



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

# IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2024

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.423

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

[ijirset@gmail.com](mailto:ijirset@gmail.com)

[www.ijirset.com](http://www.ijirset.com)

# Crime Scene inspection, Observation and Interpretation of Evidence: A Case Study from Raigarh District of Chhattisgarh India

Satyajeet Singh Kosariya,<sup>1</sup> Rajesh Mishra<sup>2</sup>, T. L. Chandra<sup>3</sup>, Anuradha Chakraborty<sup>4</sup>

Scientific Officer, District Scene of Crime Unit Korba, Home Police Department govt. of Chhattisgarh, India<sup>1</sup>

Director & IPS State forensic science laboratory Raipur, Home Police Department govt. of Chhattisgarh, India<sup>2</sup>

Joint Director, State forensic science laboratory Raipur, Home Police Department govt. of Chhattisgarh, India<sup>3</sup>

Guest Lecturer, Centre for Woman Studies Pt. R.S.U. Raipur, India<sup>4</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** Raigarh district in Bilaspur revenue division is located in the easternmost part of Chhattisgarh state. It is bounded by Surguja and Jashpur districts in the north, Orissa in the east, Sarangarh Bilaigarh district in the south and Korba and Janjgir-Champa districts in the west. Topographically, the district varies from the high forest covered plateau of Pandrapat and Khuria in the north to the treeless, dusty plains of Raigarh [1]. As per the Census India 2011, Raigarh district has 367962 households, population of 1493984 of which 750278 are males and 743706 are females. The population of children between age 0-6 is 195069 which is 13.06% of total population [2]. The place where a particular crime has taken place and physical evidence related to the accused and the victim can be found is called a crime scene [3]. The present paper is purely based on empirical case study with the help of Anthropological observation method. In this study interpretation was done by descriptive and anthropological approach. The recovered skull, pelvic bone and other long bones indicated that they were human bones and that too of a female. The bones and skull recovered for the site belonged to a woman of approximately 4.10-5 feet aged between 25-35 years. Along with this, two things were found belonging to the accused which were thin plastic pipe and coconut coir rope. On the basis of the above facts, the accused and the victim were identified. After this, DNA testing was done to confirm the identity of the victim.

**KEYWORDS:** Raigarh, Crime scene, Reza woman, Mason, skull, skeleton and well.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Raigarh is one of district of Chhattisgarh in India. There are 9 Taluks, 1466 villages and 11 towns in Raigarh district. As per the Census India 2011, Raigarh district has 367962 households, population of 1493984 of which 750278 are males and 743706 are females. The population of children between age 0-6 is 195069 which is 13.06% of total population. The sex-ratio of Raigarh district is around 991 compared to 991 which is average of Chhattisgarh state. The literacy rate of Raigarh district is 63.7% out of which 72.34% males are literate and 54.98% females are literate. The total area of Raigarh is 7086 sq.km with population density of 211 per sq.km. Out of total population, 83.51% of population lives in Urban area and 16.49% lives in Rural area. There are 15.06% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 33.84% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Raigarh district [2]. There are 14 police stations 03 posts in Raigarh district where the total number of crimes in the year 2022 is 3731 and 3445 in the year 2023, in which murder cases are 68 in the year 2022 and 65 in the year 2023, rape cases are 130 in the year 2022 and 131 in the year 2023 has been recorded.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

The evidence was collected by the investigating officer under the direction of Dr. Satyajeet Singh Kosaria, scientific officer inspecting the crime scene. The primary data in the present study is empirical, observational, anthropological case study, which is completely related to the analysis of evidence found at the crime scene inspection and some photographs were taken of the crime scene. Secondary data has been compiled from Raigarh District website, Census of India website and Superintendent of Police Office Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.





Fig 1 Human skull and skeleton in Tripal swallowed from ring well by villagers



Fig 2 Ring well

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF CASE STUDY

On June 2023, I got an order to inspect the incident site at a police station under district Raigarh, Chhattisgarh. As per the instructions of senior officers, I reached the concerned police station of Raigarh district and left for the crime scene along with the police station staff. There is a ring well in the Paria land, about 1 kilometer away from the 10 feet wide pucca road of the remote village under the incident site police station.

Police station in-charge, police station staff and some villagers were present at the crime scene. I was informed by the police station in-charge that after seeing something inside the well in a plastic sack, the villagers fished it out from the well with a hook. Police were informed after seeing remains of human skull and skeleton in the sack that was taken out of the well.

