

## NECROPHILIA: A DESIRABILITY OF EXTERNAL REGULATION

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### ABSTRACT

*Necrophilia is a term derived from the Greek words “philius” which means attraction towards or love towards something and “nekros” which means dead body and involves the sexual attraction to a dead body. Indian Penal Code 1860 under Sections 297 and 377 only deals with the following; disrespect towards any religion; the dignity of a dead body; respect towards burials and graves; which shall amount to imprisonment, a fine, or both. Section 377 contains the basics of unnatural offenses: intercourse against nature; any animal; any man; any woman; shall be punished; imprisonment for life may extend upto 10 years.*

*Irrespective of the fact that murdering and cannibalism are still taking place, these things are considered to be void ab initio since in law there is no lawful enforcement towards anything that is not related to law. People who are performing these groundless practices, which have no proof of existence according to the law. This paper further talks about an initiative arising in 2006, when in India the first case shook all of us, ‘The Nithari episode,’ spiritual practices, sacrificing humans, kids, and infants, believing that it might solve the problem. Although there are very few sections dealing with unnatural offences, the occurrence of events, promoting unethical practices, and security. In order to solve a problem, one should recognise that there is a problem, and the causes of it, insufficient laws on unnatural offenses, animal sacrifices, human sacrifices, cannibalism, and their repercussions. At last, the author through this paper provides various recommendations and suggestions through which these issues can be solved or reformed.*

**Keywords:** *Enforceable by law, void-ab-initio, necrophilia, crime, murder, punishment.*

### INTRODUCTION

Necrophilia is a broader term, it generally means making love to a dead body, necrophilia is not a mental disorder, it is generally a fetish, it is something that brings pleasure to someone.<sup>1</sup> focusing on the culprit whoever led themselves in such a position to commit such an offence. Considering cannibalism in India, they are focusing on the various beliefs existing even in today's date. Living in the 21st century people do believe in things such as

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<sup>1</sup> Anil Aggarwal, Necrophilia, forensic and medico-legal Aspect (necrophilia 2016), P (583-587)

pleasing their gods, by performing intercourse with a dead body, feeding the flesh, sacrificing infants, humans, animals, and birds, and performing illicit beliefs to be a ritual. Even though knowing a fact they are committing a crime. Necrophilia has been in the scenario among some of the regions in India and as well as in abroad countries widely. Consumption of dead human flesh, here if we broadly talk about the existing laws, the law does not believe in the existence of supernatural forces though, if there is a conflict between law and customs, custom will prevail over law according to the Indian Constitution, we do possess the liberty to perform our rights and rituals, freedom to practice it as well. Though in this aspect as we deal with the nature of offense then, unnatural offense Section 377<sup>2</sup> of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, deals with unnatural offences. Looking at the background of necrophilia, there are many kinds of rituals considered black magic in India and worldwide. Performed by covens of witches and wizards or warlocks. While getting back to necrophilia, it has been observed that people with low self-esteem, rejections, low morals and many other past traumatic incidents lead a culprit to commit this crime. Eminence, how diverse a human brain is, Everyone is a result of their history. Straight away culprit knew exactly what it was doing, killing someone is amounting to murder quite obviously, what is the second thought about it? Why is there no law on something unnatural like necrophilia? Firstly, The law barely notices that there is a crime of black magic and people are being influenced by these kinds of fraudsters, but also understanding the mental status of a victim, is it justice?

People are not dead bodies. They are undoubtedly people, but once they pass away, humans lose their humanity and start to resemble objects of the law. When we consider the sanctity that many families will perceive a corpse as carrying, the individual may be dead, but they remain a loved one. The legal position of a dead body makes necrophilia all the more difficult to grasp. Many others find it especially troubling since a dead body is often viewed by the law as "property" for the next-of-kin in necrophilia cases. Because necrophilia, in this view is no longer molestation against a person but an act of vandalism.

Lombroso said there were "born criminals," "criminaloids" (occasional criminals), moral imbeciles, criminals by passion, and criminal epileptics.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Indian Penal Code. § 377–Unnatural offence: *"Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.Explanation.— Penetration is sufficient to constitute the carnal intercourse necessary to the offence described in this section."*

<sup>3</sup> The born criminal? Lombroso and the origins of modern criminology." BBC History Magazine, February 14, 2019, <https://www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/the-born-criminal-lombroso-and-the-origins-of-modern-criminology/>.30 September 2002

A question also arises about the mindset of the culprit as a child: what else had a child to go through so much that it created a criminal, focusing on every criminal and their mindset.

