ACTION PERTAINING TO THE RECOVERY OF ADULT PERSON

The Missing Persons Squad is charged with the responsibility of looking after the missing children only. Hence the recovery of adult persons should be dealt by the local police. However, in such cases they must check the record of the missing persons squad. Such missing adult persons can be lodged in the Govt. institutions by the local police.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER IN CASE OF RECOVERY OF AN UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODY.

1. a D.D. entry should lodged at the Police Station or Police Post as soon as the information is received.

2. the scene of crime should be visited and the dead body photographed from different angles.

3. the I.O. should then decide whether it is a case of homicidal, suicidal, accidental or natural death.

4. if it is a case of homicide, a case should be registered and takenup for investigation.

5. the search slip of the deceased should be registered and taken up for investigation.

6. even if the skin is contracted or wrinkled due to decomposition, the search slip should be prepared and the doctor requested to remove the skin. All the 10 digits should to be sent to the Finger Print Bureau for tracing the identity of the deceased.

7. the clothes, ornaments and other articles found on the deceased should be preserved look for any mark like tattoo mark, Dhoobi mark, Tailor Mark etc. deformity in the body etc. should be invariable made.

8. the photograph of the deceased should be published in the newspapers and the police gazette.

9. Hue & Cry notices with the photograph of the deceased should be issued.

10. wireless messages should be flashed to all concerned SHOs, ACCF and DCF.

11. enquirers should be made at the place of recovery of the unidentified dead body.

12. wide publicity should be given through T.V. and other media.
12. the dead body should be sent for autopsy to ascertain the cause of death, duration, office age etc.

14. the dead body should be preserved for 72 hours in the mortuary and efforts made to get it identified.

15. if the deceased is traced, his parents should be contracted to find out the motive and cause of death.

16. viscera and blood sample should be preserved for being sent to the C.F.S.L. to avoid the possibility of suspected poisoning.

17. local enquiries should be made.

18. all the articles found on the body and around should be taken into possession as pieces of evidence.

19. the weapon with which the injuries appear to have been inflicted should be traced and sent to the C.F.S.L for opinion.

20. in case of hanging the mode or the height of its place of hanging should be ascertained.

21. in case of drowning, the depth of water and any foreign matter sticking to the body should be mentioned.

22. search for the bullets, empty cartridges, blood stains, charring, blackening of clothes should be done in case of death by using fire arms.

23. in case of poisoning, search for the container should be made. Vomitted matter, stool, nails, hair etc. should be preserved.

24. a lot of publicity to the crime and possible clues of criminal should be given through the press, wireless, T.V. and the help of other police stations should be sought.

25. reward could be declared for encouraging information and making secret enquiries. Going to the spot in disguise and placing men in plainclothes near the scene of crime might help as culprits often visit the scene of crime to know the reaction to the crime.

26. enquiries should be made in the bus stop, railway stations, brothels, guest houses, restaurants etc. for suspicious characters.

27. the Missing Persons Squad should be informed to check if the person of the same description if missing from any other police. If so, parents or relatives could be informed to get the body identified.

28. a separate register of unidentified dead bodies should be maintained at each Police Station for record.
29. bones should be sent to the professor of Anatomy of any Medical College or any other bone specialist in a sealed cover for opinion regarding sex and age.

30. the laws and the pelvic bones help in the identity of the deceased.

31. if the body bears injuries, the doctor should be asked to opine.

a) the nature of injuries i.e. antemortem or Post Mortem and whether sufficient to cause death.

b) whether the injuries are homicidal, suicidal or accidental?

c) whether the injuries are self inflicted or self suffered?