



A study on Victim identification through skeletal remains under forensic science

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ABSTRACT:

Forensic anthropologists use their insight into physical or biological anthropological ideas and understandings for the recognizable proof of human remaining parts in a legitimate setting. Legal human studies can consequently be considered as the conversion of the disciplines of medication, criminological science and human studies. Legal human sciences is the science that principally manages the assessment and recognizable proof of human skeletal remaining parts in a scientific setting. The two significant region of the discipline are the assessment and assessment of human remaining parts of the living. Legal humanities has arisen as a multidisciplinary field, which works in lined up with different teaches like life systems, pathology, science, osteology, odontology, organic science, entomology, taphonomy. The evaluation of the dead/human remains is of prime importance in mass disasters, including natural disasters, armed conflicts, mass killings, terror attacks, war crimes etc.The identification proof and suspects might be founded on the specifically individual elements of the face and other body parts Furthermore, endeavors are being made to make legal humanities data sets considering the current contrasts in human qualities. Age, sex, height and family line have been assessed in various of the world to strengthen.The discipline of forensic anthropology has a vital role in the identification of human skeletal remains, mass disaster victim identification, photographic/video superimposition, estimation of time since death and injury analysis. Forensic anthropologists are trained experts who have acquired the skills to perform these tasks. The

segment and the organic data contained in these data sets

KEYWORDS:

Elements, Identification, Significant, Segment, Ideas

I. INTRODUCTION:

In any disquisition of a murder case chances are that a case could be answered, and the cause of death be established; or that the case could run cold where all the examinations couldn't lead to any conclusions. When the nature and cause of death of a departed existent is ' undetermined ' or the identity isn't established " unidentified " in the investigative report it generally indicates there were serious challenges. The obstacles may be that the procedures used in the disquisition were weak or that the perpetrator was too careful and didn't leave any entwining substantiation. The fact is that the lack of cause and nature of death in any murder case leaves numerous further questions unanswered, which are also challenging to the forensic experts. At the scene, police crime-scene standard operations and bioarchaeological recovery methods were used in collecting remains and other evidence. Forensic anthropology and paleopathological methods were further used in the laboratory examination.

The doctor linked several bones as mortal and some of them he couldn't completely identify and recommended that an anthropologist or an archaeologist with moxie in the identification of mortal and in human bones be consulted .The consulted anthropologist recommended a reappraisal of the scene where the remains were collected. The point waste-visited in order to collect further



substantiation that couldn't only help determine the identity of the victim, but also the modus operandi of the crime scene. This was a trouble intended to establish links between the crime scene, victim, death assemblage, and a suspect per National Forensic Science & Technology Center(NFSTC) 2013 functional guidelines. Several styles were employed with the stopgap that any action of an individual in this matter, and obviously, the forceful action constituting a crime like this one, couldn't have passed without any traces(19). Accordingly, work proceeded by placing hedge tape recording securing the point followed by substantiation searching, compliances, substantiation recognition, attestation and collection. Observation and substantiation recognition was done completely through a methodical gridded- walk over the area of interest. The attestation of the point was done by sketching a chart of the entire area, photos, where hand sketches and notes were recorded with great care. Aim of the study is challenge in identification of exhumed skeleton remains

II. OBJECTIVES:

- To analyse the procedure of forensic anthropologist identify victims and solve crimes
- To determine the challenge in identification of exhumed skeleton remains
- To explain the identification of the skeletal remains of murder victims

