

Crime is any act that is against the law and the legal system involved. Punishment involving crimes committed are charged in courts of law and one is either jailed or fined. Many steps have been taken to investigate criminal cases so as to avoid injustice while persecuting the suspects involved in a particular crime. Criminals are people that are charged guilty in the court of law after evidence proves the suspect to be involved. Forensic science is one of the tools used to identify criminals by use of evidence after crimes are committed. Evidence is anything that might have been left behind by the criminal after committing the crime, which can be used to identify him or her. Some of the evidences used are; fingerprints, any identification document, the body of the dead in murder cases, people lastly seen with the victim if it's a murder investigation among other clues that leads arresting the person involved in violating the law (Fisher, 2004).

Murder is a crime whereby one person kills the other or even when someone kills himself or herself. This has been among the tough cases to investigate since the victims involved are dead. Unless there is some who witnessed the crime it is very hard to identify the killer. Forensic science is among the modern tools used to identify murders by the use of evidence collected in the crime scene. Fingerprint is one of the best tools to identify the killer or the people involved in the killing. Fingerprints have been used for a long time to identify different people since it's among the things that people don't have in common including identical twins. Most murder cases are committed in a hurry so as to avoid witnesses and sometimes fingerprints are accidentally left on the victim or the tool used to kill the victim. Fingerprints are taken to laboratory and the people involved are taken for questioning and sometimes even arrested as suspects until it's proven otherwise (Mariotte, 2010). The best way to deal with the people identified in the crime scene by use of fingerprints is to take them to the police station involved in the investigations and question them according to the evidence found to arrest them. First of all the investigator involved should connect the story using the fingerprints found on the crime scene to question the suspect. The suspect should tell why and how were his/her fingerprints found in the crime scene and at that particular time. They should also use lie detector in order to know whether the suspect is lying or telling the truth (Cortez, 2010).

In most murder cases the murderer is likely to leave something that may be used to identify him/her. The murderer may leave something like a handkerchief that contains his/her fingerprints and sometimes DNA found in the mucus or tears on the handkerchief may be used to identify him/her. During the killing there may be a fight between the killer and the victim and bloodspots may have been left in the crime scene. The blood is collected and taken to the laboratory some tests. If the DNA in that blood doesn't match with the victim's blood, the suspects should have a DNA test in order to identify the perfect match of DNA found on the blood collected in the crime scene. There might also be some paper documents left on the crime scene and may be used to identify the possible reasons that led to the death. Having known the reason that led to the killing it is not hard to identify the people involved in the killing. The people involved should be taken as suspects and questioned in order to bring out the clues that may lead to the person involved. In most cases the suspects tend to be the killers or even know the cause of the killing but they are afraid to report the matter due to the fear of victimization. If the suspect involved refuses to give out the information concerning the killing the department involved should force the suspect to give out the information they may need. This is against the law as long as the suspect is not proven guilty. The department involved should be ready to take risks in order to unveil the hidden truth that may lead to identification of the killer. The constitution protects the investigation sector as long they are trying to implement justice (Grant, Rodriguez, Oprisko & Mooney, 2007)

Witnesses are the people who might have accidentally saw the killing or might have even followed the killer secretly for investigation. In most cases killers try as much as possible to avoid witnesses.

If the witness is accidentally seen by the killer he may be haunted in order to erase any evidence that may be used in court to discriminate the killer. If the witness had taped, recorded, or even took photos of the killer the photos may be used to identify the killer. If the witness is killed he/she may leave behind the tape and investigators may discover the connection between the two deaths that occurred the same day. If the tape is taken by the killer the investigators involved may use the evidences in the second killing to identify the killer involved in both killings. If the witness survive and is ready to confess his/her confession should be taped and used in court incase the witness dies before the judgment day. The lie detector should be used to determine whether the witness is telling the truth. The police force should try as much as possible to protect the witness before and after the proceedings in court (Casey, 2002).

Nowadays murder has become one of the major causes of deaths and in order to identify the murders without discriminating other people, the investigative department should use the technology involved and by use of forensic science identify the killers involved (Spencer & Pickett, 2002).