Departing from the culprit, through this research, we will be focusing more on the laws we currently have and asking, "Is it only an unnatural offense, or do we need any more laws regarding this?"

### **History of criminology:<sup>4</sup>**

- Demonic Perspective middle age, (1200-1600)
- Classical school (late 1700s - early 1800s)
- Neo - Classical school (1880-1920 till today)
- Positivism (mid 1800s and early 1900s)
- Sociological Criminology (mid-1800 till today)

In the late 18th century, criminology came into the picture, when it was discussed through criminology how a person commits an offence and becomes a criminal. Circumstances, reason, and sudden and grave provocation were involved. The study in relation to the making, breaking, and enforcing of laws was further undertaken by the most renowned Criminologist / Sociologist 'Edwin Sutherland.'

Black magic offences are superstitious, though the Indian Constitution contains fundamental rights and the freedom to follow any religion without violating others' fundamental rights. Till date, there are many human and animal sacrifices carried out on a daily basis. Are they still aware of it? Firstly, they are absolutely aware that they are murdering a life. There is mens rea and actus rea as well. Stating the facts, what kind of belief is this, focusing on the part of sacrificing human lives or animals.

Secondly, necrophilia involves performing black magic and believing that person will come back to life. Thirdly, the people are well aware that these practices are unethical, but humans are full of greed and low on morale. They go to any extent to fulfil the greed and desire they have. Here are the laws we have for the dead: the Indian Penal Code, 1860, under sections 297<sup>5</sup> and 377 deals with unnatural offences. None of them has even recognised necrophilia as

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<sup>4</sup> Akers, Ronald L. and Sellers, Christine S. "Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, Application." Oxford University Press, 2013,

[https://global.oup.com/us/companion.websites/9780199844487/guide1/study\\_guide.pdf](https://global.oup.com/us/companion.websites/9780199844487/guide1/study_guide.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Indian Penal Code. § 297 – Trespassing on burial places, etc. "Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the religion of any person or with the knowledge that the feelings of any

a crime. This paper further contains the fact that nowadays people are easily enticed, and due to their greed and supernatural beliefs, they are indulging in such mischiefs. Still, they are counted as unnatural offences for trespassing in burial grounds with the intention of performing necrophilia in the sense of pleasing god and getting their wishes done in exchange. Their subconscious beliefs are so blind that they are believing things that are unexplainable in the eyes of law and science as well.

### **GENESIS OF NECROPHILIA: INDIA**

Nithari case nearly shook India, it was an incorrigibly obnoxious act, The case related to one of Surendra Koli<sup>6</sup> and Mohinder Singh Pandher<sup>7</sup> where necrophilia was strongly criticized.

Subsequently, in B.A. Umesh Reddy<sup>8</sup> (2011) 3 SCC 85, the accused was initially posted as a constable at the reserved forces of district Hiriya in 1996 and his criminal background dates back to 1996, when he molested a girl passing by his station headquarters, which the victim was perhaps able to point out during the identification parade. He was also subsequently found to have not only murdered an elderly woman named Rupa but also raped her. Further allegations were also made against him in relation to several other harassment and rape charges. He soon targeted the wife of an income tax officer; he targeted one after another in Ahmedabad; two victims in Mysore; five girls in Bangalore; he also stole night lounges; he was also arrested for stealing undergarments; a widow was raped and more than 20 women were robbed and killed in Chitradurga's KEB Colony in November 1996, Reddy raped and killed a woman. He had attempted to rape a young girl earlier in the same year. He was detained by the authorities in July 1997, but he managed to flee after only 24 hours. In March 1997, he escaped from Ballari prison after being detained again. In 1998, he was detained once more but managed to escape. In Hubli, Davanagere, and Pune he sexually assaulted three young females. In Kashmir, he killed and sexually assaulted a CRPF commandant's daughter.<sup>9</sup> In the Peenya police limits of Bengaluru's north division, he was the subject of a rape and murder case that was launched in 2002. He was taken into custody from a salon, and

