

Identification

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Identification

- It is the determination of the characteristics distinguish one individual from others.
- Corpus Delicti :
 - Corpus means body
 - Delicti mean crime that is dead body of the victim.
 - Evidence

Identification

- Establishment of identity is based on in living person :
 - Handwriting
 - Speech and voice
 - Gait
 - Mental power
 - Memory
 - Education

Identification

- Establishment of identity in the dead
 - Race
 - Sex
 - Age
 - Religion
 - Caste
 - Complexion and features – Scars, tattoo
 - Stature
 - DNA fingerprint
 - Hair
 - Forensic Odontology
 - Anthropometry
 - Dactylography
 - Deformities
 - Clothes & Ornaments

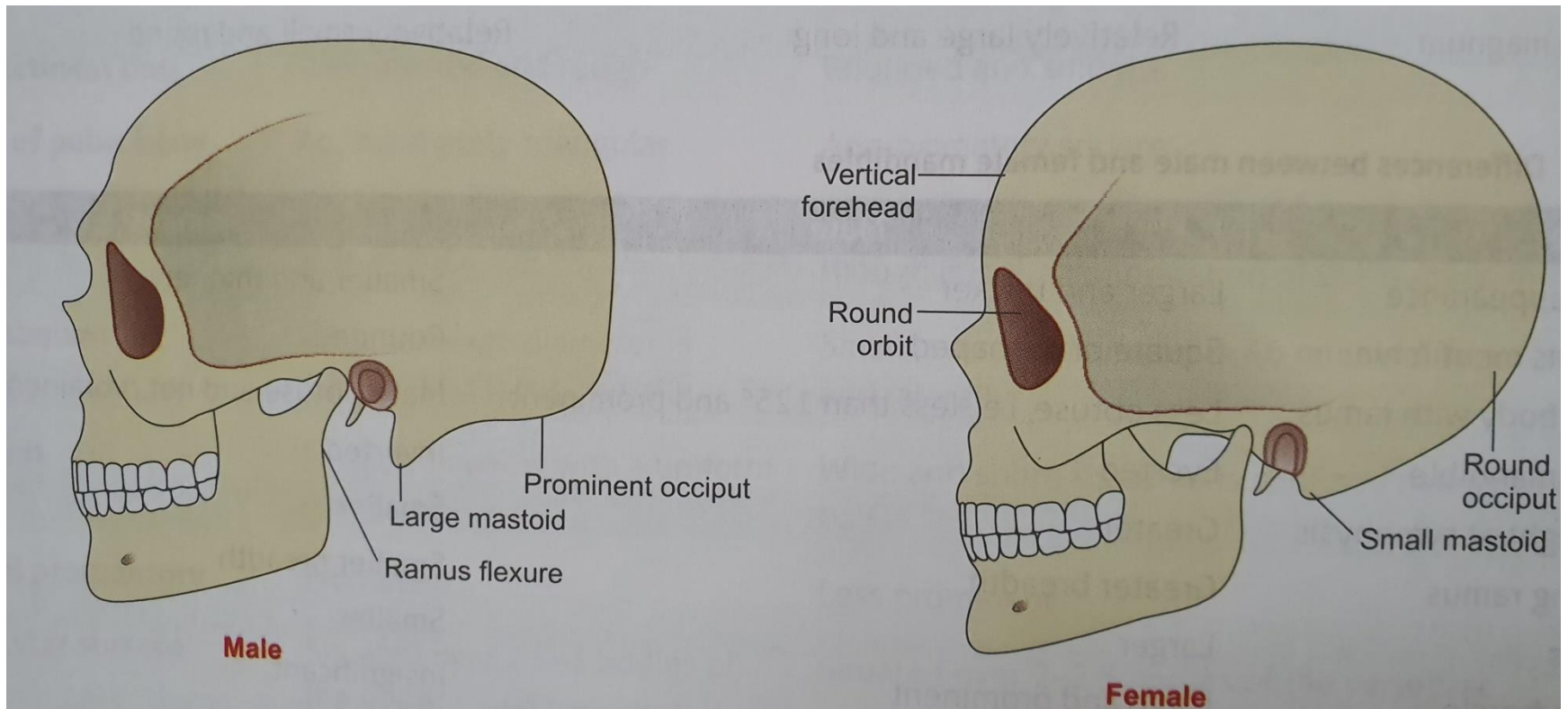
Identification

Skull features	Caucasians	Mongolians	Africans
Shape of skull	Round	Square	Elongated and narrow
Shape of forehead	Raised	Inclined	Compressed and small
Face	Small and straight, with prominent malar bones and orthognathism	Large and flattened, with prominent malar bones and midway prognathism	Prognathism with malar bones prominent
Shape of nasal aperture	Narrow and elongated	Round	Broader
Shape of orbits	Triangular	Round	Square
Shape of palate	Triangular	Horseshoe-shaped or round	Rectangular

