

Crime Scene Investigation And Forensic Evidence: Forensic Analysis And Tools

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Abstract

Digital forensics tools are all new. Until the early 1990s, much of digital research was done through live analysis, which meant exploring digital media using a questionable device as someone else could. As resources became more complex and filled with more information, live analysis became more complex and inefficient. Eventually, freeware and proprietary technologies began to grow as both computer and software platforms carefully filter, extract, or scan data on the phone without damaging or repairing it. Digital forensics tools can fall into many different categories, some of which include database forensics, disk and data capture, email analysis, file analysis, file viewers, internet analysis, mobile device analysis, network forensics, and subscription analysis. Many tools do more than one task at a time, and the key to digital intelligence tools are “folds” —that involves hundreds of specific technologies with a variety of functionality into one great tool kit. New tools are being developed daily, both as top government-sponsored solutions and lower hacker rigs. Each recipe is slightly different. Some of these go beyond simple search for files or images, and are immersed in the realm of cybersecurity, which requires network analysis or cyber threats. If there is a tool for everything, the most pressing question is which one to use.

Keywords: digital media, digital intelligence, cybersecurity, proprietary technologies.

I. INTRODUCTION

Medical law or sometimes called Forensic, law, or state Medicine can be defined as science that teaches the use of all branches of medical knowledge for the purpose of law; therefore, borders on the one hand are legal requirements and on the other hand, the whole range of medicines. Anatomy, physiology, medicine, surgery, chemistry physics and plant science provide assistance when the need arises; and in others in some cases all these fields of science are necessary for a court of law to reach a proper conclusion on a controversial question affecting health or property. Whether it is medical law, forensic medicine and official medicines the term is often used to describe a branch of medicine responsible for the use of principles and medical knowledge for the purpose of law, both public and criminal, carry different The first phase of Alfred Swayne Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence, first published in 1865. (Medical laws were more popular than forensic Medicine in the 19th century.an earlier term that indicates more accurately the subjects that are considered to be compliant with legal requirements). to protect the purity of the injured in bases of baseless allegations or malicious allegations-to see the worst case though hidden in deep art - or to deal with the distribution of material justice, when a person, property, or life is at stake.

Duncan cited the following as the use of a prescription drug. Criminal exploitation includes the acquisition of murder, infanticide, abortion, rape.

The other two categories were as follows:

1. Attitude: insanity, idiotism of melancholy.
2. Pregnancy: concealment, hypocrisy
3. Reproduction: hidden, hypocritical, delayed, premature
4. The firstborn of twins
5. Diseases: Hidden, manipulated or enumerated.
6. Age and life span.

II. DESCRIPTION

Spy science (often abbreviated as forensics) is the use of many forms of science to answer questions that are of interest to the legal system. This may be related to a crime or a public act. Without its merit in the legal system, forensics often

encompass the accepted professional or scientific approach as well procedures where facts about an event, or artifact, or another tangible object (such as a corpse) confirmed to be so. In that sense the concept is related to the concept of affirmation, where in an interest outside the legal form exists in determining whether an object is what it intended to be, or is said to belief. The word forensic comes from the Latin adjective forensic, meaning "before or before". Forensic Science acts as a bridge between medical scientists and legal scientists. That is science contains articles that provide a common ground for both scientists and legal experts Peter White defined the term forensic science in two different ways in one subtle sense and in the other broad sense. This broad definition includes criminal prosecution in a broad sense, as well as sponsors as well environmental and physical protection and occupational protection, as well as social processes such as violations of contract and negligence. On the other hand, in the realm of the universe the word is less commonly used in order to be used of science in criminal investigation by the police and the courts as evidence in resolving the mattering any subsequent temptation. Midwest Forensics Resource Center at the U.S. Department of Energy. defined Forensic Science as "Forensic science is the use of natural science in legal processes. By making the title of espionage science draws its Principles and Methods into subjects such as physics, chemistry, biology and others. science subjects"

