



Forensic Science as a Modern Means of Identification in Asia: A Sociological Appraisal

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Abstract

Forensic development in developing Asia contributes to social welfare and more community development. Forensic science while identifying the health disorders of individuals and groups in the society, it plays as the savior of many at risk. Therefore, generally speaking, accessing modern means of identification through forensic science facilities, better humans will survive at any level. As social frames constantly prone to change, circumstances change too. Therefore, forensic needs to intervene to appraise the atmosphere. That is; the individuals and societies. While social change is widely occurring, social welfare in various fields is inevitable. Because of people's interaction with their physical and social environment, it makes them dependent on social welfare. Change of human needs throughout life needs specific provision of welfare.

Keywords: Forensic science. Resistance Help. Concept of Needs. Common Human Needs. Sociology

Introduction

Sociologically speaking, Asian countries being in different rankings of science and technology, have different positions/ approaches towards forensic science as a means of identification. Countries such as India is much ahead as compared with other Asian countries. India has many universities teaching at B.sc, M.sc and Ph. D levels. However, many relevant courses are taught, and many individuals are professionalized in the subject. There are many universities in the north and south India dealing with forensics. India moving towards social welfare, is in need of a safe environment ___ forcing the country toward further forensic application. Though the country is largely populated, yet the government wants to keep every individual safe and healthy, and if exposed to unhealthy situations, the reasons and whys for that are sought.

Through forensic identification countries can eventually attain sustainable development. However, in Asia, Japan is an exceptional case. As it is a developed society, its forensic development is ahead of all others. However, the Punjab forensic act was passed by Punjab Assembly on 4 October 2007, asserted to by the Governor of Punjab on 29 October 2007, and published in the Punjab Gazette dated 30 October 2007 [1]. Dr. Kenwal Krishan as a forensic anthropologist in India is famous for his forensic anthropology of the country [2].

The topic examines the importance of social work, social welfare, social or community development, social services, poverty, public assistance programs, national and international cooperation, social progress, and so on. Because today's societies are more dynamic

and rapidly changing socially, economically and culturally than in previous eras, in a situation where many people cannot easily achieve their desires, social work and subsequent access to social welfare itself can be the savior of many such individuals and social groups. Therefore, achieving social welfare in its appropriate and general level can create more satisfaction among different classes and consequently increase the efficiency of individuals and their productivity in different societies.

Method of Research

Methodology used in the present article is of qualitative type. In that, various paradigms have been used to find out about the facts regarding pandemics during the history. Qualitative research usually studies people, events or areas in their natural settings. In finding facts for the research, the researcher engaged in careful data collection and thoughtful analysis of what was relevant. In the documentary research applied for the present research, printed and written materials were widely regarded. The research was performed as a qualitative library-type in which the researcher had to refer to the relevant and related sources. In the current research, various documents were thoroughly investigated, and the needful inferences were made. The data fed by the investigator in the present article is hopefully reliable. Though literature on pandemics is very limited, yet the author tried to investigate many different resources in order to elicit the necessary information to build up the text.

Expectation of Social Welfare

Both we and society have a set of needs and dependencies on the

social welfare system. Because both individuals and societies are constantly changing, and in this movement the expectations and lifestyles of individuals are also changing, in such circumstances, social welfare and achieving it emerges as some of the priorities of individuals and societies. Therefore, social planners and related agencies should always provide and expand the infrastructure related to social welfare as much as possible. Therefore, in the present age, access to social welfare is one of the needs of modern societies. In order to provide it, financial facilities must always be provided and provided as much as possible. The sociologist Marshall describes the modern welfare state as a special combination of democracy, welfare, and capitalism [3].

Social welfare helps individuals and communities to play a more effective role in their environment. What drives the growth of individuals in different societies is the different dimensions of social welfare. Those who use such facilities more will be better prepared, and ultimately play a better and more comprehensive role in the future. Hence, social welfare can be mentioned as a role-playing infrastructure. Institutions such as educational institutions, educational institutions and the like have a decisive role or role in preparing people to play their role. Today, such institutions have always been globalized, and in which different segments of the population have acquired more skills. Consequently, the findings must be applied in the form of social maps, otherwise society will face many challenges and economic and social ills [unemployment and the like]. Current government and welfare activities in developed societies include providing welfare poverty benefits for the elderly and the unemployed. These benefits also apply to child care services [4, 5].

Many people in society consider themselves capable and self-sufficient, while in different situations and times in life and in childhood they needed social welfare. Such assessments occur in many societies today; That is, an assessment based on which some people declare that they have had the necessary amenities in the past and in childhood. As a result, they have not been able to choose and play the desired roles in adulthood. Many people aged 60 and over, for example in Iranian society, say that they had little welfare in their childhood, and ... In any case, we see many around us who face obstacles in their daily lives, such as many diseases. The elderly, friends and the like are facing it. All such people need more areas of social welfare to adapt to current or current conditions. For example, a significant portion of the population today is entering old age; It is a situation in life where people have more physical, financial, nutritional and medical needs than ever before. In such a situation, the use of social work itself becomes inevitable. Therefore, governments in the present age should always make the necessary investments in this field. Many people have problems finding a job, connecting with family members, their education and academic progress, etc., each of which is linked to social welfare support in turn. In the present age, many cases of domestic violence, barriers to employment and the like are observed in changing societies. Social work should always be used to create the necessary well-being as much as possible. In this way, the people

of a given community can play a role in a solid and effective way. Any weakness and lack of role in your community also affects the role of others. As a result, welfare development today should be considered and used as a basic policy within different countries.