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Grover (2014) Aims at the development of forensic science over the period of time. (Ambroa-Conde et al. 2022)The development has been supported by various cases thoroughly of Criminology in the Indian Legal Regime.(Ambroa-Conde et al. 2022; Song et al. 2022; The study of history is important for the construction of a base which is trustworthy and reliable for further research to be done. always been an ongoing effort to expand forensic science laboratories and institutions, particularly through central funding allocated to state for that purposes. Song et al. 2022)The article also summarises medico-legal status of criminal investigation in India. (Drake et al. 2022)This research builds a base for my research topic by conveying the developments of forensic science and its budding consequence in law.Drake et al. 2022) (Drake et al. 2022) **Klinker (2009)** Explained the relation between forensic science and criminal investigation as employee-employer respectively, i.e., "Forensic science is employed in order to investigate cases or questions that are of interest to

the legal system and to help solve legal disputes." (Drake et al. 2022)In the framework of international criminal proceedings, forensic science is predominantly concerned with helping to establish the actus reus of an atrocity crime, rather than the mens rea of the alleged perpetrator.(Gunn 2019) The author also discussed on the fundamental tools of conducting forensic investigations, which are 'observation and interpretation of physical evidence. (Monckton-Smith et al. 2013)**Lambert (2003)** Based his thesis on an empirical study resulting in exploring the position in Michigan of forensic science as a subject with respect to law.(Gunn 2019; Fraser 2020; Bell 2019) Here, the majority of the respondents felt that evidence collection,(Harris, Harris, and Lee 2019) latent and fingerprint evidence, crime scene documentation, and interviewing techniques are important or very important areas. (Cameron, Doss, and Myers 2008)The areas tend to be covered in advanced forensic science courses and are generally considered as areas of specialization in the field of law enforcement and the forensic sciences. (Harris, Harris, and Lee 2019; Karasek et al. 2022)(Mundt et al. 2022)

The lack of perceived importance for these areas is probably due to two factors. First, these areas tend to be handled by specially trained personnel who tend to have graduate degrees in the hard sciences.(Aggrawal, n.d.) Second, many current law enforcement officials have little background in these areas themselves and therefore may not fully understand their importance in a criminal investigation. (Mundt et al. 2022; Weiser et al. 2022) The survey results indicate that criminal justice programs do not need to develop entirely new programs leading to a forensic science bachelor's degree in order to improve the employability of their students in the field of law enforcement. (Lukacs 2022) Most of the forensic science knowledge areas ranked as important can be provided in introductory forensic science and investigation courses. (Stock et al. 2022) **Fradella, Owen and Burke (2007)**) Discussed the escalating road of the forensic sciences in the criminal justice system requires criminal justice educators to put together the study of forensic science and the traditional social science curriculum. Yet, most professors in criminal justice find forensic science expertise sufficient to meet the educational demands of the field, as it is intertwined with natural science disciplines, especially biology and chemistry. Accordingly, this paper advocates the formation of an interdisciplinary forensic studies program, including a discussion of need, curricular components, and overcoming potential obstacles.(Chan-Hosokawa, Nguyen, and Logan 2022; Forde et al. 2022)(Chan-



Hosokawa, Nguyen, and Logan 2022; Forde et al. 2022; Briggs and Scott 2022) **Julian and Kelty (2012)** The editors aim at demonstrating the significance of forensic science in various stages of the criminal justice process; that is, from the crime scene to the courts and to demonstrate the value of social science research (particularly, criminological research) to the field of forensic science. Taken forensic process as first and foremost a social process that involves the application of forensic techniques to support investigations and provide. Critical analysis of this forensic process from a criminological perspective is important at a time when there is greater reliance placed on forensic evidence in police investigations and in the courts. At the same time, the potential value of forensic science in the areas of security, intelligence and crime prevention can only be realised through a stronger engagement between criminology and forensic science. Further, the articles and comments in issue demonstrated the interface of forensic science and criminal justice is an issue of current significance to contemporary criminology and not offering a solution per se. (Chan-Hosokawa, Nguyen, and Logan 2022; Forde et al. 2022; Briggs and Scott 2022; Rychert, Diesfeld, and Freckelton 2022) **Berg, B. and J. Horgan. (1998)**. Forensic science refers to the application of scientific methods, procedures, and techniques “directed to the recognition, identification, individualization, and evaluation of physical evidence by the application of the natural sciences to law-science matters” (DeForest, Petraco, and Koblinsky). **DeForest, P. N. Petraco, and L. Koblinsky. (1983)**.

Since it involves the scientific analysis of evidence, forensic science plays a vital role in the justice system of various nations of the world. The law recognizes the importance of forensic evidence in prosecuting criminal cases. When scientific methods are rigorously used, without bias or prejudice, they can provide cogent evidence in uncovering and proving crime.

Fradella H.F., Owen S.S. and Burke T.W. (2007).US, Canada, UK & Australia special acts have been enacted to improve the forensic status so that the crime can be detected with certainty & as a result, conviction rate can go up. They emphasise more on timely and quality crime scene management. The first official crime laboratory in India was established in 1878. Now approximately there are over 35 crime laboratories in the nation restricted for particular nature of evidences.**Garland, N. and G. Stuckey. (2000)**. Forensic science has grown in its complexity and importance over the past several decades. This has led to greater demands, being placed on law enforcement. In several cases, law enforcement has

been questioned and criticised in the identifying, securing, and handling of critical forensic evidence.

Giannelli, P. (1997). Students need to be aware that a handful of forensic science courses will not aid them in finding employment with crime laboratories. Instead, these courses shall aid them in pursuing a law enforcement career. **Grover, N.(2014)**. The main goal of these courses should be to broaden the knowledge of students rather to make them experts. Students need to be aware that a handful of forensic science courses will not aid them in finding employment with crime laboratories. Instead, these courses shall aid them in pursuing a law enforcement career. **Julian R. and Kelty S. (2012)**. On the other hand, since a considerable amount of crime scene evidence is currently rendered inadmissible due to a lack of proper collection (if it is not trampled underfoot and left uncollected entirely), proper training is more likely to make the situation better rather than worse providing it is performed by competent forensic science instructors. This science has an explanatory power which results in convicting the guilty or exculpating the innocent in a great number of cases.

Klinker M. (2009). Expert witness testimony provides an important source of information for international criminal proceedings, and forensic science expertise from mass graves is no exception: findings from exhumations and examinations have featured in the ad hoc tribunals’ trials and judgments.

Lappas, N. (1978)Forensic science can be explained as a study and application of science to matters of law. This connection of science and law provides new ways and methods for discovering the reality.The word is derived from the Latin word which means forum, a public place where, in Roman times, senators and others debated and held judicial proceedings.

Lambert E., Nerbonne T., Watson P.L., Buss J., Clarke A., Hogan N., Barton S., Lambert J. (2003). Rapidly evolving field increases pressure on law enforcement agencies to collect evidence properly. In high profile cases, the news media highlights the importance of forensic science evidence but also focuses on mistakes in locating, identifying, securing, handling, and presenting forensic evidence.**Lindquist, C. (1991)**. Always been an ongoing effort to expand forensic science laboratories and institutions, particularly through central funding allocated to state for that purposes. The article also summarises medico-legal status of criminal investigation in India. **Margot P., (2011)**. Rapidly evolving field increases pressure on law enforcement agencies to collect evidence properly. In



high profile cases, the news media highlights the importance of forensic science evidence but also focuses on mistakes in locating, identifying, securing, handling, and presenting forensic evidence.

Steadman, G. (2000) The studies conducted in the past few decades have revealed a significant phenomenon whereby innocent persons are convicted. This phenomenon can also not be doubted or ignored. Therefore, the role of Experts and their special knowledge came into place with immense importance in the field. The research project will talk about the same value of forensic science in the field of criminal law and their effect on people

