



A STUDY OF DISPOSAL OF HUMAN DEAD

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ABSTRACT

In This study we discuss about disposal of human dead bodies by various modes - died in medico legal cases and non medico legal cases. There are various modes disposal in which factors like time taking to mix with nature, time of putrefaction, time required for early putrefactive changes and late putrefactive changes etc are taken into. Disposal of dead bodies becomes an urgent need to dispose at an early time. The collection all these deaths may not be due to ill health, but also due to trauma. The funerals and cremation should reach their customs and traditions and also to prevent disease transmission.

KEYWORDS : Transmission, Corpse, Incineration, Mummy

INTRODUCTION : The in disposal of dead is very important and complicated situation developing countries and developed countries. In the early days 27 B.C as per Egyptian mythology⁵ dead bodies used to be stored with applying several fluids and wrapped with cloth to maintain their features, is an interesting and astonishing way of disposal as per their customs and land of law. In the same way there are several modes, burial, mixing with water source, cremation with fire etc who died in MLC and Non MLC cases discussed elaborately in this topic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Various factors like time taken to skeletonisation⁵ of the body, and to mix with nature, in various modes of disposals like, Burial are various types - in Different religions as per their Hindu, Muslim, Christian customs. Incineration, placing or falling in water, unseen in mid forest, keeping on a hill top, Mummification in various natural and Unnatural deaths etc.

DISCUSSION:

The widespread belief that corpses pose a risk of communicable disease is not always right. Especially if death resulted from trauma. Bodies are quite unlikely to cause outbreaks of diseases such as typhoid fever, cholera though they may transmit gastroenteritis survivors if they contaminate streams or Wells.

The psychological trauma of losing loved ones and witnessing death on is the greatest cause for concern. It is therefore, important to collect corpses as quickly as possible to minimize this distress. It is, however, not necessary to rush their burial or cremation.

This does not allow for the correct identification and record taking of the details of the dead. Nor does it give the time for the practices, which would normally occur after a death.

RELIGIOUS FACTORS:

Relief workers should respect the wishes of their custom as per some communities in Hindu, Christian and all Muslim religion people dig a grave do their rituals during the disposal of dead.

They follow their customs during this process. In case of Muslim people dig grave for 6x4 feet, in the grave people put lot of salt crystals and in the grave they keep a stone diagonally to grave not touching the body with mud from top which people to close the grave.

Burial is the preferred method of body disposal in the ordinary issue there are cultural and of graveyards should be agreed with the community population is required. The burial site can be divided to accommodate different religious groups if necessary. Burial depth should be at least 1.5m or 5- 6 feet, above the groundwater table, with at least a 1m covering of soil. Burial in individual graves is preferred and can be dug manually. If coffins³ are not available, corpse must be wrapped in 0.1 m,m thick plastic sheeting to keep the remains separate from the soil.

In the Christian customs they keep dead body in coffin by wearing a new dress to body as per their traditions placed in grave.

In Burial usually skeletanization will be seen, when we dig again will 2-3 months in normal Indian climates.

In burial some hindu communities burry their belongings of the dead person like photos, tooth brush, cloths - every thing of that dead person into the grave.

INCINERATION :

Cremation is the combustion, vaporization, and oxidation of cadavers to basic chemical compounds, such as gases, ashes and mineral fragments retaining the appearance of dry bone. There are no health advantages of cremation over Consequently, burial or cremation should take place burial but some communities may prefer it for soon after death at a site near the place of death with religious or cultural reasons. Factors against it are limits placed on the size of any gathering. The amount of fuel required by a single cremation (approx 300kg. wood) and the smoke pollution For this reason, cremation sites should be at least 500 m downwind of dwellings³. The resultant ashes should be disposed of according to the cultural and religious practice of the community.

A procedure in which body is exposed to high flames in a closed room called Crematorium with electrical or fire wood with maintenance of temperature ranging from 500o – 1000o degrees centigrade.

DISPOSAL IN WATER :

As per Hindu mythology placing dead body in auspicious river Ganges, who dye in Varanasi a Pilgrimage centre. People believe that There won't be any rebirths. So people bring the dead bodies to shore of river Ganges cremate on banks of river place the ashes into river Ganges. When body was placed in water this is most speedly mingles with nature within 1wk to 10 days.

LEAVING THE BODY TO AIR:

In this case the bodies left to air will also attract various fauna like Vultures, lower animals like wild dogs, jakals, all other animals eat away the body to bony levels, small bones will be scattered, So, Skeletonization is 1 to 2 weeks also very early.

LEAVING THE BODY ON HILL TOP:

In some tribal customs people go to nearest hill which they feel as God, keep the dead body on the hill top, thinking it leaving to God, after few days all vultures will eat away, bones will fall to floor of hill. This procedure is also a fast in becoming skeletonization 1 to 2 weeks.

MASS DISASTERS :

In mass disasters¹ people die due to epidemics and other calamities in large number, during that process bodies will be buried in one grave after waiting for their relatives as per the land of law.

MORTUARY SERVICES : It is important to provide secure morgue facilities where there are casualties , where there is an epidemic, is needed in order to store before It buried or cremated .A standard mortuary complex should be boarded in 600 sq.metres area approximately⁴. and about 10 body freezers for 10,000 population is required.

1. Receiving dead bodies from Hospital and outside the hospital for performing autopsy.
2. Facilities for viewing dead bodies by family members of deceased when preserved.
3. Cold chambers- The dead bodies when ever preserved in cold storage at 4^o c. deep freeze facility².

CONCLUSION:

Various modes of disposal human dead bodies were studied in detailed.

The majority people use dead body disposal as burial and cremation.

Now a days ancient modes were not used for cremation due to urbanization people are opting Incineration , as there is involving the grave yard area or space is becoming over burden because people are constructing tombs on graves. So incineration best best if it is available in that particular area.

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