

4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on

# Forensic Research & Technology

September 28-30, 2015 Atlanta, USA

## The DNA paternity law of Edo state

**Edeaghe Ehikhamenor**  
University of Benin, Nigeria

All vulnerable individual such as the child, mother and father based on circumstances in that they found themselves. **Eligibility for vulnerability:** A child shall be considered vulnerable wherein the father whether married or unmarried to the mother denies biological fatherhood or paternity of the child in question. A child shall be considered vulnerable wherein the denials of the alleged father constitute lack of identification and denial of any form of welfare to sustain him or her. A father shall be considered vulnerable wherein he believes that he is been considered as the biological father of the child by the mother and the child based on his financial status, fame and leadership position in the society with intent to reap where they did not sole. Therefore the alleged father becomes a ready target for any greedy woman and child desperate to make him a father at all cost. A mother shall be considered vulnerable where the mother believes that the child or children in question is a product of herself and the alleged father but the father in question that is denied is compelling her to take a sole responsibility of upbringing of the child in question. Therefore the Edo state Government DNA Paternity test thereby makes it compulsory without any encumbrance for any of the party above (the child, the alleged father and the mother) to request for a compulsory DNA paternity test individually or together to expediently resolve the paternity dispute in a centre duly agreed by the party or with the aid of ministry of justice that can sometimes act as an umpire in the paternity dispute. The law makes it compulsory and indeed prohibitive for any of the party to use any reason what so ever to delay or denial doing the paternity test to establish prove of true paternity. Paternity is the legal establishment of the identity of a child's father. Paternity can be done in a variety of circumstances such as: The child is born to a married couple; the child is born to an unmarried couple but the parent marries after the child is born and signs a legitimating form and the child is born to an unmarried couple who never marry. It is an unquestionable right of a child to know the biological father and DNA testing offers the best opportunity for now.

### Biography

Edeaghe Ehikhamenor is a senior lecturer at the University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria and the founder/national coordinator of Save Accident Victims Association of Nigeria (SAVAN) ([www.savan.org](http://www.savan.org)) and pioneer project coordinator of Forensic Research and Development Center (FORDEC). He earned a bachelor of dental surgery, (BDS) a master's in Pharmacology and a PhD in Pharmacology and Toxicology from the University of Benin and also had a short postdoctoral training on DNA analysis at Lakehead University, Ontario, Canada. He has extensive research experience on digital screening of alcohol and other psychoactive drugs with saliva and biological fluids to establish skills impairment on a driving simulator. He loves multitasking and crisscrossing from one discipline to another.

[savannngo@yahoo.com](mailto:savannngo@yahoo.com)

### Notes: