



**SRINIVASAN COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE**  
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli)  
(Recognized by UGC under section 2(f) & 12(b) of the UGC Act, 1956)  
PERAMBALUR – 621 212, www.scas.ac.in

**DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE**

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**INTERNSHIP  
REPORT**

*Submitted to:*

***Srinivasan College of Arts & Science, Perambalur, Tamil Nadu***

***In partial fulfillment of the University Regulations for  
the Degree***

***BACHELOR OF***

***SCIENCE IN***

***FORENSIC SCIENCE***

*Submitted by*

***Mohammed***

***Marzuk.T.M***

***University register no: CB21S610231***

***Department of Forensic Science***

***Srinivasan College of Arts & Sciences***

***Batch: 2021-2024***



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## **DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE**

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### CERTIFICATE

*It is hereby certified that this internship report is the original work done by Mohammed Marzuk.T.M under the guidance and supervision of qualified Advocate at Trichy District Court during the 5<sup>th</sup> Semester in fulfilment of the requirement for Bachelors degree in Forensic Science in Srinivasan College of Arts and Science, Perambalur.*

***Registration Number – 2210641***

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of the Department***

***Department of Forensic Science  
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**ADVOCATE,**

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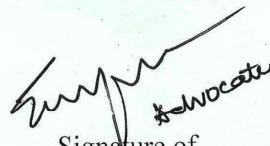
## **CERTIFICATE OF INTERNSHIP**

Trichy  
30.06.2023

This is to certify Mr. Mohamad Marzuk.T.M. (Reg. No. CB21S610231) pursuing "III<sup>rd</sup> Year of B.Sc., Forensic Science Degree Course in PERMABALUR SRINIVASAN COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE, has done his internship in my law office from 19.06.2023 to 30.06.2023. During this period he assisted me with the office works including research on legal points, typing and drafting of documents.

I wish him for bright future and every success in life and career.

Warm Regards.

  
Signature of  
Advocate Ms.No. 213/1984  
**R. MAGENDRAN, B.Sc, B.L.**  
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### **DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE**

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#### **DECLARATION**

*I, Mohammed Marzuk.T.M, hereby declare that this internship report titled “An internship report on District Court training related to forensic science” is an original and bonafide work carried out by me under the guidance of Mr.Magendran, B.SC.,B.L., Advocate at Trichy District Court.*

*I further declare that this internship report has not been submitted to any other University/ College for the award of any degree or diploma.*

**Place:** Perambalur

**Date:** 05/07/2023

**Signature of the student**

**Mohammed Marzuk.T.M.**

**Register number:** 2210641.

**University Reg no:** CB21S610231.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

*This dissertation would not have been possible without the guidance and the help of several individuals who in one way or another contributed and extended their valuable assistance in the preparation and completion of this study.*

*I would like to express my gratitude to Mr.N.Vetrivelan, principle of Sriniwasan college of arts and science for allowing us to go on an internship for 10 days. I am thankful to my HOD Mr. Senthil Kumar, my department faculties MRS. Arathy Rajendran , MRS. Aneesha Murughan and MRS. Mabel Chandra for their valuable guidance, encouragement, suggestion and advice rendered to us at every stage.*

*I would also like to extend special thanks to Mr.Magendran, B.SC.,B.L., Advocate at Trichy District Court for allowing us in his station and the guidance and support received from all the members who contributed to this internship and was vital for the completion of this study. We are grateful to all of them for their constant support and guidance either directly or indirectly towards completion of our study.*

*A paper is not enough for me to express the support and guidance I received from them almost for all the work.*

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**Mohammed Marzuk.T.M**

**Register no :2210641**

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***AN INTERNSHIP REPORT ON DISTRICT COURT TRAINING RELATED TO FORENSIC SCIENCE.***

*This report describes the activities that I was involved in during my internship that I have carried out from 19.06.2023 to 30.06.2023 in Trichy District Court under the guidance of Mr.Magendran, B.SC.,B.L., Advocate*

*In my internship programme I have learned some knowledge of forensic science and how to apply that knowledge in criminal investigation and in court. I have also learned about criminal justice system. In District Court, During my internship I had an opportunity to learn things such as Registration and investigation of crime cases, important case details analysis, research on legal points on cases and miscellaneous training related to forensic science.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### ***1) FORENSIC SCIENCE***

Crime is a delicate matter which can only be solved with sufficient evidence, proofs and witnesses but it is impossible to have an eye witness at every case. It would be very hard for investigators to find the culprit of each and every crime. Forensic science is a field of study which helps investigators in this specific matter by analysing the evidences other than witness to find any clues which might help them catch the culprit. The term “Forensic” derived from an latin word ‘ forensis ’ meaning forum which refers to a place where ideas can be shared and discussed. History of the term forensic goes back to Roman times where the petitioner and accused has to talk about their own sides of story in front of a group of people and the judgement would be based on their argument and delivery of the story. Forensic science these days is a application of sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology to criminal investigation, examine evidences and present them in court with required laws. Forensic science has a major variety of disciplines in respect to different type of evidences that can be found in a crime scene and some of the important disciplines are....

- FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY
- DNA ANALYSIS
- FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION
- FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY
- TOXICOLOGY
- CRIMINOLOGY
- CYBERFORENSICS
- FORENSIC BIOLOGY
- QUESTIONED DOCUMENT EXAMINATION
- BALLISTICS
- FORENSIC SEROLOGY
- AND MANY MORE

