

CRIME SCENE MANAGEMENT

By

DR. N.VENKANNA

M.Sc., M.Tech., PhD

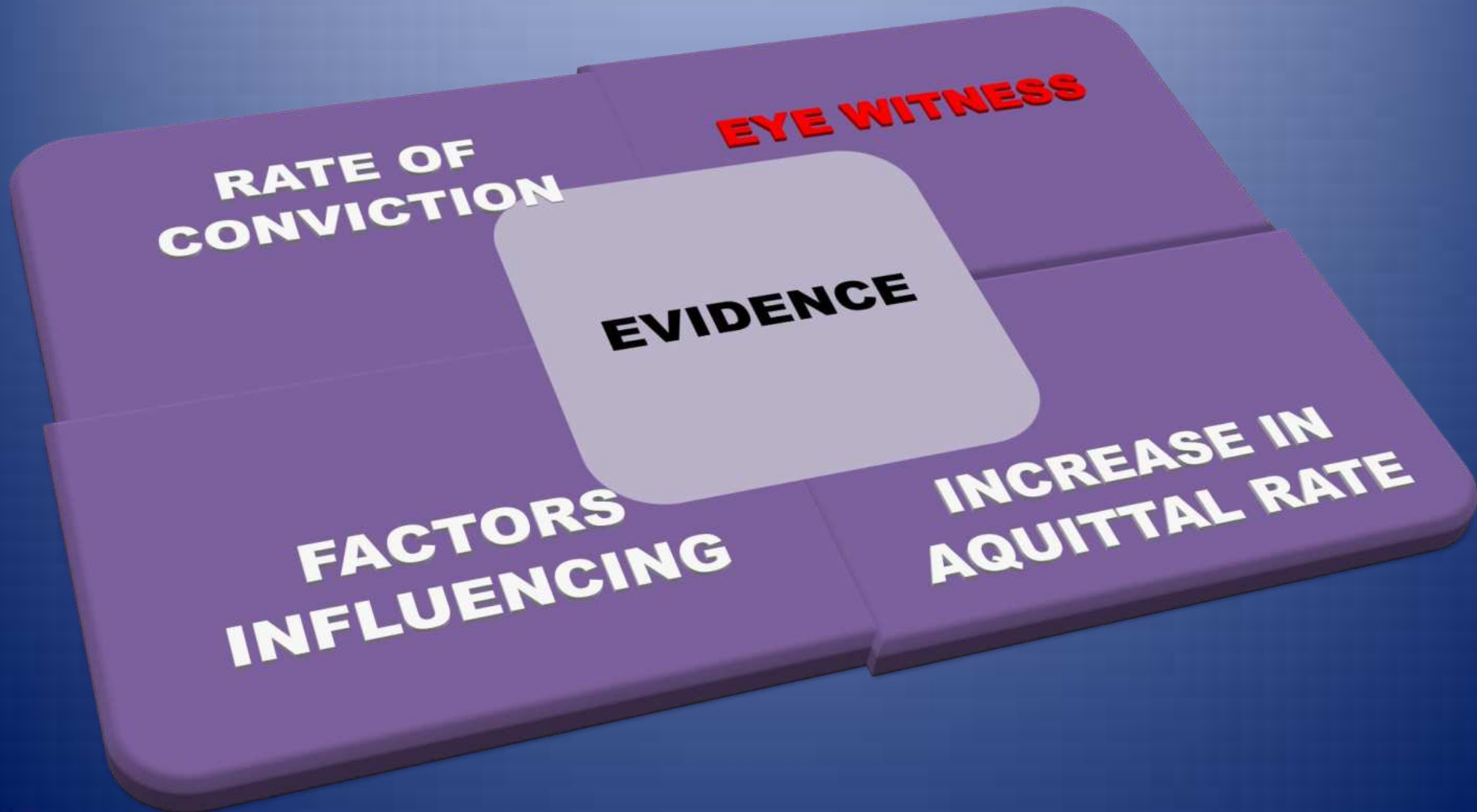
JOINT DIRECTOR & HOD

CLUES TEAMS, HYDERABAD CITY POLICE

Crime



>Dependency
< Conviction



Substantial Evidence

(Men may lie but Materials may not)

**RATE OF
CONVICTION**

**SUBSTANTIAL
(INDIRECT)**

EVIDENCE

**ESTABLISH
FACT OF ACT**

**MINIMUM
INFLUENCE**

LAW OF EXCHANGE OF MATERIALS

Locard Principle



- Every contact leaves a trace
- You take something away and leave something behind every place you go, including a crime scene

"Everywhere you go, you take something with you, and you leave something behind" is the premise behind Locard's theory.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

S O C

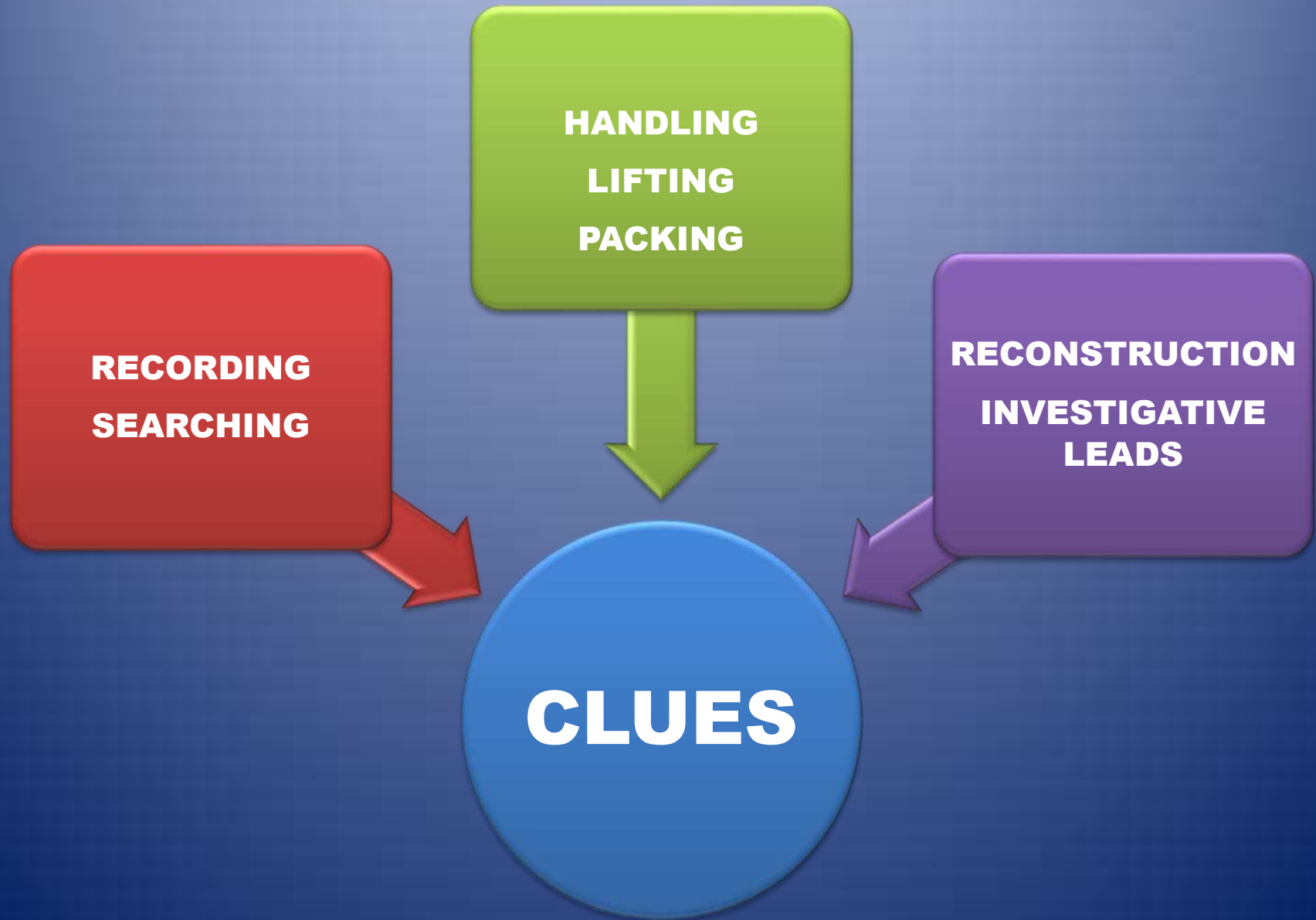
INDOOR

OUTDOOR

MOBILE



OBJECTIVES



SOC HYPOTHETICAL SEARCH METHODS

- ❑ **Quadrant or zone** search- Crime scene divided into quadrants & each quadrant is searched
- ❑ **Spiral Method**: starts at an outer point & gradually moves toward the center
- ❑ **Grid method**: Crime scene is divided into a grid and each grid segment is searched
- ❑ **Strip or line**: Crime scene divided into strips & each strip is searched
- ❑ **Wheel method**

RECORDING SOC

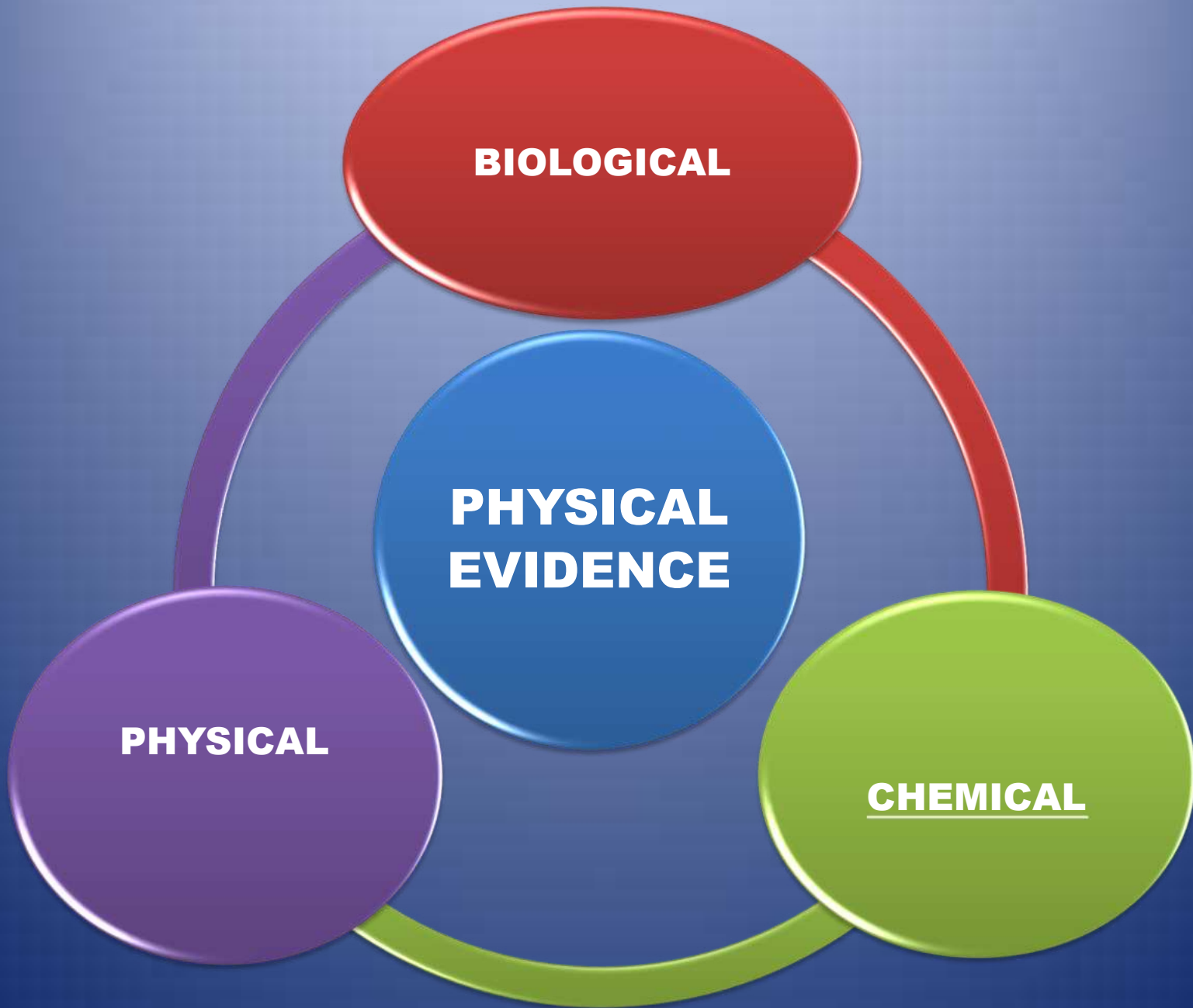
smartdraw.bmp



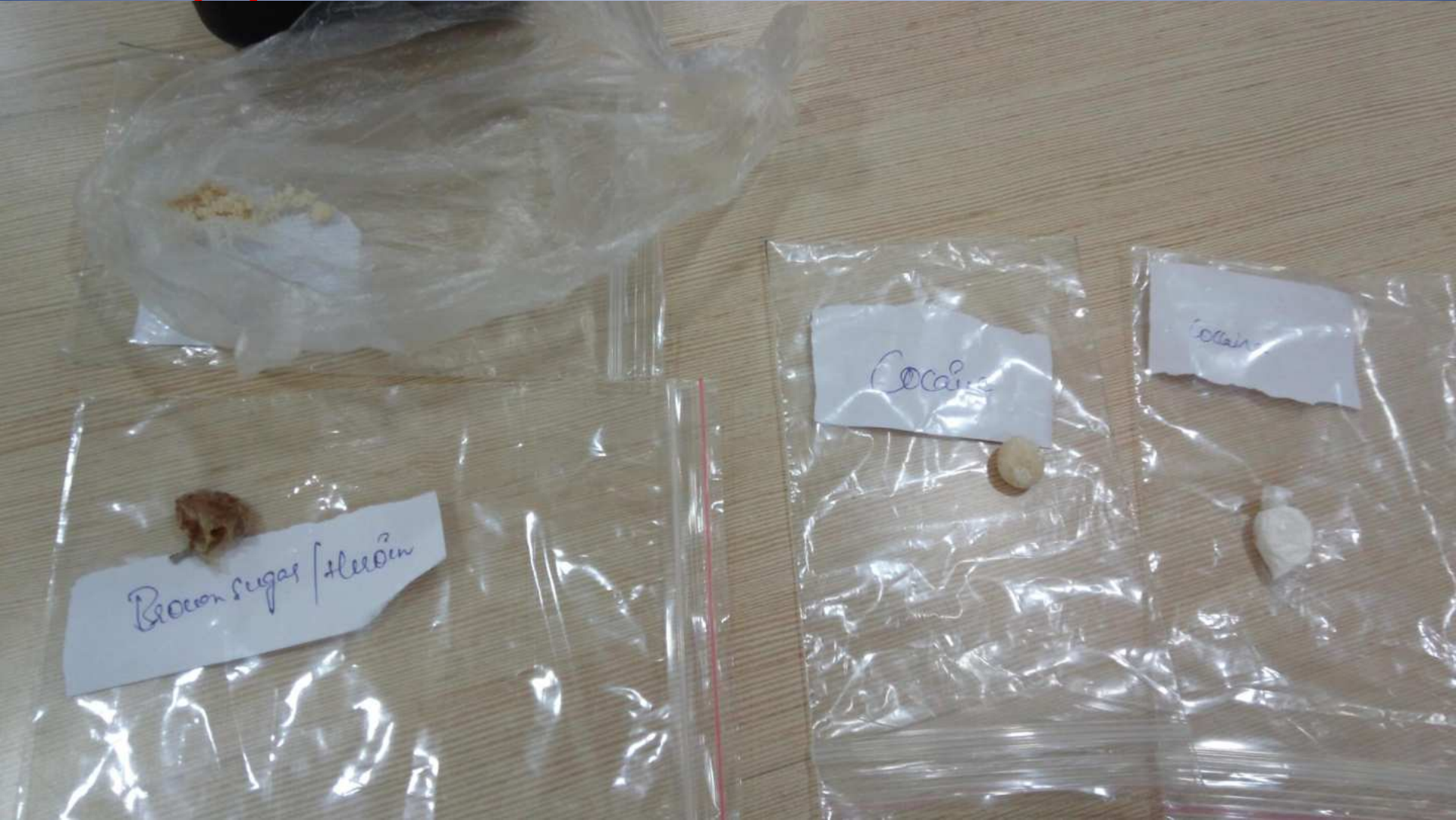


HD RECORDING FOR MINUTE DETAILS





Applications of X CAT



DETECTION OF UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE



NDPS ACT- POPY STRAW









DETECTION KITS FOR NDPS/DRUGS



Applications of X CAT



Drug	Drug Street Name	Approximate Detection Time	
		Min	Max
Amphetamine (AMP)	speed, amp, black beauties	2 to 7 hours	2 - 4 days
Cocaine (COC)	coke, snow, blow, candy, crack	1 to 4 hours	2 - 4 days
Ecstasy (MDMA)	E, XTC, X	2 to 7 hours	2 - 4 days
Methamphetamines (MET)	crystal meth, meth, speed, glass	2 to 7 hours	2 - 4 days
Opiates (OPI)	heroin, morphine	2 hours	2 - 3 days
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Angel Dust, rocket fuel	4 to 6 hours	7 - 14 days
Marijuana (THC)	pot, grass, weed, doobie, joint, roach	2 hours	up to 40 days
Benzodiazepines (BZO)	downers	2-7 hours	1-4 days
Barbiturates (BAR)	downers, barbs, red devils	2-4 hours	1-3 weeks
Methadone (MTD)	amdone, chocolate chip cookies, fuzzies	3-8 hours	1-3 days
Tri-cyclic Antidepressants (TCA)		8-12 hours	2-7 days
Oxycodone (OXY)	Os, Ox, cotton, blue	1-3 hours	1-2 days

HOOKAH CENTERS

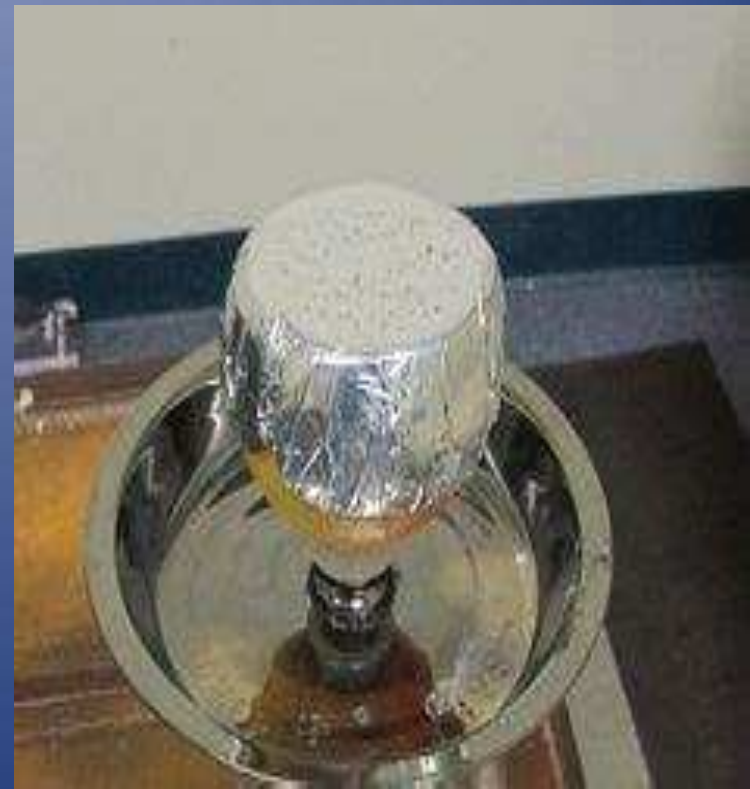




shutterstock.com · 1039633375

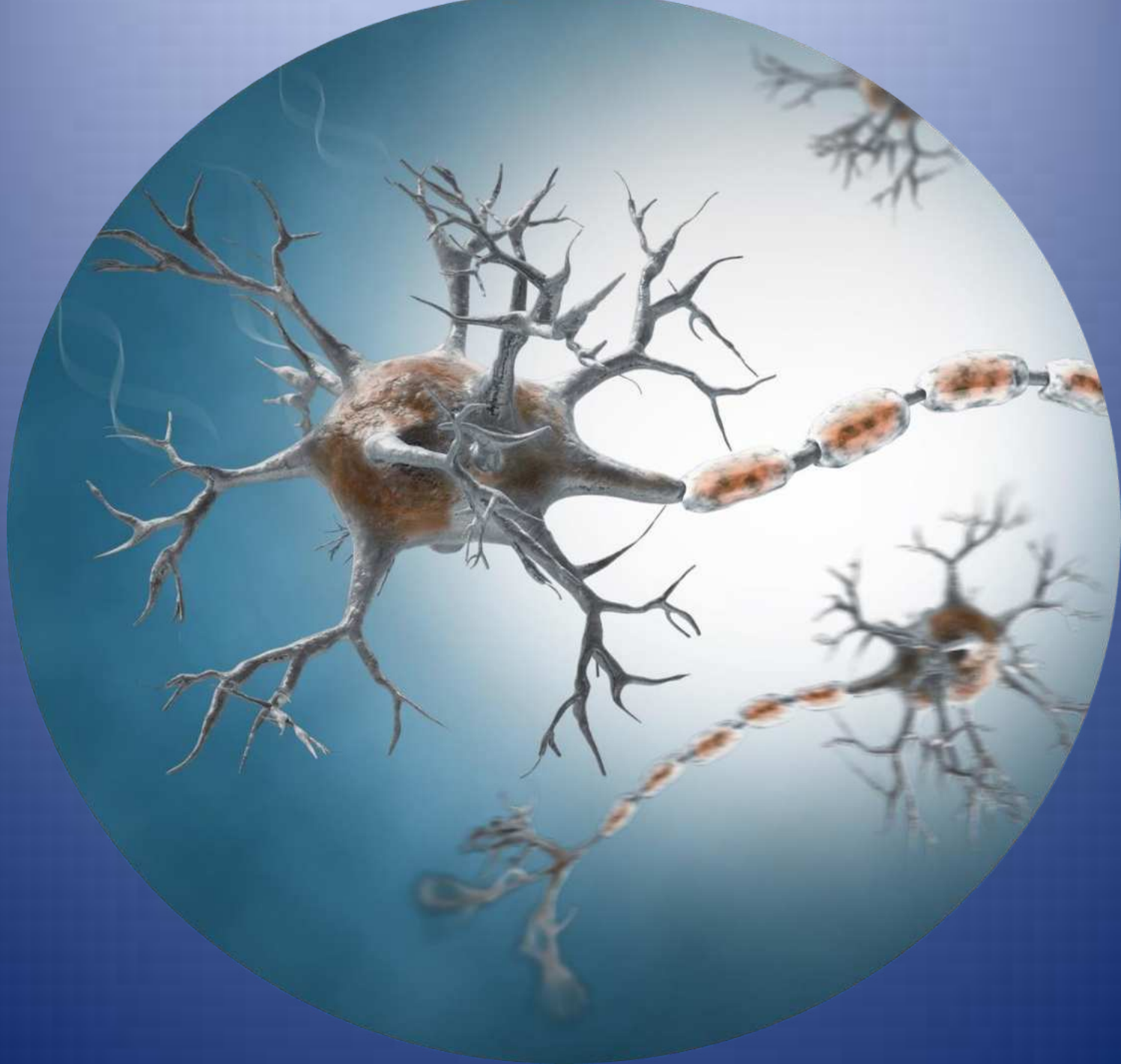


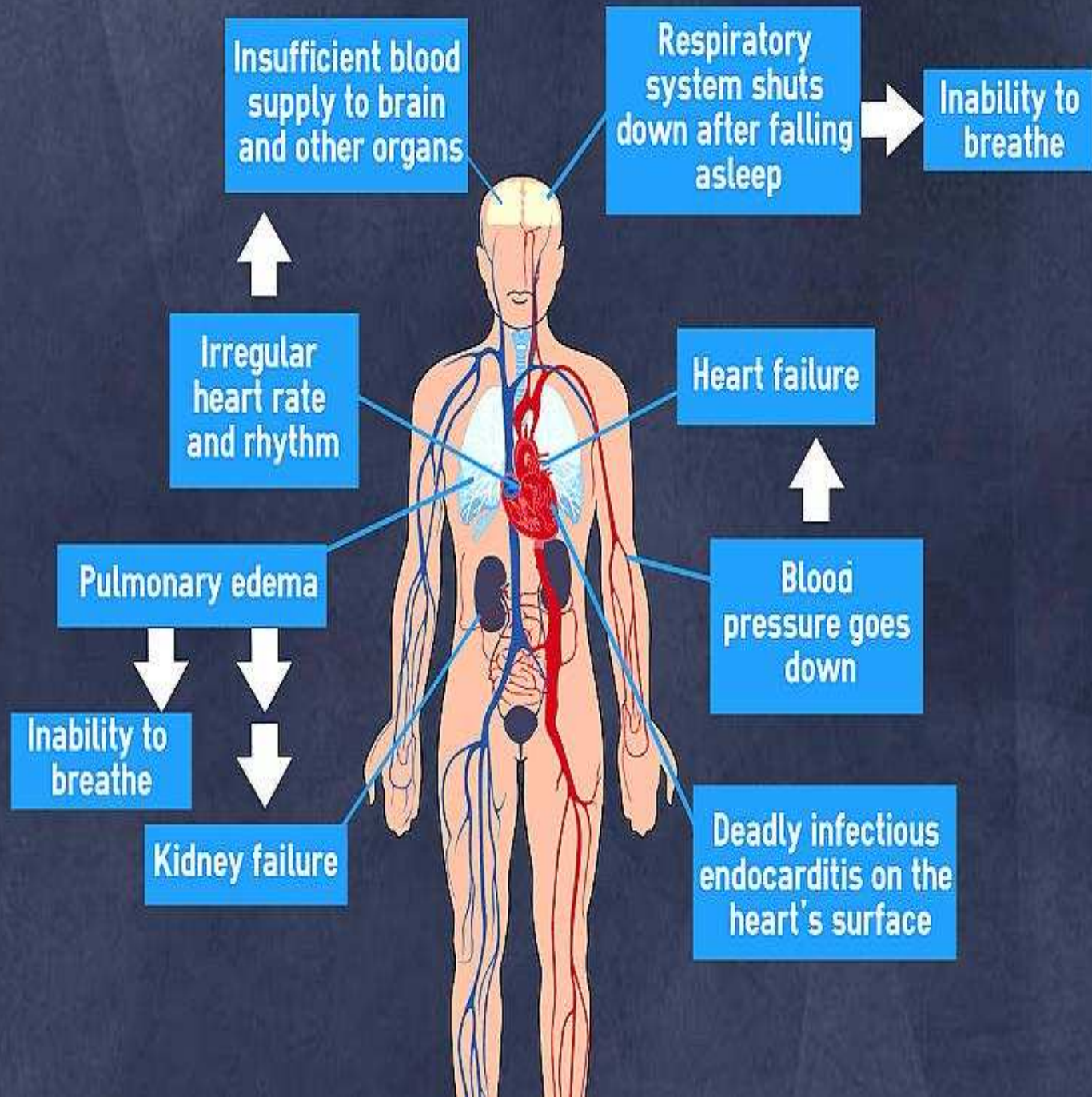
Image ID: 136504282 | www.depositphotos.com



