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Training Report

Advent of Forensic Workshop: Crime Scene Creation and Investigation

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Background

Janaki Medical College(JMC) is a well-established, leading and one of the oldest private medical institute in Nepal, primarily focused on the development and sustenance of healthy medical practices and competent medical professionals[1]. Being a Tribhuvan University (TU) affiliate medical college, under the curriculum of 2nd Phase, 3rd year; "Forensic Medicine" is an integral discipline of undergraduate MBBS studies[2]. This subject is mostly associated with basic principles of forensics, the study of autopsies, and a comprehensive review of medico-legal aspects of forensic events which future doctors will face and are expected to provide valuable inputs and delivery of justice to victims and culprits in an unbiased manner. Along with the conventional scheme of class lecture-based or morgue-based studies; the idea of introduction of a workshop-based, interactive session was formulated by the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (DoFMT) chaired by Mr. Hari Bodhan Joshi at JMC on 2081/05/31. The idea got its full and successful advent as "Crime Scene Creation and Investigation" with the slogan of "Together against any Crime" on 2081/06/03 on the auspicious occasion of the Constitution Day after rigorous effort and work of DoFMT, 3rd year MBBS students at JMC and multiple departments of Basic and Clinical sciences under constant support of JMC regarding resources and logistic support.

The workshop, chaired by our Head of DoFMT, Mr. Haribodhan Joshi, aimed at creating an interactive and informative,

competition-based program on forensic methodologies and crime scene investigation. The workshop included all the students of 3rd year MBBS as either participants or volunteers and multiple basic as well as clinical departments in the evaluation of model investigation reports presented by students.

Objective of the workshop

1. To cultivate a strong interactive session for discussion on various crimes that MBBS graduates will come across in future.
2. To understand the procedures of evidence collection and preparation of preliminary report
3. To enhance mass speaking abilities in the students.

Event Timeline

The event kicked off on 2081/06/03 Thursday at 9:00 A.M. at Mithila Hall of Janaki Medical College with the formal introduction of all the guests and the national anthem to honor the auspicious Constitution Day. The Chief Guest of the workshop, Honourable Chairman Mr. Om Prasad Pandey, blessed us with his presence despite his chaotic schedule. Prof. Dr. Dharma Datta Subedi, our hospital director and acting principal; Prof. Dr. Ram Narayan Mandal, our vice-principal and clinical coordinator; Dr. Lokeshwar Chaurasia, our coordinator of basic science; and several clinical and basic science faculty members contributed to the workshop's success.

Following a quick interaction between guests and all the participants, our volunteers officially started the program. Teams of nine to ten students were already created, and cases for crime scene creation were distributed and chosen by lottery. The lottery was assisted by our guests and cases were distributed as per allotted tickets. After that, each team had ten minutes to decide how they would proceed with the assigned case and fifteen minutes to carry out the model crime. The crime scenes to be created were as follows:

a. Murder
b. Hanging
c. Road Traffic accident
d. Sexual Assault and Murder
e. Skeletal Remains 1
f. Skeletal Remains 2

Each team was provided with the necessary equipment for the performance of model crime. The Department of Anatomy, DoFMT, and the College store provided the equipment, which was then divided among the teams. Details on equipment are in **Appendix 1**.

After the completion of the crime, each team was again given 10 minutes of rest, and a casual discussion on the success of their model crime was done to lighten the mood. Each team was then allocated a different crime scene investigation other than their own and fifteen minutes was allotted to discuss their plan of action. They were also provided with investigation equipment as per their crime requirements during this 10-minute. Details regarding equipment are in **Appendix 2.** Forty-five minutes were allocated for the completion of the investigation and preparation of the model program report.

With driven enthusiasm, all the teams completed their investigations and recorded the investigation in their report. A 10-minute break was given to rest and prepare for their final presentation. Each team then proceeded

A

B

C

D

E

F

Figure 1. Crime Set up being done by participants. (A)Teams Collecting equipment for crime creation. (B) Team discussing set up of crime. (C) Team creating Scene of Sexual assault (D) Team creating scene of Hanging (E) Team creating scene of Murder (F) Team creating scene of Skeletal remains

in the verbal presentation of their investigation. The evaluators, Dr. Lokeshwar Chaurasia and Dr. Anand Kumar Nayak evaluated their presentation under various headings as in table 1, along with making it an interactive session of question and answer between investigators and evaluators. Mr. Haribodhan Joshi assessed the reports regarding the sketches and photos.