In the conditions of rapid social change of the present age, sustainability and development of social welfare in various fields becomes inevitable. In the present age, many micro and macro changes, industrial, economic, cultural and similar fields are observed within societies; That is, contexts that have a profound effect on the actions and behavior of individuals. To a large extent, social work makes it possible for people to adapt to these conditions, and in this way, society can carry out its actions in a coordinated way. One of the most visible changes in the world today is the change in population distribution. In recent decades, developing countries have had a larger population ratio, increasing from 68% of the developing world population in 1950 to 82% in 2010, while developed countries accounted for 32% of the world's total population. In 1950 it dropped to 18% in 2010; That is, the annual growth rate is equal to 3 tenths of a percent. Annual population growth is estimated at 1.3% in developing countries and 2.7% in African countries [6]. Following changes and population decline in different parts of the world, cultural developments also emerged among this population, which itself needed more public welfare.

Resistance Help

Given these conditions, many still resist receiving help. In other words, many people do not have the flexibility to receive help. In today's world, due to technological changes, social, economic and cultural changes, many people are not effective, and at the same time do not show adequate flexibility in receiving help. However, individuals in the community should receive the necessary assistance from various sources depending on how they are disabled. For example, addicted people need their own physical and psychological support, the families of a lost spouse need emotional, economic, and so on, and so on. Many social, personal, family, and other harms can be identified. And prevented its spread.

Many people think they have grown up, and yet they do not need the services they need as adults. Social workers, on the other hand, generally seek to create an open society in which people of all genders and ages, in the face of weaknesses and problems, share their problems with welfare organizations, and thus prevent the spread of problems. Social work is always trying to cure poverty and inequality in society [7]. In this way, many adversities and challenges can be eliminated and minimized at different levels of society. Thus, the social work literature is always more or less free of prejudice. In case of failure in the field or in case of being wrong, people need services and help, this is in a situation where some are evading at this time. Nowadays, due to the progress of societies and the resulting changes, many people need different services and assistance in different situations. In such a situation, assistance on the one hand, and the flexibility of individuals on the other, must be well implemented and coordinated.

More advanced societies have thus found solutions, and that is the sum of the interactions that are referred to as social welfare. However, some people think that their friends and colleagues will criticize and underestimate them if they become aware of their shortcomings. Many developing and undemocratic societies today find themselves in such a situation. This situation and the non-cooperation of individuals with service centers, as well as the concealment of issues, will gradually lead to more problems and challenges. In the face of a lot of problems, solving them will not be easy.

The Concept of Needs

All human beings with biological or biological [inherited] capacities are born in environments that have resources and limitations. Such people, in some cases, due to their positive inner capacities, cannot easily access welfare facilities, treatment, services and the like. In such cases, their welfare needs must be met by social services and welfare institutions. In other words, new resources must be provided for them. In this way, and in pursuit of social welfare, the possibilities of exploitation and production of such people increase. Playing the role of social assistance in two forms of micro-assistance: working with individuals and small groups and large-scale assistance: working with large communities takes place within the framework of social policy Francis, 2005].

The genetic capacity or potential of the people they are born with: This means that every human being needs years of support after birth to regain their physiological capacity, and those with disabilities also have They need more support. Therefore, developing the abilities and capacities of individuals in their community requires external support and services. Today, many people are born with positive and influential capacities. At the same time, the communities concerned need to provide external and comprehensive mechanical support to strengthen them.

While people in the community need help to do better, the community will do better in receiving the necessary and effective help. Therefore, the further development of a society, which includes different strata and groups, depends on the extent and scope of social welfare. Also, social welfare is provided in various dimensions and as needed through social work. Therefore, investing in social services and welfare will lead to more economic returns in the future. Industrial societies and countries have always invested heavily in the welfare and social services sectors over the past two centuries, and thus achieved greater returns in various sectors. It is also worth noting that people with malfunctions have a heavy cost to society. Therefore, keeping people healthy, keeping people active and cheerful in a society, leads to greater productivity in that society. Creating such a situation depends on investing more and more in the welfare and social services sectors. Industrial societies have always realized this, and invested in it, over the last two centuries. Under such circumstances, men and women, up to the age of old, always benefit their society in various ways with positive performance. Otherwise, society will remain in a passive state with poor functioning.

Social welfare helps the community to better achieve its goals by reducing the number of people with malpractice. Educating people at different times and in different places such as boarding schools, prisons, etc., causes people to gradually prepare, and in future periods to be more productive than their community. Thus, the transformation of dysfunction into performance causes a society to be better positioned, and to cultivate them as much as possible. This situation has already been widely practiced in industrial societies, while less developed societies have been slower and less able to do so.

