

THE NATURE AND CONCEPT OF CRIME SCENE

Qutaiba Sulaiman Hameed Alborisha

20225270@std.neu.edu.tr

Near East University, Law department, TRNC, 10 Mersin, TR-99040 Lefkosia, Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Sangar Dawood Mohammed Amri

sangar.amri@neu.edu.tr

Near East University, Law department, TRNC, 10 Mersin, TR-99040 Lefkosia, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The crime scene is the place or a group of different places that witness the stage of execution of the crime and contains the remnants of its commission and is considered an appendix to the crime scene. A policeman who arrives at the scene must secure the crime scene and usually surrounds it with tape until the investigation teams and the police arrive. Upon the arrival of the criminal police and the forensic medicine team they begin to collect evidence and indications and at the same time the doctor on the spot decides whether there has been a death or not. Of course all those present at the crime scene will leave a mark (firefighters for example...) and for this fingerprint detection is the most effective process for distinguishing the perpetrators from the police paramedics.

Keywords: Crime scene - victim - offender - investigator - investigation and evidence collection.

Introduction

The development of crime was associated with the development of human civilization through the ages in primitive societies the human being is doing a crime commensurate with his time and it was enough to discover the investigator's reliance on magic, sorcery and confession interrogation and in the absence of evidence to beating and torture, and with the passage of time these methods in the way of obtaining evidence fade with the French Revolution, where the means of committing crimes have advanced where criminals commit crime professionally, using the latest technologies that facilitate their task and enable them to hide Effects of crime. Experts have unanimously agreed that the crime scene is the area from which the leads begin, which help to unravel the mystery, identify the features of the offender and collect criminal evidence to prove the existence of a relationship between the accused and the crime if he is the perpetrator and helped the crime scene and its effects to identify the circumstances and circumstances and here the investigator recognizes the mitigating or aggravating circumstances or criminal intent or motive for the commission of the crime.

Importance of the study:

Due to the importance of the crime scene to reach proof or deny the occurrence of the criminal act, and how to search for evidence to prove it, and therefore more attention must be paid to the stage of investigation at the crime scene more than other stages of investigations because this stage is the stage of the preliminary investigation in revealing the offender and revealing how the criminal act occurred, and that the phenomenon of crime has increased beyond all

expectations and exceeded the percentages, and statistics have shown that the crime scene is of great importance in revealing the truth, so as to Carrying it from the effects above its land, as the criminal has become doing his best in order to obliterate all the existing effects, in order not to discover and show his crime and in order to confront the criminals, and not to escape punishment, there are parties that watch over the preservation of the theater from the tampering of the curious and ensure the search and investigation of physical evidence and the perpetrators relying on the latest research techniques and starting from the crime scene, which is the witness silences and the repository of secrets from which the truth emerges, and the importance of the theater lies The crime is in convicting the real accused and acquitting the innocent.

Objectives of the study:

This study aims to:

- 1- Showing the importance of the crime scene in revealing the identity of the criminal and indicating the role of the competent authorities in examining the criminal effects obtained from the crime scene.
- 2- Achieving justice and identifying the real criminal who left the crime scene and is sure that he obliterated the effects and cannot be identified, but with a skilled research team and officers capable of raising the effects and their bias, the original perpetrator who completed his crime can be identified to the fullest.

The problem of the study:

The problem of the study lies in the following:

1. Every criminal case aims to obtain traces and evidence, and ends when evidence is obtained at the stage of the criminal investigation.
2. The method of investigation in criminal cases varies, as some cases start from the presence of physical evidence proving the occurrence of a crime.
3. There are issues that start from having a physical impact, and that's where we want to address our topic.
4. The necessary precautions based on scientific foundations and practical principles must be adhered to to deal with the impact extracted from the crime scene by competent bodies authorized by law.

Study Questions:

The problem enables the study of the following:

What is a crime scene? What are the types of crime scenes? What is the concept of crime scene inspection?

Study Methodology:

The approach followed in this study is the analytical approach and the applied method, because of its great benefit in helping the researcher to derive and formulate the problem of the study and its description, as well as to stop on the strengths of the subject of the study.

2. The nature of the crime scene and the competent authority to take action therein

Physical evidence has become very important in the field of criminal investigations, which cannot be overlooked in any case, but must be preserved and exploited in what benefits the investigation, the crime scene is one of the most important sources of forensic evidence, the crime scene carries the physical traces left by the offender during the commission of the crime. Whether these effects are caused by his body such as fingerprints, or a drop of his blood, a lock of hair, sperm or parts of his clothes, which can be obtained by lifting the traces of them to obtain results, and the survival of the crime scene in its form of tampering and interference helps the success or failure of the procedures for proving and detecting the crime, and so the interest of the investigator in the crime scene is reflected in the benefit of. In some cases, it may lead to identifying the perpetrator, proving that he committed the crime or denying the act to the suspects.¹

2.1 Definition of crime scene:

Criminal law scholars touched on the study of the crime scene and their definitions of it multiplied and this is due to its great importance as the place where the offender leaves traces that help to reveal his identity and decipher its circumstances, and often the crime scene is visible and specific in crimes with a result unlike formal crimes, which are represented in crimes of abstract behavior and here it is called a place and not the scene of the latter, which is clearly manifested in the crimes of harmful or dangerous event.²

The crime scene is defined as "the place where the roles of the criminal activity of the offender ended and from which the activity of the investigator begins in order to search for the offender from the reality of the traces, he left at the crime scene."³

This definition limits the crime scene to the place where the physical act of the crime was committed or where the offender carried out his criminal activity, and from there the place where the offender's activity began.

There are those who defined it as "the place where the execution of the crime occurs violent contact of the offender with the content of his physical surface, whether this content is a person or a thing."⁴

From this definition we draw two important points:

1. The boundaries of the crime scene are determined by the place where the act committing the crime took place and from which the places where the offender conceals the means of the crime

¹Mohamed Lotfi Abdel Fattah, Criminal Law and the Uses of Biotechnology, Dar Al-Fikr wal-Qanoon, First Edition, Mansoura, 2010, p. 159.

²Abdul FataH. Abdul Lattif. Al-Jabara, Procedures for Technical Inspection of the Crime Scene, Dar Al-Hamid Publishing, Jordan, 2011, p. 20.

³Muhammad Hamid Merhej Al-Hiti, Criminal Encyclopedia of Criminal Research and Investigation, Physical Forensic Evidence, Al-Zumara Publishing House of Legal Books, 2008, p. 6768.

⁴Tarek Ibrahim El-Desouky Attia, The Crime Scene in the Light of Procedural Rules and Artistic Methods, New University House, Alexandria, 2012, p. 45.

or the objects resulting from it are excluded from its scope.

2- The effects that benefit the investigation are the effects resulting from the friction of the offender only without the effects resulting from the friction of the means and tools of committing the crime, which are no less important than the first.

In order to avoid the flaws of the previous definitions, some went to define a crime scene as "the place or group of places that witness the stages of the execution of the crime and contain the traces left over from its commission, or is the place from which most of the evidence emanates."

It is the place where investigators are given the first lead in the search for the perpetrator and unveils the evidence supporting the accusation, and it is the place where the events of the crime can be represented as it occurred.⁵

Others also defined it as "the place or group of places that witness the stage of execution of the crime and contain the effects left over from its commission, and it is considered an annex to the crime scene every place that has witnessed one of its multiple stages."⁶

This definition is broader than previous definitions, both in terms of the quality of monuments and in terms of locations:

As for the effects, this definition contains all the effects resulting from the commission of the crime, whether left by the offender.

As for the places, they include all the places through which the offender passed on his way to commit the crime, whether he committed a preparatory or preliminary act or completed the criminal activity.

