the reliability and faithfulness of the criminal judiciary system. These interventions facilitate in assuring the exact examination and presentation of proof during legal procedures, consequently supporting the endeavor of justice and protecting individual rights or immunities.

Laboratory Analysis:

After proof accumulation, an intensive approach to laboratory analysis occurs. Various specific fields within forensic science, embracing DNA analysis, toxicology, ballistics, and digital forensics, start to have an impact. Specialists harness progressive instruments and techniques to closely examine evidence thoroughly. To illustrate, DNA profiling acquires the capability to create connections between suspects, sufferers, or crime locations, whilst toxicology examination perceives the occurrence of drugs or toxins in the body.

Examination of Fingerprints:

Fingerprint analysis withstands as a radical pillar of forensic science. Discernible configurations on the ridges of the skin generate distinctive fingerprints for every individual. Forensic professionals correlate hidden fingerprints established at crime locations with known prints preserved in databases, therefore initialing possible links to suspects. This model has

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been verified indispensable in multiple cases, constituting an influential connection between identities and regions.

Uncovering Digital Traces:

In the modern landscape of criminal investigations, the domain of digital marks has acquired primary importance, and forensic science remains an essential effort in unwinding the complex web of digital proof. As criminal operations increasingly leave behind electronic footprints, forensic specialists skillfully direct this digital sector, deploying innovative techniques and cutting-edge tools to extract, examine, and analyze the electronic evidence left over following offenders. The confluence of technology and examination techniques has established forensic science as an obligatory tool in extracting digital proof and casting light on contemporary crimes.

Decoding Firearm Evidence:

Within the area of forensic science, the detailed examination of ballistics proofs withstands as a decisive investigative method that clutches the power to uncover an essential understanding of criminal events consisting of firearms. Ballistics assessment necessitates the diligent investigation of bullets, cartridge casings, and the distinctive patterns they leave behind. Through the implementation of scientific guidelines and modern procedures, forensic professionals unravel these delicate indications, untangling the confidence of firearms-related events and facilitating to an extensive perception of crime scenes.

Expertise in Forensic Anthropology:

Forensic anthropology concentrates on recognizing human residue, particularly in circumstances where deterioration has occurred. Specialists examine the skeletal residue to establish age, sex, appearance, and possible motives of death. This awareness aids in recognizing sufferers and setting up the scenarios of their demise.

Reconstruction of Crimes:

Forensic experts rebuild the order of events guiding up to a crime by combining proof, investigation, and scientific guidelines. This protocol enables law implementation in understanding the mechanisms of the crime, the roles of individuals enmeshed, and possible objectives. Crime restoration facilitates researchers and legal experts in developing a logical narrative for the legal forum.

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Expert Witness Testimony:

In the complicated move of the judicial system, the declaration of specialist witnesses, particularly those well-versed in the province of forensic science retains an essential position. These individuals, equipped with profound knowledge and intensive training, play a fundamental role in simplifying complex scientific perceptions and proof to magistrates and committees. The fusion of scientific specialists and legal transactions facilitates expert witnesses to yield equitable and well-informed opinions, filling the gap between complex forensic investigations and the understanding of those assigned to rendering judgment.

Revitalizing Cold Cases:

Cold cases, usually portrayed by their long-standing unsettled status, have found revived hope using the implementation of forensic science. These scenarios, which have remained dormant for prolonged periods have encountered a reemergence of consciousness and development thanks to the maturing processes and methodologies within the realm of forensic science. This reemergence has breathed a new spark into investigations, offering a gleam of the opportunity of solving enigmas that have confounded jurisdiction and associations for years.

Conclusion:

Forensic science is becoming an important tool in the pursuit of justice. Combining the principles of science with the analytical process not only helps solve the problem of crime but also ensures accountability to victims by proving innocence. From investigating the facts of a crime to presenting expert evidence, the forensic expert's role contributes to a variety of crime-solving situations. This strong foundation supports the important role of forensic science in today's world by supporting the rule of law and the necessity of justice. Moreover, under Indian law, forensic certificates can be issued without any compulsion. His work is twofold; To guide people in criminal investigation practices and provide clear information to judges, increasing their confidence in making decisions about criminal acts and acts of civil conflict. Today, forensic science is a science and technology that still has applications incriminal and civil investigations. It involves a configuration of high-level scientific methods such as but not limited to fingerprint analysis, DNA analysis, ballistics, law enforcement and firearms investigation.

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