



Analysis of the Forensic Anthropology Remains and Disciplines Associated in Archeology

Baryon Carmon *

Department of Anthropology, Tulane University, New Orleans, United States

ABOUT THE STUDY

Experts in forensic anthropology have frequently portrayed forensic anthropologists as forensic scientists or crime scene technicians, although this is untrue. The sole focus of forensic anthropologists is on human remains. While some forensic anthropologists also receive training in evidence gathering methods, the majority of forensic anthropologists primarily focus on methods for analysis of the remains. The practice of using physical anthropology in the court system is known as forensic anthropology. Identification of skeletonized, severely decomposed, or other unidentifiable human remains is the discipline's standard area of practice. Forensic anthropologists frequently assist in the identification of living people. In recent years, specialists applying anthropological knowledge and related disciplines have been involved in ageing juvenile offenders, identifying individuals taped on video surveillance systems, is becoming more interdisciplinary. This is due to the increasing demand for anthropological expertise in the identification and ageing of living individuals.

In forensic archaeology, the use of the archaeological approach is utilized in the analysis of a crime scene in order to identify evidence and for the reconstruction of the crime scene. A forensic archaeologist's job is to excavate and find human remains, weaponry, suspects and other artifacts. In general, forensic archaeology follows the same process as traditional archaeology. In the past ten years, forensic archaeology has emerged as a crucial element in mass death cases. As forensic archaeology has developed, the archaeologist has converted the technical method for locating and preserving evidence into a forensic procedure. For this specific kind of crime scene, archaeological procedures like excavation, evidence identification, recovering the remains, and analysis have adopted a novel strategy. To ensure that the skeletal remains are acquired in a specific way and are accepted as evidence in a court of law, forensic archaeologists use their knowledge of excavation

techniques. Additionally, forensic archaeologists pinpoint a grave site that may have gone unnoticed.

Identification of skeletal remains

Skeletons and other body parts frequently arrive at the forensic anthropologist in a severely deteriorated and fragmented state (cases of mass disasters or materials from mass burials, when non-qualified personnel performed exhumation). Typically, identifying a body begins with determining if the bones are human or not. How many distinct people do they represent if they are human? Sometimes it might be difficult to provide an answer to these concerns because some animal bones, particularly those of sub adults can resemble human bones. When identifying individuals from fragmented remains, the number of people can likewise only be roughly determined. Initial factors for determining uniqueness, or determining whether all the skeletal components belong to the same individual, include joint articulation and fit check at fracture edges, appearance of muscle attachments and size indicators.

One of the various subfields of forensic anthropology is forensic osteology. The primary focus for forensic anthropology is the study of fundamental identification, such as determining age, ethnicity, sex, and stature from skeletal remains. A biological profile of the individuals can provide information about how they lived and how they died. Anthropologists may find a variety of evidences that may indicate the cause of death and manner of death. If flesh is discovered on the skeleton, which indicates that the body is still in the decomposition stage, the time since death can be easily narrowed down by gathering all the necessary information from the skeletal remains. In its field, forensic anthropology has already advanced. The development of existing techniques and the development of new procedures based on the many types of cases are the only ways that forensic anthropology may advance. In determining and verifying the identification in a case, forensic anthropology is crucial.

Correspondence to: Baryon Carmon, Department of Anthropology, Tulane University, New Orleans, United States, E-mail: carmon_b01@hotmail.com

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