Final evaluation was done by adding scores of both the evaluators and winners of the investigation were announced. The program ended at 2:00 P.M. with the closing speech of Head of DoFMT.

Event Highlights

Crime Scene Creation:

The event was an interactive, student(participant) centered workshop modulated program which consisted of interactive, investigatory aim from the start. All the teams started their crime creation using the equipment provided. Each team created the case as per their plan, which was as intricate as possible. Since a limited amount of equipment was provided to each team, all were able to create a fascinating story and sequences for the next set of investigators to follow through and each team was able to create some sort of diversion in the investigation**. Figure 1** represents the crime setting created by participants for investigation.

Crime Scene Investigation:

After the crime scene was set, the teams were again reassigned to cases different than their crime setting and scenario to investigate. Each team then proceeded to follow the following Stages of Investigation:

Table 1: Stages of Investigation

Stage	Title
1	Securing the Crime Scene
2	Scanning the Scene
3	Sketching the Scene
4	Searching for Evidence
5	Documentation of Crime Scene
6	Securing, Collecting, & Packaging Evidence
7	Chain of Custody

Each of the team leaders then divided their team into the following roles:

1. First responder
2. Sketcher
3. Photographer
4. Evidence Collectors
5. Evidence Custodian
6. Medical Officer
7. Police Officer

Each of these roles had its own importance, with the first responder being responsible for safeguarding the location of crime as well as calling upon the team of investigators. The police officer was responsible for the collection of initial data and information from the first responder and the calling of the forensic team. Sketcher was responsible for creating a rough as well as final sketch of the crime scene. Photographers and Evidence collectors worked together to get the pictures as well as evidence together. The evidence Custodian was responsible for keeping the evidence safe as well as performing documentation. Medical officer in confirmation of death and perform

identification and autopsy-like investigation. The team leader was

Table 2: Details of investigation teams are as follows:

Investigation of Case of Road Traffic Accident.	**Investigation of Case of Hanging:**
Sandhya Sah Sheikh Raja Shiwani Dev Shristi Shrestha Siddhika Niraula Sonu Gupta Subarna K.C Sumit Kumar Jha [Team Leader]	Aastha Sah Bibek Yadav Bidhyasagar Waiba Binamrata Acharya Binod Yadav Bobby raj Upreti Dhiraj Sah Divya Prakash Singh Ghanashyam Kumar Sah [Team Leader]
Investigation of Case of Skeletal Remains 1.	**Investigation of Case of Murder**
Neha Yadav Niraj Yadav Pia Rai Prawez Aalam [Team Leader] Prekshya Dahal Puja Kumari Yadav Rakesh Yadav Ranjana Sah Renuka das	Dikshanta Gurung [Team Leader] Ghanshyam Das Hem Shankar Yadav Hridhika Yadav Manish Kumar Mandal Megha Sah Neha Kumari Mehta Suryadeep Singh Sushant Ratna Malla
Investigation of Case of Skeletal Remains 2.	**Investigation of Case of Sexual Assault**
Abdul Faruq Abhisek Mahato Aditi Shah Aika Sainju Akhilesh Yadav Akriti Dhakal Ankita Khadka Anushree Shrestha Ayush Aryal [Team Leader]	Romanj Karki Roshan Yadav Roshika Ghatani [Team leader] Roshni KC Sailendra Karki Samita Kunwar Sandesh Pandey Sanjeev Bista

responsible for the smooth functioning of the whole investigation and the presentation of the case post-investigation. S/he was also responsible for collecting all the equipment at last and submit to DoFMT. **Figure 2** represents the investigatory activity of the participants.

Case Presentation: After the collection of evidences and thorough investigation by each team, they were then presented with a task of presenting their cases to a panel of 2 Judges. Their presentation and interpretation were evaluated again under the topics of stages of investigation. The possible maximum score was 7 and the lowest was 0. The scores from both judges were then added to produce the final score for all the teams.

A

B

C

D

E

F

Figure 2: Investigations teams performing Investigation of cases allotted. (A) Team discussing procedures and job of each team member (B) Team barricading the area for investigation. (C) and (D) Team taking pictures of evidences and securing the evidence (E) and (F) Teams securing and collecting evidence.

After each presentation, the investigation team and preparator team would summarize the cases and conclude on the ability of the investigatory team to investigate the whole case. All of the team scored more than 11/14 in total, creating a satisfactory result from the workshop.

Details on each team's stages of investigation are attached in **Appendix 3.**

Top 3 Teams were:
1. Ghanashyam and Group (Investigation of Hanging)
2. Dikshanta and Group (Investigation of Murder)
3. Roshika and Group (Investigation of Sexual Assault).

Only a narrow margin of 1 point between teams concluded the winners of the workshop. All the participants were then provided with the certificate of participation.

DISCUSSION

The recent workshop on forensic medicine and anatomy provided an exceptional platform for students to explore the intricacies of crime scene investigation and the application of forensic techniques. Through simulated real-life scenarios, participants engaged in a hands-on learning experience that was both educational and enlightening. The dynamic nature of the workshop encouraged students to actively apply their theoretical knowledge, enhancing their understanding of crucial concepts such as evidence collection, scene reconstruction, and documentation.

The collaborative environment fostered during the workshop allowed students to work closely with faculty members and professionals from the Department of Forensic Medicine and Anatomy. This

Figure 3: Panel of Judges and participants listening to other team's explanation

interaction not only enriched their learning experience but also provided valuable insights into the practical aspects of forensic investigations. Students were able to observe firsthand the meticulous attention to detail required in the field and the importance of adhering to established protocols to maintain the integrity of evidence.

Moreover, the event facilitated critical discussions about ethical considerations and the role of forensic science in the legal system. By exploring case studies and engaging in problem-solving exercises, participants developed a deeper appreciation for the complexities involved in forensic investigations. This workshop served as a reminder of the vital role that forensic professionals play in ensuring justice and the importance of continuous learning in an ever-evolving field.

The workshop was not only a significant educational experience but also a vital opportunity for networking and mentorship. The knowledge gained and skills developed will undoubtedly equip students to face the challenges of forensic medicine with confidence and competence, ultimately contributing to their growth as future healthcare professionals. The feedback received from participants was overwhelmingly positive, highlighting the workshop's impact and the desire for more such events in the future.

CONCLUSION

The event/workshop marked the start of interactive and open discussion about forensic investigation, leading the initiative through collaborative learning, interactive simulations and case creation/investigation. The event also highlighted the active engagement between faculties and students, enriching the experience and creating an enhanced skill-gaining platform for participants, fostering the strength for future challenges.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Equipment for further analysis of evidence should be available within the department, not limited to fingerprint analysis, blood analysis, and other investigative tools.
- A greater number of training dummies should be incorporated into practical exercises, allowing students to simulate various scenarios and enhance their investigative skills.
- Guest speakers from the forensic science field to share their expertise and real-world experiences, providing valuable insights and guidance for aspiring professionals would have been a great addition to the event.
- A standardized script or framework for conducting mock investigations, ensuring that all participants engage in a structured and comprehensive learning process while addressing key aspects of forensic work would have enriched the experience.
- Additional funding for decorations and logistical support to create an inviting atmosphere for participants and guests is needed.

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Author's Contribution: Conception of the paper design, Volunteering in the successful completion of the event, drafting of first manuscript, finalizing of final draft-**KS;** Conception of the paper design, Volunteering in the successful completion of the event, drafting of first manuscript, finalizing of final Draft-**SP;** All the 3rd year MBBS students were in reviewing and final revision and agreed to publish with this version.

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APPENDIX 1

Equipment for crime scene creation

Crime scene	Equipments
Murder	1 adult male dummy, toy gun, toy bullets, rod, sickle, colors, pens, markers, chains, nylon strings, paper
Hanging	1 adult male dummy, Rope, organophosphate box, injection, paper, pen, colors, markers
Road Traffic Accident	1 Teenage dummy, Bottles of alcohol, pen, colors, markers
Sexual Assault	1 adult female dummy, clothes, shawl, colors, flour, pen, markers
Skeletal remains 1	1 skull, 1 pelvis, 1 femur, 1 fake skull, khukuri, colors, pen, marker
Skeletal remains 2	1 skull, 1 pelvis, 1 femur, 1 fake pelvis, rod, colors, pen, marker