Tilstone, W. (1991). Since it involves the scientific analysis of evidence, forensic science plays a vital role in the justice system of various nations of the world. The law recognizes the importance of forensic evidence in prosecuting criminal cases. When scientific methods are rigorously used, without bias or prejudice, they can provide cogent evidence in uncovering and proving crime. **Owen and Burke (2007).** The goal of all forensic specialists is to provide unbiased, scientific information based upon data. In February 1987, at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Science, Joseph Peterson surveyed some of the attendees to determine what ethical problems existed and how much of a problem they were.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research follows an Empirical type of research and the sampling method used in this survey is a random sampling method. This study used both primary and secondary data. The secondary data used form government documents, unpublished thesis, websites, journals etc. The primary data was collected from the respondents using a random sampling method with a structured questionnaire. Independent variables such as Age, gender, educational qualification, occupation, etc were also collected. The current paper is based on stratified random method of sampling and the sample size is 153 limited to and the survey is taken on Chennai only and most importantly the survey was made in an authenticated way for appropriate results and also tries to reveal the actual truths regarding these issues. This paper also includes various secondary sources to get through the current issue, but the results will be focused mainly on the primary data.

Dependent variable:

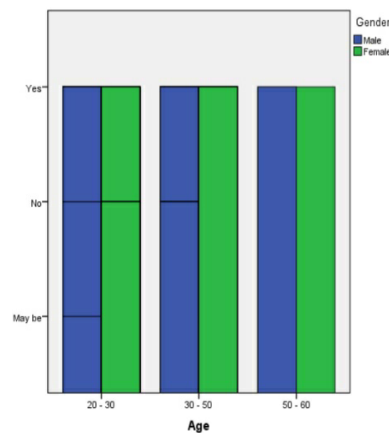
1. Do you aware forensic anthropologist primary role is to analyse the skeleton and offer a profile of the individuals ?
2. Whether the forensic anthropologist can estimate the age, gender, race and height of deceased person by analysing the bone ?
3. Do you agree, that forensic anthropologist use skull and pelvis to identify a victim as male or female?
4. Information received through the study of human skeleton to provide?
5. Rate the level of agreeable on an examination of skeleton may reveal evidence concerning before the death and after the death of a person?

ANALYSIS:

Figure 1:

Hypothesis:

Ha: There is significant association between age and gender



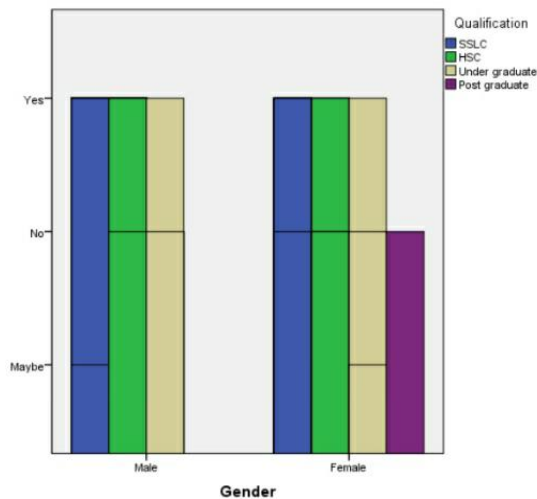
Legend: Figure 1 shows you aware forensic anthropologist primary role is to analyse the skeleton and offer a profile of the individuals In the age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people said “No” therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue.



Figure 2:

Hypothesis:

Ha: There is significant association between gender and qualifications

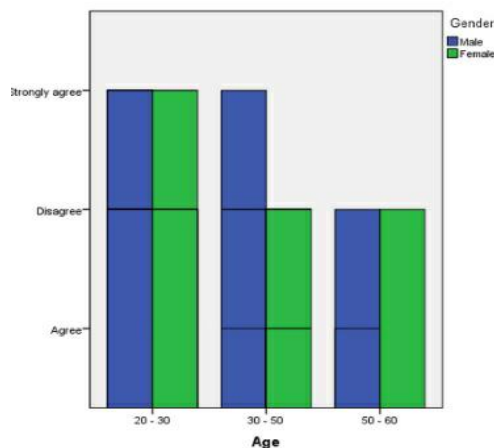


Legend : Figure 2 shows the forensic anthropologist can estimate the age, gender, race and height of deceased person by analysing the bone. In the gender group both male and female people are aware about this issue. And SSLC qualified from the everyone aware of that issue.