Every crime has a theater, for example, in the crime of theft, if the thief transports the loot and hides it in another place, the latter constitutes the scene of another crime, which is the crime of hiding the proceeds of the crime of theft, although some call it the name of the additional theaters to the scene of the theft crime.⁷

Based on the above, a crime scene can be defined as: "The place or group of places that witness the stages of the execution of the crime, and contained the effects different from its commission, and therefore an annex to the crime scene is considered every place that witnessed one of its multiple stages."⁸

The crime scene can be one as it can be multiple places that give significant effects on the commission of the crime and refer to the roles that it went through from beginning to end, and this helps the investigator a lot in deducing the real artistic perception of the crime, and therefore it is considered from the crime scene every place from which traces related to the crime are inferred and benefit the investigation, such as the road he takes to reach the main crime scene and the road from which he left, that is, after committing his crime or The place where he hid the stolen money or the body of the deceased, for example.

⁵Abd al-FattaH. Abd al-Latif al-Jabara, previous source, p. 47.

⁶Muhammad Hamid Merhej al-Hiti, previous source, p. 68, p. 69.

⁷Tariq Ibrahim Al-Desouki Attia, previous source, p. 48.

⁸Hammadi Zahra, Methods and Techniques of Investigation at the Crime Scene, Graduation Thesis for a Master's Degree in Law, M'sila University, Class of 2015, p. 10.

Any crime that occurs has a place, but it is not necessary for every crime to have a theater, and the formal crime, whether it is a crime of mere conduct or an abstract juvenile crime, also has a place and no theater. Because the crime scene "is the place or group of places that witness the stage of execution of the crime and contains the effects left over from its commission and is considered an extension to the crime scene, each place has witnessed one of its multiple stages, or it is the area that includes the places of occurrence Crime."⁹

Others define it as: "It is the spatial area above which the criminal incident occurred in all its particles and special stages, especially the criminal event, in the sense that it is every change that occurs in the physical stability that surmounts the surface of the place above which the crime took place."¹⁰

What is meant by the crime scene "is the place or group of places that witness the stage of the execution of the crime and contain the effects left over from its commission, and is considered an annex to the crime scene every place that witnessed one of its multiple stages, that is, it is the area containing the occurrence of the crime."¹¹

It is also defined as: "It is the place from which all the evidence emerges, the police officer gives the signal to start searching for the perpetrator, unveils the evidence supporting the accusation, and is suitable for reconstructing the crime."¹²

These many definitions are mostly narrow concepts because today it originated in the so-called cybercrime, which has multiple dimensions that may not be related to a specific place in particular, meaning that the crime scene in this case is in an ideal world between social networks, and it is difficult to prove the crime in it.

Thus, we can define the crime scene: "It is the place from which all the evidence emanates, as it provides the scientific policeman with the starting point in his search for the perpetrator, and reveals important information to the specialists who are then useful. Therefore, the crime scene is either one place or several connected or spaced places that are in their entirety the crime scene, as every place from which an impact associated with the crime in question is inferred is part of its scene."¹³

2.2 Types of crime scenes

The crime scene is the real and actual place where the perpetrator broke into and stayed for a period of time that enabled him to commit the crime. Leaving behind traces and evidence that guide him, it is rare for perpetrators to be able to hide all traces of them at the crime scene, given the multiplicity of places that are likely to be the scene of the crime. There are many

⁹Tariq Ibrahim Al-Desouki Attia, previous source, p. 45.

¹⁰Taha Ahmed Metwally, Criminal Investigation and the Art of Crime Scene Interrogation, Manshaet Al-Maaref, Alexandria, 2000, p. 18.

¹¹Fadi Al-Habashi, Technical Inspection of the Crime Scene, Arab Center for Studies and Training Publishing House, Riyadh, 1995, p. 32.

¹²Mojob Maadi Al-Huwaiqal, The Role of Material Impact in Criminal Evidence, Naif Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 1999, p. 15.

¹³Tariq Ibrahim Al-Desouki Attia, previous source, p.43.

types and divisions of the latter and can be divided ¹⁴into:

1.2.2 (Closed Theater)

The careful examination of the condition of the walled place, such as houses, shops and hotels, is carried out by writing down the investigator at the time of his arrival at the place and describing it to him from the outside by mentioning its external boundaries for the four sides, indicating the location of the fence, if any, and its iron or wooden door, and proving its height and whether the person can jump through it to enter the park, if any, as well as describing its distance from the main street and the alley in which it is located and its distance from the nearest A police station or with an artificial key, and that this narrows the scope for defendants of a certain category, such as being a factor for making artificial keys, for example. But if it is found that the entry has taken place after breaking the door or one of the windows or the lock, this should be described to include the known building, and to prove as well the distance between the garden door and the door leading to the inside of the building, whether it was a house or otherwise, and if it conducts an examination on the door and proves what he sees of the effects that the entry is through it, and if he does not find any trace on it because of the lack of use of force or attempt to break it, the possibility is that the accused opened the door With its original key or the case of breakage and the method used in the fracture or dislocation or as a result of the use of crane machines, which is placed between the bars of the windows to lift and expand and enter through them if he does not find traces on the doors and windows moved to the roof to make sure of the door of the roof whether the entry to the house has been through it or not, which requires the effects left by the actor to reach the roof and the way he used a wooden ladder or rope Or otherwise in his arrival. After all this, he determines the place where the crime occurred, such as one of the rooms of the house, and he should prove its area and location in relation to the other rooms, describe the situation of the furniture in the room and mention the prints of fingers, feet or blood stains found to be presented to the experts and if there was a change in them.

If the crime is murder, the corpse, traces of blood, the clothes worn by the victim and the machine used in the murder must be described, and his money related to the crime must be seized if the accused has left a thing of it, such as a weapon or its cover only, the cover of the pistol or the wounding machine may fall from it without his awareness or leave neglect of some of what he has on his identity and his identity may have fallen at the scene without paying attention to it.

If the incident is theft, the investigation must describe the condition of the room or the place where the theft took place and whether its effects are scattered and the type of loot, if the theft is limited to gold pickles and money and the accused or the defendants have found the place where it was kept, such as the box or the storyteller, and if he has used the same key that you open it or that this happened through the use of artificial keys, as the theft of jewelry, jewelry

¹⁴Kroum Fouad, Procedures for the Technical Inspection of the Crime Scene, Master's Note, Mohamed Boudiaf University of M. Sila, Academic Year 2017/2018, p. 10.

and money from the place where it is preserved Without watching the investigator in vain in the rest of the furniture and the contents of the house, which indicates that the actor or actors have prior knowledge of their location, and thus narrows the circle of accusation on certain people who may have an eye or relationship with those who know where to hide these loot, but if the stolen items on the appointment such as television, video and other valuables in the rooms and did not reach the actor to the location of jewelry and money then the investigation went and another destination and may participate with the crime of murder or theft Or rape is another crime in which the actual works to burn the house, for example, in order to obliterate the features of his original crime, so the investigator must make sure of this party to adjust the materials used in lighting the fire and whether there are remnants to indicate that, and he has in all these cases to seek the help of specialized experts and to make sure of the place where the accused walked from entering the exit and then to join a plan of the scene of the incident and the facilities it includes and prove the approximate area with The statement of the four sides is true for the scheme.

The above is a scientific and comprehensive description of the detection, inspection and identification of the place where the crime occurred, which is the key that ultimately leads to the identification of the accused. Specialists in the science of criminal investigation have laid the foundations for the disclosure, including that the investigator begins to detect and inspect from the outside, and some of them believe that this is not mandatory investigator may be detected from the inside first or from the outside according to the circumstances of each crime, the important thing in the disclosure is to stabilize the condition of the place where the crime occurred, if this requires entry and description of the room in which the incident occurred before the detection of the outside, it is okay and I see this Opinion, since the nature of some crimes necessitates speeding up entry to the place where the crime occurred, the victim may still be alive and that first aid and artificial respiration will help to save him, and perhaps because of his preoccupation with external examination, he misses the opportunity to stand on the remnants of the meme due to the movement of the residents of the house.

