

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Mohammad Hailat
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,
University of South Carolina Aiken

Hasan Baktir
English Language and Literature
Department, Kayseri

Janaki Sinnasamy
Librarian, University of Malaya

Abdullah Sabbagh
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of
Management Sciences[PK]

Romona Mihaila
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Anna Maria Constantinovici
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Delia Serbescu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,
Romania

Loredana Bosca
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Anurag Misra
DBS College, Kanpur

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Xiaohua Yang
PhD, USA

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian
University, Oradea, Romania

George - Calin SERITAN
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political
Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

.....More

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade
ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

Iresh Swami

Rajendra Shendge
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,
Solapur

R. R. Patil
Head Geology Department Solapur
University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

R. R. Yaliker
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Rama Bhosale
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,
Panvel

Narendra Kadu
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

Umesh Rajderkar
Head Humanities & Social Science
YCMOU, Nashik

Salve R. N.
Department of Sociology, Shivaji
University, Kolhapur

K. M. Bhandarkar
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

S. R. Pandya
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,
Mumbai

Govind P. Shinde
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance
Education Center, Navi Mumbai

G. P. Patankar
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Alka Darshan Shrivastava
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar
Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Indapur, Pune

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary
Director, Hyderabad AP India.

Rahul Shriram Sudke
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya
Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)

S. Parvathi Devi
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

S.KANNAN
Annamalai University, TN

Sonal Singh,
Vikram University, Ujjain

Satish Kumar Kalhotra
Maulana Azad National Urdu University



FORENSIC SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION, HISTORY ALONG WITH DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Harsh Pradipkumar Joshi

**M.Sc. (Forensic Science) , Ex-Faculty, Shree P. M. Patel College,
Department of Forensic Science, Sardar Patel University ,
Vallabh Vidhynagar.**

DYNAMIC

The idea of criminological science is not another one in India, however it's the application was not known by our Indian the utilization of unique mark which was otherwise called 'Trija' by the ignorant people was initiated hundreds of years prior as it was referred to around then too that the same are supreme. predecessors in the present logical frame yet its itemized reference can be seen from our writing composed 2300 years prior like the Kautilya's Arthashastra.

This being said this Article talks in regards to not just the advancement of the Forensic Science in India additionally speaks in insight about the progressions which has been achieved which have been clarified with the assistance of case laws.

The ideal correspondence of rationale and thinking given in this article will help in giving the feeling that everybody with fundamental information of the statutory translation can transverse with no anxiety.

INTRODUCTION

History:

The old world needed institutionalized legal practices,

which helped culprits in getting away discipline. Criminal examinations and trials depended on constrained admissions and witness declaration. However antiquated sources contain a few records of procedures that hint the ideas of scientific science that is created hundreds of years after the fact, for example, the "Eureka" legend recounted Archimedes (287-212 BC). In antiquated India as well, restorative sentiment was much of the time connected to the necessities of the law. By law the base age for the marriage of young ladies was settled at 12 years; the span of pregnancy

was perceived as being in the vicinity of 9 and 12 lunar months with a normal of 10 months and there is proof that specialists needed to opine on such cases.

Sir William Herschel was one of the first to advocate the utilization of fingerprinting in the ID of criminal suspects. While working for the Indian Civil Service, he started to utilize thumbprints on records as a safety effort to keep the then-widespread denial of marks in 1858. In 1877 at Hooghly (close Calcutta) he founded the utilization of fingerprints on contracts and deeds and he enlisted government retired people's fingerprints to keep the gathering of cash by relatives after a beneficiary's demise. Herschel likewise fingerprinted detainees after sentencing to avert different



fakes that were endeavored with a specific end goal to abstain from serving a jail sentence.