Appendix 2

Equipment for Investigation

1. Securing tape.
2. Scale
3. Paper and Pen
4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
5. Mask and Gloves
6. Evidence bags
7. Evidence tags
8. Equipment for exhumation

Appendix 3

Case	Description on case
Hanging	A team arrived at a crime scene where a body was found hanging from a tree branch. The area was cordoned off with barrier tape to prevent contamination. During the initial scan, the team observed the body hanging from a tree with a nylon rope tied in a slipknot, suggesting a struggle or intentional placement. The victim exhibited dried blood around the mouth and mucous secretions, indicating potential pre-death injuries or trauma. The team created a preliminary sketch of the scene, which served as a foundational guide for documenting the crime scene layout. After a thorough search, the team discovered several important pieces of evidence, including a syringe impaled through a suicide note, blood samples, a discarded syringe wrapper, a wooden stick stained with blood, and an organophosphate poison bottle. The victim was confirmed brain-dead, and the autopsy examination revealed key clues such as a ligature mark, chronic intravenous drug use, a laceration, and multiple abraded contusions. The team analyzed evidence and the crime scene, hypothesizing a scenario involving a victim who was a chronic drug user and a romantic obsession with a young woman. They suggested that the victim was injected with drugs to render him incapacitated, attacked him, and staged the scene as a suicide. Evidence was collected, labelled, and stored in containers, and a meticulous chain of custody was maintained. The team reconstructed the possible sequence of events, determining that the victim's death was a result of homicidal intent, with the victim initially drugged, attacked, and then hanged postmortem to simulate a suicide. • Mode of Death: Mechanical asphyxia (strangulation by ligature) • Cause of Death: Neck compression due to strangulation with a rope • Manner of Death: Homicidal
Sexual assault	The team arrived at the crime scene, securing it with yellow barrier tape to prevent unauthorized entry. They scanned the scene, observing a half-naked, unconscious female body with visible injuries and blood stains. The victim appeared physically disabled, wearing a torn kurtha and blue pant. An overturned chair, a bottle of alcohol, a plastic cup, and a wooden stick were found. An overhead sketch was created, and a grid pattern was used to search for evidence. Evidence collected included blood samples, vaginal and oral swabs, fingerprints, footprints, semen samples, a red shawl, bite marks, and a rope. A physically disabled woman aged 20-22 was kidnapped the day before, with visible damage and gang rape evidence. A red shawl and injuries suggest a female accomplice. A meticulous chain of custody was maintained for all collected evidence. A crime scene reconstruction suggested the victim was repeatedly assaulted by multiple attackers before her murder, based on observed physical clues. The team collaborated to reconstruct the sequence of events. • Mode of Death: Syncope • Cause of Death: Intracranial hemorrhage

	• Manner of Death: Homicidal
Skeletal remains 2	The crime scene was secured with barrier tape and sticks to maintain isolation and preserve evidence. A preliminary walkthrough was conducted to identify key sites, including partially buried bones. A rough sketch was prepared, mapping all significant items and evidence found. A careful excavation was conducted at suspected sites, and further excavation was conducted with local authorities. Evidence was documented with photographs and written descriptions, noting time, location, and object details. Evidence was collected, including skeletal remains, soil samples, and additional objects. The chain of custody was preserved, ensuring admissibility for future court proceedings. The evidence collected included female pelvis, blood-stained Khukhuri, blood stains on the ground, ceramic skull, empty plastic sack, name badge ("Shiwani Dev"), male skull, blood-stained clothing, and a femur. The presence of a female pelvis and a male skull indicates at least two separate homicides. The skeletal remains lacked visible fractures or specific disfigurements, preventing the precise cause and manner of death on-site. The evidence age suggests the remains are older than three months. A badge labelled "Shiwani Dev" may belong to either a victim or a perpetrator. An empty plastic sack nearby suggests it may have been used to transport remains to the site. Fresh signs of recent activity, such as blood-stained clothing and fresh blood stains, suggest another homicide may have occurred recently. The discovery of a ceramic skull implies potential evidence tampering. Further DNA and forensic testing will provide more concrete answers regarding identity, time of death, and other critical details.
Skeletal Remains 1	A farmer discovered skeletal remains in a field, prompting the police to secure the area to prevent contamination. A perimeter was established using police tape to restrict unauthorized access. The forensic team interviewed a witness who reported seeing a suspicious individual walking 50 meters from the scene. The investigation leader developed a plan to secure and examine the scene. An initial scan was performed, revealing three primary bones: a half pelvis, a human skull, and a femur. High-resolution photographs and video footage were captured to document the condition of the remains and the surrounding area. Sketches of the scene were made using triangular measurement methods, marking the positions of the pelvis bone, skull, and femur and referencing notable environmental features. A grid search was conducted, focusing on the area around the remains. Efforts were made to identify trace evidence, but no significant evidence was found. The initial discoveries served as a foundation for further investigation and reconstruction efforts. The crime scene was documented through photographs, notes, and sketches, recording the condition, position, and spatial relationships of the remains. Evidence was collected, packaged, and labeled, with gloves worn to avoid introducing fingerprints or DNA. Environmental samples were collected for further