Drug dependency







CHEMICAL POISONS



EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES

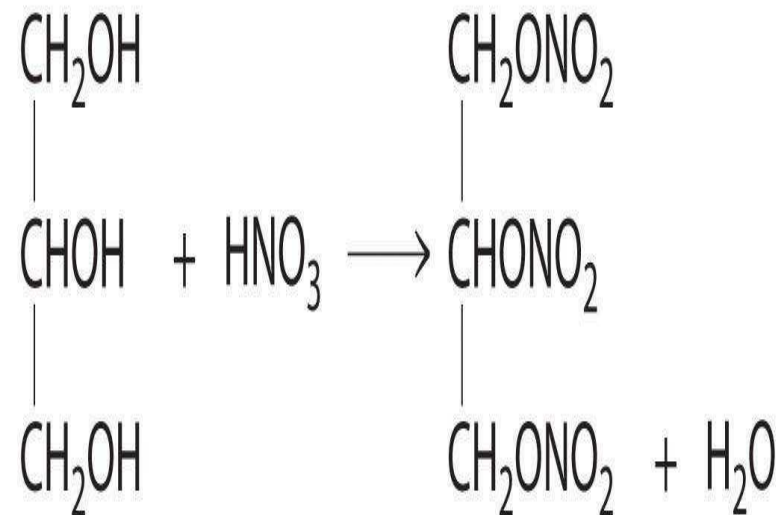




..... stands for



Abbreviations.com



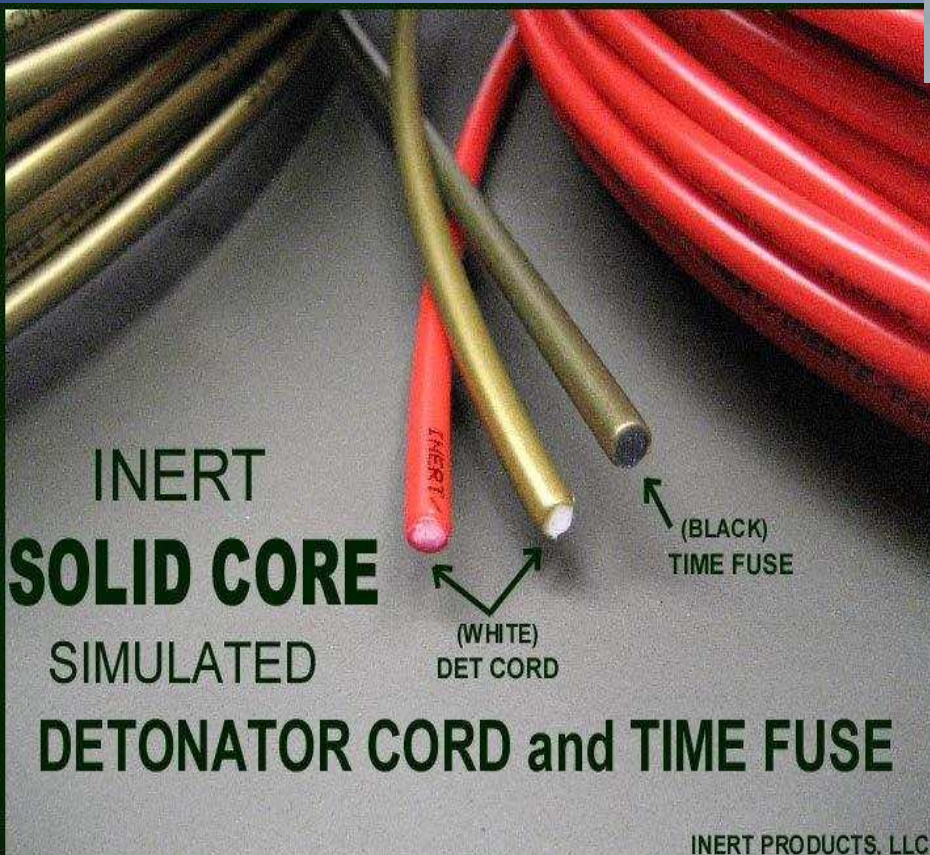
Glycerol

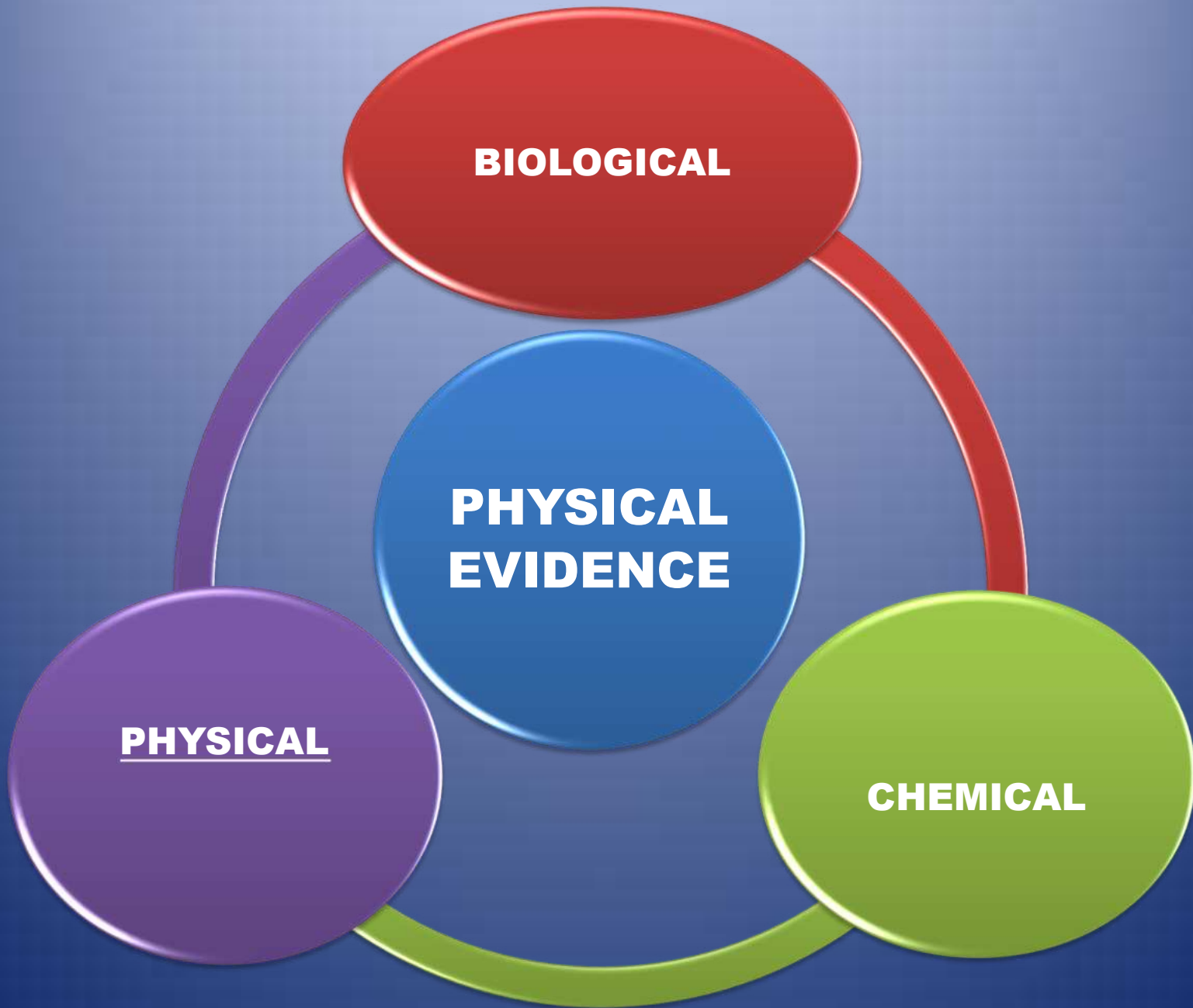
Nitroglycerin



EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE

HOW **DANGEROUS** IS **PETN**





AMMUNITION



*7.62x39 AK-47 Brass
Case*

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE





P-CAP



EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE



Hand Writings/ Signatures Control Samples: Standards Specimens



Clues Team- Equipment



DIGITAL/ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE AS PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

- **MOBILE PHONES**
- **DESKTOPS**
- **LAPTOPS**
- **DVR**
- **ELECTRONIC GADGETS**

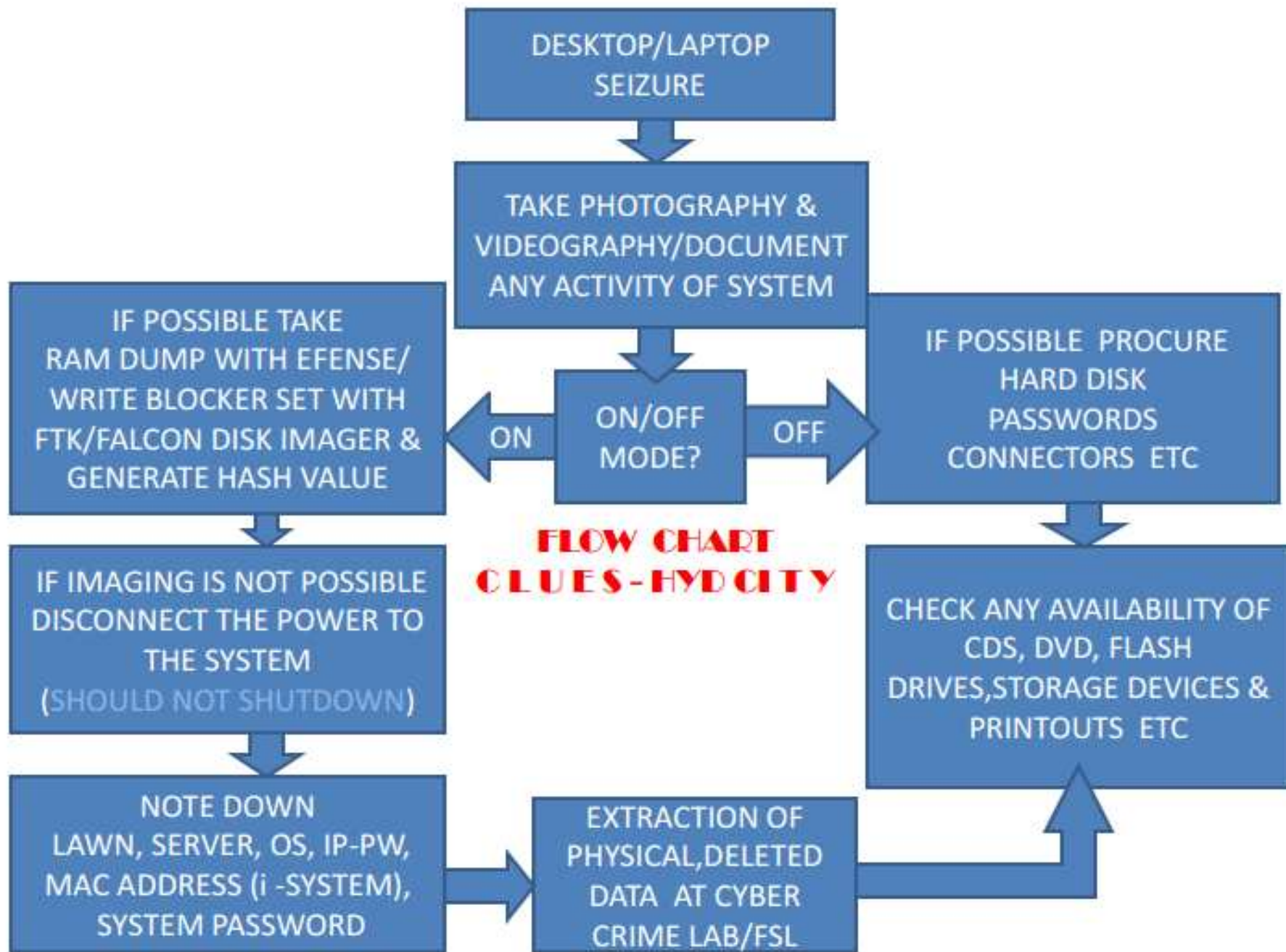
SIM card Securely stores the service subscriber key having 15 digits.

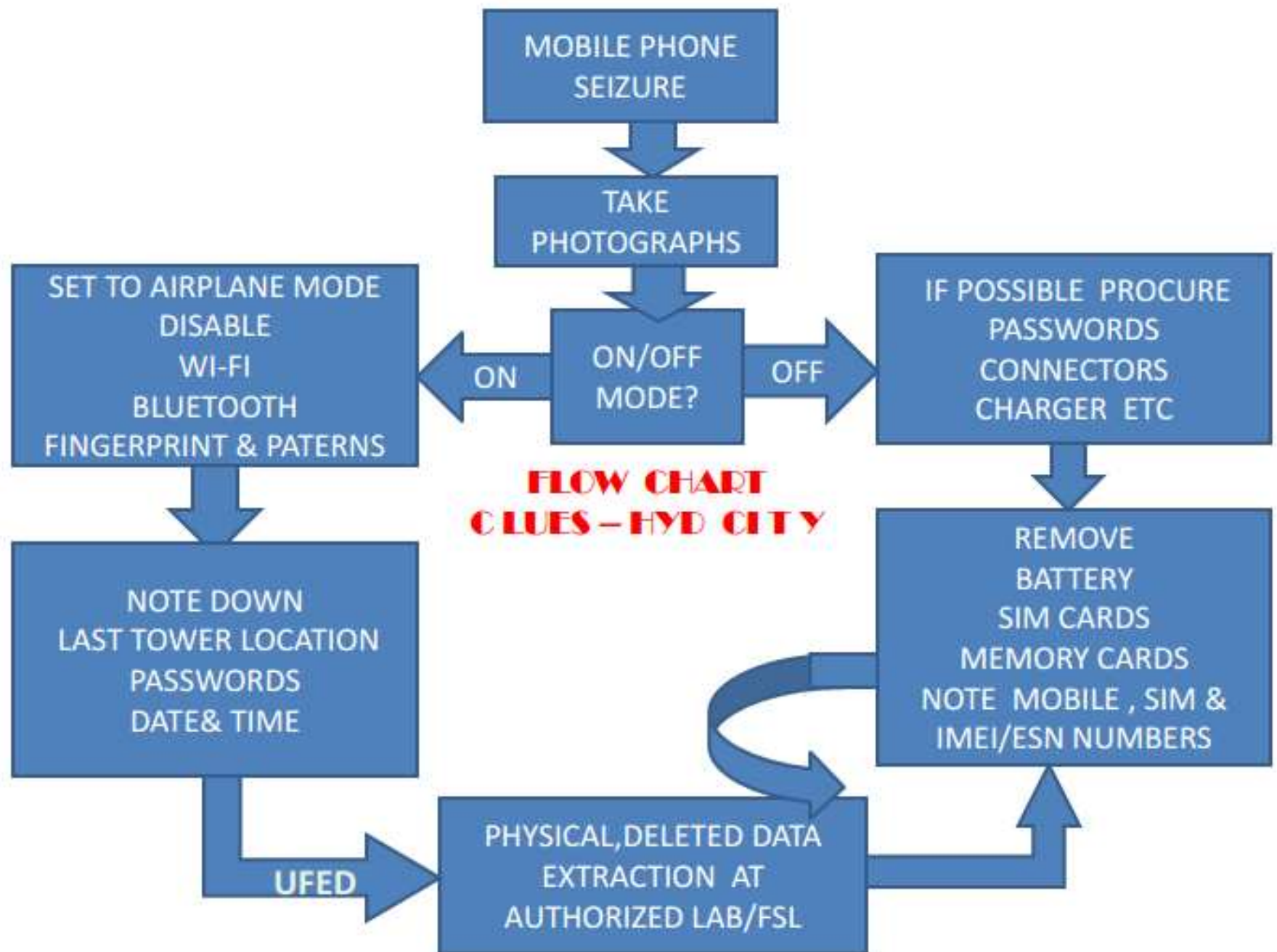
The digits of the key are :

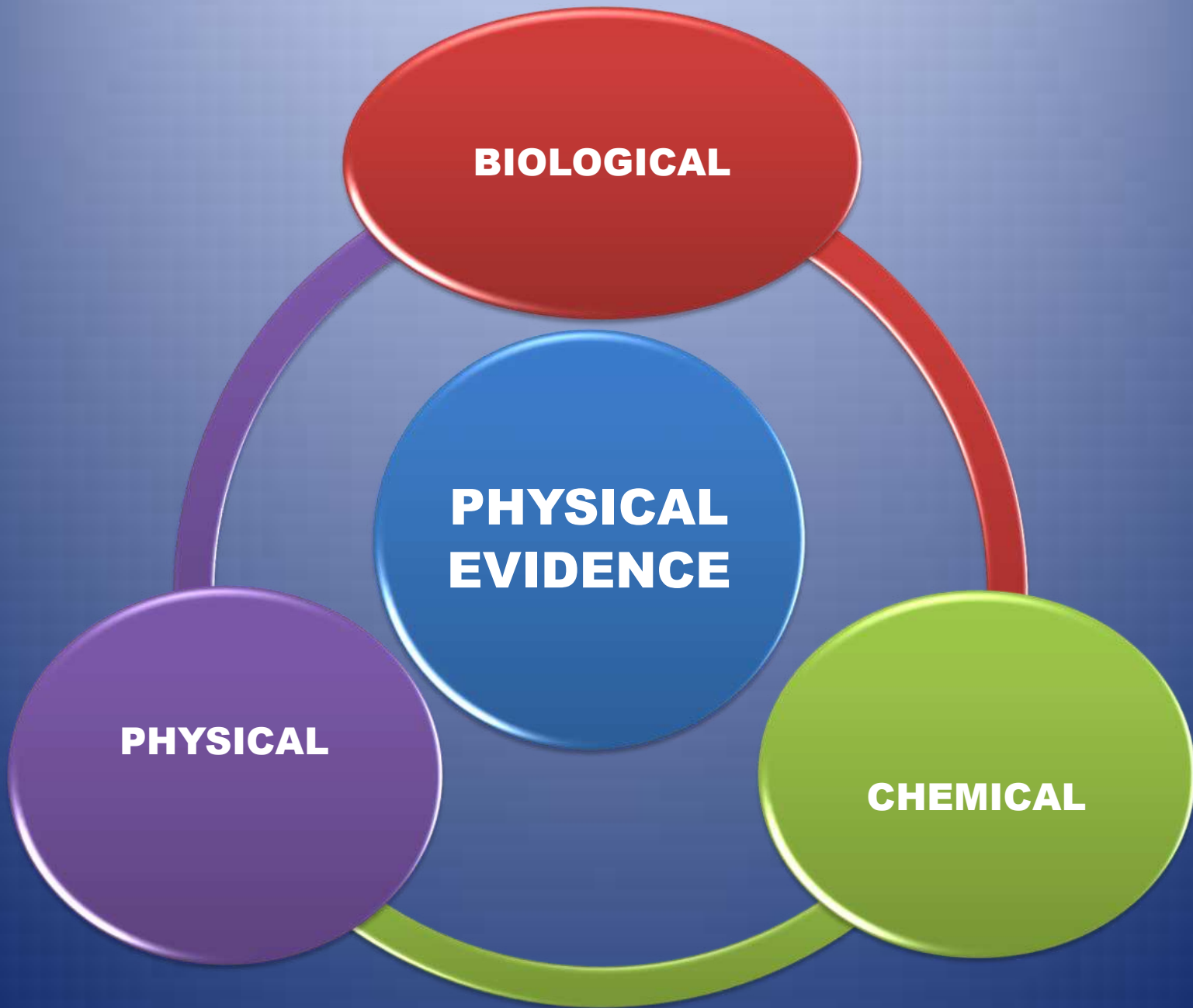
First 3 digits – Mobile country code

Second 2 digits – Mobile network code

Third 10 digits – Mobile station identification number







HLP

**PHYSICAL
EVIDENCE**



**BIOLOGICAL
TYPE**





DNA profiling Applications



Forensic Applications



HLP



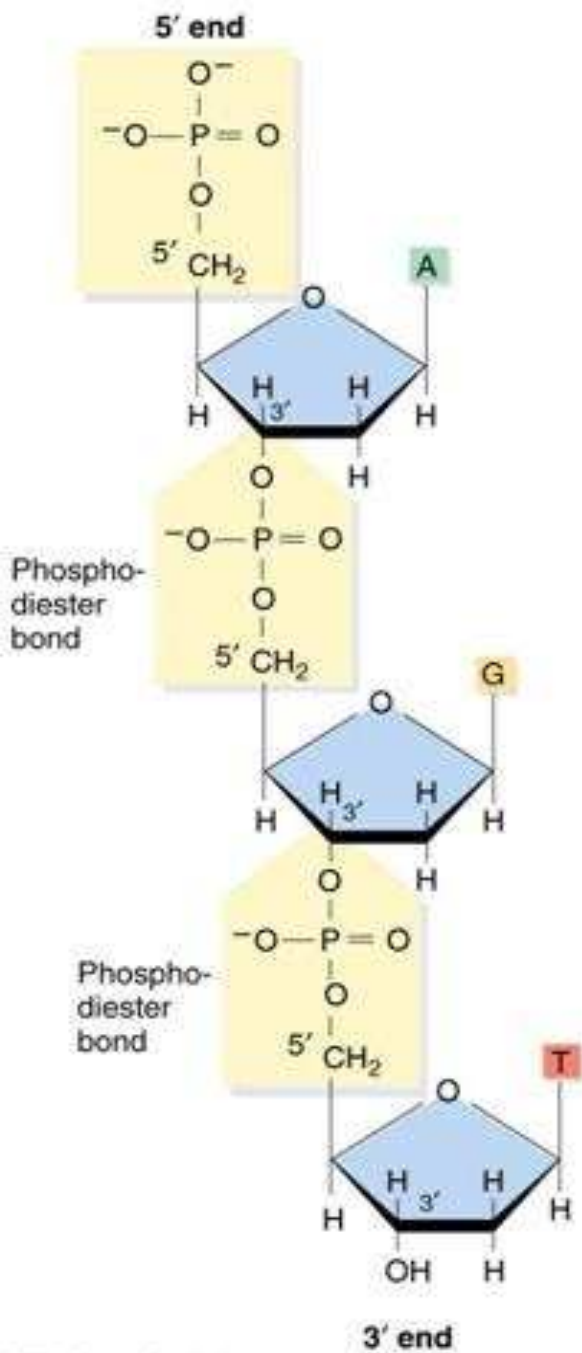
DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID
DNA

HLP



BIOLOGICAL TYPE

b) DNA polynucleotide chain



How does DNA differ among humans?

DNA is a sequence of 4 possible letters

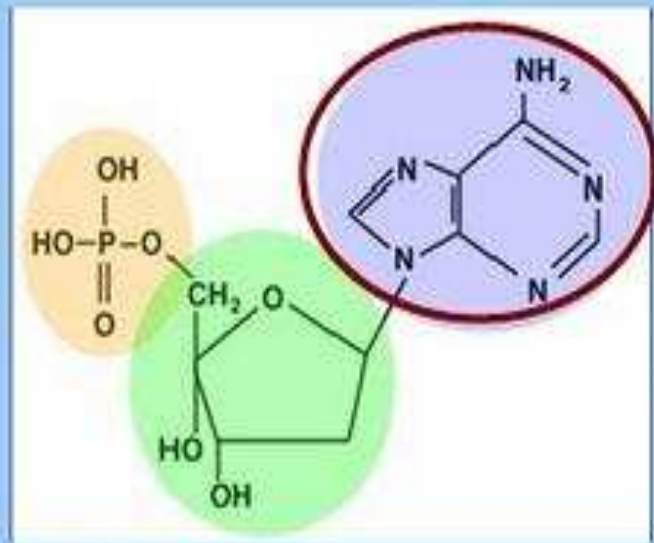


A G C T

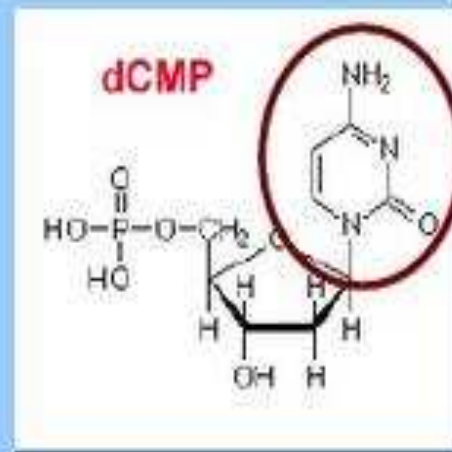
Of the 3 billion letters, 99.8% of the sequence in all humans is identical.

There are several ways the sequence can be different.