In 1897 a Fingerprint Bureau was set up in Calcutta (Kolkata), India, after the Council of the Governor General endorsed an advisory group report expressing that fingerprints ought to be utilized for the arrangement of criminal records. Working in the Calcutta Anthropometric Bureau, before it turned into the Fingerprint Bureau, were Azizul Haque and Hem Chandra Bose. Haque and Bose were Indian unique mark specialists who have been credited with the essential advancement of a unique finger impression grouping framework in the long run named after their director, Sir Edward Richard Henry. The Henry Classification System, co-devised by Haque and Bose, was acknowledged in England and Wales when the initially United Kingdom Fingerprint Bureau was established in Scotland Yard, the Metropolitan Police home office, London, in 1901. Sir Edward Richard Henry thusly accomplished changes in dactyloscopy.

In 1968, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, set up a Forensic Science Laboratory for Delhi Police and the Central Bureau of Investigation under the regulatory control of the Central Bureau of Investigation. This research center now gives master sentiment on different parts of Forensic Science concerning wrongdoing examination. Aside from Delhi Police and the CBI, it likewise gives help to the Central Government Departments, State Forensic Science Laboratories, Defense Forces, Government Undertakings, Universities, and Banks and so forth in criminal cases. The research facility has an inquiry and improvement set up to handle uncommon issues. The mastery accessible at the CFSL is additionally used in instructing and preparing exercises directed by the CBI, Lok Nayak Jai prakash Narayan, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, Police Training Institutions, Universities and Government Departments leading Law Enforcement Courses and so on.

In the nineteenth century, it was found that any contact between a finger and a settled surface left an idle stamp that could be made obvious by an assortment of systems (e.g., the utilization of a fine powder). In 1894 in England the Troup Committee, a gathering built up by the Home Secretary to decide the best method for individual distinguishing proof, acknowledged that no two people had similar fingerprints—a suggestion that has never been genuinely discredited. In 1900 another board of trustees suggested the utilization of fingerprints for criminal recognizable proof. Unique mark confirmation was initially acknowledged in an Argentine court in the 1890s and in an English court in 1902. Numerous different nations soon received frameworks of unique finger impression recognizable proof also.

Measurable Science, an amalgamation of all resources of learning is a basic and productive empowering agent in the administration of equity in criminal, common, administrative and social settings. Generally our ancestors in India have drilled scientific application in assortment of structures. Introduce day Indian criminology, as chronicled, owes its beginning to a few British started ventures, for example, Chemical Examiner's Laboratory (Madras, 1849), Anthropometric Bureau (1892), Finger Print Bureau (1897), Inspectorate of Explosives (1898), Office of Government Handwriting Expert (1904), Serology Department (1910), Foot Print Section (1915), Note Forgery Section (1917), Ballistics Laboratory (1930) and Scientific Section (1936). Having in this manner experienced clubbing/regrouping/spreading, starting at now, there are 28 State/Union Territory Forensic Science Laboratories (State/UT FSLs) alongside their Regional FSLs (32 RFSLs) and Mobile FSLs (14 MFSLs); they are for the most part with the individual Home Department either specifically or through police foundation

Present day

The term wrongdoing has been given various definition by numerous noticeable legal scholars like :

Sir William Blackstone characterizes wrongdoing in his 'Critiques on Law of England' as A demonstration conferred infringing upon public law disallowing or summoning it. Additionally, Sir James Stephen characterizes wrongdoing as A demonstration prohibiting by the law and revolting to the ethical assumptions of the general public. While, Kenny states that Crime are wrongs whose endorse is reformatory and not the slightest bit remissible by a private individual, however is remissible by the Crown alone, if remissible by any stretch of the imagination.

Much the same as for the distinguishing proof of any kind of life form it is vital that one investigates its

DNA and to recognize people, legal researchers examine DNA locales, or loci, that shift from individual to individual and utilize the information to make a DNA profile of that individual (some of the time called a DNA unique mark). There is an amazingly little possibility that someone else has a similar DNA profile for a specific arrangement of 13 districts.

Among the numerous new apparatuses that science has accommodated the investigation of criminological proof is the intense and dubious examination of deoxyribonucleic corrosive, or DNA, the material that makes up the hereditary code of generally life forms. DNA examination, additionally called DNA writing or DNA profiling, looks at DNA found in physical proof, for example, blood, hair, and semen, and figures out if it can be coordinated to DNA taken from particular people. DNA investigation has turned into a typical type of proof in criminal trials. It is additionally utilized as a part of common prosecution, especially in cases including the assurance of Paternity of Identity.

