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FACULTY OF LAW

DEPARTEMENT: CIVIL LAW

MASTER STUDY

THEME:

EXAMINATION OF THE SCENE AND PROVISION OF TRACES

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Pristinë, 2015

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INTRODUCTION

The theme of this study is of a particular significance for persons who have committed, offenses come from different personal and social contexts who perform an act for many reasons, causes and forms. Every person has the right to be socially productive within a legal and ethical context, including persons who have committed crimes and who have committed certain punishment under the laws in force. In this context, the essentials impact on the welfare of the individual, the family, the district, and the country's social cohesion aiming and influencing in the transformation and conversion of categories that pose a danger to society, in the categories of constructive and productive people.

For the Republic of Kosovo, this has a special importance, always taking into account the developments of the last two decades and the challenges of Kosovo's society during the passage through the political, economic and social transition.

AIM OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this paper is that it should facilitate the design of verbal process and elimination of shortcomings in the work, the competent authorities, upon examination of the scene.

Aims, efforts and continuous modern war of criminalists are focused on enrichment and practice application of modern scientific achievements fruits. To have the answer and powerful response in dynamic way and visions towards the organized crime and in this regard the criminals' professionals. This trend it's a challenge to the science of criminology as a vital need than ever before.

The first chapter of this paper titled, "Normative-legal regulation of offense" analyzes the theoretical framework of three main research units: normative-legal regulation, examining the crime scene, evidence documentation. These issues are analyzed in theoretical level and operationalize those parts which are interconnected with one another. In the first chapter, we do theoretical operationalization of these issues to pave the way of their association with a practical model of operation.

The second chapter, "Examination of the scene and provision of traces" when analyzing the scene starting from the general and going from the individual, at the beginning of the second chapter, we

present this example in the occasional category of study to continue then with the actors involved in the scene process. This research evaluates the current work and situation of security sector in Kosovo, specifically criminology.

Then, the third chapter, "Documentation of crime scene evidence" the examination of the scene in general, but with particular emphasis the documentation of evidence found at the place of the offense. This whole theoretical and practical knowledge is used to analyze the same phenomenon, but in the case of Kosovo, it has a very important role knowing that this issue in our country has begun to examine very late compared with other countries.

This research evaluates the current work and state of criminology sector (criminal expertise) in Kosovo. Given that the purpose of the criminals is to lose traces and make the work of police investigators difficult in forensic sciences, remain to seek methods and tools to achieve high levels of security and the level of organization of people from various criminal cases that lead us to fatality.

At the end of this work, we have given some conclusions, which are the result of research and scientific study. They are based on some concrete data, which are a function of crime prevention. Noting that during this study and research work, I have used literature and other relevant sources, which were in the function of lighting the scientific field.

METHODOLOGY OF THE PAPER

In this research paper are used the most advanced methods of academic writing in social sciences.

The main methods that are used in this paper are those of analysis, synthesis, comparison, and collection of data.

HYPOTHESIS

1. The man now lives in the time of technological development.

Such accelerated development of technical tools has also enabled the rapid development of manufacturing technology.

2. Thus, significantly improved living and working conditions, efficient and cheap production of mass consumption products is enabled, the streets of cash flow and the population standard are accelerated, expanded, and simplified (especially in developed countries) which constantly growing.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, I have attempted to present the best way to examination and documentation of the scene.

The purpose of this paper is that in the future to eliminate at least some of the mistakes made on the examination of the crime scene, as well as the drafting of the verbal processes from the scene or those mistakes be reduced to reasonable extent. Criminality as a negative social phenomenon, historically and now, is present in every society. To combat this phenomenon, different bodies and institutions are engaged. The police, as part of an organized state apparatus, is one of the bodies responsible for protecting society from crime. Forms of its response in terms of public order and safety, protection of human rights and freedoms, protection of their property, mainly consisting in the use of repressive tools, which should be undertaken in accordance with and within the specified law.

Due to poor examination of the scene and due to poor drafting of the verbal process of the scene, very often comes to the reconstruction of the crime scene and completing the investigative experiments, with what the procedure delays and adds its costs, that is in contrary with the application of the principles of economy.