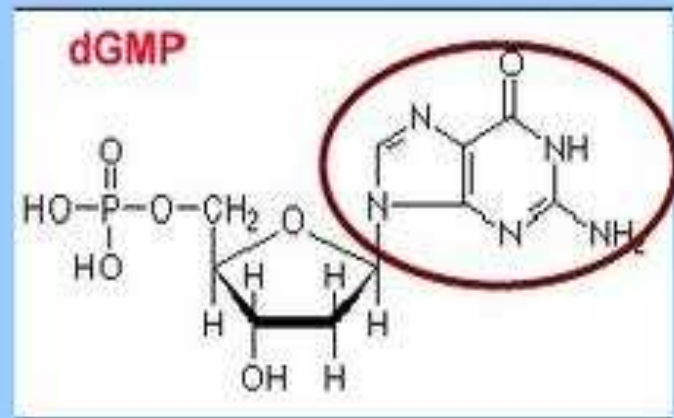
The 4 Bases



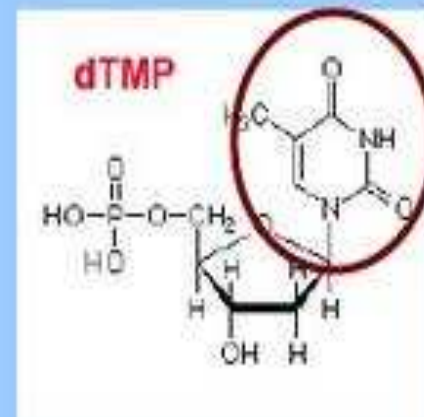
A
Adenine



C
Cytosine

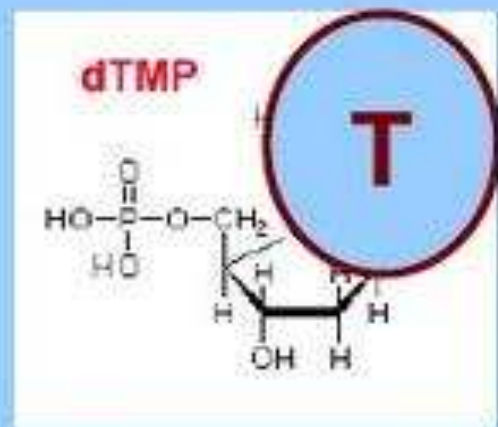
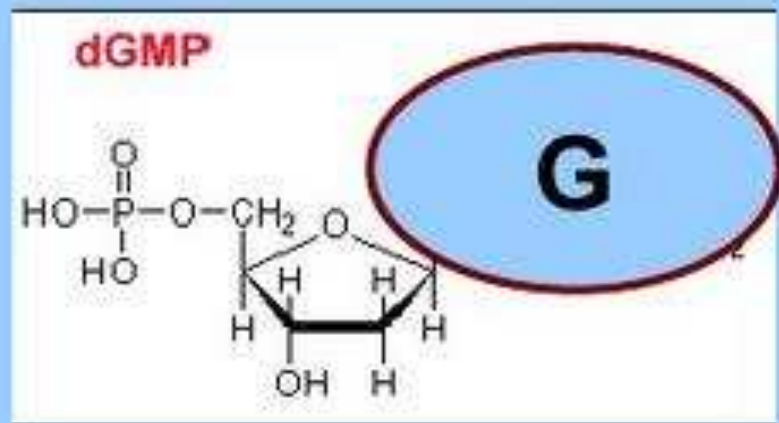
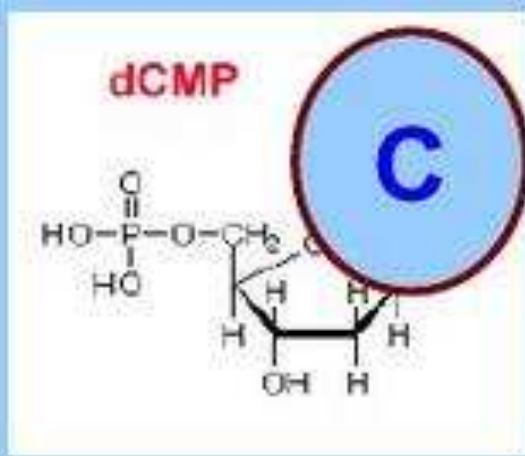
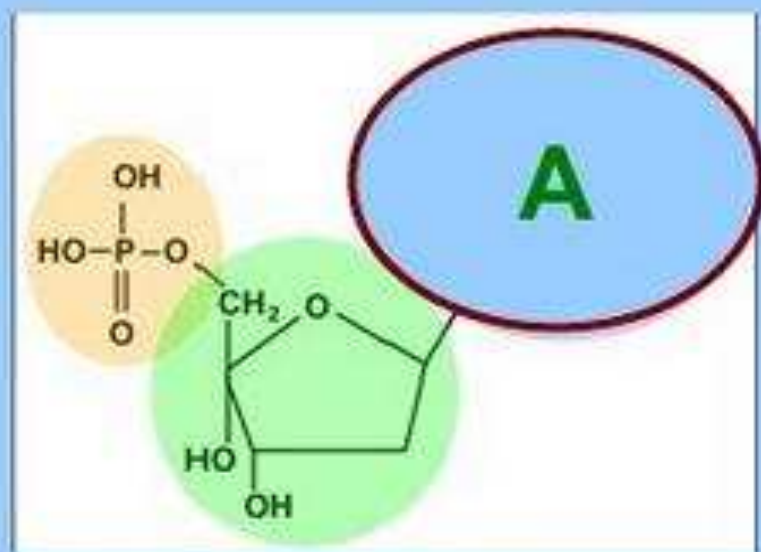


G
Guanine



T
Thymine

The 4 Bases

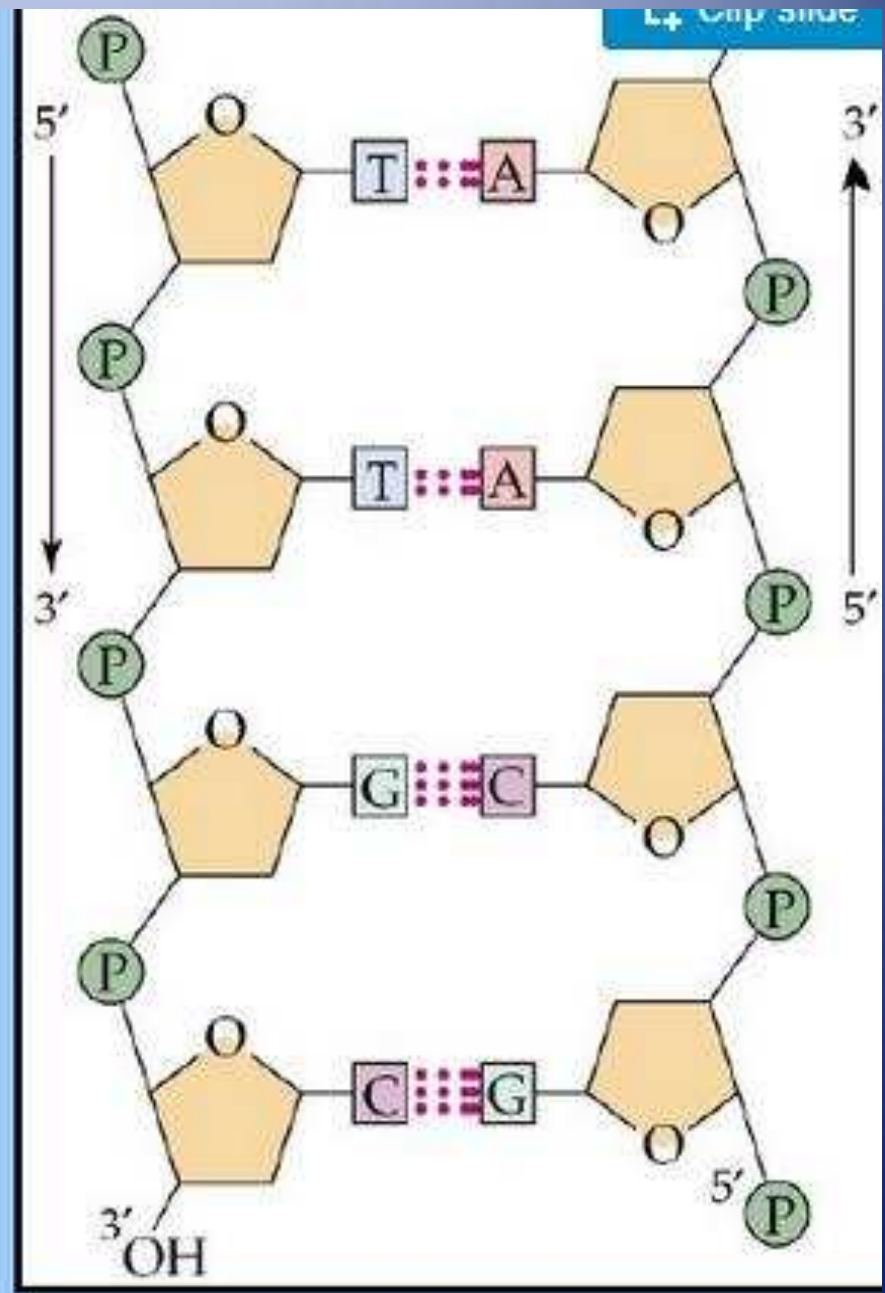


The 4 Bases

The bases pair up
to form the rungs
of the ladder.

A pairs with T

G pairs with C



Forensic DNA Analysis

Collection of Evidence

Types of Unknown Samples:

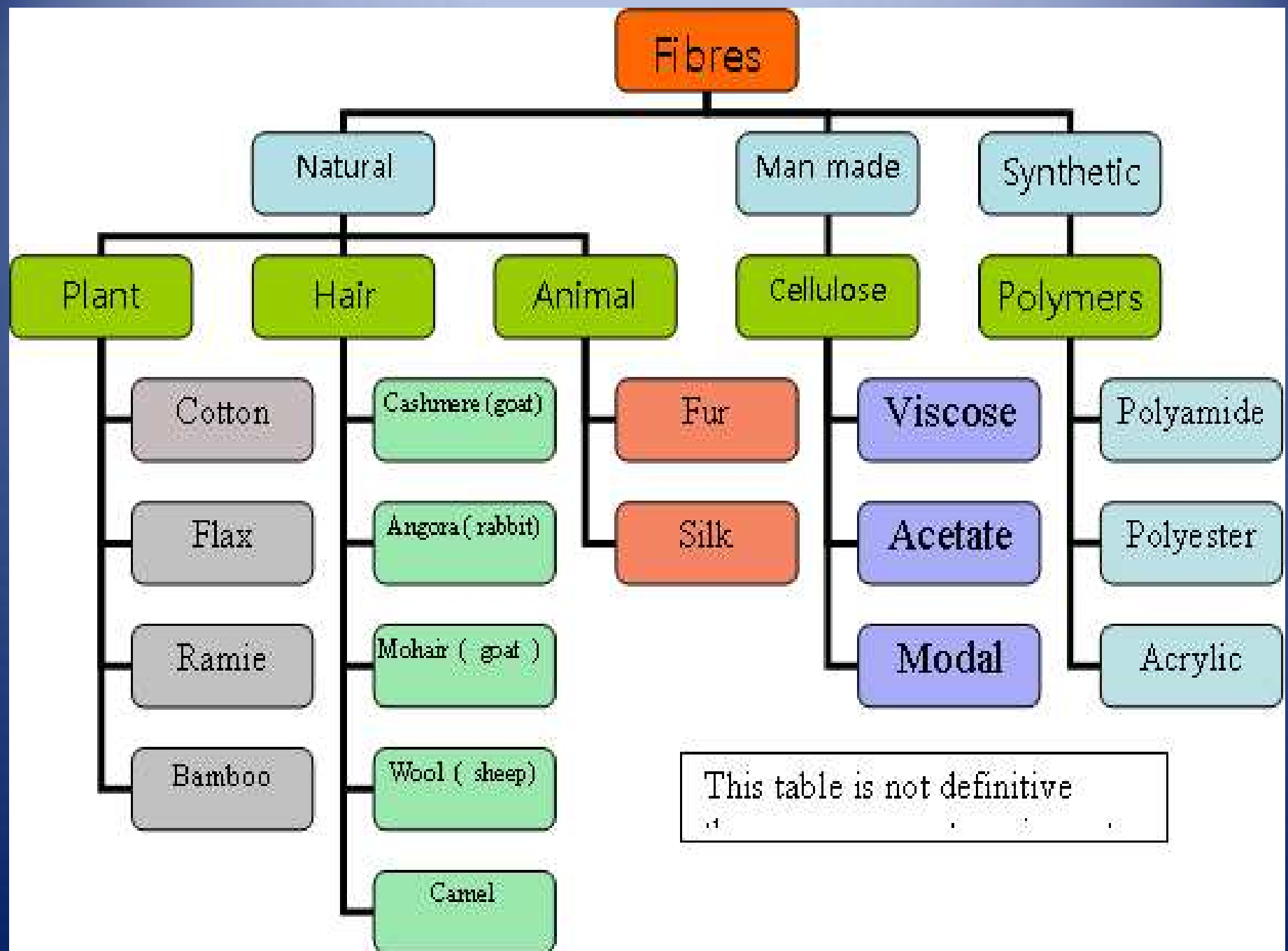
- Blood, Semen, Stains, Saliva
- Hair, Tissue, Bones, Teeth

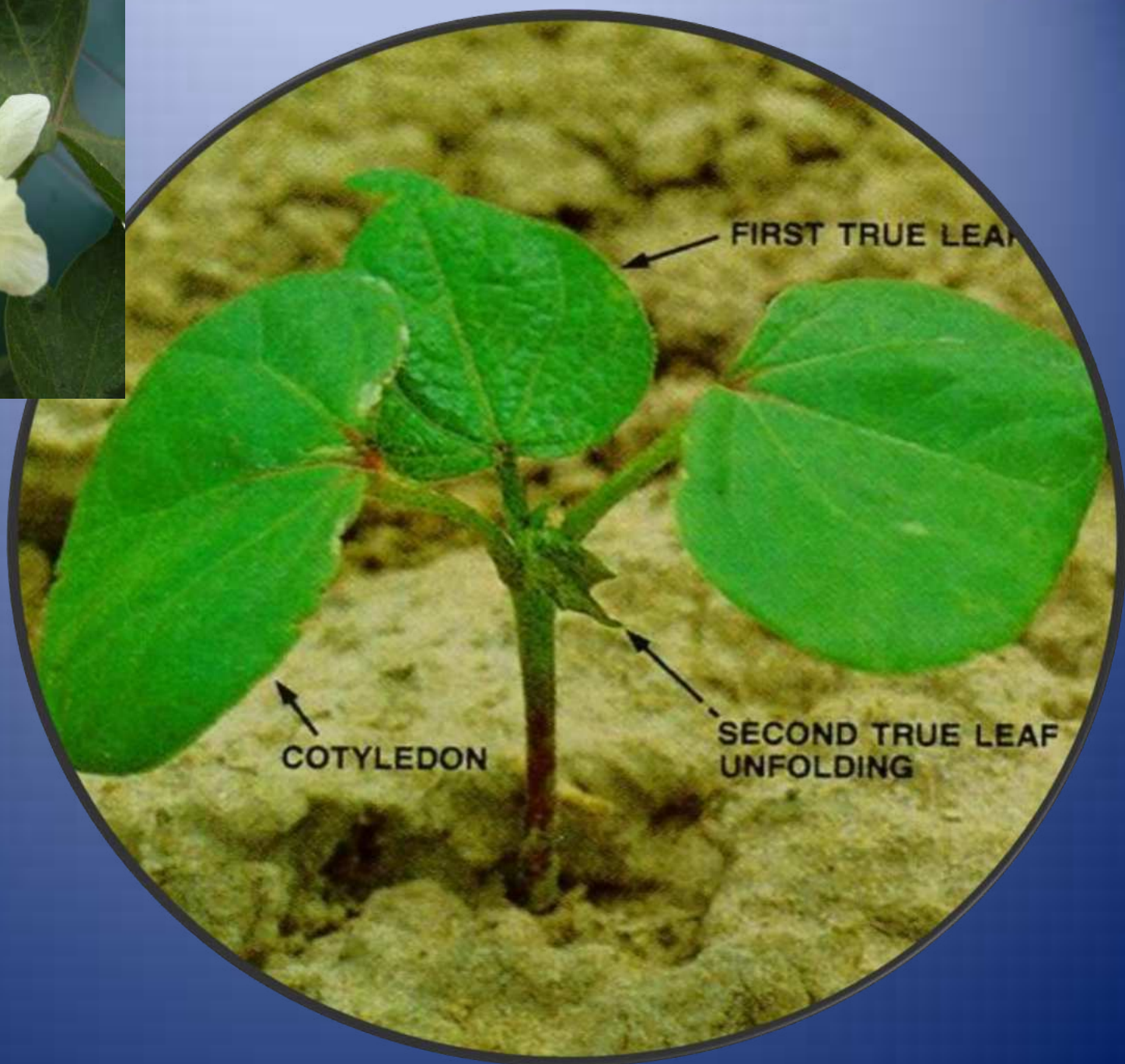
Types of Known Samples:

- Blood or buccal swabs from suspect or victim or other known person

Forensic DNA Analysis

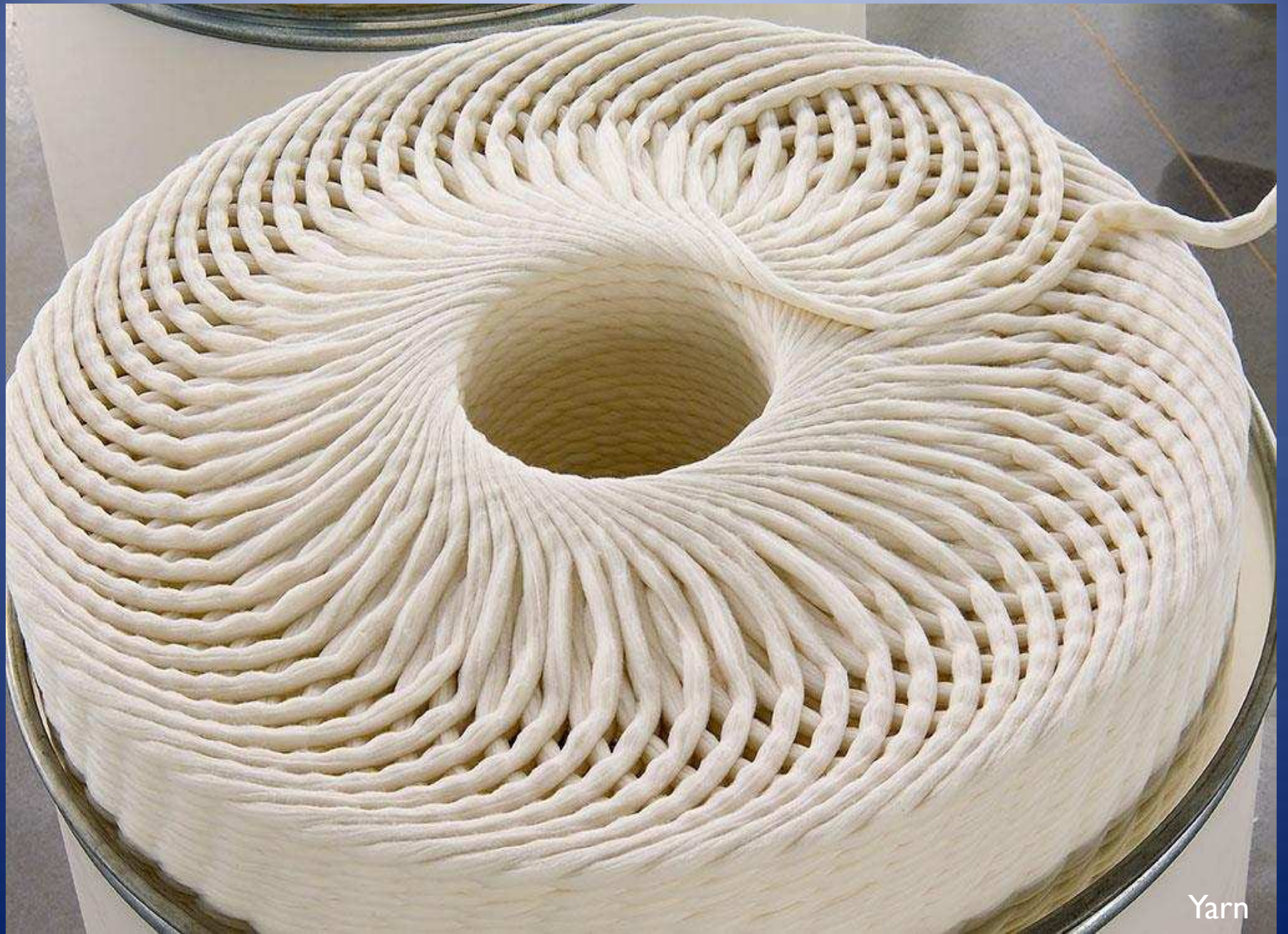
	TPOX	CSF1PO	D5S818	D8S1179
Blood stain	7,9	10,13	7,15	8,8
Suspect 1	8,9	10,10	9,10	11,12
Suspect 2	10,11	9,13	8,14	9,12
Suspect 3	7,9	10,13	7,15	8,8