Measurable science in this day and age is a progressed logical strategy which is utilized as a part of criminal and common examinations, it is equipped for noting critical inquiries and structures a coordinated some portion of criminal equity framework. Both State and Central Government have created Labs for a similar which understudy help courts, police framework and private specialists and people amid examination or round of questioning strategy.

Amid the examination scientific confirmation is gathered by the master at the scene of the wrongdoing and every proof is so gathered is so one of a kind in its own specific manner that it gets to be distinctly important to test it and to investigations it independently so as to reach to the conclusion . in some cases, complex cases include various specialists spend significant time in a similar field to look at and to give the investigation concerning the confirmation so gathered.

Today more than 30 million cases are as yet pending either the courts in India and offices like the International Forensic Sciences (IFS) and Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI) are utilized as an option arrangement.

Sub-divisions

- a)Forensic bookkeeping is the review and translation of bookkeeping proof
- b)Forensic airborne photography is the review and understanding of aeronautical photographic proof
- c)Computational crime scene investigation concerns the improvement of calculations and programming to help scientific examination.
- d)Criminalistics is the utilization of different sciences to answer questions identifying with examination and correlation of natural confirmation, follow prove, impression proof, (for example, fingerprints, footwear impressions, and tire tracks), controlled substances, ballistics, gun and device stamp examination, and other confirmation in criminal examinations. In run of the mill conditions confirmation is handled in a Crime lab.
- e)Forensic dactyloscopy is the investigation of fingerprints.
- f)Digital legal sciences is the utilization of demonstrated logical strategies and methods keeping in mind the end goal to recuperate information from electronic/advanced media. Advanced Forensic authorities work in the field and also in the lab.
- g)Forensic record examination or addressed report examination answers inquiries regarding a questioned archive utilizing an assortment of logical procedures and techniques. Numerous examinations include a correlation of the addressed report, or segments of the record, with an arrangement of known principles. The most widely recognized sort of examination includes penmanship, whereby the analyst tries to address worries about potential initiation.

RESEARCH QUESTION

The question of this paper is to comprehend the root of Forensic Science and its presentation alongside improvement in India.

This paper will clarify how this science has turned into an indispensable piece of our equity framework alongside the effect it has made on the impression of specialists.

ANALYSIS

Scientific science is characterized as the utilization of science in noting questions that are of lawful intrigue. All the more particularly, legal researchers utilize strategies and devices to translate wrongdoing scene confirmation, and utilize that data in examinations. Criminological researchers and specialists originate from an assortment of scholarly foundations, albeit most have finished coursework in the life sciences, science and law authorization. The formation of National Accreditation Board For Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) has been with the end goal of four destinations which characterize the reason and nature of the program.

- 1.To enhance the nature of lab administrations gave to criminal equity framework.
- 2.To create and keep up criteria which can be utilized by a research facility to evaluate its level of execution and to reinforce its operations.
3. To give a free, fair and target framework by which research centers can be
- 4.benefited through an aggregate operational audit.
- 5.To offer to the overall population and clients of the research center administrations a method for distinguishing
- 6.those labs which have exhibited that they meet set up norms.

The measurable science research centers, or the association, similar to the International Forensic Sciences (Ifs), Indian Forensic Science Improvement Board and Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI) and so forth are legitimately identifiable. The scientific science research facilities are sorted out and worked in a manner that it meets the accreditation necessities, while performing work in its changeless, transitory or versatile offices (counting field operations and provincial labs). The research facility unmistakably characterizes and reports the sort and degree of the legal science administrations it gives. Administration guarantees that:

- a)The research center does not take part in any exercises that may lessen confide in its skill, fairness, judgment or operational uprightness, and
- b)The research center staff are free from business, money related or some other weight that may unfavorably influence the nature of their work.