	analysis. A strict chain of custody was maintained, with each individual handling the evidence to ensure its integrity. A preliminary reconstruction was conducted, revealing potential post-mortem movement and a fake pelvis half in proximity to the authentic skeletal remains. These findings suggest foul play, necessitating further investigation to determine the victim's identity and cause of death. The evidence collected supports the need for further investigation and analysis.
Road Traffic accident	The team secured the crime scene after receiving a call from the first responder. The area was cordoned off with yellow tape to prevent unauthorized access. A thorough scan was conducted to uncover hidden details and record significant findings. The victim, a 10–12-year-old, was found lying on the ground with blood pooling from the posterior head region. A rusted metallic saw, a 10-inch Arna beer bottle, two pieces of floral cloth embroidery, a Grand Maria red wine bottle, and a vodka bottle were found. An overhead view of the scene was sketched to mark the location and orientation of each piece of evidence. A grid-pattern search was conducted to gather all possible evidence. The team securely collected blood samples, nasal swabs, fingerprints, tire marks, various alcoholic beverage bottles, and two pieces of floral cloth embroidery. All evidence was securely packed in plastic bags and envelopes following standard collection protocols. The victim, a 10-year-old boy, was found wearing a school tracksuit and had graze abrasions. A tire mark indicated a two-wheeled vehicle, and multiple alcoholic beverages were scattered near the scene. Secondary injuries included a skull fracture and a fractured rib, likely due to a high-speed collision with a motorcycle. A metal scale was found near the body, possibly placed by the perpetrator. A strict chain of custody was maintained, and the crime scene was reconstructed based on observed evidence and possible sequences of events. • Mode of Death: Coma • Cause of Death: Subdural hemorrhage • Manner of Death: Accidental
Murder	The investigation team secured the crime scene using barrier tape to prevent unauthorized access and documented the entire process. They observed the scene, revealing a body lying on the floor, a gun near the victim, blood pooled, and streaks in multiple areas. A wooden chair tilted, suggesting disturbance, was found, and a sharp iron rod was located beside the victim. A chain was wrapped around the chair's leg with a cloth tie. A team sketcher created a schematic representation of the crime scene, including indexes for reference. The medical officer conducted tests and declared the victim dead. The investigation team found evidence such as a pistol, multiple streaks and pooling of blood, two bullets, an iron rod, a folded paper, a tilted wooden chair, a metal chain, and a cloth tie. The medical officer noted the victim's body features, including ligature marks, blood stains, nosebleed, abrasions on both wrists, bruises on the back, two crossed linear wounds on the anterior torso, a transverse incisional wound on the chest, and two gunshot wounds to the head. The team secured, collected, and packaged evidence at the crime scene, maintaining a chain of custody for further analysis. They reconstructed the crime scene based on

	collected evidence, hypothesizing the victim's enmity with his boss, who planned the murder. The perpetrator kidnapped the victim, assaulted him with an iron rod, strangled him with a metal chain, and shot him, resulting in a fatal injury. • Mode of death: syncope • Cause of Death: Hemorrhagic shock and trauma to the brain secondary to gunshot wounds • Manner of death: Homicide

Appendix 4. Participants and Volunteers in the workshop and contributors in manuscript and event

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