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*person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby, commits any trespass in any place of worship or on any place of sepulture, or any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites or as a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any persons assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both."*

<sup>6</sup> Surendra Koli v. State of Uttar Pradesh & Others, (2014) 16 SCC 494

<sup>7</sup> Moninder Singh Pandher and another Vs State of UP; 2009 (67) ACC 195

<sup>8</sup> CRIMINAL APPEAL NOS.285-286 OF 2011 (Arising out of SLP(Cr).)Nos.3131-3132 of 2009)

<sup>9</sup> Umesh Reddy: A rapist-killer who stalked the streets of Karnataka | the Indian Express.

this time he could not even escape.<sup>10</sup> Although Reddy was a government servant, this fact is sufficient to show that despite being a police officer, his profession was not a barrier to this.

Necrosadism and necromaniac are common, and these offenses are rising recently at the height of the continuing lockdown, COVID-19. The bizarre case of a shopkeeper who is accused of killing a 32-year-old female customer and engaging in sexual activity with her corpses appeared, and even another frightening incident in Palghar Noida, where a person along with his servant (cook) committed this heinous crime, recording pornography, recovering CD cassettes and DVD discs, and finding 19 skeletons in the backyard drainage. Females of all ages and children were sexually exploited. It has been said that they used to cook human flesh, and from this village nithari, when girls went missing from the village nithari, they also purposely killed them, performed necrophilia, and together ate the flesh, hence performing cannibalism. When talking about the reasons, there are a number of them. Writing in favour of wrongdoers could be a little hard at times because, before 1600 BC, there were criminals, but there was no study on criminals and the reasons behind their intent. “Hate the sin, not the sinner” – Mahatma Gandhi

Focusing more on the verse, what made them commit such cruel acts was to study their childhood. After all, these crimes are prevailing in India, and as usual, there are many other reasons for necrophilia besides lust and criminal intentions. Necrophilia was prevalent in India since there were illicit rituals and practises for the purpose of pleasing their different gods. Aghori (people performing black magic in India) Many others were also part of this; they were having a bad influence on people, like those who were disturbed due to family issues, disbelief about the deaths of loved ones, victims, or survivors. It can also be said that they were looking for miracles in the wrong places, and somehow they knew that the loved ones they had lost would not be coming back. People also fall for these types of phishers because they are too true to believe that they are also comen. and innocent people also fall for them very easily. There were also witch hunts in India. There are a number of women who were accused of being witches, and they were also burned alive by the villagers. There was a common belief that if there are no men in the house, then the women of the house are witches, and she has sacrificed the men for the sake of Satan in order to please him. And not only these were the facts, but after they were buried alive, burned alive, or no longer accepted to be a part of a village, they boycotted them. Villagers also exploited the women, and

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<sup>10</sup> News18, <<https://www.news18.com/news/india/karnataka-hc-upholds-death-penalty-of-umesh-reddy-serial-killer-rapist-and-expert-prison-breaker-4263128.html>,> accessed 29.09.2021

women who were spared and allowed to breathe at last were so fed up with their behaviour that they were forced to leave the village. Behind the scenario, they actually annexed their property, which was a well-organized plan. Lust or loneliness also led ward boys to perform necrophilia in the morgue. With this gross-level mentality, women are not even safe after they are dead; they don't have any dignity after death. Also, murdering and keeping bodies for the purpose of such acts are discussed further.

## **INDIAN PENAL CODE LAW AND CASE**

Nithari case “Nithari serial killing case”

The culprit invited nine female children, 2 male children, and five adult women into the house. First, the culprit murdered them all after he performed necrophilia. Later on, the culprit would chop the bodies into smaller parts and pieces and eat the human meat. Nobody actually found the reason behind performing such acts, not only was the culprit alone, but the culprit was being accompanied by his cook in this act. includes child pornography and cannibalism. Finally, he tossed and discarded the remains in the drain behind the house. Prior to murder, there was torture on victims, confinement, and harassment, the level of torture victims faced was unrecognizable, although all were covered by the heinous crime of murder. There was only the death penalty for the culprit.