Figure 3:

Hypothesis:

Ha: There is significant association between age and gender



Legend: Figure 3 shows agree, that forensic anthropologist use skull and pelvis to identify a victim as male or female. The age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people's said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Figure 1 state you aware forensic anthropologist primary role is to analyse the skeleton and offer a profile of the individuals In the age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue. Figure 2 shows the forensic anthropologist can estimate the age, gender, race and height of deceased person by analysing the bone. In the age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people's said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue. Figure 3 shows agree, that forensic anthropologist use skull and pelvis to identify a victim as male or female. The age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people's said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue.

LIMITATION:

Forensic evidence isn't particularly from the gamble of control. Seriously have been found in the scientific proof utilised in criminal trial. To accomplish its goal, the concentrate fundamentally examined the authentic improvement of and assessed the utilisation of criminological science proof in overall sets of laws for the most part, including its job with respect to the suitability or prohibition of the proof in the court. It was resolved that the expansiveness of criminological logical information is extensive however dispersed. The essential support of the four disciplines, examined in this paper, has been placed to the legitimate test on endless events. A few holes actually stay that require further examination to reinforce the underpinning of the



disciplines. Human impact will constantly be available in assessments and translations and will incline towards subject decision making.

VI. SUGGESTION:

Many policy work investigative laboratories that perform logical investigations of proof. The biggest of these labs is controlled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Survey articles are the rundown of the present status of figuring out a specific examination point. They break down or talk about research recently distributed by researcher and academicians as opposed to announcing novel exploration results

VII. CONCLUSION:

Institutions in India incorporate scientific humanities as a piece of the legal science certification program, and there are no ensured courses in human sciences by the same token. In like manner, there are restricted business valuable open doors for criminological anthropologists in clinical establishments colleges. This far reaching survey centres around the status and improvement of scientific human sciences in India and underscores the requirement for its acknowledgment as a specialty of importance. The outcomes for this study showed the adequacy of both quantified trio and worldwide packs for the examination of old skeletal remain. The outcomes exhibited that the DI is viable in portraying a corrupted example giving great sign of enhancement achievement. The concentrate likewise showed that notwithstanding the examples being restrained and the IPC values being underneath limits, tests could be enhanced with shifting levels of accomplishment. The GlobalFiler unit demonstrated open minded to inhibitors in a significantly more effective way than more established packs. Accordingly, IPC and DI when surveyed together could be utilised to assess the nature of the normal profile and to choose how to handle the examples to boost allele recuperation. In blend Quantifiler triplet and The Global packs address a legitimate device in managing testing casework tests in a scientific research facility.

