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SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION THROUGH BLOOD GROUPING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCES



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REVIEW OF THE ARTICLE

Suspect Identification Through Blood Grouping Of Biological Evidences

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ABSTRACT:

The problem statement was clear and well articulated While investigating cases, searching for minute trace evidences like Blood, Semen, Saliva, Vaginal Fluids, Urine and Sweat originating from either suspect or victim is a crucial part for facts of understanding what type of crime had taken place.

INTRODUCTION:

The introduction provides a good, generalized background of the topic that quickly gives the reader an appreciation Term body fluid is used in a forensic context to refer to items of biological evidence. The term is historical one whose meaning has been expanded due to the discovery of the evidential significance of various biological material (body fluids).Body fluids divided into two categories excreted fluid and secreted fluids Excreted fluid that may be found at a crime scene include vomit, bile and sebum secreted fluids include blood, plasma, semen, saliva, female ejaculate and urine. Saliva is a watery substance located in the mouth of all animal and human and is a clinically informative, biological fluid that is useful for novel approaches to prognosis.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study was exclusively realized on secondary data sources. It was purely descriptive type of research since it describes the facts relating to the problem. Samples were provided by Forensic Science Laboratory. Samples were examined through their Primitive test (Benzidine test, acid phosphatase test and Confirmatory test (Teichmann Test, Agarose gel electrophoresis Test) after examination its blood group performed through absorption-elution method.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

The amount of data presented was sufficient and appropriate. Tables, graphs, or figures were used judiciously and agree with the text During dissertation work 12 samples of 6 cases were provided by Forensic Science Laboratory. For analyzing the sample of evidence various method were used for primitive test of blood Benzidine test was used and it give instance bluish green color almost immediately.

REFERENCES:

Prior publication by the author(s) of substantial portions of the data or study was appropriately acknowledged.

RELEVANCE:

The study was relevant to the mission of the journal or its audience. The study addresses important problems or issues; the study was worth doing.

FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE:

1. Career For Faculty (<http://academicprofile.org/Professor/CareerForFaculty.aspx>)
2. Academic Plan (<http://academicprofile.org/Professor/AcademicPlan.aspx>)
3. Regarding Professor Promotion (<http://academicprofile.org/Professor/regardingPromotion.aspx>)
4. Fellowship for Post Doctoral (<http://academicprofile.org/Professor/FellowshipForPD.aspx>)
5. Online Course on Research (<http://onlineresearch.in/Default.aspx>)

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

		Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
1.	Interest of the topic to the readers		✓			
2.	Originally & Novelty of the ideas	✓				
3.	Importance of the proposed ideas			✓		
4.	Timelines		✓			
5.	Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn	✓				
6.	Quality of writing(Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammer)			✓		
7.	References & Citation(Up-to-date, Appropriate Sufficient)	✓				

Future Research Suggestions

This Article can expand further research for MINOR/MAJOR Research Project at UGC



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