Darbara Singh Aka “Baby Killer” case

In the Darbar Singh case: From late April to September 2004, Darbara culprit enticed children and also butchered 15 girls and 2 boys, acquiring the title "Baby Killer." Later on, he chopped his victims' throats in order to kill them. The culprit was arrested in 2004 and given a death sentence, which has been commuted to life in prison. He is still awaiting charges in the other 5 cases, in which he was already found guilty.

Palghar's case is also a part of necrophilia, after the victim's body was dumped, it was later found out in an autopsy, that the victim had been sexually assaulted after the murder, and the culprit has confessed. In Another Mumbai Murder Case under Sections 297 and 377 (dignity of a dead man, funeral of the deceased family member) Everyone deserves a dignified way of burial. Navtej Singh Johar V. Union Of India<sup>11</sup> “Against the order of nature” (Victorian

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<sup>11</sup>Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India, (2018) 10 SCC 1.

Principle) Contains section 377 Indian Penal Code, which deals with unnatural offences. The dignity of the dead under the Indian Constitution Article 21<sup>12</sup>.

### **IMMORAL BELIEFS IN CONTRADICTION, WITCH HUNT**

Demonic Perspective, Middle Age (1200-1600) -Cesare Lombroso, in late 1200 it was believed that everyone who are in the presence of the devil was believed to commit an offense, and it was also said that devils were influencing the culprit to commit such a heinous offence, so the devil was to blame and treat them through exorcism, etc. Recently, there were also various kinds of ordeals. Ordeals, trials, or judgments to seek justice and achieve judgments, relying more on supernatural powers, Despite fire ordeals, water ordeals, battles, and various physical tests, people still believe in serving holy water to make the devil go away and to reform and reject guilt. As in the duel in the European Middle Ages where the "ruling of God" was thought to determine the winner, the winner of an ordeal by combat, also recognised as ritual combat, is said to have done so not through his own strength, but rather because supernatural forces have intervened on the side of the right. If the loser is still alive after the battle, people may be burned or hanged for their crimes, or they may have their hands cut and have their belongings confiscated in civil processes.<sup>13</sup> His work, or rather the critical response to his own work, had led to the development of criminology as a social science. Some generations have observed that distancing their project from Lombroso.<sup>14</sup>

More than 2,500 people have died because of failed development in villages, gender inequality, and tensions about the woman whose husband died, and villagers accused them of being witches. It is a very common practise in India. Later on, the witches prevention act came into the picture, Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and Other Inhuman, Recently, the Karnataka Cabinet cleared the Prevention and Eradication of Inhuman Evil Practices and Black Magic Bill, 2017. It all came into existence when women became targets and this trend became sabotage.<sup>15</sup> Everyone in the group harassed women, also burned them alive, barred them from visiting temples, denied their groceries, and many other forms of discrimination. The corruption is in the mind of the individual. Well sadly, the victims were forced to leave the village, and the properties left behind were extorted by the

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<sup>12</sup>The Constitution of India, Article 21. Protection of life and personal liberty: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

<sup>13</sup> Rafter (2006): Gibson (2006): Gatti and Verde (2012): Knepper (2018)

<sup>14</sup> Rock (2007). For example on distancing, see goring (1919): Lindesmith and Levin (1937): Smaart (1977)

<sup>15</sup>The Assam Witch Hunting (Prohibition, Prevention And Protection) Act, 2015

villagers.<sup>16</sup>This also became the reason their husband died due to unhygienic practices and they were claimed as witches by other villagers, who boycotted them and also disgraced them, forcing the victim to go back and leave the agricultural land behind them. Behind the scenes, a group of people were enjoying this practice and it became very common. Greed has no definition, resources are limited, wants are unlimited, and people have become more cunning in nature and tend to believe in self-acquisition acquiring through committing crimes and targeting innocent humans.<sup>17</sup>

### **COMPARISON OF NECROPHILIA AS RITUALS AND OTHER FORMS OF NECROPHILIA**

Sacrifice: Necrophilia in terms of beliefs, pleasing gods, the interest of individuals, clamouring in order to possess eternal power murdering victim to perform necrophilia, mens rea, and actus rea, mind awareness of committing such actions, aware of murdering, and performing necrophilia. At this point in time, when the culprit is well aware that the act he or she is committing is dangerous and needs to be stopped, the motive behind the murder is to have a sexual relationship with the corpse. People who believe they are loved and blessed by their gods should be prohibited from engaging in such illegal activities under the law. It has been found that aghoris and sanyasis who rub the dead body's ashes instead of wearing clothes are also into such acts. Making sexual relations with a girl child's corpse in hopes of making her alive is next to having evil intentions.