From the technical-criminalistics perspective, the scene is any place in which you can find traces of the crime. They can be places in which the offense was prepared, places in which the offense was committed, the places in which the consequences of the offense are presented, as well as places in which the perpetrator acted after the commission of the offense to removal of traces of the crime, the effect of concealing the crime, discarded or hidden tools of execution etc. Therefore, in the narrow sense, this is the place in which the crime was committed, but in the broad sense any other place in which there are traces, items of offense or where with direct observation there may be found some other important facts for brightness and evidence of the offense. In its essence, examination has two basic stages: (1) static and (2) dynamic.

Traces on the scene appear in various size, shape, and physical condition. Whichever way of the appear: in the size of the classical form (trace); with microscopic dimensions, or; the large size (evidence material), those, not only in everyday language or popular media, but also in forensic science view, are called "footprint".

Depending on the nature of the formation of the appearance of traces of crime and specific methods for their examination, basic scientific disciplines of criminology are elaborated in this thesis. The society has had to fight on continuously to different natural, human, and social phenomena. In the countries of Western Europe and North America around the nineteenth century began to appear the first signs of a very detrimental criminal phenomenon.

Documentation of the situation at the scene is of particular importance for the further course of criminal proceedings and pre-trial. Understanding is what someone in one of the next steps will refer the matter to reflect better the situation of the scene, and that the found material traces at the scene be documented correctly. The amount of recorded data will depend on each specific case.

Criminalist's notes of the scene are his personal observations and the most important for the further course of the crime-scene processing. Usually, the unclear notes or certain words are reminders based on which invokes the memory and now they gain full and correct understanding. There is no rule which could be applied in the creation of those data method. However, the basic task is to keep records clearly for some months after the event. It often happens that such note after be incomprehensible.

While examining, efforts should be made to take forensic question and clarify all the relevant facts and circumstances.

For every eventuality, the examination done in a professional way should give answers to important criminalistics questions whether the criminal event offense is by nature, weight, number, duration and manner, whether it is caused by human or natural action, in which place and what time was the offense committed, in what way and what are the used tools for the offense committed, the victim's identity, were there one or more perpetrators of the offense, which has been the way of the arrival of the perpetrators at the scene, movement, mode, and route of leaving, what are the places or locations from where they could have viewed or listened the manifestations that accompanied the commission of a criminal offense, what was the motives of the perpetrators responsible for carrying out the offense, who has been suspected, etc.

In practice, the unauthorized persons have a bad habit, that they write data very rarely which the next day can be of decisive importance for resolving the case. Usually they tend to rely on

memorizing some details, which in the case of collecting new information comes to turn away and "mixing" of different data.

The drawing of the scene is graphic presentation of the scene in proportion (at reduced size). Simply the sketch is shown on the land drawing (the so-called 'bird perspective'). If necessary, there are cut sketches (side drawing) or advanced sketches. In land drawing, we have the width and height of the area in and | or facility. The cut sketches show the height and width (or length), the advanced sketches show three dimensions. Sketches are unique expressive tools.

Sketches can be handmade, with autograph based on recordings made with stereo cameras and computer. Within the sketches are the measured dimensions, also desired to be included are the positions from where the photographs have been performed. In addition they cannot lose readability and clarity.

Examination of the scene impacts the outcome of the investigation and the criminal trial of the matter. But not all scene's environment can be presented as complete and accurate.

Capturing the scene is intended to be affixed to the scene environment, things that happened in it, found traces, means by which the offense was committed. This is done with oriented photography, capturing the overall look, capturing the main facility, capturing the traces and items.

After photographing the scene, it would be desirable that the tracks and facilities be filmed with a video camera. Ideal are cases where examination of the scene gets more forensic technical parts, so that in parallel with photography and the video footage be performed too. Video footage offers the most realistic look of the scene, gives the impression of space dh relations between several objects. Besides video record the tonic verbal process is marked too, and it is necessary to have care for internal communications during the shooting.

Regardless that the verbal process for field work is an official and public document, it has not forced any fact in the process, nor its contents is not excluded from the regular process of assessing the evidence. It must have irrefutable strength of evidence according to its own content, and these are objective arguments determined based on the survey directly to the procedural body and members of the field work during the field work team.

I have taken a many years practice of prof. Dusko Modly on the omissions of verbal process when drafting the examination of the scene I received a prof many years of practice, criminalistics, and analysis of numerous documents of police and those judicial, and I have noticed a range of deficiencies in the drafting of the record on the scene examination.

Society is daily confronted with criminals. Criminals are more prepared, more educated, more refined, and more inventive in their criminal operations. According to a methodic they eliminate themselves all traces.