



Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

Crime Scene Profiling a Detective Tool in Forensic Chemical and Psychological Analysis.

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ABSTRACT

The following contains the study of various information in the criminology in order to find the suspect of the crime and to make sense of the crime that has been committed. Basically it involves the scene of the crime & an excellent observation of the location and the victim is needed in order to profile the crime and to make an assumption of the scenario of the crime that took place. Thus the study involves psychology in order to think ahead of the criminal to identify the criminal and to know the truth.

Keywords: crime scene, victim, profiling, criminology, evidence, reconstruction.

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INTRODUCTION

Profiling is been there since 1940's but the study is only started in 1970's by FBI. In order to catch the criminals. The study contains criminology, psychology, behavioural signs etc. All together a profiling is occurred. Profiling contains the criminal profiling, scene profiling, etc. This basically mean that the specialist has to analyse the crime scene & to create an senario in order to understand the nature of crime and to make sense of the event occurred & to give an description of the perasnolity of the criminal who has committed the crime. By putting all the varitation in the a single equation an analyst profiles the crime scene [1].

The method was developed by BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE UNIT of FBI. After the formation of this unit in FBI all the purpose is to catch the criminals of crime and to know the move before they make it. This profiling is done to solve the cases involving abduction, rape, robbery, killings etc. Hence the study of profiling became one of the key role in criminal investigation [2,3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Crime Scene

This process involves the beginning of crime scene. The scene must be protected from the contaminations of natural chemicals, as they can remove the evidences, so the protection of crime scene must be done in order to prevent the contamination that may lead to miss place of some initial evidences. This duty is mostly of the first officer who enters the scene. The prints of 1st officer must be taken to avoid confusion. Now moving on to profiling the analyst must be aware of the possibilities of the contaminants that occurs naturally that may tamper with the evidences so everything must be analysed carefully, if the damage is occurred by natural sources the analyst cannot do anything, so the evidence is lost. By having the knowledge a profiler can anticipate the possibilities of, how the crime may have ended [4-6].

Evidence

The collection of evidence plays a key role in solving the crime. Several types of evidences are available in the crime scene like physical, chemical, biological, trace evidences etc. Now let us consider the visible evidences for the progress of profiling. This involves the type of wound the victim has, if it is a knife stab or a bullet wound [7]. knife wound has several indications like the entrance point of the knife & the place where the stabbing occurred, now if there is any fragment of the knife the analyst may be able to identify the match of the knife that is used in death. Even if there is no exact match some conclusions can be made like how the wound is occurred was it of the knife from kitchen or a match could be done on data base for matches in previous cases [8].

Now if the wound is of the bullet origin we have a completely different scenario. The analyst should have to examine the point of entrance & exit wounds in few cases there is a clear entrance & exit wound this may lead to some conclusions but if the entrance wound is smaller & exit is bigger than the analyst have to calculate the trajectory of the bullet weather the bullet is shot from distance or in point blank, by the angle of the gun shot an expert analyst can predict the height of the shooter & sometimes the type of the gun used [9]. The trace evidences. They can be collected from the blood, clothing, fingernails, hair sample, saliva etc. Through these the profiler may conclude certain ideas about the struggle obtained by the victim & it the victim know the criminal or not [10].

Crime Scene Reconstruction

The concept of reconstruction is pretty tricky i.e., it is completely on the perception of the profiler to describe the crime scene. As this is only a base line for the investigation & to be consider if the death is by homicide or robbery or suicide. Now in order to create such a scenario of the scene the profiler has to have a lot of experience on the field & must be well known for the evidence collection in the crime scene at the current location. The knowledge of the type if death & the instrument used and the struggle occurred in the scene a profiler could give the possible scenario of the events took place & lead to the death of victim. And more over by the depth of the wound a profiles could anticipate the basic description of the suspect. Thus by

placing all the pieces of puzzle profiler reconstructs the possible scenario of the crime scene. So the common logic shows the authorities to certain aspects like

- The gender of the suspect.
The possible relationship with the victim.
The behaviour of the suspect & victim.
- These things may lead to the criminal who committed the crime [1,4].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The crime scene profiling is not completely dependent for the investigation.
2. But usually gives the close enough scenario to identify the culprit.
3. The scene is reconstructed using parameters like, crime scene, tools of crime, evidences, visible evidences, trace evidences, experience in the field all together could create a possible scenario of the crime scene.
4. By combining the above parameters a profiler reconstructs the situation of the crime scene.

Hence crime scene plays as one of the major role in criminal investigations.

CONCLUSION

The above parameters include crime scene, evidences, tools of crime, trace evidences, logic behind profiling, psychological perception of the scenario & finally the reconstruction of the crime scene. Now how to place the pieces together is the question. For that the key logic is to analyse the crime scene on the site of crime, determine the cause of death like suicide, or murder. After that go for the visible evidences & then for the trace evidences in order to know or to rectify the injuries are of defence or intent to commit a crime. With all the above information of crime scene a base line of how the crime is committed will form now the profiler uses the experience of field & literature training given to them in the academy he/she creates a perception of the scene & describes about the crime. This kind of description is normally leads to the criminal but not always dependent as it is the perception of 1 single person, but it is sufficient enough to give the description, gender, relationship of the criminal to the victim.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We sincerely thank to our honourable chancellor Dr. G. Viswanathan for helping us in the research of forensic sciences. And our special thanks to our vice presidents Mr. Sekar Viswanathan and Mr. G. V. Selvam for giving us inspiration on such innovative ideas & research. In Bio technology.

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