After this, I instructed the police station in-charge to take a sample of 1 liter water from the well, on which the police station staff took a sample of 1 liter water from the ring well. After this, all the water was emptied from the well to recover other remains of human skeleton. The depth of the well must have been approximately 20 to 25 feet from where pelvic bones, some ribs and vertebral column bones were found.





Fig 3 Human skull, femur, Tibia, ulna radius humerus bone, thin plastic pipe and coconut coir rope found at crime scene.

After this, the tarpaulin of plastic sack was recovered by the villagers, which was tied with coconut coir rope and thin plastic pipe. In which human skull, humerus bone, femur bone, tibia and fibula bone of both legs were found tied with a plastic flat rope. After the human skeleton was confirmed, the police station in-charge was asked if there was any missing complaint in the police station, then he said that there was a man whose age was 45 to 50 years and height was 5 feet 5 inches was missing. Apart from this no one else was missing.

Observation of human skeletons & Other Evidence: - On observation of human skull and pelvic bone, the characteristics of both the bones were found to be similar to the human skeleton of a woman according to the Manual of Biological Anthropology [4]. From the dental structure and human skeleton, the age of the human skeleton was found to be around 25–35-year-old. The height of the human skeleton at the base of the long bones is approximately 4.10-5 feet according to the Manual of Biological Anthropology [4]. Coir rope and thin pipes were found together, which are generally used by masons to check the level of wall with water and coconut coir rope is generally used in building construction.

**On the basis of the above facts, I gave the following instructions to the investigating officer and police station in charge at the crime scene: -**

- 1.To look for a missing woman, around 25-35 years in age and around 5 feet in height, who lived or worked with a mason within the vicinity of 20-30 km from the crime scene.
- 2.To locate any building construction site where work has been going on for the last 5 months and if any woman labor of the above description was found missing from the site.



Fig 4 and 5 Human skulls found at crime scene

After 2 months of inspection of the crime scene, the police station in-charge received information that a woman working under a mason, aged about 25-35 and height of between 4.10 feet to 5 feet was missing since a few months. The investigation continued to find the links of the murder or accident.

Further investigation revealed that “Reza”, a labor woman who worked with the mason, had a love affair with him. The labor woman was asking him to marry her but the man refused to marry her. as he was already married. The labor women filed a complaint against him and he was imprisoned since last six months on the basis of allegations were found. As the Mason was the sole earning member, his family was acute facing financial crisis. The Mason's family

was disintegrated due to his stay in jail for about six months. After the court reconciliation between the Mason and labor women both started to live and work together.

One day, after completion of the work at the building site, both while coming back home were walking down the unpaved road by well. They sat down nearby to take some rest and had liquor. After drinking alcohol, their conversation turned to heated arguments. The heated conversation turned into physical violence and the mason murdered the woman. After that he tried to remove the evidence of murder by burning the body but could not succeed to burn the body properly. He tied both leg by flat plastic rope then wrapped the unburnt body in a plastic sack and tied it with a coconut coir rope, plastic flat rope and a thin plastic pipe, and finally dropped into the ring well.



Fig 6 Pelvic bone found at crime scene



Fig 7 Tibia fibula bone of both legs tied with flat plastic rope

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In the above crime scene, the mystery of blind murder was solved in a very short time with the help of anthropological knowledge, observation and analysis of the evidence found at the crime scene i.e. human skull, pelvic bone and other long skeletons, with coconut coir rope, thin plastic pipe. This thin plastic pipe that was recovered is a kind of device generally used by masons to check the inclination of the wall during construction. Therefore, by linking all the small and big evidences in this crime scene, the mystery of this blind murder crime scene was solved. The DNA testing done in the lab also supported the analysis that the human skull and skeleton found at the crime scene belonged to woman. The other evidences supported in reconstructing the incidence.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] "Government of Chhattisgarh," 21 03 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://raigarh.gov.in/en/about-district/>.
- [2] "Census India," 21 03 2011. [Online]. Available: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/chhattisgarh/raigarh-population.html>.
- [3] B. P. Maithil, R. Mishra and D. K. Satpathi. Forensic Science & Crime Investigation, Selective & Scientific Book, 2012.
- [4] I. P. Singh and M. K. Bhasin. A Manual of Biological Anthropology, Kamla-Raj Enterprises, 2004.





INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

 9940 572 462  6381 907 438  [ijirset@gmail.com](mailto:ijirset@gmail.com)



[www.ijirset.com](http://www.ijirset.com)

Scan to save the contact details