suspect with the questioned source and the probability values of genetic and demographic features of collected samples in numerous populations. On this admire the contribution of LPL, TH01 and TPOX loci is extremely critical.

In forensic DNA profiling, the statistics is additionally used for assessment of proof in paternity determination, identification of deceased in murder, mass disaster cases, and suspects in rape cases and for anthropological analysis of population. The statistical tests performed on these numbers are to gauge the worth of evidence. The power of discrimination (PD) is equivalent to 1- probability of match [25]. PD is that the average number of individuals one should survey before finding similar comparable genotype pattern among randomly selected individuals. This can be one in all of the vital parameters studied and used for individual identification and population research. Low power of discrimination indicates decrease polymorphism and least degree of knowledge from that locus. Over 20 alleles were observed at LPL, TH01 and TPOX loci providing maximum discriminatory strength to these markers. The PD for the three loci studied were within the range 0.88 - 0.95 clearly illustrated very high intra population diversity within the studied population.

Polymorphism Information Content (PIC) indicates what percentage alleles a particular marker has and the manner those alleles divide evenly. In paternity cases, it reflects the probability that a given offspring of a parent carrying a rare allele at a locus will allow deduction of the parental genotype at the locus and it's determined by summing the mating frequencies multiplied by the probability that an offspring are going to be informative. PIC for LPL locus was 0.73, for TPOX and TH01 loci was 0.81 respectively **(Table 4)**.

The power of exclusion (PE) that's calculated as the sum of the squares of the frequencies of all the genotypes and indicates the probability that the two randomly chosen person don't have the same genotype was observed to be 0.433 in LPL, 0.560 in TPOX and in TH01 it absolutely was 0.472 **(Table 4)**.

CONCLUSION

Crime samples are mainly uncovered to environmental insults due to this DNA gets fragmented or degraded. Fragmented DNA and degraded DNA make the task of amplification difficult. Efficiency to get a complete DNA profile decreases due to reduced amplification. Very often there may be imbalance in the height of the peak and the possibility of an allele to drop out increases. To overcome this, it is essential to amplify smaller number of loci at a time. Therefore, there is a pressing want to develop more miniplex, standardized them, examine polymorphisms and use them regularly in cases where DNA is degraded or fragmented. A massive Heterozygosity of the system offers good information in genetic linkage applications. The current study, showed large individual diversity within random populations. The study also demonstrated that Micro satellite - LPL, TPOX and TH01 loci are the highly polymorphic loci in the genome. The study explicitly proved the utility of LPL, TPOX and TH01 loci in deciphering genetic diversity of population. The system would seem to be very useful for forensic application, exclusion in paternity cases and in the evaluation of degraded samples.

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