Scientific Science and different Statutes:

In India, law with respect to confirmation is uniform in both Civil and criminal cases, the level of verification required might be to some degree diverse in common and criminal cases however method of giving proof is represent by same enactment. In India, we have antagonistic arrangement of equity organization and commonly restorative confirmation is conceded just when the master gives an oral proof under promise in the official courtrooms aside from under extraordinary conditions like:

- 1.When confirmation has as of now been conceded in a lower court;
2. Expert feelings communicated in a treatise
3. Evidence given in a past legal continuing;
4. Expert can't be called as witness;

In, India, Hospital records like affirmation/release enlist, birth/demise authentications and so forth., it is a typical observation that part of time and exertion is required to record confirm and along these lines by expand individuals from the therapeutic calling dislikes to include in medico lawful cases. A portion of the conceivable reasons set forward for this observation are:

- 1.Undue time utilization;
- 2.Repeated deferments;

Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Evidence Act 1872 are the parent procedural laws which administer criminal trials in India, while Criminal system Code endorses the method from the purpose of taking discernment of wrongdoing by suitable legal Magistrates till the conveyance of conclusive request of Conviction or vindication or any fitting request investigating the reality of the case. Indian Evidence Act is restricted in its extent of driving proofs in common or criminal cases either by the arraignment or litigant, candidate or respondent. Act likewise manages sort of confirmations and importance of any reality which can be acquired as proof any case.

Sec. 313 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) should likewise be changed in order to draw unfavorable deduction against the denounced in the event that he neglects to answer any pertinent material

against him in this way, making it simple for the law implementers to utilize DNA tests against him.

The field the truth is that while a similar Code of Criminal Procedure, (Indian) Evidence Act and (Indian) Penal Code apply to every one of the residents of India, legal administrations concurred to the distinctive populace fragments by the different conveyance units of the Union, State and UT welfare governments, nonetheless, vary inferable from inclinations of expert (preparing) advancement, systems and procedures, outer introduction, hardware and so forth assets, empowering coordinations and administration conditions. The scene additionally speaks to between territorial varieties as for the populace estimate, and the volume and nature of violations.

So far as criminal statute in India is concerned tenet of onus probandi is in the field and in this manner "One might be assume guiltless till his wrongdoing is demonstrated" demonstrated as well as demonstrated past sensible uncertainty, this rule of Onus probandi is perceived under part of the Evidence Act which has confined utilization of scientific science in criminal trials in India. It is extremely hard to state anything past sensible uncertainty so far as procedures of finding out truth with the assistance of scientific science is concerned. Be that as it may, with the takes a break cutting edge methods created in the field of Forensic science are equipped for determining truths fairly past sensible uncertainty. In this foundation it is more suitable to direct a review in the current Judgments of Supreme Court of India to see the adjustment in the approach and state of mind of Judiciary in acknowledging scientific proofs in Criminal cases.

CRIMINOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Scene of Occurrence :

A scene of event can be characterized as the meeting spot of the people required in the wrongdoing. Follows are traded by the gatherings among themselves and with the scene, leaving miscellaneous items and sign of apparatuses, wearing clothes, and method for transport, hands and feet. Along these lines, the scene of event gives an abundance of data which is valuable to:

- > Establish corpus delicti
- > Provide connect between the criminal, the casualty and the scene of event; and
- > Evaluate the example of occasions.

But in the instances of fabrication is less imperative because of constrained utility, the scene is of awesome significance in all violations. Arranging, care and steadiness are required in the examination of the scene. The achievement or disappointment of the examination much of the time depends totally upon the best possible treatment of the scene. The scene of event can't be saved everlastingly and changes quickly.

A portion of the confirmation gets lost not long after the event; the other proof vanishes, gets tainted or changed with further section of time. The chance to analyze the scene is accessible just once. On the off chance that the same is not completely abused the abundance of data is lost until the end of time.