## 2) HISTORY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

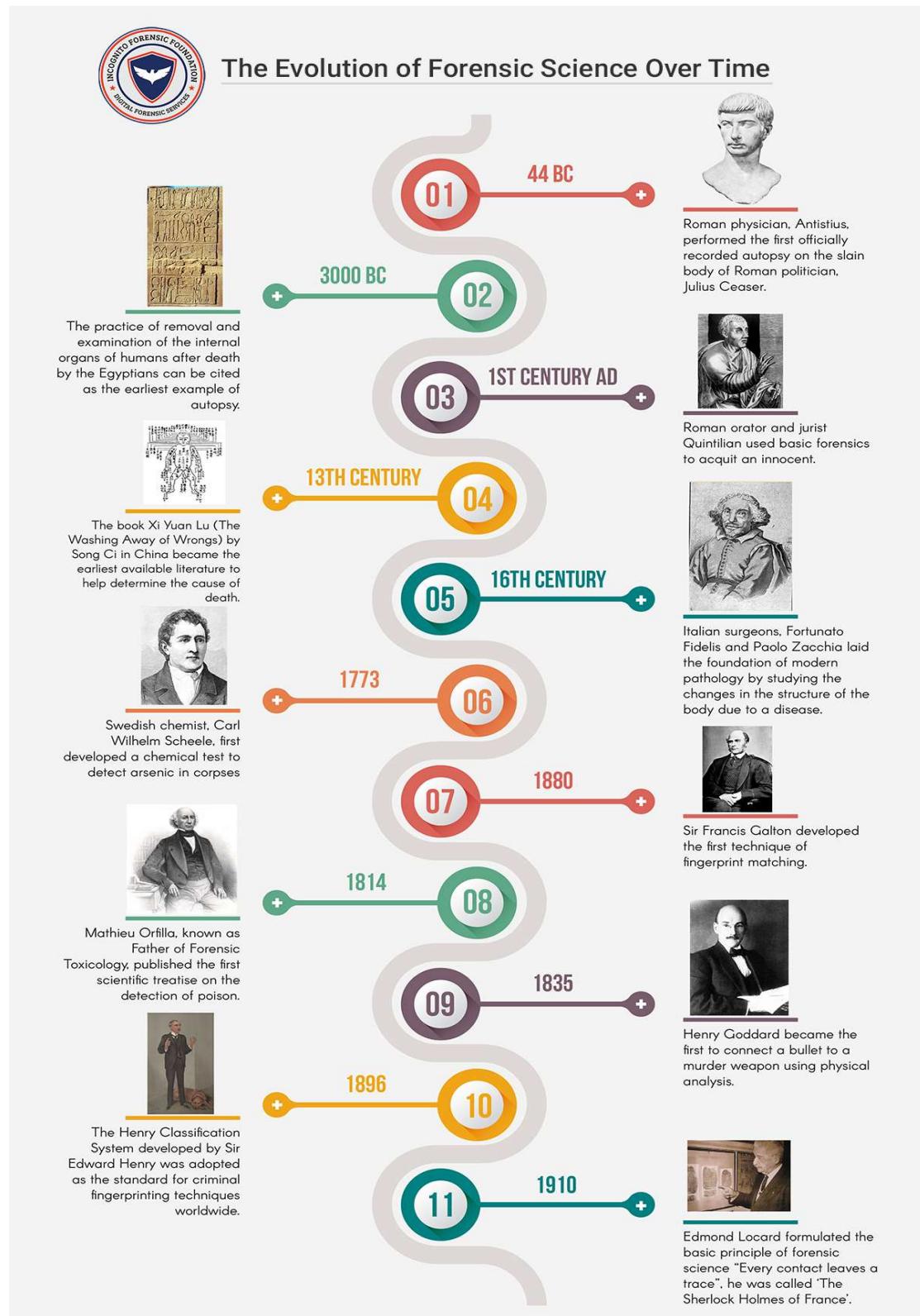


Figure 1 - History Of Forensic Science

Forensic science has many high tech and accurate result producing machines that are used to analyse evidences to move a step forward with criminal investigation but Equipments and tools like UV lights, Spectroscopy and Chromatography are results of modern civilization but application of Forensic science dates back to civilization of the ancient Greek and Roman societies. People of those time has made many advancements in the field of medicine, especially pharmacology. Their research on creation, usage and symptoms of toxins made study of it's past use in murders possible.

#### ➤ AUTOPSY

Autopsy was said to be 1<sup>st</sup> reported in 3000BC. It was performed as religious practice by Egyptians. They removed and examined the internal organs of the humans So they are considered as earliest civilization to perform autopsy although it was not official.

First Autopsy to be officially performed is done in 44BC. A Roman physician named Antistius examines Roman politician and general Julius Caesar's slain body. He concluded that Caesar's body was stabbed 23 times and his death was a result of one wound through his chest.

#### ➤ ROMAN DYNASTY

Modern court and legal system was essentially made possible by Roman legal model. It isn't a shock that they applied forensic science even in such olden times. In first century AD, Roman Jurist and Orator Quintillian used forensics on a basic level to acquit an innocent. Though the fall of Roman Empire in the west slowed the improvement of Forensic science and it can be said if not for the fall of Romans, forensic may have improved much more efficiently and accurately.

#### ➤ BOOK OF PATHOLOGY

A book named "The washing Away Of Wrongs" ( Xi Yuan Lu ) was written by Song ci in china in the 13th century. It is the first testimony written about the using medicine and entomology to solve cases and crimes. It is one of the oldest literature available to help determine the cause of death. Information on how to differentiate from an accident murder and a murder was explained in this book. It also gives ideas on important topics such as

- a) Preservation of evidence during the process of examination.
- b) Antiseptic preparation.
- c) Extract hidden injuries from bones and dead bodies.
- d) Finding the time of death based on weather and insects.
- e) Washing a dead body for examination.

Song ci's book also talks about the basic methods that can be used to crack a murder case. 1st, the investigators found the murder weapon was a sickle by attacking animal carcass with different weapons and comparing it with the real wound then the asked residents of crime area to bring their sickles to one place. The real weapons had a small amount of blood so insects started to gather. Eventually the murderer confessed to the crime of murder. The book also gave methods on how to distinguish between suicide, murder or accident.

#### ➤ **POLYGRAPH TEST**

The predecessor to the polygraph at the earliest times is examination of saliva, tongue and mouth of the suspected person to deduce innocence or guilt. In ancient India, suspect mouth was filled with dry rice and dry rice powder was used in ancient China. They should then split it out. In some middle Eastern countries, the suspects are asked to lick metal rods. This method is based on the principle that the guilty would produce less saliva so if rice got stuck in their mouth or if tongue got severely burnt means they are considered guilty.

#### ➤ **16<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

In 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe, medical practitioners started gathering information on the cause and manner of death. A French army surgeon Ambroise pare studied the effect of an violent death, it has on their internal organs.

The foundation of modern pathology was laid by Fortunato Fidelis, an Italian surgeon and Paolo zacchia. They achieved this through a study of the changes occurring in the structure of the body due to a disease.

#### ➤ **MODERN TECHNIQUES BEGAN TO TAKE SHAPE**

The upcoming centuries showed the resurrection of Forensic science by using it to solve crimes. Methods like comparing and matching evidences such as clothing fibres , footprints to suspect has started to grow. Criminal investigations started to grow more evidence based and rational approaches.

Swedish Chemist, Carl Wilhelm Scheele developed techniques to detect Simple Arsenic and Arsenious oxide in cadavers in 1773. In 1784, in Lancaster, John Toms was put on trial and convicted for the offence of murder of Edward Culshaw with a pistol. He is found guilty when a crushed paper used to cover gun powder and balls in pistol was present in Edward's dead body and it perfectly matched with the torn paper found in John's pocket. Another example of use of Forensic evidence in investigation is trial and conviction of Warwick, a farm laborer, in 1816. Police retrieved and analysed the footprints and cloth impressions that he left on the damp soil of the crime scene. A matching of the impressions in the earth near the pool where a young maidservant was drowned confirmed his role in her murder.

#### ➤ INTRODUCTION OF FINGERPRINTS

Use of fingerprints to seal documents has been around since ancient times. In 1955 BC, in Babylon during the period of Tang Dynasty, Fingerprints were used to seal documents. Although techniques to fingerprint analysis and identification brought a breakthrough in forensic science in 1880. Sir William Herschel was one of the first to talk about the use of fingerprinting in the identification of criminals. When working for the Indian Civil Service, he began to use thumbprints on documents as a security measure to prevent the forgery of signatures in 1858. In 1880, Henry Faulds, published his first paper on the subject in the scientific journal Nature discussing the usefulness of fingerprints for identification and proposing a method to record them with printing ink. He established their first classification and was also the first to identify fingerprints left on a vial. In 1886, he offered the concept to the Metropolitan Police in London, but it was dismissed at that time. Francis Galton, who was interested in anthropology, having been inspired to study fingerprints for ten years, Galton published a detailed statistical model of fingerprint analysis and identification and encouraged its use in forensic science in his book Finger Prints. He had calculated that the chance of a "false positive" (two different individuals having the same fingerprints) was about 1 in 64 billion.

## ➤ MODERN HISTORY

In the 21st century, Every industry is growing exponentially thus forensics is not an exclusion. It is also improved in several ways by means of speed and accuracy mainly due to introduction of modern machines and techniques. In France at 1910, a professor at the University of Lyons named Edmond Locard, began the first police crime laboratory. He has earned himself a name “ SHERLOCK HOLMES OF FRANCE “ due to his contributions for forensics and criminal investigations. Edmond Locard’s has introduced a concept that “everything leaves a trace” formed the basis of what is now called Locard’s Exchange Principle.

### Locard’s Exchange Principle

Locard’s Exchange Principle states that everything and everyone that enters a crime scene leaves some piece of evidence behind. This is extensively used by a forensic investigator in crime scene investigations.

Forensic science has witnessed a number of significant advancements in fields like DNA Profiling and Cyber forensics which helps in identification and to solve crimes cybercrimes such Revenge Porn, Hacking of private data and many more.

## 3) *HISTORY OF FORENSICS IN INDIA*

Scientific methods to solve crimes are not new to India but they are not as advanced compared to some of the developed countries. It is said that Indians studied various patterns of the papillary lines, thousands of years ago in Kautilya’s Arthashastra which was written 2300 years ago. Even though India has several forensic labs and departments to solve cases and still introducing labs to many disciplines such as fingerprints, cyber, DNA.

## ➤ CHEMICAL EXAMINER’S LAB

During the nineteenth century, when the cases of death due to poisoning posed a problem to the investigators, they needed a way for was for isolating, detecting and estimating various poisons absorbed in the human system. The first Chemical Examiner's Laboratory was set up for this purpose at the Madras Presidency, under the Department of Health, during 1849.

#### ➤ **ANTROPOMETRIC BUREAU**

The identification of criminals was being done in a unscientific method. Policemen would try to memorize convict's face so that they could recognize him if he got involved in another crime. With the introduction of Photography, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) maintained records of every known criminal including a detailed description of his appearance. With the invention of Bertillon's anthropometric system in 1878, India, along with the other countries of the world, adapted Bertillon's system of personnel identification so an Anthropometric Bureau, for maintaining records of criminals, was established in 1892 at Calcutta.