Even in today's date, people like these who have been in tapasya for months and years and who have renounced the world and moved to the activities of pursuing black magic are Consuming flesh, introduction, why necrophilia means cultural interest, yogis tantrik, and cultural myths. They eat dead flesh on the righteous ground, trespassing in burial places and graveyards. If the law does not recognise things like supernatural or eternal force, but people are pursuing them and causing such offence there are very few laws according to the necrophilia stage.

Dead: they consume the dead—tribal peoples, including this as part of cannibalism and The strict concept that nothing is either pure or impure underpins this unconventional way of life. Aghoris reject all forms of prejudice because they think the universe is non-dualistic. They hold the view that God is everywhere, whether it be in food or cow dung, unclean or sacred.

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<sup>16</sup>The Prevention of Witch-Hunting Bill, 2016 By Shri Raghav Lakhanpal, M.P (Bill No. 66 of 2016),

<sup>17</sup>Seema Yasmin, Witch Hunts Today: Abuse of Women, Superstition and Murder Collide in India, Jan 11, 2018



While the majority of the behaviours mentioned above may seem repulsive at first glance, Aghoris believe that doing so helps us slay our ego and draw nearer to God. Tough sacrifices of infants, animals, or birds are also involved.

It's embedded in their culture and their way of living; the above sentence is totally in conflict with Article 21, freedom of Religion, and Articles 25<sup>18</sup>, 26<sup>19</sup>, and 28<sup>20</sup>. They have every right to follow their religion, but at what cost? Hurting an individual in order to commit an offence or violate the dignity of the dead should not be permitted. And such illicit acts should be banned completely. enticement of innocent people, and due to their greed, these people accepted the offer to sacrifice or perform illicit actions. The dead have dignity too; they also have the right to be buried properly. In Hinduism, it is necessary to give up the ashes of the dead to the holy Ganga; in Christianity, it is called the burial, paying respect to the dead and burying them dignifiedly; and in Islam, burying them in the ground at a certain depth to pay them respect for the last time. Visiting graveyards has become one of the most crucial ways of performing rituals for the Aghoris. Aghoris does sadhana, which in Western culture is called "wizarding," which revolves around having sex with dead virgins for the sake of attaining power. It has been said that even during the war in Japan, many of the army men tended to rape the dead women and also forced other army men to commit such offenses, and on denial, they killed their own army. Also, during the war, men got very disturbed. They do it due to childhood traumas, one way or another, which result in wire fusing, killing, or

<sup>18</sup>The Constitution of India, Article 25. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion: "(1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion (2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice; (b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

*Explanation I:- The wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion. Explanation II:- In sub clause (b) of clause reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.*"

<sup>19</sup>The Constitution of India, Article 26. Freedom to manage religious affairs: "Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes; (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion; (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and (d) to administer such property in accordance with law."

<sup>20</sup>The Constitution of India, Article 21. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions: "(1) No religion instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds (2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by the State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instruction shall be imparted in such institution (3) No person attending any educational institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto Cultural and Educational Rights."

kidnapping women. Here it also covered the unbearable aspect of prisoners of war who were brutally killed, including recent cases in Ukraine, Syria, Afghanistan, and many other countries in the past where they have committed such cruel acts. Hence, it should be punished.

Besides the cultural aspect men do possess obnoxious acts there is no recognition. And it does not validate to any extent, it was void ab initio. Also, it does not prove any further existence. In the case of Jeffrey Dahmer<sup>21</sup> where there was involvement of both CBI as well as FBI. This was a soul-shivering case where the culprit, an American serial killer and sex offender, killed 17 people over a span of 13 years. He claimed to be a paedophile as well as a necrophiliac. But here the question arises: why was he caught when he offered money to a person in a bar to pose for nude photography? Though the culprit died in 1994 the government's approach is that each institution, company, and organisation should provide someone who can prevent such acts through counseling. Anyone who can provide awareness of emotional support, taking the initiative to talk to adolescents, causes of peer pressure, forces from above as parents, negative involvement of family, imposing decisions on kids—another case was of Izzabella Guzman, who stabbed her mother multiple times, out of frustration. Awareness of government is needed to also work with and merge POCSO and emotional awareness. to talk out the emotional stress or damage, as teenagers are full of curiosities and are well known to get attention and to be loved. Mental health awareness is as important as food and basic rights. Kids get easily influenced by others' ideas, especially when they are exploring, and they tend to commit acts when they are not permissible.