The nature of people's interaction with their physical and social environment also makes them dependent (in need) on social welfare. Physical and social environment is a determining factor in the course of active and healthy life, it is also a central factor in the study of environmental aging [8]. Since human life in its physical form requires air, water, plants and other forms of life, the social environment, including communities, social institutions, companies, etc., must also be provided.

Therefore, just as human beings need to meet their biological needs, their social, economic and cultural needs must be met in various forms. In this way, the dynamism of society can be achieved. In other words, the dynamism of society is a process that must always be planned and provided by the human race.

Successful life requires learning so that one can play a role in one's environment. While social change is widespread, more extensive and rapid learning needs to be done in schools. This scenario is done by the social workers of the schools. Their psychological and social services to young people strengthen their readiness to learn. This roadmap began gradually in 1907-8 in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other US states, and began in schools in Germany in the 1970s [9]. Because social change, or in other words, social development, is always taking place in different societies, learning is highly emphasized as a matter of course. This means that all members of society, both girls and boys, from the age of 6 onwards must be involved in the learning process. In such circumstances, governments also have a duty to invest sufficiently in this sector. In this way, and by meeting this need, the people of any relative society can achieve many of their welfare needs.

Common Human Needs

The concept of common human needs is a useful starting point for discovering the need for social welfare. Common needs are seen in different ways by all different classes. Nutritional needs, housing needs and the provision of this species are related to all human groups. As Towel made clear in 1965, common human needs are needs between human beings that must be met in place and in a timely manner in order for the development and growth of individuals in a society to be realized. Therefore, the planning system in any society must always put the provision of common needs at the top of its plans, and take action to meet them. In such circumstances, the people of a society feel mentally and objectively secure, and follow their movement accordingly. This situation is clearly

seen in developed countries and societies, while less developed societies face many weaknesses and challenges in this regard.

Such needs [common human needs] include physical health, personality development, emotional development, intellectual capacity building, relationships with others, and spiritual needs. Hence, governments have an important role to play in responding to common human needs. In general, different human societies should be planned in such a way that these needs are easily met. For example, the development of health facilities should ensure physical health, and the education system should be the builder of personality development in a community. Creating the necessary conditions in a society leads to emotional growth and intellectual capacities. In this way, society can achieve greater prosperity. General needs such as air, water, food, land and shelter need their own management and supervision. In this regard, the role of social workers is also very important. Some needs are objective and physical, such as the need for food, and some needs are mental and physical, such as self-esteem. Hence, education and socialization of individuals in society is done by social workers [10].

The famous psychologist Abraham Maslow reorganized Towel's list of common human needs in terms of their importance, calling it a bio-psychological and social set. Helen Harris Perlman, as a social worker like Towel, emphasizes the totality of nature and the common human needs. Any avoidance of such needs deprives man and distracts him. From this point of view [Perlman], man is a whole in every moment of his life and has physical, psychological and social dependencies. Ensuring human welfare depends on the above. The human race or human race, regardless of nationality, religion and the like, has increasing and changing physical, psychological and social needs and dependencies that must be met, otherwise harm and deviation are always lurking in the human race.

Needs in the Path of Life

Human needs are not static, they take many forms throughout life. The provision of each depends on the specific welfare. Therefore, welfare, nutrition, education and the like must be improved and upgraded according to needs throughout life. In other words, from birth to death, human beings depend on different needs, especially in the new age. At different stages, different social expectations emerge that need to be met [11, 12]. For example, many of the adolescents' psychological, emotional, and social needs are generally expected to be met at school. Therefore, the necessary conditions in such a place must always be provided. In contrast, adults need recreational activities and this stage of life after retirement. It should be noted that industrial societies have provided welfare facilities for the elderly to spend this period of life, while many less developed countries do not have such facilities for this population.

Hence, needs are constantly changing in the course of life and following the social and economic changes of societies. Social expectations for articulating and responding to needs at each stage of life usually reflect the biological capacities of the welfare resources

available to individuals at that stage. For example, in a prosperous and orderly society, children are not expected to make a living at this age because they are not yet physically or mentally able to do so, whereas in less developed societies children do so. They pay. Hence, the lack of welfare facilities in less developed societies causes a proportion of children to appear as working children in society. Such children are provided for and protected by their families at this stage of their lives so that they can later become financially independent. Facilities and opportunities provide such conditions for children. While its absence or weakness forces children between ethnic, racial and poor groups to work in childhood. Therefore, each stage of life depends on its own general, biological, psychological and social characteristics. Hence, the social work profession itself can help different strata at different stages; These groups should follow their lives easily and actively.

Conclusion

The article reaches the conclusion that forensic sciences must be vigilant of the disorders of people facing such problems, or dying due to such problems — the results will help physicians, social workers, and other socio-health planners in their professions. Being a multidisciplinary subject, it would help a wide range of professions; some countries such as India in the region are more advanced in forensic science as compared with others. Forensic sciences highly help in further survival of people in a nation. It is known as a modern means of identification in Asia.

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