The conclusion is that the investigator can choose what indicates access to the perpetrator from the nearest path he sees and has his experience and practice that makes him choose between the two cases the best one¹⁵. The closed theater is the place where the crime was committed, which is closed and limited, that is, it can be closed and has entrances and outlets, and it must be detected from the outside first, from the inside second, and from the place where the crime occurred third.¹⁶

First of all. Proof of the condition of the place from the inside

When the investigator arrives at the scene of the crime, he records the time of his arrival and the names of the people who accompany him, and then begins to describe the place from the

¹⁵ Judge Abboud Saleh Al-Tamimi, Member of the Federal Supreme Court, First Edition, Legal Library, Baghdad, 2006, p. 35.

¹⁶Dr. Saa Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Salama, Crime Scene, 1st Edition, Knowledge Facility, Alexandria, 2007, p. 7.

outside by indicating the location of the place, its boundaries and the surrounding roads, fences, gardens and houses in order to investigate how the offender entered the scene of the accident, for example, noting that there was a break in the door and ¹⁷shattered window glass and the machines used to enter and exit.

Secondly. Proof of status from the outside

The shop is described from the inside accurately and the multiplicity of its sections and the fact that it has one or two floors and the number of rooms in it and the extent of their connection to each other and their area, and their condition after the commission of the crime and in terms of scattering some of its contents or their presence arranged or containing footprints or clothes belonging to the offender (belonging to the offender).¹⁸¹⁹

Thirdly. Crime scene detection

Here the investigator describes the room in which the crime occurred and begins to describe the room in terms of size, capacity and condition in which it became, and what the offender targeted and means (the body of the crime), noting that there were traces such as the offender's fingerprints or matches and lamps,²⁰ which indicates that the time of committing the crime was at night, and the offender's use of light to commit his crime, and in theft crimes the room and cupboards must be described from which its belongings were stolen, as the method of scattering or not scattering the objects indicates the degree of kinship of the offender with the victim.

2.2.2 Open theater

Crimes also occur in cities and walled places, whether houses, apartments, hotels or any other place, as well as in public roads, farms, valleys, mountains, lakes, islands and rivers.

The subject of the disclosure and the procedures taken by the investigator in the case of the inspection of unfenced places are no different from what he conducts when conducting it in the case of the inspection of the fenced places, and the difference between two cases is related to determining the place in relation to the nearest governmental, civil or house building. Abandoned or hill or valleys known and estimate the distance and distance from it and install the four sides on the detection scheme, may have taken a starting point for the defendants and may have found the investigator traces indicating the identity of the defendants and this It is

¹⁷Dr. MohamedDr. Hamed Merhej Al-Hiti, Physical Criminal Evidence, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Qanoon, Cairo, 2008, p. 82.

¹⁸Abdul Lattif. Ahmed, Practical Criminal Investigation, 4th Edition, National Printing and Publishing Company, Baghdad, 1965, p. 50.

¹⁹ Abdul Sattar Al-Jumaili, Criminal Investigation, Law and Art, Dar Al-Salam Press, Baghdad, 1973, p. 51.

²⁰ Dr. HassN Sadiq Al-Marsafawi, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1st Edition, Knowledge Foundation, Alexandria, 1965, p. 130.

known, but there are some crimes committed in other than these places and then the defendants transfer the victim to the second place to get rid of the body of the crime or to mislead the investigation and it is possible to imagine one of the following cases, for example, where the perpetrators after the execution of the murder transferred the body to one of the places referred to above and left on the public street to mislead the judiciary that the accident was run over and not killed, and the victim may be the driver of the vehicle himself and after the vehicle was robbed of him he leaves in the open in the public street after finishing him off by killing him and other crimes committed by the driver of the car or its owner himself, as is the case in the crimes of kidnapping and indecent assault, where the vehicle is the means to transport the victim and leave him in unfenced places.

From the foregoing, the crime can pass in multiple stages and the end is to leave it in the second place as someone who kidnaps a person and transports him to multiple places for fear of being arrested until he ends up killing him and transferring him to the open or leaving him in a hole to dispose of the body, and from here the investigator must be when detecting the place where he found the victim's body accurate and does not lose sight of the possibility that the place of his killing is other than this place. The following incident clarifies. So a few years ago I found the body of a soldier on the side of the main road (Baghdad Fallujah) and near Tariq camp and the bones of his skull, limbs and ribs were shattered in a way that did not remain for the head any signs indicating his identity and was transferred to the forensic medicine in Anbar and recorded the incident run over against an unknown and reviewed the victim's family police and received his body as the accident was run over and then his wife reviewed the National Insurance Company to receive the compensation received by the company in such a case and almost ended up handing over. Regarding the wife and her children from the victim and the crime ends with him, but the attention of H M is a phrase that led to the detection of the crime. This is because the victim is a soldier assigned and his unit in Basra, while the alleged vehicular accident occurred on the road leading to Fallujah, and that was the starting point towards uncovering this heinous crime, as it was found that the victim's wife had a sinful relationship with the driver of a coaster car working on the Baghdad-Anbar road, and he was taking advantage of the opportunity for the victim to join his unit, so he came to his home (the victim's house) in his same car to practice vice with the unfaithful wife. He attended contrary to his usual vacation time and when he knocked on the door did not open it for him and returned to no avail climbed the wall and entered the house was surprised by the accused and his wife where they cooperated to eliminate him and the accused was then in his hand an iron tube took him to fall on the head of the victim until he fell to the ground and then they prepared him until he died and then he was transferred to the place where he was found, and continued to mislead and after the accused threw the body on the edge of the street passed over it in his car for several times until there were no bones left in the victim's body that were not broken, as stated in the autopsy form, and after twenty days, the accused was arrested and the wife managed to escape, so they were referred to the Rusafa Criminal Court, and the first was sentenced in his presence and the other in absentia.

What we conclude from this crime is that the investigator at the time of the accident considered

what happened run over without noticing that the victim had his bones crushed unusually all over the body and that the scene of the accident did not have traces of blood because the blood in the victim's body had been cleaned in the house where the crime was committed, and the investigator at the time of the accident had to ask the victim's family how they knew about the incident and about The victim's military unit and the reason that made the victim come to the scene of the accident in which he was found, and had it not been for the last attention, who was checking the official papers and documents provided by the wife to the insurance company when he noticed that the victim's unit in Basra and the scene of the accident on the road (Baghdad Fallujah) would have escaped punishment for the criminals. This is another crime that started from the Alawi garage area, where the two defendants rented a car to take them to the area they claimed to go to, and that was late at night. They agreed to the fare that the driver asked for despite his exaggeration in it. After the vehicle drove off and they reached a place with little traffic, one of the defendants made his urgent need to get out of the vehicle. When the victim stopped the car and the defendant got out of it, the second defendant followed him and turned around the car, then told the victim's driver that there was A malfunction in one of the rear wheels and when the victim got down to make sure of the correctness leaving the vehicle key in place the accused's wheel fatally stabbed from a military bayonet he was carrying, so he fell to the ground and the two defendants fled in the vehicle and the victim, with what he had left of resistance, was able to prejudice himself until he reached a nearby place to tell about the accident where he was contacted with the ambulance and the police and was transferred to Al-Kindi Hospital where his statement was recorded and described the accident However, he died after two or three days, as I remember, and then one of the defendants was identified and arrested and confessed to his crime and the participation of a colleague in it, and that the vehicle is still in the possession of the fugitive's colleague, who later left it and continued to escape, so they were referred to the Rusafa Criminal Court, which sentenced them to death in their presence against the first and in absentia against the other fugitive.

The examination conducted by the investigator on the scene of the incident in the aforementioned crime after recording the victim's statement and indicating it leads him to the occurrence of the crime therein, as the heavy blood and other traces were scattered at the scene of the incident up to the victim's itinerary to the place from which the news of the occurrence of this crime was made.

In another case similar to the previous case in its parts, but the victim was able to survive with the help of his youth and the strength of his body and intelligence, where two people pointed to the victim when he was driving his car in the evening and asked him to deliver them quickly to their village near the Karma district of the district (Fallujah) because they knew of the death of one of their family members and offered him what he wanted from the wages and then the driver agreed to transfer them and refused to be paid, but despite his behavior this, the defendants After the vehicle crossed the Abu Ghraib area at a distance, they asked the driver to deviate to the right of the street and go to the dirt street, and after moving away from the main street with the help of asking him to stop and hand them the key and the money with him, one of them pointed his gun at the victim, who pretended that he wanted to get the money out,

and took the opportunity of their preoccupation with talking, so he headed towards the main street, running and with the maximum Speed Maa knew that the bullet will not be fatal as far as he traveled continued to run until he reached the public street without being pursued by the two defendants, who only stole the car and after he told the victim about the accident was detected on the scene of the accident in the morning, where the effects of the wheels of the vehicle on the dirt ground also show the footprints of the defendants and the victim and the beginning was the investigation, search and identification of the defendants and their arrest and seizure of the vehicle and then referred to the Criminal Court (Anbar), and the examination of the location of this incident is not fenced the beginning to find out the direction of the route of the defendants by car after the theft, so the investigation turned to all the possibilities that the defendants can do, as it was found that they were working in them to transport passengers between the villages located in the area and hidden every day in a place different from the other. Note that the disclosure may interfere with the inspection (we will talk about the search shortly) and this is clear in the crimes of kidnapping and rape, when the accusation is directed To a specific person in such crimes, the vehicle and the place where the crime was committed are detected and searched at the same time in search of traces of resistance, the investigator may find them in the vehicle such as traces of blood, sperm, hair or buttons that fell from the victim or the accused or the defendants, as well as on the face and body of the accused as traces on the nails, teeth, abrasions and bruises caused by the victim on the face and body of the accused. As is done on the vehicle, He runs in the place where the crime was committed looking for these antiquities, whether the place is fenced or not. ²¹

With regard to proving the status of open theater, the investigator must follow the following steps:

A statement of the location of the place for the four authentic destinations in relation to the nearest police location.

Describe the state of the land in general. Is it planted or not, and if so, what are the types of damaged and undamaged plants and trees, how much of this damage occurs, and how it occurs.

Description of the traces left by the criminal at the scene of the incident, such as footprints and horse hooves.

Determine the route used by the perpetrators to enter and leave the scene of the accident and the means used for transportation, such as cars, vehicles or on foot.

Accurate description of the body of the crime.²²

²¹ Judge Abboud Saleh Al-Tamimi, previous source, p. 30.

²² It is these circumstances that suggest to the investigator how he should investigate and disclose. See Fouad Abu al-Khair and Ibrahim Ghazi, Murshid al-Muhaqqiq, fourth edition, Damascus, 1969.

3.2.2 Mobile crime scene

Crime scenes vary according to the place where the crime occurred, whether it was real estate or movable, the real estate crime scene is the one that is located on fixed land, or the movable crime scene is located in places that are moving by nature, such as crimes that occur in ships, the planeT. ²³

4.2.2 Underwater crime scene

Sometimes criminals commit their crimes underwater, or commit them on land and throw the tool into the water or the corpse under water and after days it floats on the surface of the water, and sometimes it does not float because it is tied to something heavyweight, which prevents the body from floating on the surface of the water. This requires disembarking divers to search for the corpse or instrument of crime, for example, in the depths of the sea ²⁴. Due to the presence of water currents in the sea, which leads to the movement of objects and effects And moving it away from the place of committing the crime or throwing the tool, arrangements must be made that differ from the arrangements that are taken to preserve the crime scene committed on the surface of the land, the speed and direction of the water planes and the density of the object to be searched for must be calculated and the appropriate distance must be taken that the physical impact can move.²⁵

Death occurs drowning by suffocation with water or other liquid so that it covers the nose and mouth and this happens in the summer season when bathing in rivers and lakes is frequent and that when he falls who does not know how to swim in a place of the river when he tries to inhale the air until his lungs are filled with water so death occurs and the investigator must when the news about a drowning accident to describe the condition in which the body was found accurately may see the hand of the drowned catch something from grass or a piece of wood or mud and The like, a relationship that indicates that the drowned when he fell into the water was alive and the investigator may see bruises with his fingertips or tears with his nails, which indicates that the drowned was clinging to life trying to catch a body injured and was not able to do so, and death may occur by stroke if the person fell into deep water and was not good swimming and that from the effect of fear or shock or concussion.

One of the visible signs of drowning is that the skin of the drowned person is cold, pale in color, open eyes, half opening dilated pupils, dry lips, and surrounded by foamy froth in his mouth and nose. One of the endothelial signs is the large size of the lungs and their congestion with blood and water means, and the apparent and internal signs change the longer the body stays in the water. At the autopsy, the forensic doctor can determine how long she has been in the water. The investigator must search whether the death was caused by drowning or that it had occurred before that and the body was later thrown into the river, lake or swimming pool to mislead, and he can when examining the body, especially if he sees traces of resistance on the body such as

²³Abd al-Fattah Abd al-Lattif. al-Jabara, previous source, p. 27.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 26.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 27.

the presence of Nail effects around the neck or mouth or the presence of traumatic wounds in the head or body or any other effects such as tears in clothes or a gunshot entry hole to make sure that the criminal incident, and in all cases the investigator must seek the help of the forensic doctor to indicate the causes of death, drowning may occur accidentally for children, boys, men and women who do not swim well or if it is under the influence of drunkenness or drugs or when it sometimes suffers from nervous seizures such as conflict or stroke tribe, Drowning occurs criminally in newborns, vulnerable elderly and those who were insensitive to eating narcotic alcohol, as well as suicide can occur by drowning, and the investigator places to reach the truth of the incident, whether it was accidental drowning or that the body was thrown into the water after killing the victim or that death was drowning or criminal or suicide by careful examination of the body and the use of a forensic doctor.

26

3. Crime scene scope

The scope of the crime scene is of paramount importance in proving the crime, and determining jurisdiction, in the crime of one act there is no problem either in continuous crimes is the problem of determining jurisdiction.

Because the crime scene determines the means of committing the crime, this matter is given special protection by law in some cases and a personal scope in general every person involved in the crime scene, whether the perpetrator or the victim.

The scope of the crime scene is one of the important things in the field of collecting evidence and criminal investigation, and on the scope determines the roles of the perpetrators and the locations of witnesses, and the opinion may differ about the scope that extends to the crime scene, some tended to expand the theater and some to narrow the theater, and therefore we address the subject from several angles.²⁷

1.3 Scope of the crime scene in terms of people:

Within the personal scope of the crime scene in general, every person related to the crime scene, whether the victim, the offender or his visitors by virtue of their relations with the crime scene or by virtue of their profession or who happened to be on the crime scene when it was committed, and we will address each category of them to highlight the importance of examining each of them in the success of search and investigation procedures to uncover the mystery of these crimes, as follows:

First: The victim

²⁶Ahmed Fouad Abdel HamiD., Criminal Investigation, Practical Section, Fifth Edition, Cairo, 1939, p. 169.

²⁷Mustafa Muhammad Al-Deghidly, Edits and Criminal Evidence, Al-Nas Printing Company, without edition, Al-Qahira, p. 143.

The law has given him the right to be established as a civil party before the judicial authorities in order to claim compensation for the damage suffered by him and the image of the victim or the victim varies according to the type of each crime and the circumstances of its commission, so it is noted that there are some crimes that the person is not natural, which are crimes that fall on moral persons. Such as the state and its interests and private legal persons such as partners and associations, as the victim may be a box of natural persons, and it can be imagined that there is no victim at all in some formal crimes contrary to the law²⁸

Second: The whistleblower

It is the person who submits to report the crime without direct harm to him or to his family or his interests, and his motive on the communication is the scruples of his conscience, humanity or patriotism, and here those in charge of research and investigation are interested in knowing sufficient information about the amount, in terms of his profession, place of residence, the reason for his presence at the scene of the incident, how he discovered the crime and the time of its occurrence, and if it has a relationship with the parties to the crime, how it was committed, as well as the preliminary information about him on which the investigation is based to uncover its ambiguity..²⁹

3. Crime scene scope

The scope of the crime scene is of paramount importance in proving the crime, and determining jurisdiction, in the crime of one act there is no problem either in continuous crimes is the problem of determining jurisdiction.

Because the crime scene determines the means of committing the crime, this matter is given special protection by law in some cases and a personal scope in general every person involved in the crime scene, whether the perpetrator or the victim.

The scope of the crime scene is one of the important things in the field of collecting evidence and criminal investigation, and on the scope determines the roles of the perpetrators and the locations of witnesses, and the opinion may differ about the scope that extends to the crime scene, some tended to expand the theater and some to narrow the theater, and therefore we address the subject from several angles.³⁰

1.3 Scope of the crime scene in terms of peopler:

Within the personal scope of the crime scene in general, every person related to the crime scene,

²⁸ Ben Ayat Hamida, The Crime Scene and its Role in Uncovering the Truth, Graduation Note from the Higher School of the Judiciary, 2009, p. 5.

²⁹Ahmed Fouad Abdel HamiD., Criminal Investigation, Practical Section, Fifth Edition, Cairo, 1939, p. 169.

³⁰Mustafa Muhammad Al-Deghidy, Edits and Criminal Evidence, Al-Nas Printing Company, without edition, Al-Qahira, p. 143.

whether the victim, the offender or his visitors by virtue of their relations with the crime scene or by virtue of their profession or who happened to be on the crime scene when it was committed, and we will address each category of them to highlight the importance of examining each of them in the success of search and investigation procedures to uncover the mystery of these crimes, as follows:

First: The victim

The law has given him the right to be established as a civil party before the judicial authorities in order to claim compensation for the damage suffered by him and the image of the victim or the victim varies according to the type of each crime and the circumstances of its commission, so it is noted that there are some crimes that the person is not natural, which are crimes that fall on moral persons. Such as the state and its interests and private legal persons such as partners and associations, as the victim may be a box of natural persons, and it can be imagined that there is no victim at all in some formal crimes contrary to the law³¹

Second: The whistleblower

It is the person who submits to report the crime without direct harm to him or to his family or his interests, and his motive on the communication is the scruples of his conscience, humanity or patriotism, and here those in charge of research and investigation are interested in knowing sufficient information about the amount, in terms of his profession, place of residence, the reason for his presence at the scene of the incident, how he discovered the crime and the time of its occurrence, and if it has a relationship with the parties to the crime, how it was committed, as well as the preliminary information about him on which the investigation is based to uncover its ambiguity.

2.3 Scope of the crime scene in terms of location

The consensus of experts in the field of criminal investigation in various countries of the world that the crime scene is the repository of its secret, because it contains the physical effects, and evidence that leads to the disclosure of the truth, which prompted some of them to expand the spatial scope of the crime scene, so they extended it to the neighboring places and roads leading to it with the intention of expanding the search for the physical effects related to the incident, so jurisprudence goes in that to two directions: The first view is that the crime scene can extend beyond the place where the crime was committed, and the second view is otherwise.

3.2.1 Extended view of crime scene scope

He believes that the crime scene is not limited to the place where the criminal behavior constituting the crime was carried out, but can extend outside the place where the physical

³¹ Ben Ayat Hamida, The Crime Scene and its Role in Uncovering the Truth, Graduation Note from the Higher School of the Judiciary, 2009, p. 5.

behavior constituting the crime was carried out, the scene of a murder, for example, extends to the place where the body is hidden, as well as to the residence of the killer if he conceals his³² blood-contaminated clothes, and the crime scene can be determined according to this opinion as follows:

1. The case of committing the crime without the contribution of others and its occurrence in its entirety in one place and by one act, here there is no difficulty in determining the spatial framework of the crime scene, because the elements of the material element are achieved in specific places and times, and the crime consists of the behavior that the offender comes and appears in the outside world, positive or negative, deliberately or wrongly contrary to the law or characterized by frivolity with the availability of awareness and will, and the place and time of committing the crime begins from its beginning External behavior and ends with the achievement of the result with the availability of a causal relationship between the behavior and the result, and this image is expressed in simple crime and here the place of crime applies to the spatial scope of the crime scene.
2. The case of committing the crime without the contribution of several repeated acts, or that the act is continuous, such as carrying weapons without a license, and it is clear that the spatial framework of the crime scene in this case consists of the places where the material acts constituting these crimes occurred and left behind by the effects.³³
3. The case of the penal contribution, the spatial scope of the crime scene includes all the places that witnessed the actions of the contributors, whether these acts are among the main acts constituting the crime or even those that are considered preparatory works as long as their presence required the contributor to the crime scene.³⁴

Accordingly, the spatial scope of the crime scene must take the criterion of expansion not narrowing, which helps to unravel the mystery of unknown incidents and adjust the perpetrators in them and this is what most jurists tended to include every place where criminal behavior or part of it occurs or the result is achieved

1222 Narrow view of the scope of the crime scene:

This trend sees that the crime scene is the place of its commission, which is what the criminal intended when committing the crime and staying in the period of the commission or meeting the civilian on it and then leaving the investigator of his goal of the crime in his hope that and that the crime scene is specific to both types of Kentucky and does not extend to another place as all crime has its theater, with different names.³⁵

In the crime of murder, for example, if the offender hides the body in a place other than the

³²Abd al-Fata H Abd al-LTaif al-Jabara, previous source, p. 29.

³³Tariq Ibrahim Al-Desouki Attia, previous source, p. 81.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 83.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 87.

one where it was committed, this last place is a new scene for the crime of hiding the body and violating the sanctity of the dead, as well as the matter for theft in the case of hiding the loot , here the crime scene moves to another crime scene , which is the crime of hiding the loot. Based on these views, crime scene technicians from scientific laboratories consider that the crime scene consists of:

- 1- The scene of the first crime: It is the area, place or object where the incident occurred, where most of the physical evidence is concentrated.
- 2- Secondary crime scene: It is the places or objects where evidence related to the incident is likely to be found, also important physical evidence can be transported away from the first crime scene, for example: in the event of death, the transfer of a traffic vehicle used in a robbery crime using a weapon, the suspect, the suspect's environment, the suspect's car, the weapon used in the crime.³⁶

3.2.2 Temporal range

The various legislations did not specify a time for conducting the examination, but it favors speeding up its procedure after the commission of the crime to preserve the criminal evidence , for example, we find in France that the transfer is compulsory in the case of flagrante delicto felony and the judicial police officer must notify the prosecutor immediately so that he can attend personally with him when necessary. In Italy, judicial observation is carried out by the investigating judge after the crime.

In England, the procedures for examining the crime scene were organized with steps starting since the crime occurred, but in Iraq, the text of Article 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure came the competence of the judicial officer to conduct an inspection at the place where the crime was committed, Article 25 of the same law provided for the transfer of inspection in the investigation and trial stages and did not touch the investigator or the court to move and leave the matter in appreciation of them and did not provide for a time for inspection.

In Kuwait, article 10, second paragraph of the Code of Criminal Procedure, provides for immediate transfer to the scene of the crime to preserve its evidence, while in Tunisia it is preferable to move quickly to conduct an examination before the features of the crime disappear. In Egypt, the inspection is not required in a specific time, but it is understood from the texts conducted immediately after the commission of the crime, and this is benefited from the text of Article 24, first paragraph of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that "judicial officers must accept the notifications and complaints received by them regarding crimes and send them immediately to the Public Prosecution and they and their subordinates must obtain all clarifications and conduct the necessary inspections to facilitate the investigation of the facts that inform them" and must Judicial officers shall accept the notifications and complaints received concerning the crimes and shall immediately send them to the Public Prosecution, and they and their subordinates shall obtain all the necessary clarifications and conduct the necessary examinations to facilitate the investigation of the facts reported to them..." Article

³⁶ Hammadi Zahra, op. cit., p. 20.

31, first paragraph of the Code of Criminal Procedure, also stipulates that "in the event of flagrante delicto, the judicial officer shall immediately move to the scene of the incident and inspect and preserve the material effects of the crime..." It is clear from the text of the previous two articles that the legislator used the word immediately and the immediacy comes in Article 24 after accepting notifications and complaints about crimes, in Article 31 the word came immediately after the availability of a case of flagrante delicto felony or misdemeanor, and thus it is understood from the text that the time of transition for inspection comes after the commission of the crime and the knowledge of the authorities directly, or the availability of flagrante delicto.³⁷

In Algeria, inspections are not required at a specific time for the preliminary investigation, but it is understood from the texts to carry them out immediately after the commission of the crime, and this is highlighted by Article 17 of the Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and supplemented, which stipulates that the judicial police officer exercises the powers described in Articles 12 and 13, receives complaints and reports and By gathering evidence and conducting preliminary investigations. Article 18 of the same Act also stipulates that judicial police officers must draw up reports of their work and take the initiative without delay to notify the public prosecutor of felonies and misdemeanours that come to their attention and to provide him with the reports as well as the seized items, but article 42 of the same law requires the judicial police officer, in the case of a felony in flagrante delicto, to notify the public prosecutor immediately of it and then proceed without delay to the place where the crime occurred and take the necessary measures. Hence, we understand that the time to proceed for inspection is after the crime has occurred and the prosecutor has been notified.

4. The importance of crime scenes

From our previous definition of the crime scene as the place that contains the traces left behind when committed, and considering that the crime scene is the realmirror that witnessed the facts of the crime and the stages of its commission in a way that helps the investigator to identify the perpetrators and cite them, this is what gives the crime scene that much importance that is increasing day by day, especially with the increasing amount of scientific discovery, and the employment of many scientific means and techniques that the criminal investigator can benefit from in that theater To reveal the facts and effects in it may not be seen with the naked eye, and from the sayings known in the criminal investigation "the crime scene is the repository of its secret" and from all of that highlights the utmost importance of examining the crime scene as a cornerstone from which the research scheme in any crime begins, and this indicates that importance is what it used to work in criminal laboratories in developed countries of the presence of the detective officer in charge of investigating and uncovering the mystery of the incident, and Algeria has followed this approach through In addition to the regional laboratories

³⁷ Brigadier General Sayed Al-Mahdi, *The Crime Scene and its Significance in Identifying the Personality of the Perpetrator*, Publishing House at the Arab Center for Security Studies and Training in Riyadh, 1994, p. 31.

of the Scientific Police of the National Institute of Criminal Sciences in Algiers, the National Institute of Criminal Evidence and Criminology of the National Gendarmerie has been established, a public institution of an administrative nature established by presidential decree dated June 26, 2004, which is subordinate to the Ministry of National Defence and is under the tutelage of the National Gendarmerie. The justice service supports the investigation and investigation units in the practice of the judicial police by conducting scientific expertise and examinations, assisting investigators, studying and analyzing criminal phenomena, and managing criminal data.³⁸

The paramount importance of theatre can be illustrated in the following points:³⁹

1. The crime scene is the place from which the criminal investigator sets out to ascertain the fact that the act occurred, whether it constitutes a crime or not, and whether it was intentional or unintentional.
2. In the event that it is confirmed that the act constitutes a crime, and what actually occurred was not accidental or by fate, the crime scene through which all the features of the acts constituting the criminal behavior or complementary to the crime can be identified, in addition to showing the detailed features of the method of committing the crime.
3. It is the place through which the circumstances of the crime and the motives that prompted the offender to commit it are identified.
4. Good handling of the crime scene would provide an opportunity for the criminal investigator to identify the features of the perpetrator's personality, and to monitor his criminal style in reaching and leaving the crime scene, i.e. determining how he approached the crime scene and dealt with it and how he withdrew from it, because this would facilitate the task of the criminal investigator in tracing the offender and facilitating the task of arresting him.
5. Giving the importance of the crime scene and taking care of a study would lead to a good guidance on the criminal thinking of the offender and the possibility of identifying whether his dealings were unintentional or intentional aimed at misleading the justice systems and distancing them from their goal in the possibility of identifying him and finding his true personality.
6. Through the inspection of the crime scene, it is possible to find traces that are considered conclusive physical evidence such as fingerprints, feet, stains, machines, hair traces and others.

³⁸ Ibn Ayat Hamida, previous source, p. 4.

³⁹ Ibn Ayat Hamida, *ibid.*, p. 5.

1. This examination conveys to the judge a picture of the crime scene and how it was committed, thus facilitating him to visualize its occurrence, re-enact it and follow the court proceedings with conviction.⁴⁰

1.4 The importance of the crime scene for the investigator

All of the above helps the investigator to answer the following questions: Did the crime occur, why did it occur and who committed it?

Ensure that the crime has been committed or not, identify the places to be searched, the objects to be searched and seized, the category of qualified persons to be used, and the witnesses to be heard, in addition to examining whether the investigator was a regional specialist.

Knowing the circumstances of the crime, the extent of the suspect's relationship, the motives for committing it, and the legal description of it.

Determines how the crime occurred, the criminal method used, the means and tools that allow the imagining of the facts of the crime, the preparation of an appropriate research plan, the determination of the system of work and the distribution of roles among the elements.⁴¹

Dealing with the crime scene is of great importance that the criminal investigator or the prosecutor or the first person who moved to the scene must preserve it in order to find physical evidence that helps to detect the criminal and for this there are controls that the criminal investigator must not neglect and to do in case he hears about the crime.

Moving to the crime scene is a procedure that the investigator must follow for the purpose of preserving it, seizing the effects, transferring and benefiting from them, and preventing the accused and the curious from tampering with it, where the transition to the scene of the incident and its detection is not the furthest receiving a report of the occurrence of the crime, whether the communication is in the form of a complaint or news, where the disclosure is a necessity of the necessity of the truthfulness of the communication and in addition to the control of evidence.⁴²

2.4 The importance of the crime scene in identifying the suspect

The crime scene is useful in identifying the identity of the suspect, who no matter how careful and cautious he is in hiding and misleading, he must leave traces that reveal his personality, whether he left it before, during or after committing the criminal act, he is often a psychopath and surrounded by psychological circumstances and feelings, making him forget things in the scene or on the victim's body or leave his fingerprints The crime scene indicates the suspect's industry or craft, so controlling the commission of the crime and The means used show that the

⁴⁰ Ibn Ayat Hamida, previous source, p. 6.

⁴¹ Lopid Mokhtar, The Role of Forensic Physical Evidence in Detecting Crime, Master's Degree Note, Criminology, Unpublished, Saida University, Algeria, 2014, p. 37.

⁴² Abd al-Fatah Abd al-Lattif. al-Jabara, previous source, p. 36.

suspect is practicing a certain trade or activity ⁴³

The crime scene instructs the suspect's qualities, habits, skill and mastery of the crime, such as smoking, alcohol consumption, drug consumption, illness, or skill in a specific field, such as shooting, accuracy and shooting, for example.

The crime scene helps to know the number of suspects through the multiplicity of footprints and other traces present in the place.

The crime scene helps to know the circumstances surrounding a suspect, whether previous, contemporaneous or post-crime, such as premeditation and mutilation of the corpse The crime scene helps to know the criminal style of the suspect.

3.4 Proof of victim status

The victim is the one who violated his right, which is protected by the law, and who suffered damage as a result of the crime, it is obvious that the examination of the victim in the event of death is one of the most important examinations, but in the crimes of abuse and indecent assault, it is necessary to prove the condition of the victim and send him to the hospital for treatment. Proof of status for the victim, whether alive or dead, varies as follows: ⁴⁴⁴⁵

A. Proof of the victim's status in case of death

The condition of the victim is established first by indicating the status of the corpse, its sex, its natural descriptions and its distinctive signs with a description of the injuries and either its position (location) with a description of the victim's clothes, noting the effects of resistance that were visible on the corpse. ⁴⁶

B- Proof of the status of the victim if he is alive

Here, the investigator must prove his condition and send him to the hospital with an escort from the members of the inspection team, after examining the places of his injury and clothes, in order to find out the damage caused to the victim ⁴⁷and to know the name of the perpetrator and the tools he used, or to search for the intention of the offender from taking the victim's statements.

4.4 The importance of theater for crime

The importance of crime scenes to crime is evident in the following points:

⁴³ Lopid Mukhtar, op. cit., p. 39.

⁴⁴ Dr. Zaky Zaki Hussein Zeidan, The Right of a Victim to Compensation for Self-Harm, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Alexandria, 2005, p. 17.

⁴⁵ Marcel Locker, Al-Wajeez fi Al-Shorta Al-Tatni, translated by Bassam Al-Hashem, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Arabiya for Encyclopedias, Beirut, 1983, p. 283.

⁴⁶JarL.A. O'Hara and Gregory Al Ohara, Foundations of Criminal Investigation, translated by Nashat Bahjat Al-Bakri, Higher Education Press, Baghdad, 1986, p. 339.

⁴⁷Dr. SamY. Nasrawi, A Study in Criminal Procedure Procedures, Part 1, Dar Al-Salam Press, Baghdad, 1978, p. 249.

1. Inspection in homicides plays an important role in proving the occurrence of the criminal act and whether the crime was intentional or unintentional. Or is the accident an act of God? Because the Penal Code has specified for each crime certain elements that must be available in order to be certain of its occurrence, the first fact that the recipient of the communication must consider is to verify the existence of these elements to ensure the existence of a crime or the absence of it, and when going to the scene of the event to investigate a death, it is always necessary to think ⁴⁸about the worst: murder, even if the apparent circumstances suggest otherwise, the perpetrators often seek to mislead and manipulate the scene of their crime and make it appear that it is a suicide or death Occasional .⁴⁹

1. The inspection of the scene of the murder indicates the tool (or weapon) used by the offender in committing the crime, if the victim is found slaughtered, or injured by gunshots, this case indicates that the crime tool is a sharp machine such as a knife or firearm, and the presence of finger prints on the tool in the scene of the incident may suffice to identify the person who used it, and ⁵⁰the use of more A weapon or tool in the murder events indicates the multiplicity of perpetrators. In a murder case that occurred for theft, the perpetrators used firearms that were for the victims, and after killing (5) people with these weapons, they returned them to their usual place, but a blood stain on one of the guns revealed the perpetrators and they were arrested, and the circumstances and bullets were matched with the weapons and they were convicted for killing (5) people from the same family, (3) women and two men, and there are often multiple perpetrators in murders committed out of revenge or ⁵²revenge. Each of them retaliates with a different tool, one of them uses a firearm and the other a knife, in the case of the murder of a child found his body and is represented by them have cut (Petroa) one of his shoulders while he is alive and raised Alkoy fire welding Badia and the impact of stabs with a prominent knife on his body and raised gunshots on his face and heart and sent him to forensic medicine in order to examine it and it appeared that he died because of a bullet damaged his brain, and most of the killings are committed with firearms.⁵³

1. The inspection helps to know the location of the crime and the places related to it, as it is known that the inspection in murders starts from the location of the body, meaning that finding a body represents the starting point in the inspection, and it is usually watered (the scene of the primary accident) because it is not necessarily the location of the body is the place where the crime occurs, the crime may occur in one place and the

⁴⁸Dr. Saa Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Salama, previous source, p. 1.

⁴⁹ Dr. HassiN Ali Shahrour, Forensic Medical Guide and Crime Scene, 1st Edition, Al-Halabi Human Rights Publications, Beirut, 2006, p. 310.

⁵⁰ Dr. Saad Ahmed Mahmoud Salama, previous source, p. 301.

⁵¹Dr. LouisS. Semaan, Applied Forensic Medicine, Al-Irshad Press, Baghdad, 1971, p. 19.

⁵² Case No. 119/2008, Qadir Karam Police Station, Jem Jamal Investigation Court.

⁵³ Case No. 49/2006, Sankao Police Station, Chamchamal Investigation Court.

offender transfers the body to another place to hide it. The examination of the corpse must be by taking the highest degree of care and caution to prevent Moving anything from its place and it is forbidden for individuals to enter a theater when the body of the deceased is present in it, and when there are blood stains along with foot prints extending from the vicinity of the corpse to another place, this often indicates the place where the crime ⁵⁴was committed and the body was transferred from it to the place where it was found, and finding blood stains commensurate with the nature of the murder is an indication of the place where the crime was committed and knowing whether the body was left in place or moved, and this is clear From observing the color of red blood deposits that appear quite clearly on the parts of the body near the ground due to gravity, but sometimes some blood spots may not be blood in fact, as some of them appear after examination as lipstick, rust or any of the many substances that give a similar appearance to blood. The examination of the clothes on the body must begin at the time when the corpse is examined in terms of the description of the clothes, the ⁵⁵⁵⁶⁵⁷position of the buttons, the zipper, and all the tearing or irregularity in the clothes because the clothes are torn as a result of cutting and stabbing with sharp tools or the use of firearms, and sometimes there are no clothes on the corpse, whether the body is of a man or a woman, especially during morally motivated killings, and the murder often has ⁵⁸more than one theater. The importance of the examination in determining the time (time) of the crime in the virtual examination of the corpse and the statement of the stiffness or rot of the throw and the degree of swelling and decomposition of the corpse enables the forensic doctor to determine the passage of almost the time of the accident and the use of the offender of candles or matches indicates the occurrence of the crime during the hours of darkness, and the changes include cold body and cyanosis throwing, stiffness and rot throwing as after death stops biological processes and body temperature drops until ⁵⁹ It is equal to the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the body, and after (12) hours of death, the body becomes stiff, and in rare cases, in cases where there is emotion and severe violence at death, stiffness of the dead body may begin immediately after death.⁶⁰⁶¹

1. Through inspection, the intention behind the commission of the crime can be reached: the intention of the perpetrators of the crime can be known after seeing the circumstances of the commission of the crime, as it can be concluded that it was

⁵⁴Dr. HashaM. Abdel Hamid Farag, Crime Scene Inspection, Al-Walaa Press, Cairo, 2007, p. 20.

⁵⁵ Abdul Latif Ahmed, previous source, p. 55.

⁵⁶ Dr. Mustafa Mohammed Aldeghidy, previous source, p. 178.

⁵⁷ Jarlis i. Ohara and Gregory Al Ohara, vol. 3, *ibid.*, p. 322.

⁵⁸ Dr. Hussein Ali Shahrour, Forensic Medical Evidence and Crime Scene, previous source, p. 392.

⁵⁹ Dr. Mustafa Mohammed Aldeghidy, previous source, p. 178.

⁶⁰ Dr. Hisham Abdel Hamid Farag, Crime Scene Preview, Al-Walaa Press, Cairo, 2007, p. 32.