It was contended with incredible fervency in the High Court and also in the court of sessions that there was trial of blood from the front entryway of the place of the vakil into the hall rooms checked H and H-1 in the arrangement and that bolstered the guard hypothesis that the perished Kannan got the wound wounds not in or close to the house being referred to but rather some place far away close to the railroad station. The High Court took the view that if Kannan had gotten the wounds some place outside the house it was unthinkable for him to have come into the room in perspective of the specialist's confirmation. It was finished up on the material put on the record that there could be no space for uncertainty that Kannan got the wounds in the room itself and not outside, and that he was done of the room while life was all the while waiting and in this way, there would trickle of the blood from the body over the span of travel as the wounds were intense and imperative veins had been cut.

Fingerprints:

The distinguishing proof of culprits through fingerprints was the principal imperative leap forward in the logical examination of wrongdoing. Obviously, the legal and the general population set aside some opportunity to put stock in the utility of fingerprints as a logical guide. The same is currently perceived all through the world.

Track Marks :

The guilty party methodologies, stays and afterward leaves the scene of event. He leaves track blemishes close by the place as prints and impressions (all in all called "imprints") of feet, shoes, tires, feet and so forth. The proof frequently associates the criminal with the wrongdoing indisputably. It ought to, in this way be legitimately comprehended, gathered, assessed and exhibited in the courts. The track marks build up not just the nearness of the guilty party at the scene of wrongdoing additionally give the quantity of members. The proof is useful in finding the lawbreakers to their homes or alcoves, particularly in India where a large portion of the general population live in provincial territories. The streets in the wide open are not metal drove. In addition, the criminal, usually, takes after untraded courses; fields, garden and stream beds. He leaves track blemishes on courses utilized previously, then after the fact the commission of the wrongdoing. The way of the vehicle utilized as a part of the commission of wrongdoing whether it is a cycle, bike, auto, transport, truck, tractor, rickshaw, bullock truck or a buggy can be found out. It is in some cases conceivable to distinguish the individual vehicle moreover. Now and again creatures are included in violations in some cases. For instance, a steed or a camel might be utilized for transport; a dairy animals, a bison or a bullock might be stolen or a pooch or a subdued wild best, like a snake or a tiger might be utilized to obliterate or murder an individual or a household creature. The kind of the creature or the mammoth can be discovered from the track marks. Foot Wear marks incorporates the characteristics of shoes, shoes, chappals, socks and so forth. The footwear might be manufacturing plant made or hand made.

NEED OF USE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

In criminal examination, utilization of legal science is the need of the current circumstances. In India, the examination of wrongdoing and indictment of people having perpetrated the wrongdoing are not up to the stamp. Indeed, even in shocking wrongdoings vast number of offenders couldn't be indicted and a couple rate of trials end in vindication therefore of which number of crooks and violations are expanding everyday. These successive absolutions are for the most part because of outdated procedures of examination which leave numerous escape clauses. Accordingly, for viable examination logical methods for examination is a bit much. "An exhaustive round of questioning" strategies utilized by the examining organizations in British period are not acknowledged by the new era of Criminal Investigating Agencies, judges and open on the loose. "Third degree" techniques for making admission have not totally vanished but rather their abuse has expanded and to control over this issue, the Human Rights Commissions has been set up in India and everywhere throughout the world. Subsequently, present day logical techniques for examination of violations and associating the culprits with the plain demonstrations are especially essential keeping in mind the end goal to make viable the Criminal Justice System.

CHANGES REQUIRED

Absence of work culture in the courts Hardly, any logical information is accessible to bolster or negate this recognition in connection to restorative proof. Hence, it was wanted to attempt a pilot study to examine the quantum of time and exertion put in by medicinal specialists to get the confirmation recorded in criminal courts and different issues identified with it.

The impact of scientific science in India has been to such a degree, to the point that the Malimath Committee in its report solicited a couple area from the Criminal Procedure Code to be revised keeping in mind the end goal to oblige the standards of Forensic Science like:

A particular law ought to be instituted offering rules to the police setting uniform models for acquiring hereditary data and making satisfactory protections to avoid abuse of the same.

A national DNA database ought to be made which will be massively useful in the battle against fear based oppression. All the more all around prepared research facilities ought to be built up to deal with DNA tests and proof. Endeavors ought to be taken to make more mindfulness among overall population, Prosecutors, judges and police hardware.

The work in Forensic Science Laboratories being interdisciplinary in nature, there is a need to create and

supplement the "General Criteria for Laboratory Accreditation" with the end goal of authorizing Forensic Science Laboratories. The report "Particular Criteria for Accreditation of Forensic Science Laboratories" has been advanced by a Technical Committee particularly constituted for the reason. It supplements the report "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories" and gives particular direction on the accreditation of Forensic Science Laboratories for assessors and additionally the research facilities who are get ready for accreditation.

CONCLUSION

There is an unanimity that therapeutic and legal proof assumes a significant part in helping the courtrooms to touch base at legitimate conclusions. In this way, the master therapeutic experts ought to be urged to embrace medico legitimate work and at the same time the environment in courts ought to be amicable to the medicinal witness. This accomplishes most extreme significance taking a gander at the result of the case, since if great specialists keep away from court participation, less target proficient will fill the hole, at last influencing the equity. The need to include an ever increasing number of experts in master declaration has been felt by various associations. In spite of the fact that many arrangements have been brought before the service of Home Affairs which incorporates development of Forensic Council where the Evidence Act as well as the Information Technology Act and The Code of Criminal Procedure will get to be distinctly correlative to the Science.

REFERENCES :

1. "Casualties and Criminal Justice System in India: Need for a Paradigm Shift in the Justice System" Available at www.doiserbia.nb.rs as went to on November 13, 2014.
2. "Casualties and Criminal Justice System in India: Need for a Paradigm Shift in the Justice System" Available at www.doiserbia.nb.rs
3. "Criminological Science in Criminal Investigation", Dr. Jai Shanker Singh, Unique Law Publications.
4. "History and advancement of measurable science in India" by RK Tewari, KV Ravikumar Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India, New Delhi, India.
5. "History and advancement of measurable science in India" by RK Tewari, KV Ravikumar Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India, New Delhi, India.
6. Adarsh M. Dhabarde, Forensic Evidences in Criminal Trial: Need of the Hour, www.ssrn.com. AIR [1986] M.P. 57
7. Arindam Datta, "Criminological Evidence: The Legal Scenario", Dept. of Law, University of Calcutta, <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/article/l153-Forensic-Evidence.html>
8. Arindam Datta, "Legal Evidence: The Legal Scenario", Dept. of Law, University of Calcutta, <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/article/l153-Forensic-Evidence.html>
9. Dr. Gopal Ji. Misra and Dr. C. Damodaran, "Point of view Plan For Indian Forensics", Final Report displayed to the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India, New Delhi.
10. Dr. Nirpat Patel The Role in Criminal examination Admissibility in Indian Legal System and future point of view, International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, www.ijhssi.org.
11. Focal Provinces Police Gazette dated 27th May, 1914 pp. 125-130
12. Herschel, William James (November 25, 1880). Skin Furrows of the hand. *Nature* 23(578):76
13. Legal Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, B. R. Sharma, Fourth Edition, Universal Law Publications.
14. Measurable Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, B. R. Sharma, Fourth Edition, Universal Law Publications.
15. NIJ. Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders (2001)
16. Saferstein, R. Measurable Science Handbook, Volumes I, II, III. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1982/1988/1993.
17. Schafer, Elizabeth D. (2008). "Old science and Forensics". In Ayn Embar-seddon, Allan D. Pass (eds.) Forensic Science. Salem Press p.40. ISBN 978-1-58765-423-7

18. Sir Krishna, Forensic Science, Symbiosis Law School, Pune, India,

[http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/article/measurable science-601-1.html](http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/article/measurable%20science-601-1.html).

19. Sodhi J.S.; Kaur, asjeed (2005). "The Forgotten Indian Pioneers Of Fingerprint Science". Current Science 88 (1): 185-191.

20. Wrongdoing Scene and Evidence Collection Handbook. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1999

Sites

[1]http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Forensic_science.html

[2]www.uncertainties.edu.in/IFS.EDU.BROCHURE.pdf

[3]<http://www.britannica.com/>

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org