#### ➤ **DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES**

When the use of explosives became common, Investigators required to detect the causes of explosion, either if it is accidental or intentional. The foundation of the Department of Explosives was found when the first chief inspector of explosives was appointed in the year 1898, with his headquarters at Nagpur. Later, five regional offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Madras and Gwalior, and three sub-offices were opened.

#### ➤ **GOVERNMENT EXAMINER OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENT**

The British Government of Bengal needed to identify the handwritings on the secret documents connected with the Indian independence movement and they created the post of Government Handwriting Expert of Bengal. Mr. CR Hardless was appointed to this post in 1904. This set-up was shifted to Shimla in the year 1906 and was placed under the control of the Director, CID. A post of Handwriting Expert for the Government of India was created and Mr. CR Hardless was replaced by Mr. F Brewester, a police officer from the West Bengal CID, and was designated as the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents

#### ➤ **BALLISTICS LAB**

Risk of usage of country made firearms kept rising so, an Arms Expert was appointed and a small ballistic laboratory was set up under the Calcutta Police to deal with the examination of firearms in 1930. As the threat of firearms grew, other State CIDs also established small ballistics laboratories to help them in the investigation.

#### ➤ STATE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The first state forensic science laboratory in India was established in the year 1952 at Calcutta. This laboratory became fully operational in the year 1953. During the year 1955, a small unit of Physics was established in the West Bengal State Forensic Science Laboratory to deal with various physical examinations of exhibits encountered in crime investigation. During the year 1957, the Physics unit developed into a full-fledged Physics Section.

#### ➤ INDIAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

The Indian Academy of Forensic Sciences (IAFS) was established in the year 1960. This academy started a biennial scientific journal, which served as a place for the exchange of ideas in forensic science with the other international forensic academies. The role of the Academy was also to hold annual scientific meetings or assist in holding seminars in forensic science. In fact, it was at the instance of this Academy that the Government of India established the Neutron Activation Analysis Unit to cater for the forensic needs in the country.

### **4) BRANCHES OF FORENSIC SCIENCE**

#### ➤ FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY

Forensic Toxicology is the study of the presence of toxic substance inside a body and the effect that they had on the individual. Toxicology helps investigators in aid of the medical and legal investigation of death due to poisoning or drugs. This branch of forensic science is of prime importance in road accidents, poisoning, and sexual violence.

#### ➤ FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Forensic Psychology is the application of psychology to legal and criminal matters. Forensic psychologists study criminals and their crimes to draw conclusions about the personality traits of the perpetrators and thus assist in criminal profiling.

#### ➤ **FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY**

In some cases, bodies cannot be identified due to mutilation, burning, natural degradation etc. In such cases, Forensic Anthropology comes into the picture. Forensic anthropologists can examine human skeletons to help identify the individuals and arrive at the cause of death. They are skilled at determining the age, sex, race, and physique of an individual from the bones or bone fragments.

#### ➤ **DNA PROFILING**

DNA profiling is a commonly used forensic technique in criminal investigations for the identification of an anonymous person or the perpetrator by matching the evidence with suspects's DNA. The biological evidence used for DNA profiling include hair, skin, semen, urine, blood, saliva and even body remains in burn cases.

#### ➤ **FORENSIC BALLISTICS**

Forensic Ballistics involves the analysis of any evidence related to firearms (bullets, bullet marks, shell casings, gunpowder residue etc.). This branch of science is particularly used in the investigation of incidents involving the use of a firearm, to reach conclusions on the exact weapon used, the distance, velocity, and angle of firing, and ultimately the shooter himself.

#### ➤ **FORENSIC DOCUMENT EXAMINATION**

In Forensic document examination, documents examination is carried out through scientific methods. Questioned document examination is set of standard procedure for comparison and identification of original and forge document, wills and official papers.

#### ➤ FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY

Forensic Entomology involves the application and study of the biology of insects and other arthropods to solve criminal cases. It uses to determine time or place of death, by examination of insects in, on and around human remains of the dead body.

#### ➤ ART FORENSICS

Art forensics concerns the art authentication cases to help research the work's authenticity. Art authentication methods are used to detect and identify forgery, faking and copying of art works, e.g. paintings

#### ➤ FORENSIC CHEMISTRY

Forensic chemistry is the study of materials and chemicals for the detection and identification of illicit drugs, accelerants used in arson cases, explosive and gunshot residue.

#### ➤ FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION

Human fingerprints have different patterns of friction ridges arranged in a unique manner for every individual. Analysing fingerprints left at the scene of a crime is one of the most critical parts of forensic analysis. Fingerprint analysis typically helps to connect the crime to a person who may have been present at the scene but can also be used to track a person's previous records; arrests, parole, and other details.

### **5) SCIENTISTS CONTRIBUTION TO FORENSICS**

Forensic science is at its current condition due to the contributions of many scientists who lived their life discovering principles, techniques and tools that improved the efficiency of evidence analysis. Some of those who contributed most are....

### ➤ **ALPHONSE BERTILLON**

Alphonse Bertillon (1853–1914) was a French police officer and a biometrics researcher who created the first scientific system used by police to identify criminals based on physical measurements. His system of identifying people by measurements was named after him as Bertillon system. Bertillon also wrote a famous paper, ‘Les empreintes digitales’ (1912) on the uniqueness of 16 ridge points on fingerprints to identify people.

### ➤ **Dr EDMUND LOCARD**

Dr Edmund Locard (1877–1966) was a French criminalist who wrote several pieces with his most famous, *Traité de criminastique* (Treaty of Criminalistics), in the 1920s postulating that microscopic examination of clothing and other physical evidence could reveal information about the history of the wearer. He is best known for Locard’s Exchange Principle which can be summarised as ‘every contact leaves a trace’. He is also known as the father of modern forensic science.

### ➤ **CALVIN HOOKER GODDARD**

Calvin Hooker Goddard was a forensic scientist and a pioneer in forensic ballistics. He analysed the bullet casings from the 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre and determined that the firearms used were not police-issued weapons, leading authorities to believe the attack was carried out by a mob. Goddard was responsible for several significant developments in the field of ballistics during his career. He constructed one of the most comprehensive ballistics databases of its day with the help of others and adapted the comparison microscope for bullet comparison. Goddard also assisted in the establishment of the United States' first independent forensic crime laboratory.

### ➤ **SIR ALEC JOHN JEFFREYS**

Sir Alec John Jeffreys is a British geneticist who is best known for developing genetic fingerprinting and DNA profiling techniques that are now used in forensic science around the

world to assist police investigative work and resolve paternity and immigration problems. He was awarded in 1994 for his contributions to genetics.

#### ➤ **ALBERT SHERMAN OSBORN**

In North America, Albert Sherman Osborn is regarded as the father of the science of questioned document examination. His primary work in questioned document was first published in 1910 and other works such as The Problem of Proof (1922), The Mind of the Juror (1937), and Questioned Document Problems (1944), were appreciated by the legal profession as well as public and private laboratories dealing with questioned documents. On September 2, 1942, Osborn established the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners (ASQDE).

#### **6) FORENSIC SCIENCE IN LAW**

Forensic science helps investigators to use the clues they find in crime scene and close in on to the culprits. It also helps advocates to support their statements. Arguments made with forensic evidence is considered as a fact so there won't be any objections of the statements. Forensic evidence is not biased, it just says about the characteristics of the evidence. The next step of the investigation is up to the police officers. Forensic evidence is submitted in court with the respective INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS ( IEA ). Forensic evidence report may acts as a primary evidence which can change the moving phase of the case and leads to a judgement so it is considered essential to both criminal investigation and in court hearings.

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

◎ BASIC LAWS, FORENSIC STUDENTS NEED TO KNOW

- INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS ( IEA )
- CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ( CrPC )
- INDIAN PENAL CODE ( IPC )

◎ COMBINED COURTS

◎ STEPS TO FILE A COMPLAINT

- FIR COMPLAINT
- PCR ( PRIVATE COMPLAINT RECORD )

◎ CASE HEARING PROCEDURES

◎ CASE OBSERVED IN COURT

## **NARRATIVE**

### ***1) BASIC LAWS, FORENSIC STUDENTS NEED TO KNOW***

#### **➤ INDIAN EVIDENCE ACTS ( IEA )**

- Section 45 – Opinions of experts

When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science or art, or as identity of handwriting or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions are relevant facts.

