

IDENTIFICATION

Identification

- Determination of individuality of a person.

- Complete Identification

- Partial Identification

TYPES

■ COMPLETE

Exact identity known

■ PARTIAL

– Only some facts known

– Other facts unknown

CASES

■ CIVIL

- Insurance
- Pension
- Marriage
- Inheritance
- Disputed sex
- Missing person

■ CRIMINAL

- Murder
- Assault
- Rape

Corpus Delecti

- Body of offence or essence of crime
- Facts of a crime having being actually committed

e.g. In homicide

- Positive identification of the dead body
- Proof of its death by criminal act of accused

Corpus Delecti

■ May includes

Body of victim

– Bullet

– Clothing marks of weapon

– Photographs showing fatal injuries

PROBLEMS

■ LIVING

- Unsound mind
 ‘ & dumb
- Disputed sc.
- Impersonation
- Babies change

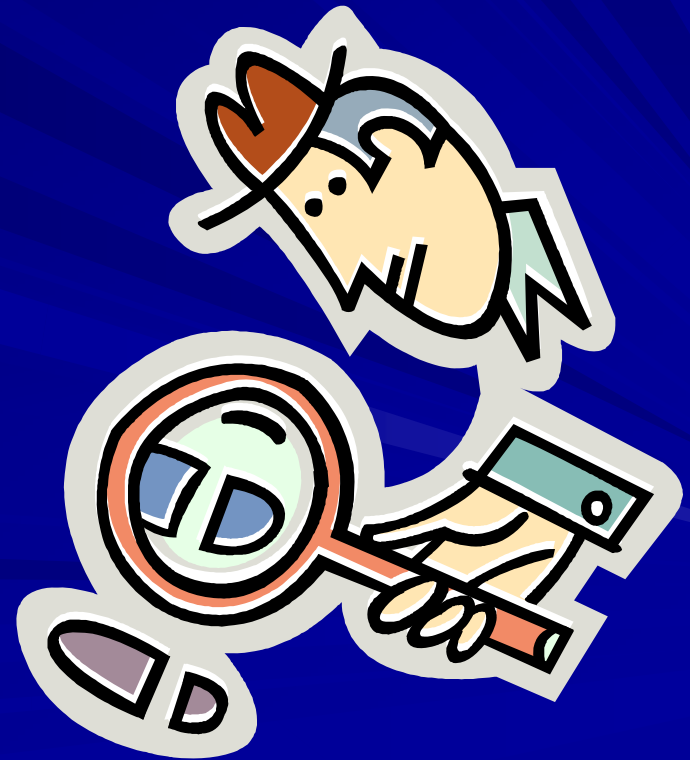
PROBLEMS

■ DEAD

- Incomplete body
- Without head
- Unknown place
- Unaccompanied
- Only skeleton
- Badly mutilated
- Badly burnt
- Explosions
- Mass disasters
- Crushed
- Decomposed

IDENTITY

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Identification of Living

- Identification parade
- Handwriting
- Speech
- Fingerprints, Footprints
- Photography
- DNA fingerprinting
- Identification Marks

Identification of dead

- Fresh body with features, clothes and fingers clothes – easy to identify
- Problem arises in cases like
 - Naked bodies
 - Decomposed bodies

Points for identification

- Primary characteristics
- Secondary characteristics
- Comparative data/ Technique

Primary characteristics

- Age

- Sex

- Stature

Secondary Characteristics

- Race, Religion, Nationality
- Features
 - Personal effects (pocket contents, clothes, jewelry, etc)
- Hair
- Scars
- Tattoos
- External peculiarities
- Occupational stigmata

Comparative Data

- Dental patterns
- Fingerprints
- Heandprints
- Superimpositive techniques
- Anthropometry