The California Criminalistics Institute described forensic science as: "Forensic Science is the application of basic scientific methods and techniques in legal matters. Forensic Science is a very broad field of study. Includes Scientists from the Criminal Laboratory, sometimes called Intelligence Scientists or, appropriately, Criminals, work with tangible evidence gathered in crime scenes." Forensic science is the use of natural science in legal matters. Forensic Science linked to physics chemistry, biology and other methods and methods of science. It involves recognition, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical evidence for a purpose, of the administration of criminal justice. It is one of the most powerful, charismatic and modern as well an exciting branch of science used to identify criminals and criminals.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE ENVIRONMENT

Intelligence science is not a single subject and it affects the boundaries of almost every branch science and apply them for legal purposes. Initially all the strategies were borrowed branches of science are different but now the science of intelligence has evolved and developed as a different one topic. It has also developed various branches that are more or less the domain of intelligence science. Fingerprint science, anthropometry, track marks, texts (especially tests for handwriting) and forensic ballistics are in fact only science fiction. This article is forensic gain added momentum after advances in serology, voice analysis, analysis and lessons related to pattern recognition, digital photography. Most importantly Twentieth Century DNA Profiling for human identification. With development In this field of technology, technology is now being applied to plants and animals as well.

The two main pillars of forensic science are:

- It has many functions.
- It has multi-disciplinary

During the application of forensic science, in order to properly disseminate justice, the forensic the scientist must rely on the investigator, on the other hand and on the advisor who presents it as well judge on the other hand. The case investigator should be an expert in the field of collection evidence. Likewise the judge and counselor must know more science in order to be able to relate scientific evidence and all evidence. The second factor is that science. The all-encompassing science calls for the perfect Forensic Science Laboratories they should have specialists in all skills, tools for all branches and complete libraries and other necessities resources.

IV. THE FORENSIC SCIENCE SYSTEM

The field of forensic science is so broad and diverse that it is now a very important one a working horse in the criminal justice delivery system. The current state of criminal investigation once the persecution of criminals, in India is a tragedy. In India a large number of routes end up entering release. We have both official and illegal statistics of it. When its officer can be 90% again until the illegal amount is even higher. India Investigation of Crime and Persecution committing crimes are substandard. Even in the worst of crimes, large numbers of criminals can be prosecuted and a few percent of cases end up innocent because of the numbers of criminals and crime is slowly increasing. This recurring withdrawal is due to outdated procedures of investigations that set out various mysteries. So real research is a scientific method of investigation it is very necessary. The need for the application of science in the spread of criminal justice has arisen in the following features:

4.1 PUBLIC EVENTS

Society is undergoing a major transformation and that too at a rapid pace. India is gone the biggest change and has changed from being a royal colony to a democratic republic. Modern change affects all aspects of life be it communication or transportation. But this revolution has not only been good but also affected bad people and satellites communication that assists intelligence agencies on the other hand has also been very help full Changes in transport patterns and the shift of public paradigm from rural to urban areas assisted and assisted the offender to escape immediate arrest (and punishment) after arrest criminal commission.

4.2 OBSCURITY

The criminal with the help of advanced institutions can hide himself in any on the corner of town or he can cover thousands of miles from his destination committed a crime in a short time. The public these days is not concerned with the facts that what is happening to him neighbor. Aristotle, once viewed as an animal by nature, is now a self-centered man. He, especially in the cities does not even know his neighbor. So if neighbor killed bad smell.

4.3 TECHNOLOGICAL AWARENESS

The technical knowledge of the average person has increased which has refined the methods crime again and again to combat these refined ways of committing crime once and for all measures to combat alleged crime should also be refined and modernized.

4.4 GENERAL COURT

The criminal justice system is growing at an alarming rate. Officially a crime as well the criminal lived in the area and used to use old methods to commit crimes but now national and international crime is commonplace. Drug trafficking, financial fraud and fraud offer a broad and growing field.