Yarn





HLP



**HAIR AS PHYSICAL
EVIDENCE
BIOLOGICAL**

HLP



BIOLOGICAL TYPE

HLP

TEXTURE OF HAIR

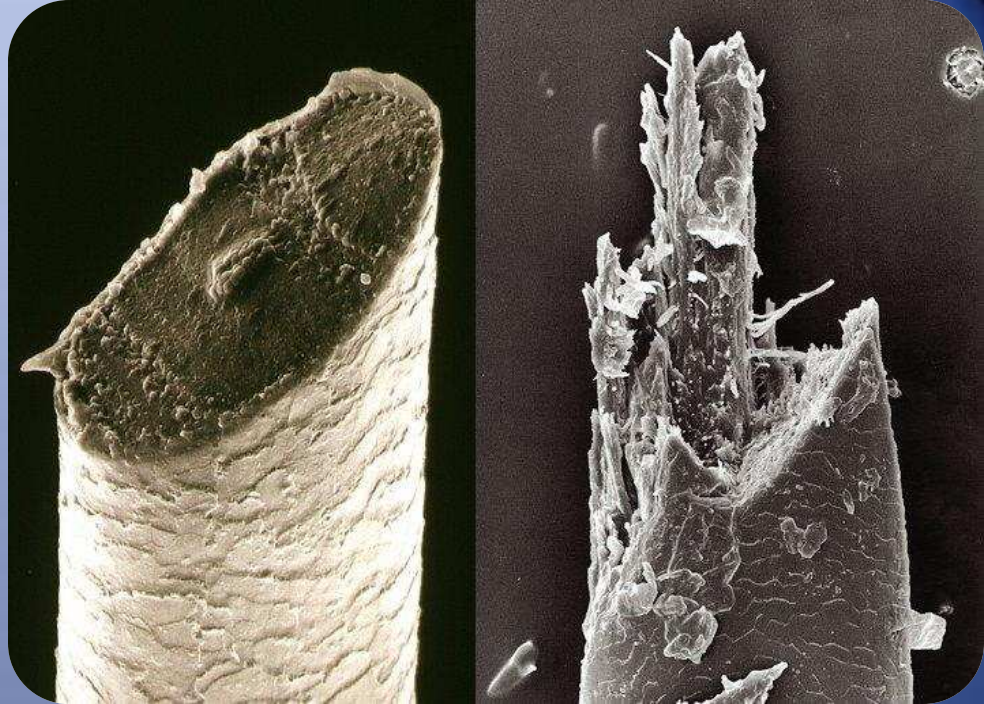
**CROSS SECTIONAL
SHAPE REVEALS**

FLAT - **CURLED HAIR**
FELLOW

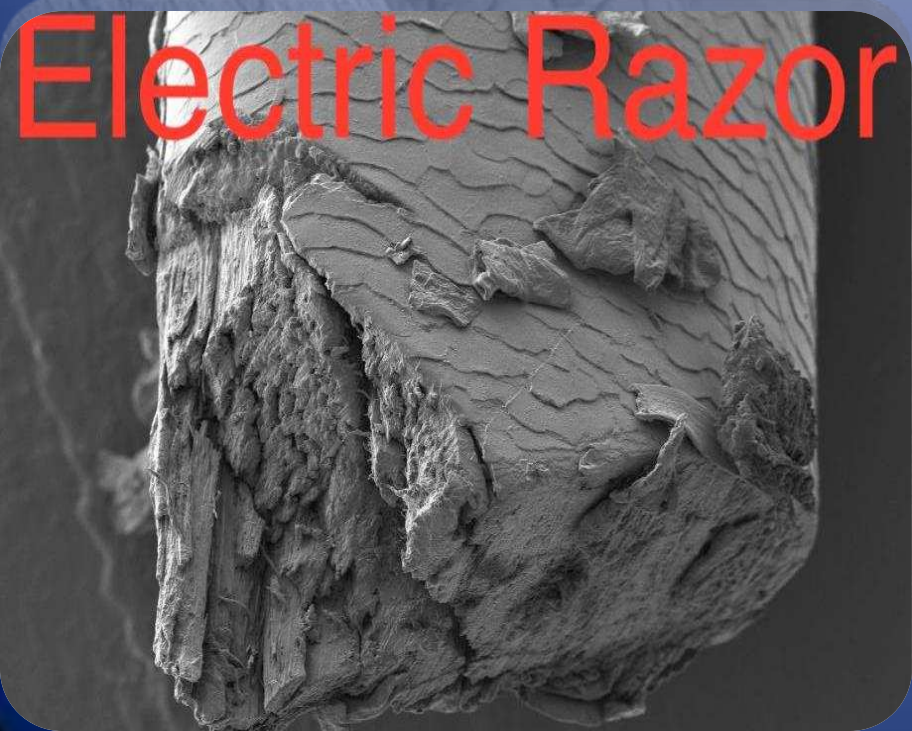
ROUND - **STRAIT HAIR**
FELLOW

OVAL - **WAVY HAIR**
FELLOW

Gillette Fusion



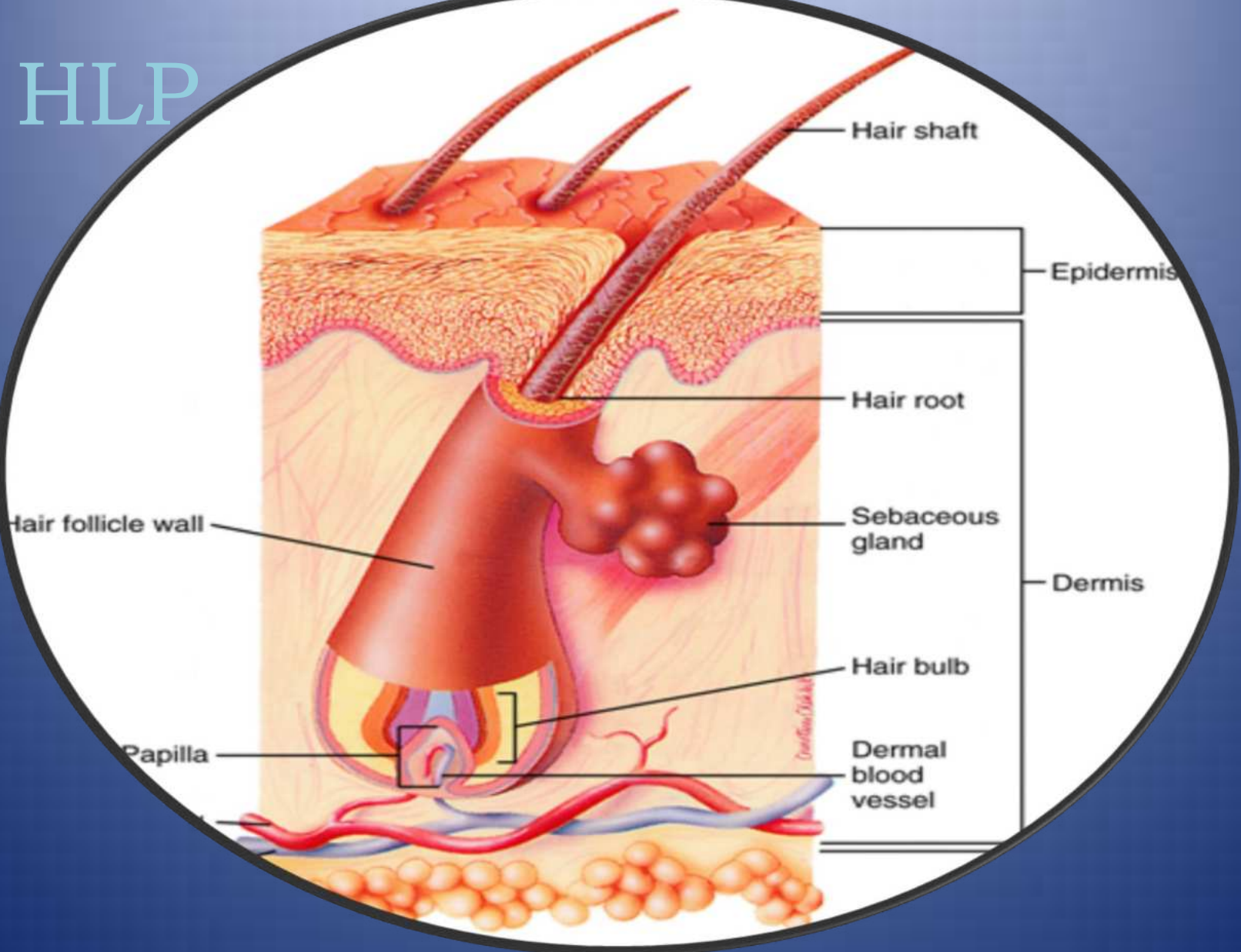
Electric Razor



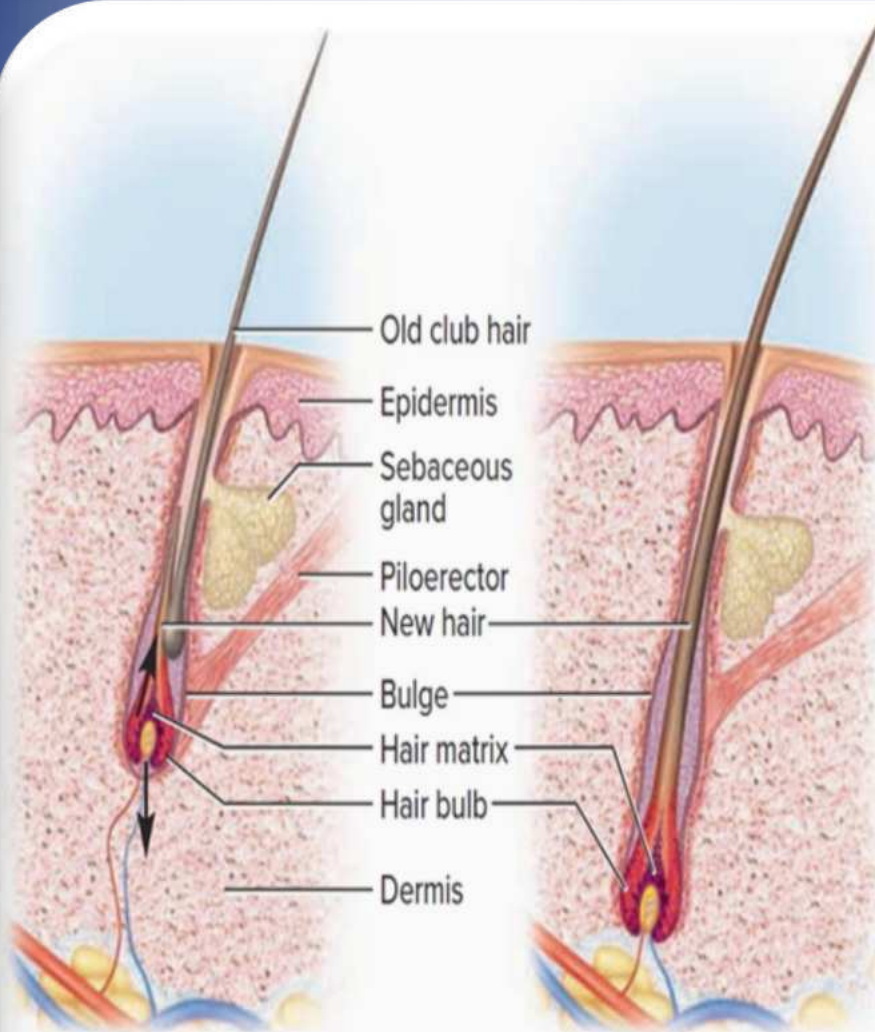
Straight Razor



HLP



ROOTED HAIR SAMPLES

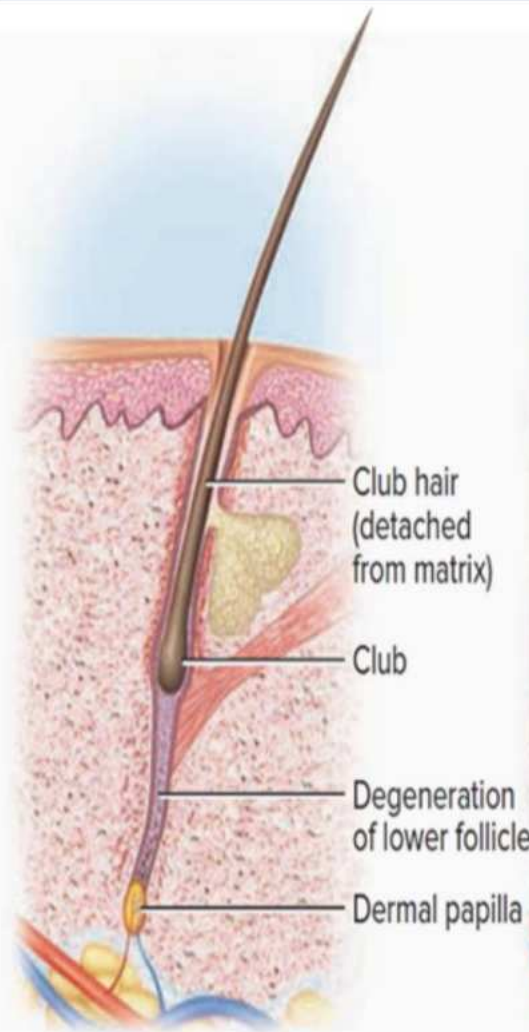


1 Anagen (early)

(Growing phase, 6–8 years)

Stem cells multiply and follicle grows deeper into dermis; hair matrix cells multiply and keratinize, causing hair to grow upward; old club hair may persist temporarily alongside newly growing hair.

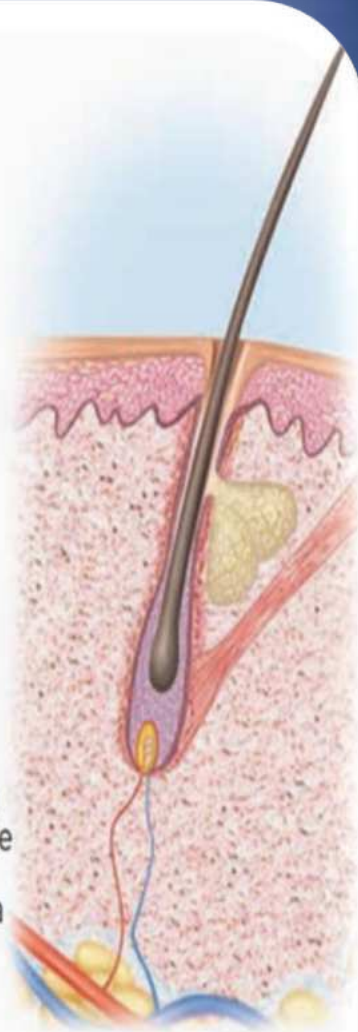
Anagen (mature)



2 Catagen

(Degenerative phase, 2–3 weeks)

Hair growth ceases; hair bulb keratinizes and forms club hair; lower follicle degenerates.



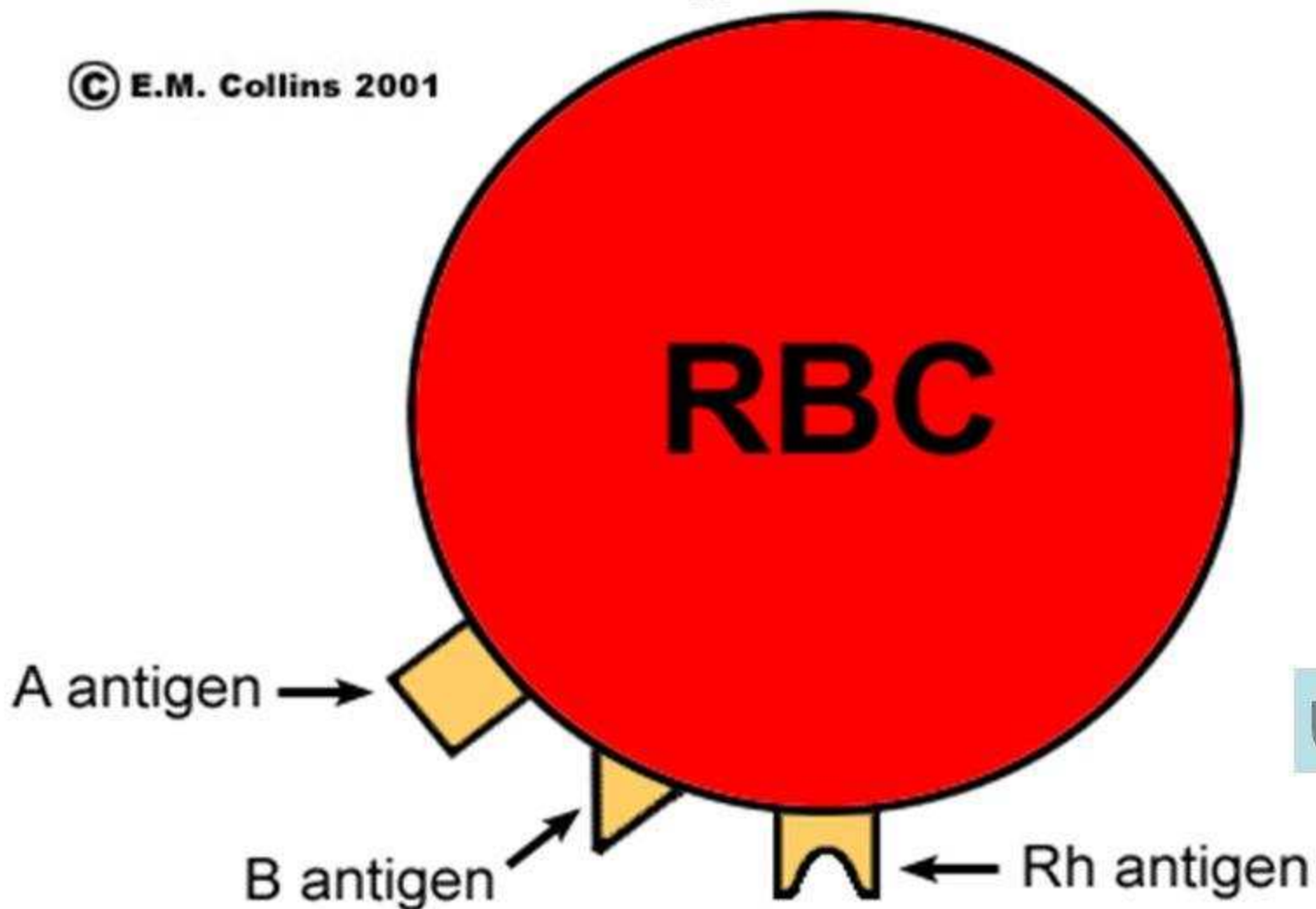
3 Telogen

(Resting phase, 1–3 months)

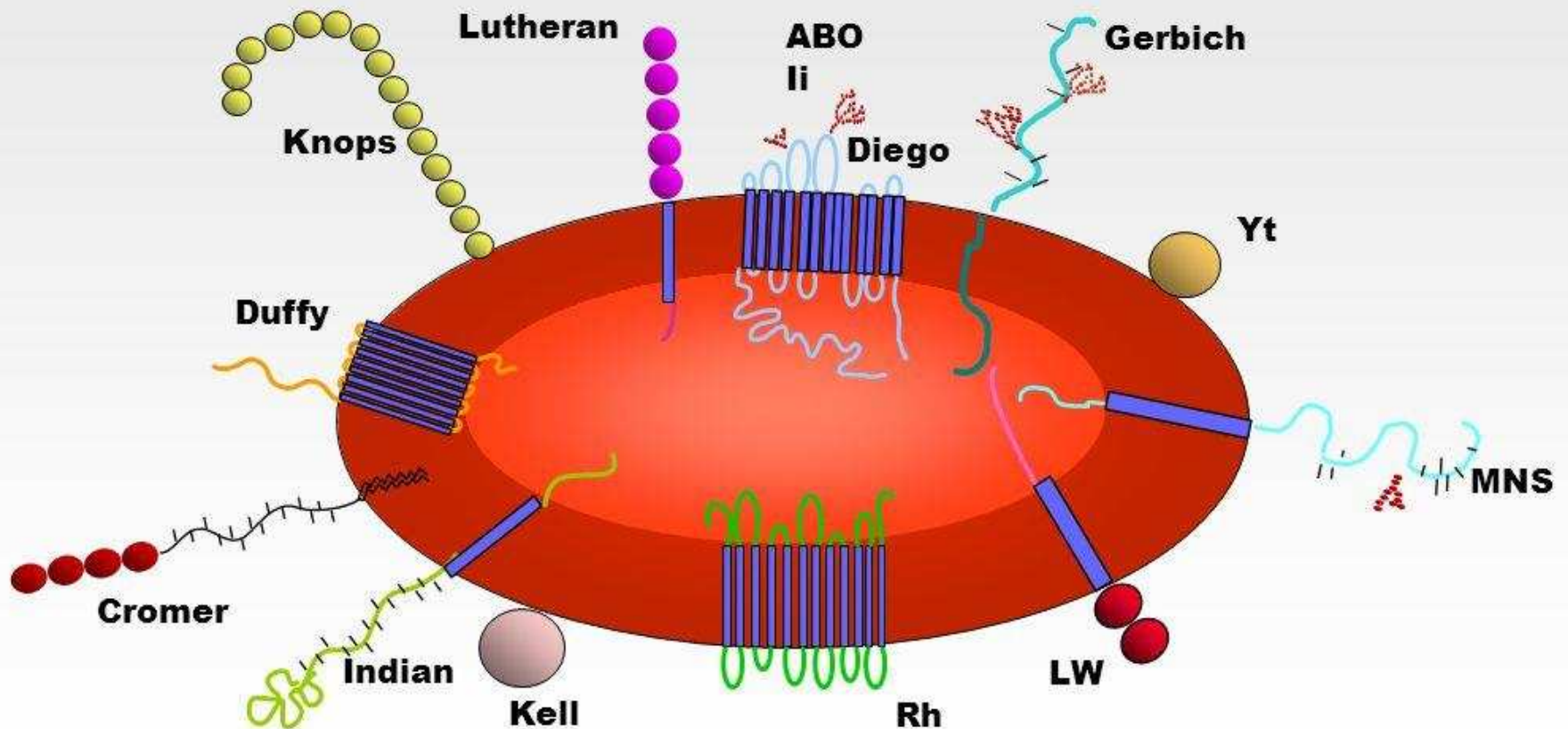
Dermal papilla has ascended to level of bulge; club hair falls out, usually in telogen or next anagen.