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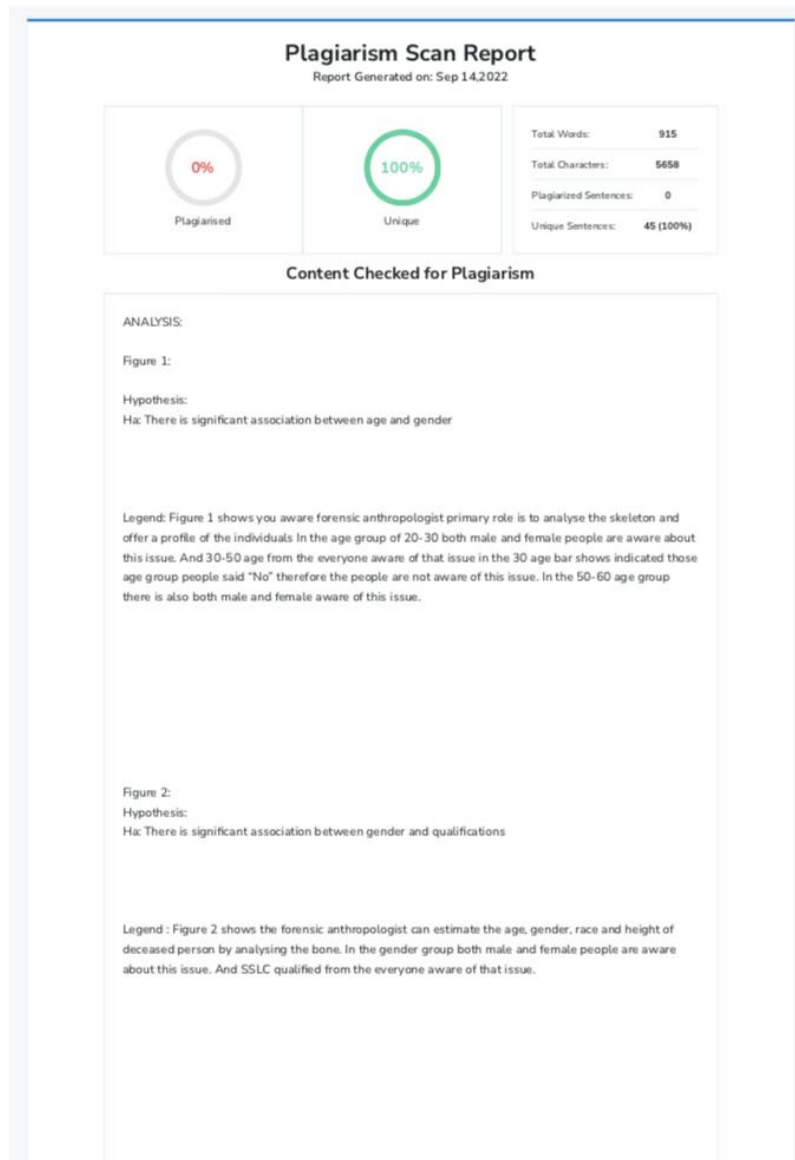




Figure 3:

Hypothesis:

H_a: There is significant association between age and gender

Legend: Figure 3 shows agree, that forensic anthropologist use skull and pelvis to identify a victim as male or female. The age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people's said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Figure 1 state you aware forensic anthropologist primary role is to analyse the skeleton and offer a profile of the individuals In the age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue. Figure 2 shows the forensic anthropologist can estimate the age, gender, race and height of deceased person by analysing the bone. In the age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people's said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue. Figure 3 shows agree, that forensic anthropologist use skull and pelvis to identify a victim as male or female. The age group of 20-30 both male and female people are aware about this issue. And 30-50 age from the everyone aware of that issue in the 30 age bar shows indicated those age group people's said "No" therefore the people are not aware of this issue. In the 50-60 age group there is also both male and female aware of this issue.

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SUGGESTION:

Many policy work investigative laboratories that perform logical investigations of proof. The biggest of these labs is controlled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Survey articles are the rundown of the present status of figuring out a specific examination point. They break down or talk about research recently distributed by researcher and academicians as opposed to announcing novel exploration results

CONCLUSION:

Institutions in India incorporate scientific humanities as a piece of the legal science certification program, and there are no ensured courses in human sciences by the same token. In like manner, there are restricted business valuable open doors for criminological anthropologists in clinical establishments colleges. This far reaching survey centres around the status and improvement of scientific human sciences in India and underscores the requirement for its acknowledgment as a speciality of importance. The outcomes for this study showed the adequacy of both quantified trio and worldwide packs for the examination of old skeletal remain. The outcomes exhibited that the DI is viable in portraying a corrupted example giving great sign of enhancement achievement. The concentrate likewise showed that notwithstanding the examples being restrained and the IPC values being underneath limits, tests could be enhanced with shifting levels of accomplishment. The GlobalFiler unit demonstrated open minded to inhibitors in a significantly more effective way than more established packs. Accordingly, IPC and DI when surveyed together could be utilised to assess the nature of the normal profile and to choose how