4.5 BETTER EVIDENCE

Often physical evidence judged by an expert has a purpose in nature, where a fingerprint is obtained in the area of crime, it is considered to be only one person. In the event that the person is a suspect, you should narrate his presence at the scene. Similarly if a bullet is found in a corpse, it can be described for one shot only. If the firearm is owned by a defendant, he or she must be held accountable for its involvement in crime. Such evidence is always convincing.

V. INFLUENCE COURT OF LAW SCIENCE

Various forensic science fields that assist in criminal investigations include: Forensic Entomology, Forensic Toxicology, Ballistics, Forensic Chemistry, Forensic odontology, Forensic Anthropology, DNA Profiling, Fingerprints, Spy Engineering, Forensic Psychiatry, Document Examination.

5.1 FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY

Forensic entomology is a branch of science that specializes in the study of insects and other arthropods. Related in biology, habitats, mutations and their controls in relation to the environment of the earth. It is very broad field also has a global network of professors, researchers and marketing professionals and thus uses information available in the field of agriculture and environmental conditions. Forensic entomology primarily related to the investigation of the death; on the other hand, it can be used to distinguish, to distinguish different types of drugs and toxins, define the event venue, find the level of period of neglect of the elderly or children, and hold the event and time of injury.

5.2 FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY

Toxicology is the study of toxicity or the science of toxicity. According to Walls toxicology can be classified to:

1. Clinical Toxicology: Recognition of toxic symptoms, as well as the use of appropriate remedies steps;
2. Chemical Toxicology: detection of toxins in gastric lavage, blood samples, etc. (if the patient or the victim recovers), or post-mortem material (if he dies).

Toxicology is the study of the contradictory effects of genetic / biological compounds. Forensic Toxicology contains an integrated list of different fields that help in finding and interpreting species drugs and various types of toxins in a formal medico death investigation that involves scientific technology with official color and various issues of human performance. In this study, the three most important objectives are to:

- a) Find out if the toxin in question has the potential to cause death.
- b) Find out if toxic substances to be investigated under toxicology can cause behavioral changes.

5.3 FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

A topic related to research on mental illness, especially diagnosis and treatment psychiatry is known as psychiatry and is a topic related to the use of Psychiatry administration of justice, known as Forensic Psychiatry.

For a few decades it labeled forensic psychology it is much more widespread than it could have been before the 1980's. Very accurate Forensic definition Psychology states:

"A study of human behavior in a formal or formal environment" The forensic pathologist and psychiatrist have taught a wide range of legal issues for themselves deal with both civil and criminal cases. In criminal law the main focus is on the issue of competence and mental health tests etc. Analysis of the various thinking processes used to reach a conclusion vision.

5.4 BALLISTICS FORENSIC

Ballistics is the science of flight technology, behavior, and the results of projectiles, in particular bullets, land mines, rockets, and so on; science or the art of designing and accelerating projects to achieve the desired performance. In the field of forensic science, forensic ballistics is the science of analysis the use of firearms in crime.

5.4.1 GUN BALLISTICS

- Gun Ballistics is the study of projectiles from the time of shooting to the time of a collision and target. The gun ballistics is usually divided into the following four categories, which contain detailed information for each category:
- Internal Ballistics, (sometimes called interior ballistics) process research that was initially accelerated projectile, for example the passage of a bullet into a barrel of a gun;
- Transitional ballistics, (sometimes called intermediate ballistics) a projectile behavioral study where leaves the barrel and the pressure behind the projectile is equal.
- External Ballistics, (sometimes called external ballistics) research of projectile pass through
- place or spirit; and
- Terminal Ballistics, a study of the projectile interaction with its target, or even that meat (for hunting bullet), metal (tank anti-tank), or even furnace slag (industrial slag disruptor).

5.5 DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

The fragmentation of the intelligence science document deals with many white-related issues collision crimes such as handwriting checks and signatures, counterfeit discovery, discovery and interpretation of documents of deleted, deleted texts, clarification of post cancellation stamps, rubber marks etc. printed material, script type, abstract ink description, hot document testing, determination sequence (related years) of two intermediate inks.