Remember RBC Has Antigens

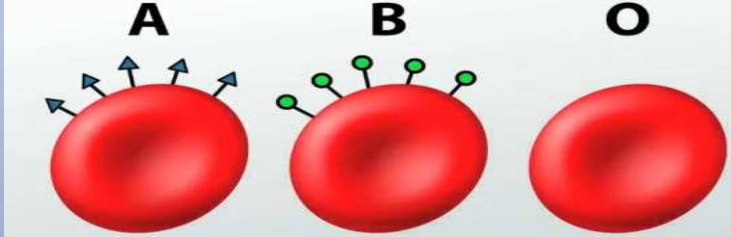
© E.M. Collins 2001



Blood groups on the RBC



RBC



	Group A	Group B	Group AB	Group O
Red blood cell type				
Antibodies in Plasma	 Anti-B	 Anti-A	None	 Anti-B and Anti-A
Antigens in Red Blood Cell	 A antigen	 B antigen	 A and B antigens	None

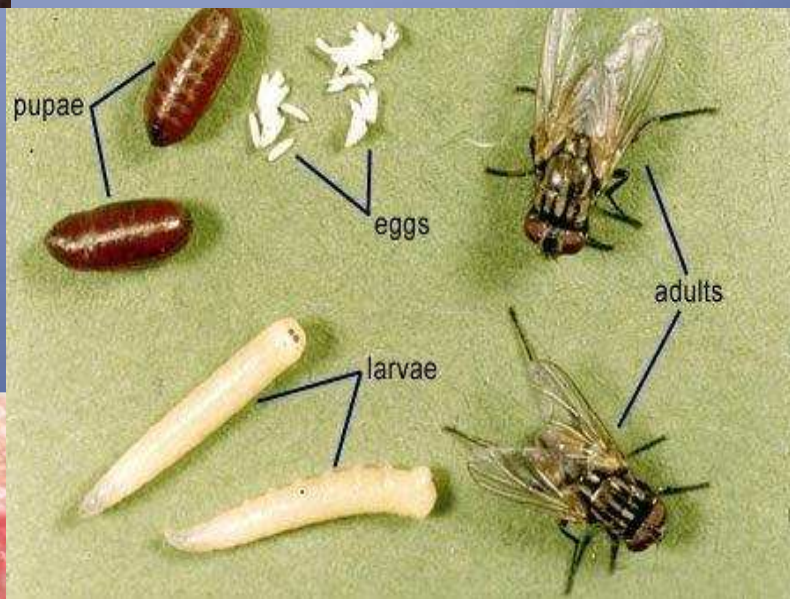


DNA profiling Applications

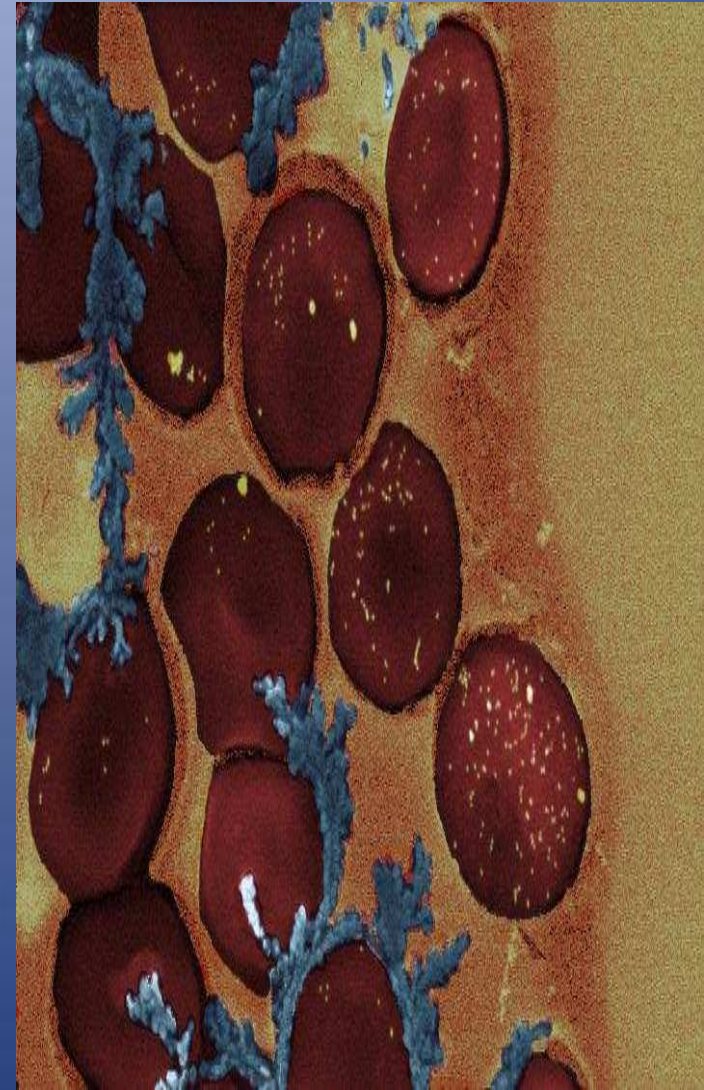


CONTAMINATED STAINS





BLOOD CLOTTING IMAGE ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPE



CLUES HYDERABAD



CLUES



OBJECTIVES



CLUES HYDERABAD

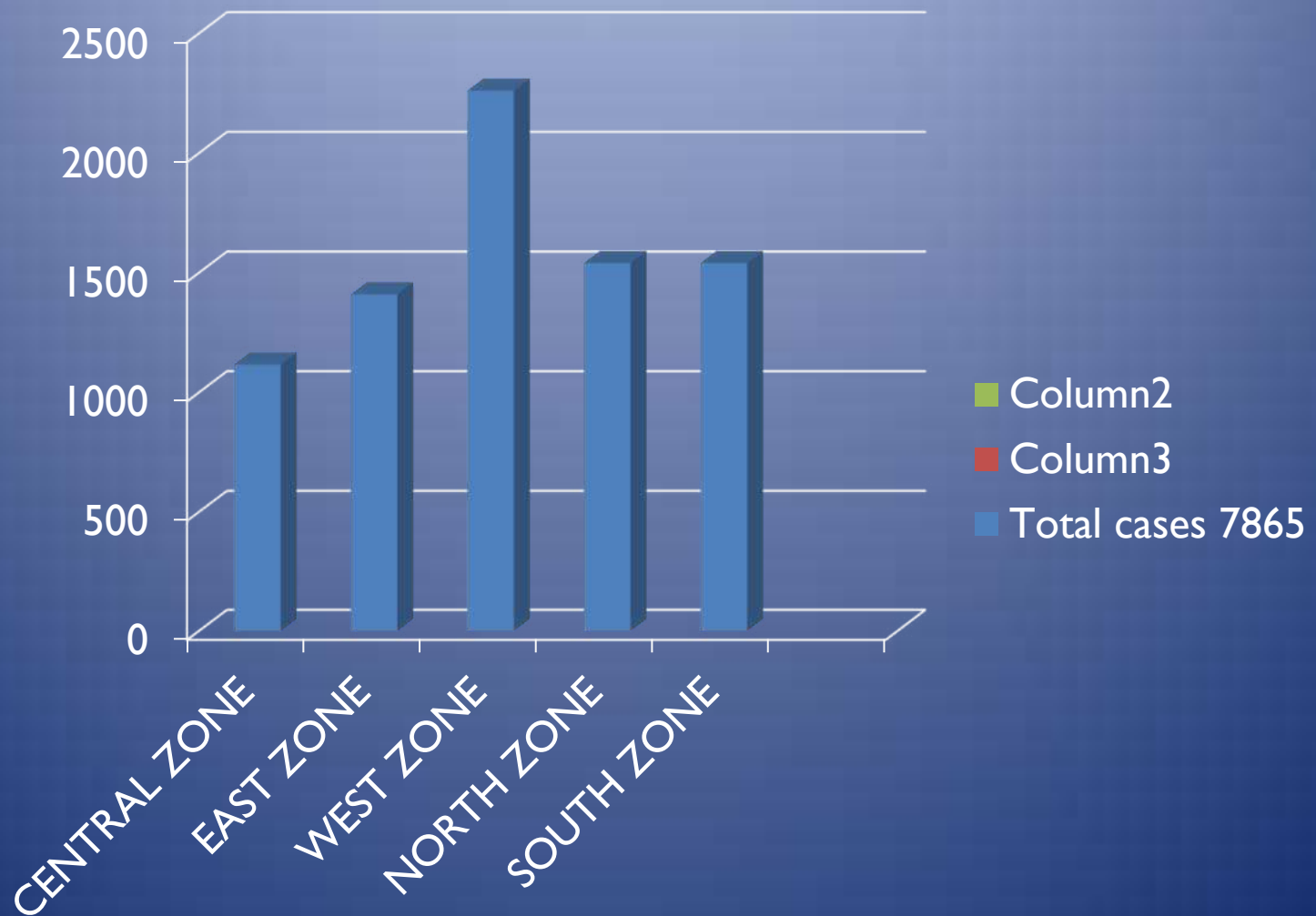


Training on HLP & Letter of Advise

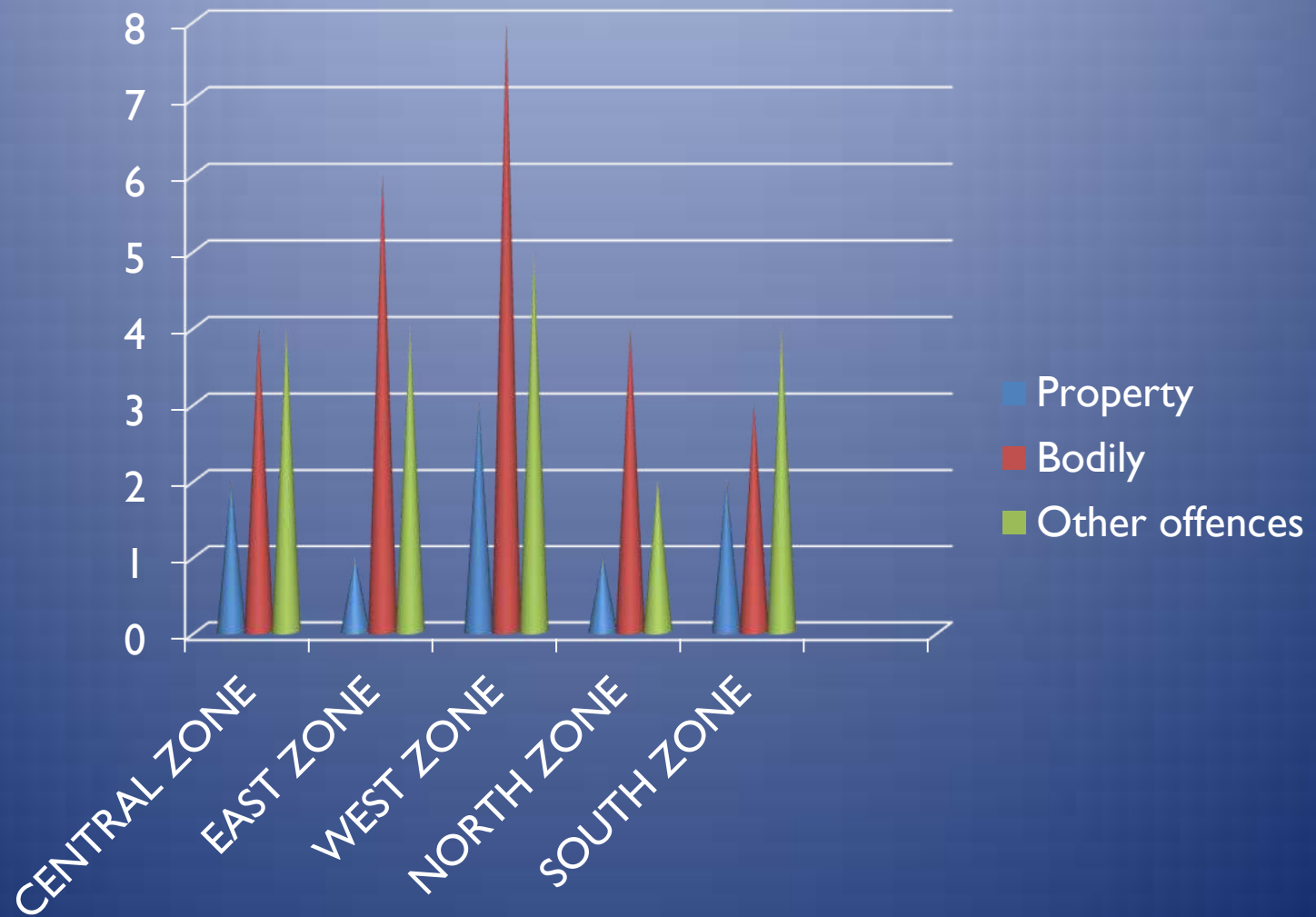




MONTHLY STATUS REPORTS



DAILY STATUS REPORTS





THANQ...