⁶¹Brian Ince, Criminal Evidence, 1st Edition, translated by: Arabization and Programming Center ASC, Dar Al-Arabiya for Science, Beirut, 2002, p. 21.

intentional murder or was a mistake, and the motives for murder cannot be limited because each crime has its causes and motives in a murder case found two bodies nearest a new car and did not touch any of their property of money in the car. One of them was wearing a necklace and rings of gold, and the entry of bullets was on their clothes, each of them was beaten more than him (10) bullets from firearms, and after examining them by forensic medicine, the bullets were pistols and Kalashnikovs, and here it is concluded, for example, that the killing was motivated by revenge, and in another case, the body of a girl was found on uninhabited and agricultural land, and after it was examined by the forensic doctor, it was found that she was carrying a fetus, Here the motive was a wash of shame because a girl carrying a serial killer in the East is often killed

1. The inspection shows the relationship of the offender with the victim: Determining the route used by the offender to enter and exit shows his relationship with the victim, when the windows and doors are not taken off or broken and there are no traces of violence to enter a house or the effects of hosting, for example, cups of tea, this indicates that the offender knows the victim. In the case of the murder of a person at night, it appeared during the inspection that there was a guest with the victim and after matching the fingerprints, the perpetrator was found, and when questioned, he confessed that he had dinner with the victim and then killed him related to their inheritance.^{62,63}
2. Certainty of resistance during the incident: The finding of traces of terrified hair by force or traces of blood skin under the nails of the victim and the scattering of furniture at the crime scene indicates resistance between the victim and the offender in the event of committing the crime.⁶⁴
3. Each crime has its circumstances and motives and the plan developed by the criminal investigator is different from the search plan in the investigation and the search for the offender because when he arrives at the scene of the accident and in the light of which he develops the investigation plan for the crime and distributes duties among his assistants and these would like these duties under his guidance and direct supervision as some of them are entrusted with the duty to control the place of the accident and its outlets and others isolate witnesses and remove people and prevent anyone from entering or leaving the scene of the accident.⁶⁵

The end

At the end of the study, we reached the following results:

⁶² Ahmed Abu Al-Rus, *Methods of Committing Crimes and Methods of Research*, Modern University Office, Alexandria, 1996, p. 51.

⁶³ Case No. 19/2005, Agcilar Police Station, Chamchamal Court of Inquiry.

⁶⁴ Dr. Mustafa Mohammed Aldeghidy, previous source, p. 179.

⁶⁵ Dr. Abdul Sattar Al-Jumaili and Muhammad Aziz, *Modern Criminal Investigation Science between Theories and Practice*, Dar Al-Salam Press, Baghdad, 1977, p. 555.

1. The inspection of the crime scene in the investigation of murder crimes occupies a privileged position, as the crime scene is the repository of the secrets of the crime and its perpetrator, and other procedures are associated with the inspection, such as stabilizing the condition of the crime scene and preserving the effects in it, drawing a plan for the theater and recording the inspection report, and carrying out the necessary procedures during the inspection, according to what the circumstances of the crime require.
2. In order to find out the reasons that led to the death of the victim, the law allows the investigation authorities to use expertise, including medical expertise, as through this experience it is possible to reach the reasons for committing the crime, and how to commit it with determining the type of weapon used, and matching the traces left by the offender such as hair, blood or skin at the crime scene that prove his presence in it during the commission of the crime, and thus bring him to justice with those evidence that incriminates him.
3. A crime scene is considered to be one or multiple places that ultimately give traces of strong connotations indicating the commission of the crime and help the investigator to deduce the perception of the criminal incident.

List of sources

1. Mohamed Lotfi Abdel Fattah, Criminal Law and the Uses of Biotechnology, Dar Al-Fikr wal-Qanoon, First Edition, Mansoura, 2010.
2. Abdul FataH Abdul LattiF. Al-Jabara, Procedures for Technical Inspection of the Crime Scene, Dar Al-Hamid Publishing, Jordan, 2011.
3. Muhammad Hamid Merhej Al-Hiti, Criminal Encyclopedia of Criminal Research and Investigation, Physical Forensic Evidence, Al-Zumara Publishing, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Qanoon, 2008.
4. Tarek Ibrahim El-Desouky Attia, The Crime Scene in the Light of Procedural Rules and Artistic Methods, New University House, Alexandria, 2012.
5. Hammadi Zahra, Methods and techniques of investigation at crime scenes, graduation thesis for obtaining a master's degree in law, M'sila University, class of 2015.
6. Taha Ahmed Metwally, Criminal Investigation and the Art of Crime Scene Interrogation, Knowledge Foundation, Alexandria, 2000.
7. Fadi Al-Habashi, Technical Inspection of the Crime Scene, Arab Center for Studies and Training Publishing House, Riyadh, 1995.
8. Mojob Maadi Al-Huwaqal, The Role of Material Impact in Criminal Evidence, Naif Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 1999.
9. Kroum Fouad, Procedures for Technical Inspection of the Crime Scene, Master's Note, Mohamed Boudiaf University of M. Sila, University Age 2017/2018.
10. Judge Abboud Saleh Al-Tamimi, Member of the Federal Supreme Court, First Edition, Legal Library, Baghdad, 2006.

11. Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Salama, Crime Scene, 1st Edition, Manshaet Al-Maaref, Alexandria, 2007.
12. Mohamed Dr. Hamed Merhej Al-Hiti, Physical Criminal Evidence, Dar Al-Kutub Al-Qanoon, Cairo, 2008.
13. Abdul Lattif. Ahmed, Practical Criminal Investigation, 4th Edition, National Printing and Publishing Company, Baghdad, 1965.
14. Abdul Sattar Al-Jumaili, Criminal Investigation, Law and Art, Dar Al-Salam Press, Baghdad, 1973.
15. Fouad Abu al-Khair and Ibrahim Ghazi, Murshid al-Muhaqiq, fourth edition, Damascus, 1969.
16. Ahmed Fouad Abdel Hamid., Criminal Investigation, Practical Section, Fifth Edition, Cairo, 1939
17. Mustafa Mohamed Aldeghidy, Editing and Criminal Evidence, Al-Nas Printing Company, without edition, Cairo.
18. Brigadier General Sayed Al-Mahdi, The Crime Scene and its Significance in Identifying the Offender, Publishing House, Arab Center for Security Studies and Training in Riyadh, 1994.
19. Lopid Mokhtar, The Role of Forensic Physical Evidence in Crime Detection, Master's Degree Note, Criminology, Unpublished, Saida University, Algeria, 2014.
20. ZakY Zaki Hussein Zeidan, The Right of a Victim to Compensation for Self-Harm, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Alexandria, 2005.
21. Marcel Locker, Al-Wajeez in the Technical Police, translated by Bassam Al-Hashem, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Arabiya for Encyclopedias, Beirut, 1983.
22. Jarlis A. O'Hara and Gregory Al Ohara, Foundations of Criminal Investigation, translated by Nashat Bahjat Al-Bakri, Higher Education Press, Baghdad, 1986.
23. SamY. Nasrawi, A Study in Criminal Procedure Procedures, Part 1, Dar es Salaam Press, Baghdad, 1978.
24. Hassin Ali Shahrour, Forensic Medical Guide and Crime Scene, 1st Edition, Al-Halabi Human Rights Publications, Beirut, 2006.
25. LouisS. Semaan, Applied Forensic Medicine, Al-Irshad Press, Baghdad, 1971.
26. HshaM. Abdel Hamid Farag, Crime Scene Inspection, Al-Walaa Press, Cairo, 2007. .
27. Hisham Abdel Hamid Farag, Crime Scene Inspection, Al-Walaa Press, Cairo, 2007.
28. Brian Ince, Criminal Evidence, 1st Edition, translated by: Arabization and Programming Center ASC, Dar Al-Arabiya for Science, Beirut, 2002.
29. Ahmed Abu Al-Rus, Methods of Committing Crimes and Methods of Research, Modern University Office, Alexandria, 1996.
30. Abdul Sattar Al-Jumaili and Muhammad Aziz, Modern Criminal Investigation Science between Theories and Practice, Dar Al-Salam Press, Baghdad, 1977.