



VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-01

Report on Special Lecture on Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation

On August 4th College Human Rights Committee and IQAC organised Special Lecture on Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation at 10.30 am. Resource Person Sri. Paneendra, Court Commissioned Forensic Expert and Advocate in his speech said the advances in science and technology are increasingly enhancing the role of forensic science and scientific aids in criminal investigation. This is a positive trend as it strengthens the much needed objectivity of investigation, thereby enhancing the credibility of investigation process and improving probability of bringing offenders to justice. The scope and importance of forensic evidence has been increasing over the years. On one hand, with the expansion of technology, new types of crime such as internet based crime, computer aided crime, etc., have emerged as a major challenge to the law enforcement agencies. Consequently, forensic science has also expanded into new areas like computer forensics. On the other hand, there is increasing demand and reliance on forensic evidence by courts and opinion makers. In the recent past, courts have relied on forensic evidence over oral evidence for conviction. Therefore, investigating agencies are expected to not only collect newer types of evidences but also to strive to get relevant and convincing forensic evidence to satisfy the courts as well as other stakeholders like the press, civil society and political leadership. Each type of forensic evidence requires relevant method for collection, handling, packing and forwarding the physical evidence for forensic examination. However, crucial forensic evidence may be, any anomaly in the way it was collected and handled could lead to destruction of its evidentiary value. Forensic evidence can be severely damaged due to shortcoming of any of the aspects. While Investigating officers (I.Os) try to collect physical evidence for forensic examination, often they are not aware of the exact procedure and also relevant queries. Investigating Officers need to know the correct procedure for each type of forensic evidence at the time of collection and also queries that could be made for the expert's opinion.





He said the investigation begins at the crime scene with the recognition and recovery of physical evidence. It proceeds with its analysis, evaluation of the results and presentation of the findings to the court of law. From the first responders to the end-users of the information, all personnel involved should have an adequate understanding of the forensic process, the scientific disciplines and the specialized services provided by forensic laboratories. Crime scene investigation is a process that aims at recording the scene as it is first encountered and recognizing and collecting all the physical evidences potentially relevant to the solution of the case. Each crime scene is unique. Hence, planning and organization require adaptation and flexibility from one case to another. In addition, during the course of an investigation, the requirements may change as new elements are recognized and the personnel working at the scene may have to adapt to the organization of the work accordingly. The equipment required for crime scene work should be available to the personnel working at the crime scene, readily put together in a box/kit and replenished regularly, to enable rapid response. Some cases may also require specialized equipment.

The presidential speech rendered by Dr. Deepu. P, Principal, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru. Prof. K.B. Vasudeva, Director of Legal Studies was also present and Vote of thanks rendered by Dr. BoreGowda S.B. Coordinator of Human rights committee.