5.6 FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropology is the study of human and human behavior. Anthropology is a very different field and it is not limited to one area but contains different categories. In particular this diverse field has three topics categories namely: 1. Forensic Osteology 2. Forensic Archeology 3. Forensic Taphonomy. Osteology is an individual orthopedic study and a skeletal structure as a whole. Archeology involves control the collection and excavation of human remains and other evidence from the crime scene. The taphonomy is a study of deviations that occur in human remains during and after death, including trauma, decay and environmental change. Forensic anthropology is an application of the science of anthropology and all its subdivisions under an official preparation. The topic of forensic anthropology helps in identifying dead people in their deaths The remains are rotten, burnt, cut or otherwise in some way or others do not look like occurs in the event of a plane crash. Forensic anthropologists also offer helpful research records of mass graves and genocide.

5.7 FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

Forensic Odontology is defined as the branch of forensic science in which dental technology is used in law programs. The term Forensic Dentistry is sometimes used in a similar way in the term Forensic Odontology. Forensic Odontology can also be defined as the evaluation, evaluation and management of evidence. presented before a court of law for the benefit of justice. Just an odontologist or Forensic the dentist examines teeth and implants and thus provides information about the cause of death. This the type of examination is usually designed for victims of disaster and death. Whenever there are mass disasters where other factors such as symptoms of itching, or age should be limited by the said branch of intelligence science proves good help.

5.8 FORENSIC CHEMISTRY

The chemical department is usually one large unit in the forensic laboratory (followed by a biologist). Types of paint and glass materials - usually caused by car crashes or crashes and running risks The pharmacist also has authority over testing and comparing the theory, such as tire and shoes and tool marks left at the scene of a traditional crime at the time of illegal entry.

5.9 DNA PROFILE

DNA Typing (formerly known as "DNA fingerprinting" or "Genetic Typing" is probably one of the most effective methods. significant advances in the field of forensic science in recent years. DNA Proofing has become a well-known method used in criminal and other criminal cases because of the widespread distribution of high-profile. cases, TV crime programs, and films. DNA typing has the following applications:

- Establishment and fatherhood
- Establishment of biological relationships for the purpose of emigration, kidney transplantation etc.
- Findings of child exchange cases
- Identification of rapist in rape cases including gang rape
- Identification of mutilated remains in the form of bombings, killings, major disasters.
- Identifying wildlife
- Discovery of germs and other organisms that may pollute the air, water, soil, and food
- Verification of edible foods such as wine.

5.10 FINGERPRINTS OR DACTYLOGRAPHY

Galton's Dactylography or Fingerprinting system was based on the accounts of Henry Faulds and Sir William Hershel in Environment (1880), who said that the method was individual and the same throughout the years life. Galton divided his fingerprints into three types: (1) Arches (2) Loops (3) Whorls But he could not distinguish between them which was very important to deal with 2500 people. Edward Henry is credited with a simple, efficient, and widely distributed classification system since 1900. Dactylography or fingerprint system is based on the study of epidermal ridges and their design palms.

This method can also be extended to the soles of the feet. Fingerprints collected from crime The scene, or objects on the scene, can be used to identify the suspects, victims, and other people he touched her face.

