



**Traces of crime**

**Principles Of Forensic  
Sciences**

# Introduction

The term “*Forensic*” is derived from the Latin Word “*forensis*” which means “*the forum*”. Forensic Science is that “*scientific discipline which is directed to the recognition, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical evidence by the application of all principles and methods of natural sciences for the purpose of administration.*”

# **Principles of Forensic Science:-**

There are 7 basic principles of Forensic Sciences.

- ✓ Law of Individuality.
- ✓ Principle of Exchange.
- ✓ Law of Progressive Change.
- ✓ Law of Comparison.
- ✓ Law of Analysis.
- ✓ Law of Probability.
- ✓ Law of Circumstantial Facts.

# **Law Of Individuality**

Every object natural or man made, has all individual which is not duplicated in any other object. The individuality has been verified in certain fields. The most extensive work has been carried out in fingerprints. The law of individuality is of fundamental importance in forensic science.

# Principle of Exchange

According to this, when a criminal or his instrument of crime come in contact with the victim or the objects surrounding him, they leave traces, and the criminal or his instrument picks up traces from the same contact.

# **Law of Progressive Change**

“Every thing changes with the passage of time”. Its impact on forensic science is immense. The criminal, the crime scene and objects involved in the crime all undergo changes, hence may become unrecognizable.



## **Law of Comparison**

“ Only the likes can be compared”, is the law of comparison. It emphasizes the necessity of providing like sample and specimens for comparison.

# **Law of Analysis**

“The analysis can be no better than the sample analyzed.” the principle emphasizes the necessity of correct sampling and packaging for effective use of experts.





# **Law of Probability**

All the identifications, definite or indefinite, are made consciously or unconsciously, on the basis of probability.

# **Law of Circumstantial Facts**

“Facts do not lie, men can and do,”  
hence the importance of circumstantial  
evidence is as good as oral evidence.  
Oral evidence depends upon so many  
factors such as power of observation,  
assimilation, auto suggestion.



THANK YOU