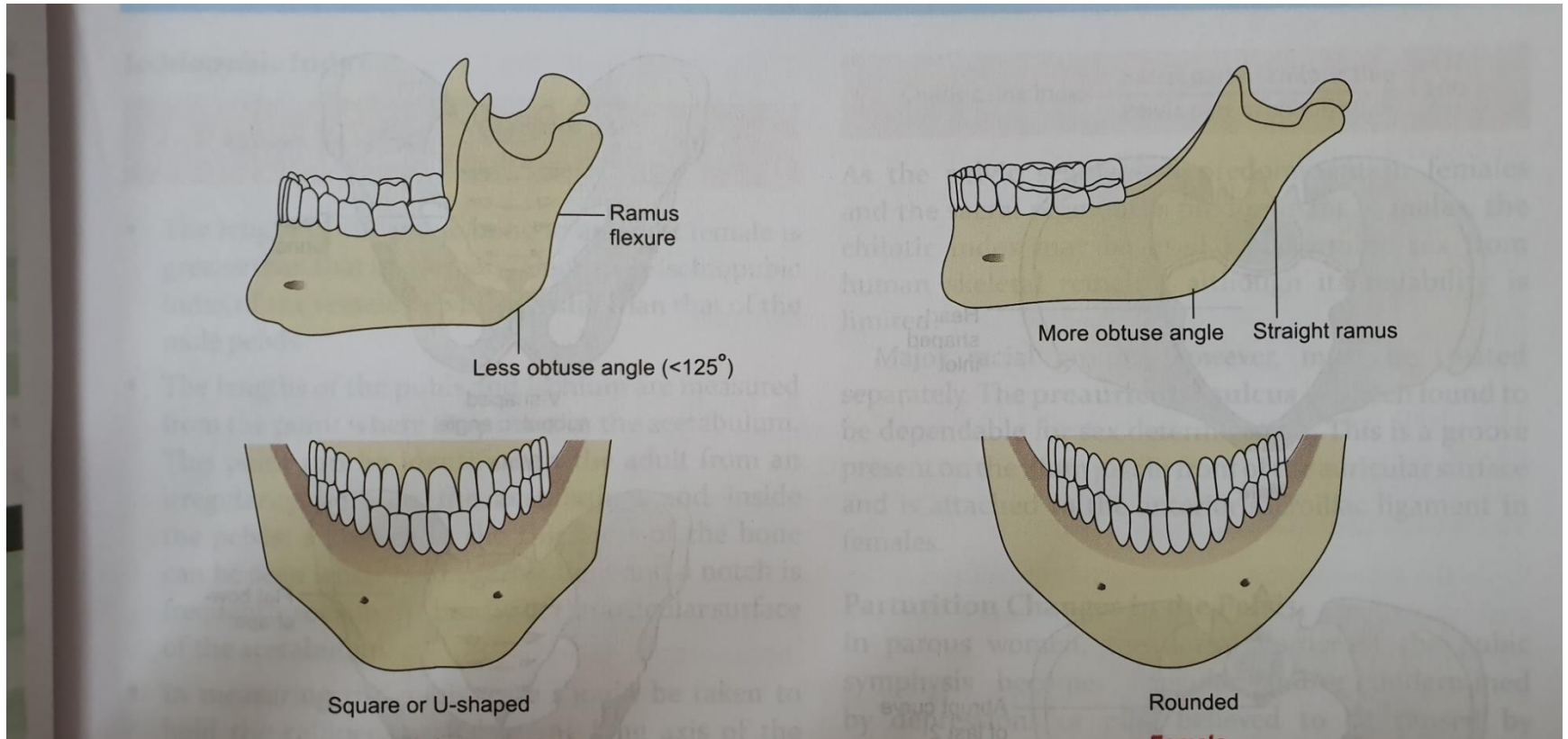
Identification

Feature	Male	Female
General appearance	Larger, heavier, rugged and marked muscular ridges	Smaller, lighter, walls thinner and smoother
Cranial capacity	1450–1550 cc	1350–1400 cc
Forehead	Steeper and less rounded	Vertical, round, smooth and full
Glabella	Prominent	Less prominent
Supraorbital ridge	Prominent	Less prominent
Orbits	Small and square, with rounded margins	Large and rounded, with sharp margins
Frontonasal junction	Distinct angulation	Smooth
Frontal and parietal eminences	Less prominent	Prominent
Zygomatic arch	Prominent	Less prominent
Nasal aperture	Higher and narrow with sharp margins	Lower and broader
External auditory meatus	Bony ridge is prominent	Bony ridge is often absent
Occipital protuberance and bony markings	Prominent	Not prominent
Mastoid process	Large, round and blunt	Small, smooth and pointed
Digastric groove	Deep	Shallow
Condylar facet	Long and narrow	Short and broad
Palate	Large, U-shaped and broad	Small and parabolic
Foramen magnum	Relatively large and long	Relatively small and round

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Mandible	Male	Female
General appearance	Larger and thicker	Smaller and thinner
Symphysis menti/chin	Square or U-shaped	Rounded
Angle of body with ramus	Less obtuse, i.e., less than 125° and prominent	More obtuse and not prominent
Angle of mandible	Everted	Inverted
Body height at symphysis	Greater	Smaller
Ascending ramus	Greater breadth	Smaller breadth
Condyles	Larger	Smaller
Mental tubercle	Large and prominent	Insignificant
Ramus	Rearward angulation of the posterior border	Ramus is straight

Identification

Feature	Male	Female
Femur		
Head*	Larger and forms about 2/3 of a sphere, vertical diameter is more than 47 mm	Smaller and forms less than 2/3 of a sphere, vertical diameter is less than 45 mm
Neck	Has obtuse angle with the shaft, about 125°	Has less obtuse angle with the shaft
Bicondylar width	Varies from 74 to 89 mm	Varies from 67 to 76 mm
Angulation of shaft	With condyles is around 80°	With condyles is around 76°
Humerus		
Diameter of head	More than 47 mm	More than 43 mm
Radius		
Diameter of head	More than 24 mm	More than 21 mm
Circumference of head	More than 69 mm	More than 55 mm
Scapula		
Height	More than 157 mm	Less than 144 mm
Glenoid cavity	Has greater height (39.2 mm)	Has lesser height (32.6 mm)