VI. THE IMPORTANCE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: ANTEST

When it comes to the level of investigation and the level of seriousness of the case there is no proof it is more beneficial to the criminal detective than to the application and implementation of espionage science principles. The results of that forensic investigation can mark the difference between a conviction and a conviction court of law. The science of intelligence has come a long way in helping criminal investigations. It helps to investigate the suspect, the victim until bear witness to the truth. Neurological examination namely. hypnosis, a deceptive psyche (False discovery), Narco analysis and Brain mapping changed police savings investigations and hard work and delivering the highest results. These scientific methods of investigation make personal and legitimate questions, thus eliminating the infamous methods of the third degree: the most common it seemed a disaster. Criminal investigation is a pragmatic science that involves the study of facts, used to distinguish, disclose and show the guilt of the suspected criminal. Extensive criminal investigations may include investigations, consultation, interrogation, evidence collection, preservation and various methods of investigation. Criminal investigation is a pre-historic science that may have originated from 1700 BC copies of Hammurabi Code. In this document it is recommended that the plaintiff and the defendant have the right to present evidence gathered. In modern times, criminal investigations have often been carried out by individuals state police. Independent investigators are also often hired to complete or assist in crime investigation. Criminal investigation is part of the criminal justice system. Apparently, an orderly society and world culture has evolved and created a justice system to prevent violations of law, law enforcement, dealing with offenders and reducing victims for society and the country operate smoothly and that its members can live their lives happily and work in a bright, happy way to a harmonious environment. The main purpose of an effective criminal justice system is to enforce standards of conduct needed to protect individuals. Forensic Science facilitates the investigation of crime in all its various forms and plays an important role in law enforcement and social order. It has become an integral part of criminal investigation and two will never split up. Crime is as old as man himself. Crime, the word crime does not originate in human civilization and entered has been in existence since Adam's creation. The Quran and the Bible give evidence that the first crimes were committed on the earth made by Adam's own son so it can be said that crime somehow existed in the world from long ago and there were ways to fight them. With the advent of science and technology every aspect of human life has changed and the court and its jurisdiction have no longer deviated from its general law.

Nations around the world are adopting a more liberal approach to scientific methods and the importance of these strategies in criminal investigation can be summed up in the fact that they do not they need another reason. This scientific research helps to build connections between the past and the present a crime known as the Corpus Deselect or criminal case. In 1983, 15-year-old Lynda Mann was raped and killed near the town of Ender by. This case did not exist resolved. Three years later, another 15-year-old, Dawn Ashworth, became a victim of the same crime. Comparing DNA "fingerprints" taken from the man found on the bodies of both victims, researchers found the same man had raped and killed both women. The 17-year-old man was first arrested and a sample of his own blood was included in DNA analysis. The purity of this man, however, was clearly evident in his lack of it for DNA measurement, and was released. Later, all males in Ender are localized between 13 and 30 years for years the police were asked to voluntarily provide blood samples for DNA typing. 1986 a series of rapes and assaults took place in Orlando, Florida, which led to the first use He is genetically charged in criminal investigations in the country. Cases share the same pattern: assault happened late at night, in the victims' houses, by a criminal with knives. The evildoer hastened close the victims' eyes with a sheet or cloth, so that none of them can give detailed explanations their attacker. Early in 1987, investigators were clearing the area of belief that the rapist might have hit and seen a 1979 blue Ford coming out of the area. They followed the car for a while a distance before it crashed into a support pole while turning. In *Bazari Hajam v King Emperor* the question arose as to whether it was safe to do anything proof of fingerprints and prove that the defendant is guilty. At this point Bucknill, J, remarked: "I I think that unless I have to apologize without any convincing circumstances in order to judge a a person of a serious crime only and entirely due to the similarity of thumbprints or fingerprints, the fact that taking a thumbs up from the accused person with the intention of making it possible the evidence against him alone is sufficient to set aside the sentence in realizing and thinking that that was not a fair trial either." This view was rejected by Schwabe, C J to the Public Prosecutor v Kandasami Thevan despite the point it did not appear directly in the case as there was a suspect's thumbs up from the external evidence which was taken by the judge in court to compare the thumb in the document he is said to have built.

Dismissed the argument that foot reading is not a science in *Din Muhammad v Emperor, Central. Provincial Police Gazette*, court of the Nagpur Commissioner of Justice (H J Stanyon and H F Hallifax, AJ Cs) back in 1914 said: "The knowledge of footprints has likewise been organized and carried out by followers, especially civilized and inexperienced people and all other aspects, all over the world. Story therefore without a doubt the science and opinion of a person skilled in it is especially true, under Sec-45 of the Law of Evidence". In the case of *Pritam Singh v State of Punjab* there is a consideration of the effect of that footprint is a basic science and it is not very reliable the result of such a diagnosis. In *Harpal Singh vs State Of H.P.*, the truth that was spoken was about the age of a girl, the age of a girl was scientifically proven by the same result obtained by that medical examination and then confirmed and those school records approved by the head teacher and admission birth register.

The case that brought the genetic controversy to the forefront in the Indian Legal System was rape and murder Priyadarshani Madoo. At a later date, the case was based on a DNA test of the deceased's genitals, which later became good and served justice. Similar DNA testing technology has helped to prove that former minister Rajendra Mushahary Asom Gana Parishad had raped a woman twice and as a result such a woman became pregnant, he was considered the father of a woman's child. This DNA testing technology has proved to be beneficial to bring the killer of Rajiv Gandhi, Dhannu, to deal with his problem by examining his damaged body. Similarly terrorist attack on WTO 9/11 building in New York The bodies of the victims were identified by scientific technology for DNA testing. Tandoor Murder Case (1995) in Delhi, this was the first criminal case in India that was resolved with the help of intelligence. Ku in this case Shusil Sharma killed his wife by shooting her in the body with bullets for misunderstanding he had an affair with a classmate and congressman Matloob Karim. After making sin took his body in his car to the restaurant Bagiya, where he and the restaurant manager Keshav Kumar tried to burn him in a cool place. Police found Sharma's revolver and it was covered in blood the clothes were then sent to the Lodhi Road intelligence laboratory. They also took the blood of Sahni's parents, Harbhajan Singh and Jaswant Kaur also sent them to Hyderabad for a DNA test. Lab reports confirmed that the body belonged to shusil sharma's wife, "a DNA report said." Examination proves beyond a doubt that the cremated body belonged to Naina Sahni, a descendant of Mr. Harbhajan Singh and Jaswant. Kaur. "And finally Mr. Shusil Sharma was found guilty with the help of forensic evidence. Sister Abhaya's murder case (1995) Kerala Sister Abhaya's case is a case involving Knanaya's death A Roman Catholic, who was found dead in a fountain at St Pius X Convent in Kottayam, India, on March 27. 1992. During the investigation of this case various scientific techniques such as Narco-analysis, Brain Mapping, Polygraphic tests were used to settle the case, and eventually two priests were charged with rape and murder sister Abhaya Aarushi Talwar murder case (2013) Noida 40Aarushi Talwar, 14-year-old daughter of successful dentist The couple was found dead with their throats cut off at their parents' home in Jalvayu Vihar in Noida, a suburb of the city. Delhi. The allegations were made against a family member who lived in the house, Yam Prasad Banjade, whose name was Hemraj, Nepal is a year old, who was found not at home. But later after the investigation finally it appeared that his murder was committed by his parents and was declared a crime of honor to kill.

VII. CONCLUSION

Analysis of the aforementioned presentation fully demonstrates that forensic science is beneficial in transmission justice without delay. Forensic Science is a proven method that combines several branches of science. Contains advanced imagination and modern medical technology. Forensics requires a professional who can collect biological samples that pay for important safety measures while their collection, as appropriate, appropriate management retention of biological samples such as blood, semen, saliva, hair etc. instant justice in the society of the day if the above-mentioned measures are properly and effectively maintained implementation. Respected reports from intelligence scientists will no doubt fulfill this hope a community from intelligence experts. At the moment because criminals accept new ones modern sophisticated strategies for committing crime, therefore, it is impossible to solve crime without it through a new scientific method. The importance of forensic science therefore grows rapidly in The current era with the help of intelligence science and new techniques secret crimes can be easily solved. The scope of forensic science is constantly increasing over time. There are various branches of the forensic very useful science in detecting and solving crime and finding the culprit. Spy science still needs some technological advancement. Specialists in criminal cases are also needed, who can gather evidence safely. Unlike the practice in the USA and England and other developing countries, DNA The technology has the smallest application in the Indian Legal System. DNA validation approval before the Court always depends on its accurate and proper collection, preservation and record where the prosecutor is able to satisfy the court with an unbreakable chain of visible sample custody gestation period until conception.

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