Such persons are called experts

- Section 46 - Facts bearing upon opinion of expert

Facts, not otherwise relevant, are relevant if they support or are inconsistent with the opinion of experts, when such opinions are relevant.

- Section 58 - Facts admitted need not be proved

No fact need to be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit at the hearing, or which, before the hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings:

Provided that the court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admission.

- Section 135 - Order of production and examination of witnesses

The order in which the witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to civil and criminal procedure respectively, and in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.

- Section 137 - Examination-in-chief

The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

Cross-examination.—The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

Re-examination.—The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him, shall be called his re-examination.

#### ➤ **CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ( CrPC )**

- Section 53 - Examination of accused by medical practitioner at the request of police officer

(1) When a person is arrested on a charge of committing an offence of such a nature and alleged to have been committed under such circumstances that there are reasonable grounds for believing that an examination of his person will afford evidence as to the commission of an offence, it shall be lawful for a registered medical practitioner, acting at the request of a police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector, and for any person acting in good faith in his aid and under his direction, to make such an examination of the person arrested as is reasonable necessary in order to ascertain the facts which may afford such evidence, and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(2) Whenever the person of a female is to be examined under this section, the examination shall be made only by, or under the supervision of, a female registered medical practitioner.

- Section 53-A. - Examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner

(1) When a person is arrested on a charge of committing an offence of rape or an attempt to commit rape and there are reasonable grounds for believing that an examination of his person

will afford evidence as to the commission of such offence, it shall be lawful for a registered medical practitioner employed in a hospital run by the Government or by a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner within the radius of sixteen kilometers from the place where the offence has been committed by any other registered medical practitioner, acting at the request of a police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector, and for any person acting in good faith in his aid and under his direction, to make such an examination of the arrested person and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(2) The registered medical practitioner conducting such examination shall, without delay, examine such person and prepare a report of his examination giving the following particulars, namely:--

- (i) the name and address of the accused and of the person by whom he was brought,
- (ii) the age of the accused,
- (iii) marks of injury, if any, on the person of the accused,
- (iv) the description of material taken from the person of the accused for DNA profiling, and".
- (v) other material particulars in reasonable detail.

(3) The report shall state precisely the reasons for each conclusion arrived at.

(4) The exact time of commencement and completion of the examination shall also be noted in the report.

(5) The registered medical practitioner shall, without delay, forward the report of the investigating officer, who shall forward it to the Magistrate referred to in section 173 as part of the documents referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (5) of that section.

- Section 291 - Deposition of medical witness

(1) The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, or taken on commission under this Chapter, may be given in, evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, and shall, on the application of the prosecution or the accused, summon and examine any such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

- Section 292 - Evidence of officers of the Mint

(1) Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any such \*[officer of any Mint or of any Note Printing Press or of any Security Printing Press (including the officer of the Controller of Stamps and Stationery) or of any Forensic Department or Division of Forensic Science Laboratory or any Government Examiner of Questioned Documents or any State Examiner of Questioned Documents, as the case may be] as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although such officer is not called as a witness.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine any such officer as to the subject-matter of this report:

Provided that no such officer shall be summoned to produce any records on which the report is based.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872) no such officer shall, \*[except with the permission of the General Manager or any officer in charge of any Mint or of any Note Printing Press or of any Security Printing Press or of any Forensic Department or any officer in charge of the Forensic Science Laboratory or of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents Organisation or of the State Examiner of Questioned Documents Organisation, as the case may be], be permitted-

(a) to give any evidence derived from any unpublished official records on which the report is based; or

(b) to disclose the nature or particulars of any test applied by him in the course of the examination of the matter or thing.

- Section 293 - Reports of certain Government scientific experts

- (1) Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of a Government scientific expert to whom this section applies, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.
- (2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine any such expert as to the subject-matter of his report.
- (3) Where any such expert is summoned by a Court and he is unable to attend personally, he may unless the Court has expressly directed him to appear personally, depute any responsible officer working with him to attend the Court, if such officer is conversant with the facts of the case and can satisfactorily depose in Court on his behalf.
- (4) This section applies to the following Government scientific experts, namely:-
- (a) any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government;
  - (b) the Chief Inspector of Explosives;
  - (c) the Director of the Finger Print Bureau;
  - (d) the Director, Haffkeine Institute, Bombay;
  - (e) the Director Deputy Director or Assistant Director of a Central Forensic Science Laboratory or a State forensic Science Laboratory;
  - (f) the Serologist to the Government.
- (g) any other Government scientific Expert specified by notification by the Central Government for this purpose.

#### ➤ INDIAN PENAL CODE ( IPC )

- Section 299 - CULPABLE HOMICIDE

Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death, commits the offence of culpable homicide.

- Section 300 – MURDER

Except in the cases hereinafter excepted, culpable homicide is murder, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or-

2ndly.-If it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused. Or-

3rdly.-If it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, or

4thly.-If the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid.

- **Section 302 - PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER**

Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

- **Section 304A – CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE**

Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

- **Section 304B – DOWERY DEATH**

Where the death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, such death shall be called "dowry death", and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death.

- **Section 351 – ASSAULT**

Whoever makes any gesture, or any preparation intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault.

- Section 359 – KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping is of two kinds : kidnapping from India, and kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

- Section 362 – ABDUCTION

Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person.

- Section 375 – RAPE

A man is said to commit “rape” if he—

- (1) “Penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or
- (2) Inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or
- (3) Manipulates any part of the body of a woman so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or
- (4) Applies his mouth to the vagina, anus, urethra of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person,
- (5) Under the circumstances falling under any of the following seven descriptions:-

First.- Against her will.

Secondly.- Without her consent.

Thirdly.- With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt.

Fourthly.- With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

Fifthly.- With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.

Sixthly.- With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

Seventhly.- When she is unable to communicate consent.

- **Section 376 – PUNISHMENT FOR RAPE**

Whoever, except in the cases provided for by sub-section commits rape shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.

Whoever,-

- a) Being a police officer commits rape-
  - (i) Within the limits of the police station to which he is appointed; or
  - (ii) In the premises of any station house whether or not situated in the police station to which he is appointed; or
  - (iii) On a woman in his custody or in the custody of a police officer subordinate to him; or
- b) Being a public servant, commits rape on a woman in such public servant's custody or in the custody of a public servant subordinate to such public servant; or
- c) being a member of the armed forces deployed in an area by the Central or by State Government commits rape in such area; or
- d) Being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force or of a women's or children's institution, commits rape on any inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institution; or

- e) being on the management or on the staff of a hospital, commits rape on a woman in that hospital; or
- f) being a relative, guardian or teacher of, or a person in a position of trust or authority towards the woman, commits rape on such woman; or
- g) commits rape during communal or sectarian violence; or
- h) commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant; or
- i) Commits rape on a woman when she is under sixteen years of age; or
- j) commits gang rape; or
- k) commits rape, on a woman incapable of giving consent; or
- l) being in a position of control or dominance over a woman, commits rape on such woman; or
- m) commits rape on a woman suffering from mental or physical disability; or
- n) while committing rape causes grievous bodily harm or maims or disfigures or endangers the life of a woman; or
- o) commits rape repeatedly on the same woman,

Shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may be for life and shall also be liable to fine

- Section 378 – THEFT

Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

- Section 383 – EXTORTION

Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property, or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion".

- Section 390 – ROBBERY

In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.

a) When theft is robbery.

When theft is robbery.—Theft is “robbery” if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

b) When extortion is robbery.

When extortion is robbery.—Extortion is “robbery” if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person or to some other person, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person, so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted

- Section 405 – CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or wilfully suffers any other person so to do, commits “criminal breach of trust”.

- Section 415 – CHEATING

Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to “cheat”.

- Section 463 – FORGERY

Whoever makes any false document or electronic record or part of a document or electronic record with intent to cause damage or injury, to the public or to any person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause any person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud or that fraud may be committed, commits forgery.

