

Supreme Testing Lab & Forensic Evidence Protection Technology Pvt Ltd. (STEP)

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“Happiness Index Enhances with Justice Delivery System”

Forensic Science

Introduction

Defined as a body of knowledge concerned with recognition, collection, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical evidence, using the technique of natural Science, in the investigation of crime.

Application of Science to criminal and civil laws.

Governed by the legal standards of admissible evidence and criminal procedures.

“Forensic” is derived from the Latin term *forensis*, meaning "of or before the forum". The history of the term originates from Roman times, during which a criminal charge meant presenting the case before a group of public individuals in the forum.

Objective

Identification
Comparison
Reconstruction of Crime Scene

Role of Forensics

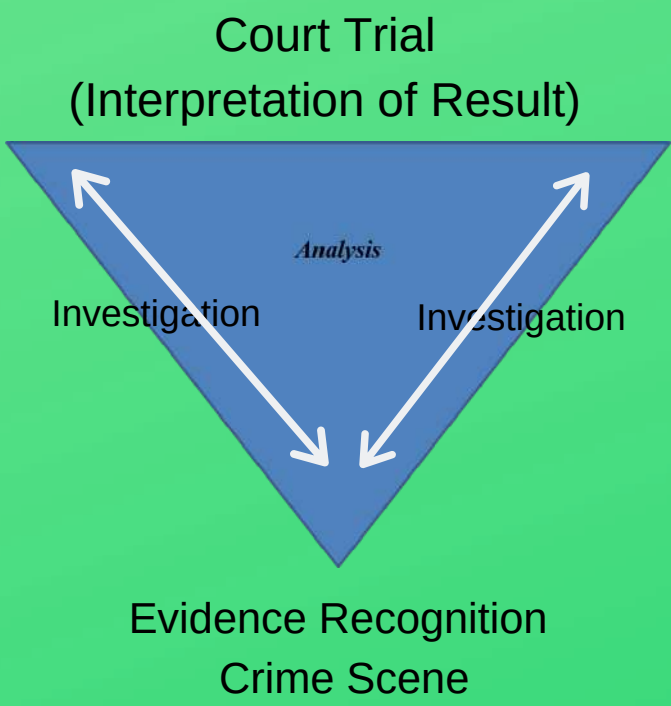
Visiting the scene of crime
Reconstruction
Collection and preservation of the evidences
Analysis
Testify as expert witnesses in court of law

Laws and Principles

The Laws and principles of all natural sciences are the basis of Forensic Science. In addition, Forensic Science draws its strength from the following:

- Law Of Individuality
- Principle of Exchange
- Law of Progressive change
- Law of Comparison
- Law of Analysis
- Law of probability
- Law of Circumstantial facts

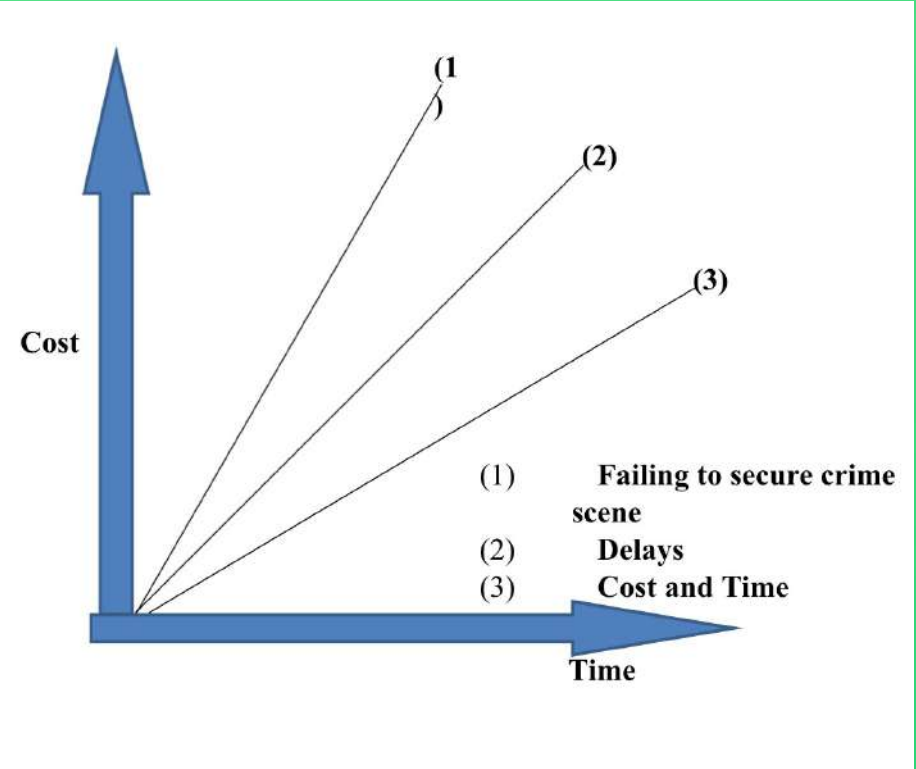
Crime Scene in Criminal Justice System



Crime Scene Pyramid

The crime scene is the apex of an inverted pyramid that expands to encompass the investigation of a crime, the recognition, collection, analysis, interpretation of evidence and finally the court trial. So any mistake made in processing the crime scene is impossible to rectify later.

Evidential Process



Proper Forensic Investigation

Scene of crime to be secured and cordoned off.

Proper identification, collection, packaging, transportation, storage, testing and analysis of the evidences.

Maintaining Chain of Custody (COC) of the Evidences.

Avoiding delays in assigning the cases to Forensic Investigators.