This can be done and tackled in a way by focusing on their mental and emotional condition. Also, when they are at a young age and in a vulnerable stage, they need attention and somebody to talk to. Emotional stability is important, and they have given this preference in other countries. Even India needs this awareness. But in India, there is no particular wing for counseling; mental health is a very broad umbrella, and everyone should deserve to be treated. and to recognise the issue embedded in the child's knowledge. Most of the deaths in necrophilia occurred because of a willingness to commit an offense. Some have issues with post-traumatic disorder, and the reasons they have the recognition are not for a common man to reach them: human sacrifice, cannibalism. In the American Constitution, human rights

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<sup>21</sup>'Case Study of Jeffrey Dahmer' 18 April 2021

prevail; cannibalism is not a religious act. Performing illicit rituals should be banned in every situation.

### **CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH CESARE LOMBROSO**

Understanding criminals from Lombroso point of view. The growing interest in clinical psychiatry helped a lot get permission to study patients with different mental issues in the hospital of S. Euphemia. Two subjects of the Cesare studies were cretinism and pellagra. Cretinism is a form of severe iodine deficiency.<sup>22</sup>The notion of the "born criminal" presented by Lombroso is found in "L'Uomo Delinquente." The idea that all kids are born with these bad character qualities led to the creation of the phrase "delinquentenato." He contends that while proper culture, notably an excellent education, can remove or lessen these so-called moral anomalies, such as jealousy, envy, or cruelty, they are more common in children than adults. According to Lombroso, all criminals exhibit some sort of degeneration mark. Some of these marks can also be found in normal people; however, they do so less commonly. Lombroso and his students assessed the size of inmates' heads, among other things, during his tenure as a prison doctor in Turin. A mark can be a receding forehead or a specific size of the skull in proportion to the body. His observations led him to the conclusion that murderers had larger skulls and that female criminals tended to have larger heads anyway; they have larger heads less frequently than male criminals. Another type of criminal is the criminal of passion. As stated in "Woman as a Criminal and a Prostitute."<sup>23</sup>

### **CONCLUSION**

Lombroso and his brand-new criminology schools have undoubtedly endured a great deal of criticism and unfavorable evaluations. Yet, it is astonishing how thorough and wide-ranging the Italian criminologist's research, inquiry, and other exams were. However, it is evident that the notions of the born criminal and physical traits that are typical of criminals cannot anyhow be supported any longer, which renders them irrelevant to existing empirical methodology since they are not used. Nevertheless, his work contributed to the advancement of the discipline of criminology by increasing attention to the criminal and the factors that inspire him to commit a crime. Therefore, despite the criticism levelled at his beliefs, they did

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<sup>22</sup> Lifetime Nutritional Influences on Cognition, Behaviour and Psychiatric Illness, S.A. Skeaff, 2011

<sup>23</sup> "Woman as a Criminal and a Prostitute" Lombroso and Ferrero

have positive effects. If I can set aside my own disgust—a common reaction among humans who consciously find such acts revolting, but are unconsciously drawn to necrophilic fairytales such as “Sleeping Beauty” and the currently very popular and salacious television series “True Blood,” which exploits an apparent cultural hunger for the visually graphic vampiristic fusion of sex and death each week—the intellectual challenge and potential harvest are enormous. Why in God’s name, or any other name, would someone actually want to have sex with the dead?

In the name of necrophilia, which has been used as a smokescreen behind which various murderers and rapists have tried to camouflage their accusations. In spite of the various advancements that have been made in the sphere of technology as well as research, psychology and psychiatry have fallen short in removing the blurry lines between criminality and the mental illness behind the act. Medical science cannot by itself address the issue unless adequate legislation comes into place to supplement the social reality. Rehabilitation is the path to be trodden, but specific, stringent provisions are the need of the hour in order to protect the dignity of those who are not alive to preserve theirs.