- Section 471 – USING A GENUINE A FORGED DOCUMENT OR ELECTRONIC RECORD

Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any document or electronic record which he knows or has reason to believe to be a forged document or electronic record, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document or electronic record.

- Section 503 – CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION

Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

## **2) COMBINED COURTS**

Courts designed to deal specific cases are combined and put together to deal with all of them in a single campus. Trichy District Court has three floors. In each of the floors, there are six courts present to deal with different and specific cases.



*Figure 2 - Combined Courts*

- Principal District and Sessions Court deals with criminal cases of importance in a District court.
- Subordinate Courts are courts that are lower in rank and they operate under District Court.
- Mahila Court is designed to deal with cases that compromises of women.
- Family Court deals with cases like divorce and other issues between a family.
- Chief Judicial Magistrate Court deals with criminal cases.
- MCOP Court compromises of motor claims.
- Munsif Court deals with civil cases that comes to the district court.
- Labour Court deals with cases of Industrial disputes.

I have observed cases in PRINCIPAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT which includes criminal matters and also in 1st ADDITIONAL DISTRICT COURT which deals with PCR Cases ( PCR MEANS PRIVATE COMPLAINT RECORD ).

### **3) STEPS TO FILE A COMPLAINT**

## **There are 2 ways to file a complaint in India**

### **➤ FIR COMPLAINT**

- a) First Information Report is the most crucial document in Criminal Prosecution. It is called the First Information Report as the same opens the gates of investigation as the Information reaches the Police First in time.

First Information Report (FIR) is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a offence. It is generally a complaint lodged with the police by the victim of a cognizable offence or by someone on his/her behalf. FIR would include the details of the crime provided by the one who lodged a complaint.

- b) In India, Complaints can be lodged in both offline and online mode. A Complaint can be filed online using the police website of their own state. Online Complaints in Tamilnadu are made with the website

“ <https://eservices.tnpolice.gov.in/CCTNSNICSDC/ComplaintRegistrationPage?3> ” .  
Complaints can be filed after filling sufficient and basic information about case in the complaint registration form such as Name, Gender, Date of Birth, Mobile no, Mail id, Date of occurrence of crime and Description and details of the crime. Documents related to the complaint can also be attached and submitted along with the other details and then the complaint will be submitted. FIR or any other information will be sent to our contact number provided in the complaint registration form.

### **➤ PCR ( PRIVATE COMPLAINT RECORD )**

Complaint can be made with a help of lawyer without an FIR or a police complaint. Complaint is defined under section 2 (d) of Crpc, which means any allegation made orally or in writing to a magistrate, with a view to his taking action under the code, that some person whether known or unknown has committed an offence. It, does not include a police report.

Under section 200 CrPC, a complaint can be submitted to the magistrate orally or in writing under section 200 of the CrPC. After the submission of a complaint, the magistrate will conduct a hearing, deciding upon the issue of cognizance. In this channel, the complainant and the witnesses there of are examined on oath in front of the magistrate. Every PCR Case is not accepted and handled by court, some of the cases that seem unimportant are dismissed. Many

PCR Case was dismissed while I was in the court, one of the case is petitioner filed against his neighbour whose house is opposite to the petitioner and neighbour had recently fixed cctv cameras in his house. The petitioner felt like the cameras were fixed to spy on his house and lodged a PCR case to remove the cameras. This case was dismissed at the start itself.

#### **4) CASE HEARING PROCEDURES**

In case, the PCR cases got accepted by the Magistrate. The petitioner has to appear on the date given date and time along with his lawyer to present their case and the summon will be automatically sent to the opposite party by court itself. Petitioner and the opposite party lawyers will present their arguments in favour of their of their own clients and the Judgement will be based on those arguments present and evidence provided along with them. Civilians are not allowed inside the court and they will not allowed to see trial of any case. If the case needs some more time to present and to conclude a result, then they will be given another date to present the case by the Judge. Moving another day to present the case in court is called as “VAIDHA“. Accused of the case will be called inside the court with his name. If the accused is a group of people, they will be called with name of the primary accused along with the word “VAGAIYARA“. Vagaiyara is a word that can be used to address a group of people that are related in some way.

For Example : In court, consider some of the accused are called as “Hari Vagaiyara“. It means Hari is the main accused of the case and the ones who came along with him are secondary accused.

#### **5) CASE DETAILS ONLINE**

Details of an ongoing cases can be accessed using online methods. Case details can be easily accessed using CNR ( CASE NUMBER RECORD ) or by using party names ( Names of petitioner or respondent ), by FIR number. Even court orders can be accessed using case number, court number or party names. List of cases going to be handled in a specific date and in specific court can be accessed by using court name and the date required in causelist option in official eCourt Services website. High courts details can be used by

“ <https://hcservices.ecourts.gov.in/hcservices/main.php> “ and the link

“ [https://services.ecourts.gov.in/ecourtindia\\_v6/](https://services.ecourts.gov.in/ecourtindia_v6/) “ is used to access case details of District and Taluka courts.

Case studies of famous and most cases can be accessed using Indian kannon website which are used by students of Law, Police and Forensic background.

## **6) CASE OBSERVED IN COURT**

- EVENT OCCURRED IN : 25/05/2020
- VICTIM : LAKSHMANAN, SANMUGAM
- SANMUGAM – LAKSHMANAN’S ELDER BROTHER
- KARTHIK – LAKSHMANAN’S SON
- ACCUSED – DHAMODARAN, DINESH, GOPALAN AND TWO OTHERS

### **Karthik's Confessions –**

Sanmugam tried to start his bike but couldn't so he asked Dhamodaran to help to start his bike. Lakshmanan didn't know this so he asked Dhamodaran that why is he taking his brother's bike. It started a confusion between them and they started to fight. During the fight, Dhamodaran attacked both Lakshmanan and Sanmugam. At the time of the incident, Karthik and his mother were at his maternal grandmother's house. He has learned about the incident from Ashok, who is a neighbour to him. Karthik and his mother rushed to the nearest hospital, where the victims were taken. Due to the need of better facilities, they had to move the victims to the Government Hospital using a ambulance. Karthik and his mother went along with the victims in ambulance. When they reached the Government Hospital, Doctors checked both Lakshmanan and Sanmugam. They found out that Lakshmanan is already dead, so only Sanmugam was admitted in the hospital.

### **Sanmugam's Confessions -**

Sanmugam was trying to start his bike (TVS 50) infront of his house but he couldn't start it, so he asked Dinesh who was sitting near the next house for help. Dhamodaran said that he would

help him. Sanmugam's brother, lakshmanan came out of the house and without knowing that any of this has happened, he asked Dhamodaran that why is he taking his brother's bike. Dhamodaran spoke in bad words to Lakshmanan and Sanmugam cause Sanmugam is the one who asked for help. Lakshmanan hit Dhamodaran cause he spoke in bad words. Gopalan and other two others related to Dhamodaran and Dinesh arrived to the scene. They saw Lakshmanan hitting Dhamodaran, so they got angry and everyone decided to kill Lakshmanan and Sanmugam. Dhamodaran used a knife to attack lakshmanan in his stomach and sanmugam in his hand and back of his body while the others were holding them so they wouldn't move. At this moment, Lakshmanan and Sanmugam's mother kunjammal came out of the house and saw them, so Dhamodaran and the others ran away.

## **7) FIR AND FORENSIC REPORT**

FIR NUMBER : 366

OCCURRENCE OF OFFENCE DAY : SATURDAY

COMPLAINTANT NAME : PALAMIYAMMAL

VICTIM NAME : MANIKANDAN

ACCUSED : MUNEESH @ AJITH, JOHN , KILI @ CLINTON

Palaniyammal and his husband Manikandan belongs to Devendrakula Velalar ( Pallar ) under Scheduled Caste ( SC ). They lived in

41/5, Krishnapuram Road,

Bharathi Nagar North,

Tharanallur, Trichy – 8.

On 16/05/2020 at 4:15PM, Manikandan returned to home after his work. For some reason, people who are very familiar to Palaniyammal and Manikandan named John, Muneesh @ Ajith, Kili @ Clinton started a fight with Manikandan in front of their house. Palaniyammal was inside the house when verbal arguments between them turned into a fight. Palaniyammal came

out of the house to check if everything is okay. She tried to stop them from fighting so John pulled her hair and made her fall into the ground. John and his brother Clinton grabbed Manikandan. Muneesh took a knife, he had near his hip and attacked Manikandan in his neck and chest in left side. Clinton used his own knife to attack Manikandan in right shoulder twice. John took out his knife and attacked Manikandan at his face. Neighbours came out of the their after hearing Palaniyammal shouting in fear. Two people named Raj and Gopi helped to take Manikandan to Trichy Government Hospital in Aalisa Mary Ambulance. Doctor's at Trichy Government hospital checked and concluded that Manikandan is already dead. Palaniyammal filed a complaint regarding this in Gandhi Market Police station on the same date at 7:00PM. Manikandan's corpse was taken to autopsy examination.

## **FORENSIC REPORT DETAILS**

After completing of autopsy, Manikandan is sent to department of Forensic Medicine of K.A.P.V Government Medical College to do Viscera Examination. After examining Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Brain and Blood. It was concluded that there is no traces of alcohol or any other poisons in his body.

An another set of Evidences were also sent to Regional Forensic science Laboratory, Trichy. Those items are as follows,

Item 1 : A small concrete piece which had dark brown stains.

Item 2 : A small concrete piece.

Item 3 : A shiny metal knife sandwiched with blue Plywood handle and measuring 28.5 cm in Length, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 4 : A rusty metal knife with a serrated edge on one side of the blade and with hollow rusty metal handle and measuring 28.0 cm in length, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 5 : A shiny metal knife with a green synthetic handle and measuring 30.0 em in length, in which were dark brown stains.

Item 6 : A torn silken grey shorts with black stripes on which were dark brown stains.

Item 7 : A silken light/dark pink designed T shirt, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 8 : A torn cotton maroon, black and white cross striped half sleeve shirt, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 9 : A cotton black four cubit dhoti with grey/black border stripes, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 10 : A light/dark blue jeans trousers, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 11 : A cotton light green full sleeve shirt with blue cross stripes, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 12 : A ragged cotton dark pink and dark violet cross striped full sleeve shirt, on which were profuse dark brown stains.

Item 13 : A ragged dirty white vest, on which were dark brown stains.

Item 14 : A ragged silken dirty white and blue striped track pant, on which were dark brown stains.

After examining these items, It was concluded that there were blood present in all items except item 2 and these evidences were then sent to Serology Laboratory for further examination.

TR C B2 081

1. District: TRICHY CITY	PS: GANDHI MARKET	Year: 2020 FIR No. 366	Date: 16-05-2020
மாவட்டம்	காவல் நிலையம்	ஆணி	முத்து நாள்
2. Act(s)		Sections	அரிவுகள்
கட்டம்		3.41	
INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860		3.02	
INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860		3(1)(r)	
SC / ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989		3(1)(s)	
SC / ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989		3(2)(v)	
3. (a) Occurrence of Offence Day: SATURDAY	Date From: 16-05-2020 ✓	Date To:	
ஞாயிருப்பு நாள்	நாள் முதல்	நாள் வரை	
Time Period: On	Time from: 16.15 Hrs	Time To:	
நேர அளவு	நேரம் முதல்	நேரம் வரை	
(b) Information received at PS. 16-05-2020	Time: 19.00 Hrs ✓	(c) General Diary Reference: Entry No.	
Date:	Cேரம்	போது நாட்குழிப்பில் பறிவு விவரம் என்று	
காவல் நிலையத்திற்கு தகவல் கிடைத்த நாள்	Time:	முறை	
4. Type of Information: WRITTEN		Cேரம்	
தகவலின் வகை			
5. Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance from PS: EAST & 2.0 Km	Beat Number: BEAT 38		
ஞாயிருப்புமிகு அல்லது காவல் நிலையத்திலிருந்து எவ்வளவு தூரமும், எதிரையும்	முறைக் காவல், எண்		
(b) Address: சிருங்கொடுரம் பார்தி நகர் எண் 41/5 வீட்டு முஸ்பாக முகவரி			
(c) In case, outside limit of this Police Station, then the Name of P.S.: இங்காவல் நிலைய எல்லைக்கப்பால் நடந்து இருக்குமாயின் அந்த கா.நி பெயர்	District:		
6. Complainant/Informant (a) Name: PALANIYAMMAL (c) Date/Year of Birth: 1991 (d) Nationality: INDIA	நாள் / பிறந்த ஆண்டு	மாவட்டம்	
(b) Father's/Husband's Name : MANIKANDAN	நாட்டுமேந்தையிடாளர் / தகவல் தந்தவர் பெயர்	மாநகரம்	
(c) Father's/Husband's Name :			
(d) Father's/Husband's Name :			
(e) Passport No.: பெயரிட்டு கடவுச்சிட்டு எண்	Date of Issue:	Place of Issue:	
(f) Occupation:	வழங்கப்பட்ட நாள்	வழங்கப்பட்ட இடம்	
(g) Address: 41/5 KRISHNAPURAM ROAD, BHARATHI NAGAR, NORTH THARANALLUR, TRICHY முகவரி			
7. Details of Known/Suspected/Unknown accused with full particulars தெளித் / ஜயப்பாட்டுத்துறைய / தெரியாத குற்றம் காட்டப்பட்டவரின் முழுமையான விவரங்கள்			
1) முனிஸ (எ) அல்லது 2) ஜான் 3) கிளி (எ) கிளின்டன்.			
8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant/Informant: குற்றமுறையிடாளர் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரால் முறையிட்டதில் தகவல் கொடுப்பதில் தாமதம் தாமதம் இல்லை			
9. Particulars of the properties stolen/Involved: களவட்பட்ட / களவிழுக்களான சொத்துக்களின் விவரம்			

10. Total value of properties stolen/Involved:  
களவட்பட்ட / களவிழுக்களான சொத்துக்களின் மதிப்பு  
11. Inquest Report/ Un-natural death Case No. If any:  
இனைவிசாரணை அறிக்கை / இயற்றக்கு மாறான இறப்பு எண் ஏதேனும் இருந்தால்

FIR No. 366/2020

## 12. FIR Contents :

முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கையின் சுருக்கம்  
பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது கனம் மாவட்ட முதலாவது கூடுதல் அமர்வு நீதிபதி நீதிமன்றம் அவர்களுக்குதிருக்கிறாப்பன்னி.

இன்று 16.05.2020 தேதி 19.00 மணிக்கு காந்திமார்கெட் காவல் நிலைய காவல் ஆய்வாளர் ஆகிய நான் நிலைய பொறுப்பில் இருக்கும் போது மணிகண்டன் மனைவி பழனியம்மாள் என்பவர் நிலையம் ஆஜராகி கொடுத்த புகாரின் விபரம் பின் வருமாறு. அனுப்புனர் பழனியம்மாள், 29/20 W/O மணிகண்டன், 41/5, கிருஷ்ணாபுரம்ரோடு, பாரதிநகர் வடக்கு, தாராநல்லூர், திருச்சி-8. பெறுநர் உயர்திரு காவல் ஆய்வாளர் அவர்கள், காந்தி சந்தை காவல் நிலையம், திருச்சி. வணக்கம், நான் மேலே கண்ட விலாசத்தில் எனது குடும்பத்துடன் வசித்து வருகிறேன். நான் இன்று தேவேந்திரகுள வேளாளர் (பள்ளர்) சமூகத்தை சார்ந்தவர் அன்று 16.05.20 அன்று மாலை 4.15 மணியளவில் எனது கணவர் மணிகண்டன் தனது வேலை காரணமாக வெளியில் சென்று விட்டு விட்டிக்கு வந்தபோது எனக்கு நன்கு தெரிந்த மூன்று நபர்கள் ஜான், முனிஸ் (எ) அஜித், ஜான் தம்பி கிளி ஆகிய மூவரும் எனது கணவர் மணிகண்டனிடம் எனது விட்டு வாசல் முன்பு தகராறு செய்து கொண்டு இருந்தனர் என்ன சத்தம் கேட்கிறது. என்று நான் வெளியே சென்று பார்த்தபோது வாய் தகராறு தள்ளுமுள்ளாக மாறி கொண்டு இருந்து நான் குறிக்கட்டு தடுத்தேன் என்னை ஜான் என்பவர் எனது தலை முடியை பிடித்து இழுத்து தள்ளி விட்டு விட்டன் நான் தழுமாறி கீழே விழுந்து விட்டேன் பிறகு எனது கணவர் மணிகண்டனை ஜான் மற்றும் அவர் தம்பி கிளின்டன் என்பவர் இருக்க பிடித்துக்கொண்டார். முனிஸ் (எ) அஜித் அப்போது தனது இடுப்பில் வைத்திருந்த கத்தியை எடுத்து எனது கணவரின் இடது கழுத்தில் குத்தினார் பிறகு இடது மார்பில் குத்தினார் பிறகு ஜான் தம்பி கிளி (எ) கிளின்டன் தான் வைத்திருந்த கத்தியால் எனது கணவரின் வலது தோல்பட்டையில் மாறி மாறி இரண்டு இடங்களில் வெட்டினான் அதே நேரம் ஜான் மறைத்து வைத்திருந்த கத்தியை எடுத்து எனது கணவரின் வலது பற கார எழும்பிலும் கண்ணத்திலும் மாறி மாறி வெட்டினான் அப்போது எனது கணவர் மணிகண்டன் பெருத்த வெள்ளத்தில் கீழே விழுந்தார் நான் அளித்து கொண்டு சுத்தியதில் அக்கம் பக்கத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் வந்தனர் கீழே விழுந்து கிடந்த எனது கணவரை கோபி என்பவர் ராஜ் என்பவரும் அருகாமையில் உள்ள ஆவிசாமேரி ஆம்புவன்கை வரவழைத்து அதில் ஏற்றி திருச்சி அரசு மருத்துவமனைக்கு கொண்டு சென்றனர் அங்கு மருத்துவர்கள் பரிசோதித்ததில் எனது கணவர் ஏற்கனவே இருந்து விட்டதாக கூறினார். எனது கணவரின் உடல் தற்போது திருச்சி அரசு மருத்துவமனையில் உள்ள பிரேத் கிடங்கில் உள்ளது எனது கணவரின் சாவுக்கு காரணமான ஜான், கிளி (எ) கிளின்டன், முனிஸ் (எ) அஜித் இவர்களுக்கு தூண்டுதலாக இருந்த எனது வீடிட்டின் அருகாமையில் உள்ள சேவியர் ரெஸ்டரில் உரிமையாளர்கள் மீது தகுந்த விளாரளை நடத்தி கொலை நடப்பதற்கான காரணத்தை கண்டிந்து எனது கணவரை கொலை செய்த குறுப்பாளிகள் பீதி காட்டிச் சப்பட்டோர் பண்டொடுமை தடுப்ப சட்டத்தின் கீழ் நடவடிக்கை

FIR NO : 966/2020

எடுத்த கைது செய்து எனக்கும் என குழந்தைகளுக்கும் நீதி வழங்குமாறு பணிவெடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்படிக்கு SD XXX (பழனியம்மாள்) SIR, RECEIVED THE COMPLAINT AND REGISTERED A CASE IN GANDHIMARKET PS Cr. No. 366/2020 U/S 341, 302 IPC AND 3(1)(r), 3(1)(s), SC / ST ACT R/W 3(2)(v) POA ACT 2015. ON 15.05.2020 AT 19.00 HRS இதன் முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கையை வாதியின் புகாருடன் இணைத்து கனம் மாவட்ட முதலாவது கூடுதல் அமர்வு நீதிபதி நீதிமன்றம் அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பியும் மற்ற நகல்கள் சம்மந்தபட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பியும் நகல் ஒன்று நிலைய கோப்பில் வைக்கப்பட்டது.

13. Action Taken: Since the above report reveals Commission of Offence(s) u/s as mentioned in item No.2, registered case and took up the investigation.

எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை : மேலே குற்ற முறையீடில் உள்ளவை பிரிவு 2 -ல் கூறப்பட்ட கட்ட கிரிவுப்படியான குற்றமாக வழக்கு பதிவு செய்து புலமாடவேக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

FIR read over to the Complainant/Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant/Informant free of cost.  
மு.த.அ. குற்றமுறையீட்டாளருக்கு / தகவல் தந்தவருக்கு படித்துக்காட்டி, அது சரியாக எழுதப்பட்டு இருப்பதாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அதன்படி நகல் ஒன்று இலவசமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டது

M. Palaniyamman .

14. Signature / Thumb Impression of the Complainant/Informant  
குற்றமுறையீடாளர் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரின் ஓப்பம் / பெருவிரல் இருகைப் பதில்

15. Date & Time of despatch to the court: 16-05-2020

நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட நாளும், நேரமும்

Signature of the Officer In-charge, Police Station  
காவல் நிலையம்பாநுப் பலைவரின் ஓப்பம்

Name MANIVANNAN J

பெயர்

Rank : INSPECTOR OF No.:  
POLICE எண்

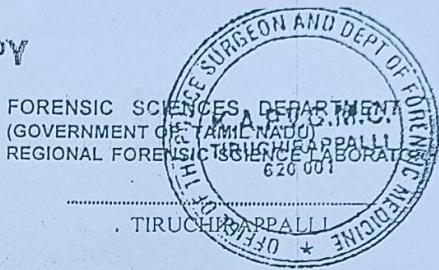
நிலை

மூயா, திரு. மு. பாலனியம்மால் எப்பாரை என்ன என்ன என்ன

M. Palaniyamman .

TRUE COPY

அறிவியல் துறை  
குடிமுக அரசு  
வட்டா தடய அறிவியல் ஆய்வகம்.



த.அ.து. பார்ஸல்:

FSD Ref. TRI / TOX-H / 594 / 2020

நாள்:

Date: 10.06.2020

ஸ் உள்ள வட்டா தடய அறிவியல் ஆய்வகத்தின் துணை இயக்குநர், உதவி வேதியியல் ஆராய்வாளருக்கு வழக்கு தொடர்பான நீதிமன்ற விசாரணைகளின் முடிவுகள் அறிவிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும், 1962. ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 15 ஆம் நாளிட்ட உள்துறை அரசு நிலையாளன் எண் 2403, 1968 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 29 ஆம் நாளிட்ட உள்துறை அரசு நிலையாளன் எண் 2158 ஆக்கியற்றறைக் காண்க.

The result of the chemical inquiries into the case should be reported to the Deputy Director and Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government Regional Forensic Sciences Laboratory.....

vide G.O. Ms. No. 2403, Home, dated 15th July 1962 and G.O. Ms. No. 2158, Home, dated 29th July 1968.

அருள் கூர்ந்து இதனுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட அட்டை வாய்வாக இவ்வறிக்கை வரப்பெற்றதற்கான ஒப்புதலை அங்கீல் வழியே திரும்ப அனுப்பவேம்.

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS REPORT IN THE ENCLOSED CARD BY RETURN OF POST.

அறுப்புர் :

துவாணா இயக்குநர் மற்றும் வெதியியல் ஆராய்வாளர் (அரசு) வட்டா தடய அறிவியல் ஆய்வகம்.

From:

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

பெறுநர் :

To:

THE ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,  
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE,  
K.A.P.V. GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

GCP--4--240-5--1,00,000 Cps.—1-6-2015 [HCL-7]

உள்ளடக்கம்  
Enclosures :

புதிய விதை : Examination of Viscera of Manikandan - Yrs.  
Reference : No. 581 / 2020 dt: 17.05.2020

Examination No. 581 / 2020 dt: 17.05.2020  
Conducted by Dr. K.J.M. Karthikeyan, M.D., FRCR

2.Cr.No.366/2020 of Gandhi Memorial Hospital

\*\*\*\*\*

The following items were received on 17.05.2020 with proper labels  
through SSI Tr.N.Perumal , under unbroken seals which corresponded with the sample  
seal viz:

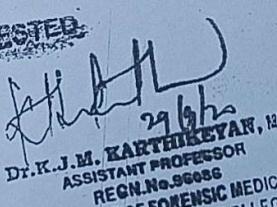
- 1) Stomach
- 2) Liver & Kidney
- 3) Brain
- 4) Blood

  
REPORT: The above five (5) items were examined but alcohol or other  
poison was not detected in any

(D.SHANMUGAM, M.Sc., B.Ed., M.A., M.Phil., FICR)  
Deputy Director and Assistant Chemical  
Examiner to the Government.

10.6.20  
(AKALAIVANI, M.Sc., )  
Junior Scientific Officer

Note : This report as such may be used as evidence u/s 233 of Cr.P.C 1973 & 45 of Evidence  
Act 1978.

**ARRESTED**  
  
Dr. K.J.M. KARTHIKEYAN, M.D.  
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR  
REGN. NO. 96098  
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE  
K.A.P.Y. GOVT. MEDICAL COLLEGE  
TIRUCHIRAPPALAI  
While issuing summons, if any, please quote FSD reference Number REGN. NO. 96098  
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE  
K.A.P.Y. GOVT. MEDICAL COLLEGE  
TIRUCHIRAPPALAI

தடய அறிவியல் துறை  
(கமிழ்நாடு அரசு)  
வட்டார தடய அறிவியல் ஆய்வுகம்.

FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT  
(GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU)  
REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY  
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

\*த.அ.து. பார்ஜீஸ்: TRI/BIOL/269/2020  
\*FSD Ref.

நாள்:  
Date: 10.09.2020

ல் உள்ள வட்டார தடய அறிவியல் ஆய்வுகத்தின் துணை இயக்குஞர், உதவி வேதியியல் ஆராய்வாளருக்கு வழக்கு தொங்கபன நிதிமன்ற விசாரணைகளின் முடிவுகள் படித்துப்படல் வேண்டும். 1962 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 15 ஆம் நாளிட்ட உள்துறை அரசு நிலையாசாலை - எண் 2403, 1968 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 29 ஆம் நாளிட்ட உள்துறை அரசு நிலையாசாலை - எண் 2158 ஆகியவற்றை காட்டுக்

*Tiruchirappalli*  
The result of the Judicial Inquiries into the case should be reported to the  
Deputy Director and Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government Regional Forensic Sciences  
Laboratory.....

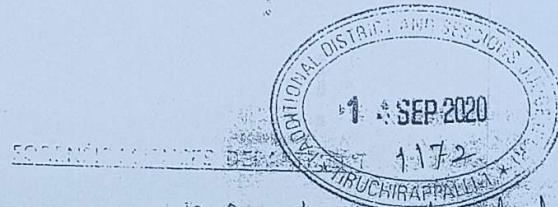
vide G.O. Ms. No. 2403, Home, dated 15th July 1962 and G.O. Ms. No. 2158, Home, dated 29th July 1968.  
அருள் கர்ந்து இதனுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட அட்டை விலை ஒன்றிக்கை வரப்பெற்றதற்கான ஒப்புதலை  
அங்கூல் வழிபே திரும்ப அனுப்பவும்.  
PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS REPORT IN THE ENCLOSED CARD BY RETURN OF  
POST.

அனுப்புநர் :  
துணை இயக்குஞர் மற்றும் வேதியியல் ஆராய்வாளர் தடய அறிவியல் ஆய்வுகம்.

From:  
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT  
REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY,  
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

பொறுநர் :  
To:  
The I Additional District and Sessions Judge(PCR)  
Tiruchirappalli

GCP—த.அ.து. 4—240.2—1,00,000 Cps.—16-4-2019 [HCL-7]



From:  
D Shanmugam, M.Sc., B.Ed., M.A., M.Phil., F.I.C.S.,  
Deputy Director (FAC),  
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory,  
Tiruchirappalli - 620020.

Lr. TRI/BIOL/ No: 269/2020

To: The 1<sup>st</sup> Additional District and  
Sessions Judge (PCR)

Tirichy

Date: 14.09.2020

Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tiruchirappalli – case Articles received for analysis – sending analysis report and unexpired portions of articles - Regarding.

- Ref: 1. Court letter D.No: 801/20 Dated 18.08.2020  
 2. Cr.No : 366/201 Gandhi Market Police Station  
 3. R.P.No 23/2020

The analysis report/ reports and the unexpired portions of the case properties concerned in the following case is/are sent through SSI 2554, Mr. R. Kannaiyan

Gandhi Market PS.

Sl.No.	TRI/BIOL	Cr.No	Police Station	No.of	Report	Articles
1	269/20 366/20	Gandhi Market			(1) one report no sealed envelope	(14) Fourteen sealed articles in a sealed cardboard box only.

The receipt of the above items may please be acknowledged.



J. A. Muthu  
14.09.2020  
Deputy Director  
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory  
Tiruchirappalli

உள்ளடக்கம் :  
Enclosure : 1. Your letter D.No: 801/2020, Dated: 18.08.2020  
பார்வை : 2. RP. No: 23/2020  
Reference : 3. Cr.No: 366/2020 of Gandhi Market Police Station

The following items were received here on 18.08.2020 through HC 2846  
Dr.C.Punniyamoorthi, under unbroken seals which corresponded with the sample seal sent viz:

- Item 1: A small concrete piece, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 2: A small concrete piece.  
Item 3: A shiny metal knife sandwiched with blue plywood handle and measuring 28.5 cm in length, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 4: A rusty metal knife with a serrated edge on one side of the blade and with hollow rusty metal handle and measuring 28.0 cm in length, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 5: A shiny metal knife with a green synthetic handle and measuring 30.0 cm in length, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 6: A torn silken grey shorts with black stripes, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 7: A silken light/dark pink designed T shirt, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 8: A torn cotton maroon, black and white cross striped half sleeve shirt, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 9: A cotton black four cubit dhoti with grey/black border stripes, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 10: A light/dark blue jeans trousers, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 11: A cotton light green full sleeve shirt with blue cross stripes, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 12: A ragged cotton dark pink and dark violet cross striped full sleeve shirt, on which were profuse dark brown stains.  
Item 13: A ragged dirty white vest, on which were dark brown stains.  
Item 14: A ragged silken dirty white and blue striped track pant, on which were dark brown stains.

Report: Detected blood on each of items 1 and 3 to 14 (both inclusive) but not on item 2.

Note: 1. The blood stained samples from each of the items 1 and 3 to 14 are being forwarded to Serology Division, Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tiruchi for serological examination and the report will be sent to the court separately.  
2. The unexpended portions of the above fourteen (14) items were marked/ labeled as TRI/BIOL/269/2020 and were serially numbered in this laboratory for identification.

16/20/2020  
(D.SHANMUGAM, M.Sc., B.Ed., M.A., M.Phil., FCSI)  
Deputy Director and Assistant Chemical  
Examiner to the Government

J. Jayam  
16/09/2020  
(C.JAYA, M.Sc.)  
Assistant Director

Note: This report as such may be used as evidence U/s 293 Cr.PC of 1973 and 45  
Evidence Act of 1978

\* அழைப்பாணைகள் ஏதும் வழங்கும்போது தஅது. பார்வை எண்ணைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.  
\* While issuing summons, If any, please quote FSD reference Number.

P. Palanivelu  
**EXAMINED**  
LAST PAGE:- TRUE COPY  
3rd



Dec 16/2020  
3  
SUPERINTENDENT



Figure – District Court Trichy



Figure – Interns and Advocate Mr.Magendran, B.sc, B.L ( Guidance )



Figure – Mohammed Marzuk.T.M. along with the other Interns

## **DISCUSSIONS**

In my Internship, I learned along with my friends and I had a chance to learn about some basic laws, Court procedures. I had a chance to see combined courts in District Court Trichy. I observed live Court hearing of Cases and one of them was murder case that happened in the year 2020. I had learned that a person can file a complaint directly to the Judge with the help of an Advocate. I studied FIR and Forensic report details of a murder case provided by my Advocate.

I need to thank ***Mr.Magendran, B.SC.,B.L., Advocate***, He allowed us to do internship under his guidance and thought us about the above mentioned topics. He encouraged us to study well and pursue great heights in our life.

## **CONCLUSION**

A process of doing an internship helps students to become graduates with better potential. They can use their internship knowledge in their actual career. I am happy that I had a chance to do my internship at my 5th Semester of Forensic Science course at Srinivasan college of Arts and sciences. Thing learnt during internship would be helpful to the interns during the application of such knowledge in Crime Scene Investigation, Presentation of Evidence in Court, Making of a Forensic report, etc. Internship helped to see the application of things learned during theory classes . I had achieved 50 hours of Internship at District Court Trichy. Having done an internship, It will motivate me to go beyond and learn much more topics in the field of Forensic Science and laws employed in Forensic Science.

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