



MANAGEMENT OF CRIMINAL MEDICOLEGAL CASES IN STATE OF MAHARASHTRA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

"Medicoegal" is the term, which fuses the nuts and bolts of two sister callings i.e. Medicine and Law. Medicolegal specialists can give a connection between these two callings for their smooth and viable working in an experimental way. A medico-lawful case is an instance of harm/ailment where the going to specialist, subsequent to evoking history and looking at the patient, feels that some examination by law implementation offices is crucial to build up and settle obligation regarding the case as per the rule that everyone must follow. All the criminal medico legal cases are tried in the respective courts of law depending upon the nature of offences and injury or damages caused to an aggrieved party. Criminal courts in India starts from lower court called The Metropolitan Magistrate Court in metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore etc. and Lower Criminal Courts at Taluka place to Session Courts or District Criminal Courts at district level and High Courts in every state. Final appeal goes to Supreme court of India, also called as Apex Court.

In all the criminal medicolegal cases, it is the legal duty of the treating doctor to report it to the nearest police station immediately after completing primary life saving medical care. This is in accordance with Section 39 of Criminal Procedure Code of India. The thought is to start lawful continuing at the most punctual with the goal that greatest proof can be gathered by the cop. Fast activity by the police additionally maintains a strategic distance from the obliteration of proof by the treating doctor. This research paper is composed to demonstrate the Management of criminal medicolegal cases needs logical and precise examinations with solid legitimate proofs by the indictment to be demonstrated in the official courtroom to rebuff the offender. Researcher has chosen this topic as being the post-graduate in medicine, law and doctorate in management studies.

Keywords: medico legal, criminal, postmortem, murder, rape, suicide, homicide, prosecution.

(1) Introduction:

All the criminal medico legal cases are attempted in the respective courts of law contingent on the way of offences and injury or damages caused to an aggrieved party. Offences like murder, rape, suicide are tried in Criminal courts under Sec.302, Sec.376 and Sec.309 of IPC respectively. Criminal courts in India starts from lower court called The Metropolitan Magistrate Court in cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore etc. and Lower Criminal Courts at Taluka place to Session Courts or District Criminal Courts at district level and High Courts in every state. Final appeal goes to Supreme court of India, also called as Apex Court.

The Indian Judicial System is one of the most established legitimate frameworks on the planet today. It is a piece of the legacy India got from the British. The edge work of the current legitimate framework has been set around the Indian Constitution and the legal framework gets its forces from it. The Constitution of India is the incomparable law of the nation, the wellspring of law in India.

It happened on 26 January 1950 and is the world's longest composed constitution. It additionally has characterized the central rights and obligations of the general population and the order standards which are the obligations of the State.



The Supreme Court is the pinnacle court of India, trailed by the different High Courts at the state level which take into account one or more number of states. Underneath the High Courts exist the subordinate courts containing the District Courts at the region level and Session Courts at Metropolitan urban communities of the nation and other lower courts like Small Causes Courts / Lower Courts (Laghu Dnyayalay) and Magistrate courts.

A critical element of the Indian Judicial System is that it's a 'typical law framework'. In a run of the mill law system, law is made by the judges through their decisions, solicitations, or judgments. These are similarly suggested as perspectives. The Indian system intertwines the typical law structure close by the statutory law and the managerial law.

Another basic component of the Indian legitimate structure is that our system has been made on the case out of the opposing structure. In an antagonistic framework, there are two sides for every circumstance and every side exhibits its contentions to a nonpartisan judge who might then give a request or a judgment based upon the benefits of the case.

The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power of lawful study. By the day's end, the laws made by the managerial and the gauges made by the authority ought to be in congruity with the Constitution of India.

The High Courts of India are the prevalent lawful force at the State level. There are without further ado 21 High Courts in the country and of these the most prepared High Court of India is the Kolkata High Court, which was set up in the year 1862.

The District Courts/Session Courts are at the most elevated purpose of the entire subordinate or lower or Magistrate Courts. They are however under the administrative control of the High Court of the State to which the territory court has a spot with.

(2) Literature Review:

What is a medico legal case?

A medico legitimate case is the place a man is harmed or hurt in any capacity and necessities medicinal consideration for it. Damage cases which recommend some criminal offense. Blaze wounds, vehicular mishaps (incorporates railroads and different methods of transport), suspected manslaughter/murder, harming, rape and criminal fetus removal are delegated medico legitimate cases. Quiet that is oblivious because of obscure reasons; brought dead beyond words after admission without appropriate therapeutic archives to demonstrate reason for death likewise go under its domain.

Healing center passing's where the patient kicks the bucket all of a sudden because of organization of medicine or a fall within the hospital, when he is in the ICU or amid surgery can likewise be grouped under medico legitimate cases. A therapeutic post-mortem examination must be requested under all the above circumstances.

In all these cases, it is the legitimate obligation of the treating specialist to report it to the closest police headquarters promptly subsequent to finishing essential life sparing therapeutic consideration. This is as per Section 39 of Criminal Procedure Code of India. The thought is to start legitimate continuing at the most punctual is with the goal that greatest proof can be gathered by the cop. Speedy activity by the police likewise

maintains a strategic distance from the decimation of confirmation by the treating doctor.

What does the law say?

The law expresses that worries like lawful conventions, financial contemplations or even the infrastructural restrictions of the institution should not prohibit the institution or hospital from providing basic and crisis therapeutic treatment to criminal medico legal cases. Here are a few things one ought to know:

1. A hospital cannot deny emergency medical care to an accident victim under Article 21 of Constitution of India.
2. It cannot deny treatment on the pretext of lack of facilities. They have to give crisis care and then transfer the patient safely (via their ambulance) to the closest office. This includes government and private hospitals; it also includes private clinics and nursing homes.
3. They cannot deny a patient emergency medical treatment on the basis that he / she is Unable to pay the required fees or that there is no close relative to sign for consent. The Consent is overridden in a crisis.
4. On account of an assault or criminal premature birth the woman can't be inspected by a doctor without composed assent from the casualty.
5. In both cases the specialist is bound by law to keep the patients information including her name confidential.
6. In situations where a woman is being examined, another woman must be present during the examination. In the case of males, another male has to be present at all times.
7. On account of suicide causing death the specialist is committed to report the matter to the police for further investigation and send the dead body for postmortem.
8. On the off chance that the patient is alive and suicide is suspected the specialist is not committed to report the matter to the police.

(3) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

3.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the management of criminal medico legal cases in the state of Maharashtra.
2. To study the importance of investigations by the prosecution in the management of criminal medico legal cases.

3.2. TYPE OF RESEARCH:

This is an applied research, a connected exploration which goes for finding an answer or certain conclusion for a prompt issue confronting a general public. The specialist will find an answer for some squeezing pragmatic issue.

3.3. HYPOTHESIS:

Management of criminal medico legal cases needs scientific and systematic investigations with strong legal evidences by the prosecution to be proved in the court of law to punish the culprit.

3.4. SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:

- a) It is a Desk research or Secondary research which includes the synopsis, examination and/or blend of existing exploration where information is collected from the orders or judgments in criminal medico legal cases by various Session Courts of Maharashtra and Bombay High Court.
- b) Secondary Data:
The researcher has collected the secondary data from
 - i. Information gathered from medico legal cases decided by the competent courts of law in Maharashtra state and medico legal & forensic books, medical magazines, newspapers, and published data from various research journals, law journals & internet.
 - ii. Availability of previous statistical data of medico legal cases.
 - iii. Data collected, will be analyzed and produced scientifically.

3.5. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study is restricted only to ten case studies or case laws decided by the different Session courts and Bombay High Court related to the criminal medico legal cases in a state of Maharashtra.

(4) RESEARCH DATA / MATERIALS :

Ten criminal medico legal cases are studied in details with the end goal of research. All the information gathered for the research purpose is mainly the auxiliary information obtained from the judicial decisions or judgments from the various medico legitimate cases of criminal nature trialed in courtroom mainly various Session courts and Bombay High Court in the state of Maharashtra.

Recent Criminal Medico legal Cases in State of Maharashtra:

4.1 Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug Versus Union of India and Orsⁱ on 7th March, 2011 Before Court No.6 of Supreme Court of India. Criminal original jurisdiction, Writ petition (Criminal) no.115 of 2009. Bench: Markandey Katju, GyanSudhaMisra

Judgment:

Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug (1 June 1948 – 18 May 2015) was an Indian medical attendant (Nurse) who was at the focal point of consideration in a court case on willful extermination subsequent to putting in 42 years in a vegetative state as a consequence of sexual assault, was assaulted by a sweeper at her work place in 1973. In 1973, while working as a junior nurse at K.E.M hospital Parel, Mumbai-400012, and Maharashtra. ArunaShanbaug was sexually assaulted by a ward boy, Sohanlal Bhartha Walmiki, and remained in a vegetative state following the assault. On 24 January 2011, after she had been in this state for a long time, the Supreme Court of India reacted to the request for willful extermination documented by Aruna's companion, columnist Pinky Virani, by setting up a restorative board to analyze her. The court dismisses the request on 7th March 2011. Be that as it may, as its would like to think, it permitted Passive willful extermination in India. Shanbaug passed on from pneumonia on 18thMay 2015 in the wake of being in a tireless vegetative state for about 42 years.

4.2 Balasaheb Gurling Todkari And Ors Vs The State Of Maharashtraⁱⁱ on 9th June, 2015,
Before Bombay High Court Bench at Aurangabad. Criminal appeal no. 432 of 2012
Bench: V.K. Tahilramani

4.3 Navnath Bhikuji Salunkhe And Anr Vs The State Of Maharashtraⁱⁱⁱ on 9th June, 2015
Before Bombay High Court Bench at Aurangabad. Criminal appeal no. 432 of 2012

4.4 Sanjay Narayan Zingdekar Versus The State Of Maharashtra^{iv} on 9th June, 2015
Before Bombay High Court Bench at Aurangabad. Criminal appeal no. 432 of 2012

4.5 Malang Shankar Shende Versus The State Of Maharashtra^v on 9th June, 2015
Before Bombay High Court Bench at Aurangabad. Criminal appeal no. 432 of 2012

4.6 Basavraj Shivsharan Desai Versus The State Of Maharashtra^{vi} on 9th June, 2015
Before Bombay High Court Bench at Aurangabad. Criminal appeal no. 432 of 2012

In all the above cases from No. 4.2 to 4.6 following Judgment have been passed by Honorable Bombay (Mumbai) High Court, Aurangabad divisional Bench.

This is an instance of murder by group of peoples namely Balasaheb, Navnath, Sanjay, Malang, Basavraj and others. For this situation, victim Mr. Rajesh was murdered by group of peoples who were related to deceased Mr. Rajesh from the dispute of family business, landed property and parking of vehicle land. These requests emerge out of judgment and request dated 21st March, 2012 went by the adapted Ad-hoc Additional Sessions Judge, Solapur in Sessions Case No.60 of 2006. By the said judgment and request, trial Court sentenced the Appellants, the first Accused Nos.1 and 3 to 11 under areas 302, 364, 365, 368, 302, 120-B, 201 read with 149 of IPC.

The details of the punishment under various sections are as under:

Accused Nos.	Under Sections	Sentence
1 and 3 to 11	120-B of IPC	the Rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and fine of Rs.5,000/- each. And In default 1 year 3 months imprisonment.
1 and 3 to 11	364 read with 149 of IPC	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine of Rs.5,000/- and in default imprisonment of 2 and 1/2 years each
1 and 3 to 11	368 read with 149 of IPC	Rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and fine of Rs.1,000/- and in default further imprisonment of 9 Months each.
1 and 3 to 11	302 read with 149 of IPC	Imprisonment for life and fine of Rs.1,000/-each. in default imprisonment for 6 months
1 and 3 to 11	201 read with 149 of IPC	Rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and fine of Rs.1,000/- each. In default further imprisonment for 6 months

Judgment: Smt. V. K. Tahilramani and Indira K. Jain, JJ.

In this case all the accused persons were released by the Bombay High Court because of the following reasons:

(1) In the case on hand, prosecution had miserably failed to prove any of the circumstances against the accused relating to business, landed property and parking of vehicle, that alone would not be sufficient to hold the accused guilty of commission of alleged murder of Rajesh. (2) The announcements of material witnesses don't help the arraignment to bring home the blame of the denounced persons past sensible uncertainty. It is likewise obvious that the confirmations of fundamental witnesses are entirely problematic, mind boggling, unnatural, dishonest and self-conflicting. The whole arraignment proof abounds with implausible rendition and material lacunas.

The sicknesses for the situation were intrinsic in nature. This case is as a case at the end of the day to remind the researching organization and arraignment of its grave obligation to put reality under the steady gaze of the official courtroom with most extreme affectability as opposed to receiving its own particular methodology in such a genuine wrongdoing where the topic of life and passing of persons is included.

(3) The Bombay High Court held that the perceptions of the scholarly trial judge in their condemned judgment obviously demonstrate absence of straightforward comprehension of the procurements of Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Evidence Act. It gives the idea that the scholarly trial judge has chosen not to see to these imperative procurements and wrongly considered the same. The thoughts recorded by the trial court are not in consonance with the record. In this manner, the Honorable court found that the censured judgment and request of conviction and sentence in Sessions Case No. 60 of 2006 went by the adapted Ad-hoc Additional Sessions Judge, Solapur, is thusly suppressed and put aside as it doesn't legitimately manage. In this manner, all the accused persons were cleared of the offenses culpable under Indian Penal code for a homicide.

4.7 Sunil Somnath Suryawanshi and Anr Versus The State of Maharashtra and Anr^{vii}
on 9th April, 2015 in The High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Criminal Appellate
Jurisdiction, Criminal Appeal No.359 of 2010 With Criminal Application No.31 of 2015

This is an instance of rape by Mr. Sunil Suryawanshi and other person on 21.7.2008 at around 8 pm to 8.30 pmin a sugarcane crop field when the victim lady was returning from her work place. Though she resisted, it was not possible for her to run away from them at that time. The incident was going on nearly for 1½ hours to 2 hours.

After culmination of the examination, the police recorded charge sheet in the Court of the educated Magistrate. The case was committed to the Court of Sessions. The Court confined charges under section 376 (2) (g) of the Indian Penal Code. The accused argued not liable and the trial was conducted. It concluded in the conviction and hence, this Appeal.

Judgment:

(1) The claim is coordinated against the judgment and request of conviction dated 18.3.2010 went by the scholarly District Judge 2 and Additional Sessions Judge, Baramati in Sessions Case No.2 of 2009, accordingly sentencing the appellants for the offenses culpable under segment 376 (2) (g) of the Indian Penal Code.

The appellants were sentenced to undergo R.I. for 10 years and to pay the fine measure of Rs.50,000/-, in default to languish thorough detainment over six months. Criminal Application No.31 of 2015 is received through jail from the applicant Sunil Somnath Suryawanshi, original accused No.1, on 8.12.2014, praying that he has not preferred the appeal due to his poor financial condition and he has served the sentence and, therefore, the applicant has no income to pay the fine measure of Rs.50,000/-. It is impossible for him to pay the huge amount and, therefore, the fine amount be reduced to enable him to pay from his wages earned by him in prison.

He has made the application that the appeal be admitted, heard and concluded only against the huge fine amount of Rs.50, 000/- and waive off or remit the fine considering the bad financial condition. He has also prayed that an advocate from legal aid is to be given.

The Honorable court held that in these circumstances of the case, the censured judgment and request is maintained. The sentence is confirmed. Appeal is dismissed.

4.8 Vijay Prahlad Warankar Versus Ku. Urmila^{viii} on 10th July, 2014, in Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench, Nagpur. Criminal Appeal No. 268 Of 1998

This is an instance of rape. The alleged incident had occurred on 20th July, 1993 at about 6.30 or 7 p.m at the place of the appellant. The younger girl Miss. Urmila was called by the appealing party in his house and he had made a rape on her. Police arrested the accused and First Information Report No. 123 of 1993 was registered under Sec 376 of IPC against the appellant on the complaint given by the father of victim Miss. Urmila. She was taken to General Hospital, Khamgaon on the following day at about 8 a.m. where she was examined by the Medical Officer who hand over the medical reports of examination to the prosecution. A charge under Sec 342 and 376 (2) (f) of IPC was confined against the appealing party by the educated Additional Sessions Judge, Khamgaon. The appealing party argued not blameworthy and guaranteed to be attempted.

Judgment: Judge. R. V Jalit

The Honorable Bombay High Court held that there was no scope for doubting the prosecution case. The trial Court has rightly come to the conclusion that the appellant had taken the girl to his house, closed the door, confined her in the room and committed rape on her. Since the girl was below 14 years of age, the appellant has been convicted for the offence punishable under Section 376 (2)(f) of Indian Penal Code. The appellant has been rightly convicted for the offence of wrongful confinement and rape of girl below 12 years of age. The conviction and sentence imposed on him is absolutely beyond the scope of interference. The appeal deserves to be dismissed and is accordingly dismissed. Appeal accordingly stands disposed of.

4.9 Liladhar Latkan Sapkale Versus The State of Maharashtra^{ix} on 24 June, 2014 in The High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Bench at Aurangabad, Cr. Appeal No. 41 of 2012

This is an instance of murder. On 29.06.2010 accused Mr. Liladhar Latkan Sapkale in drunken condition killed deceased, Suresh Eknath Sapkale with the help of a sickle. Police did the panchanama and arrested the accused. After death on the victim was conducted by Govt. medical officer and postmortem report was set some time recently the prosecution. Upon completion of investigation, charge sheet came to be filed. Charge came to be surrounded against the charged on 29.12.2010, to which he pleaded not guilty. The safeguard of the blamed is for aggregate refusal. The Additional Sessions Judge, Jalgaon on 8th December, 2011, accordingly indicting the appealing party for the offense culpable under segment 302 of Indian Penal Code and sentenced to languish detainment over life and to pay fine of Rs. 5,000/ - , in default to languish further thorough detainment over two months. Consequently this appeal is documented by the litigant, bothered by the judgment and request went by the Additional Sessions Judge, Jalgaon

Judgment : (A.I.S. Cheema, J. and S.S. Shinde, J.)

The Honorable Bombay High Court held that upon considering the evidence brought on record by the prosecution in its entirety, the appellant accused is rightly convicted by the trial

Court for the offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Thus, no interference is warranted in the impugned judgment and order of session court, Jalgaon. Hence, appeal stands dismissed.

4.10 Salman Salim Khan Versus The State of Maharashtra^x on 10th December, 2015 in The High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Cr. Appellate Jurisdiction, Cr. Appeal No. 572 of 2015, Bench: A.R. Joshi

Judgment:

Dictation was made by Honorable Judge Mr. A.R. JOSHI on 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th December, 2015. It is not for all intents and purposes conceivable to produce the entire judgment of 114 pages in this exploration paper and therefore the final judgment is produced in short. It is a famous case study in our country as Salman Khan is an actor, a public image belongs to the media.

The judgment and request dated 6th May, 2015 passed in Sessions Court is quashed and set aside by Hon' Bombay High Court Judge, A.R. Joshi on 10th December, 2015 in Cr. appeal no. 572 of 2015 filed by him.

The appellant accused Salman Salim Khan is absolved of all the charges framed against him and the bail bonds given by him stand cancelled. The fine amounts paid by him in the official courtroom in view of the criticized judgment and request cruised by session court has refunded back to him as per the said Bombay High Court order of 10th December, 2015. Even Bandra Police Station has been directed to hand over his passport to him on proper identification.

For this situation, there were different deficiencies, for example, non-examination of fundamental and suitable witnesses, the oversights and inconsistencies in the proof of the harmed witnesses which go to the foundation of the matter and certainly an uncertainty has emerged with regards to the contribution of the Salman for the offenses with which he was charged. On the premise of this sort of confirmation, Salman was not indicted by the Bombay High Court, however the evident observation may be distinctive as showing up in the psyche of a typical man. Salman was vindicated of all the charges surrounded against him in light of the fact that the arraignment couldn't ready to create a solid proof against him amid the examination or the examination was so led in such an inconsiderate a flawed way by the police to slacken the indictment case.

Ultimately, as indicated by Bombay High Court, the energy about the proof as is finished by the trial Court in Salman Case was not legitimate and lawful according to the settled standards of Criminal Jurisprudence since it is an obligation of the Court to measure the confirmation which is brought before it and to find out whether the offenses are demonstrated against the denounced past sensible uncertainty. Along these lines, in Salman Salim Khan's case the indictment neglected to demonstrate the offense by him past sensible uncertainty in the official courtroom. The advantage of each sensible uncertainty which emerges out of the proof showed has fundamentally been given to support him by the Bombay High Court.

(5) DATA ANALYSIS :

This is a qualitative research where the research scholar has studied about ten criminal medicolegal case studies or case laws in the state of Maharashtra.

All the secondary data and necessary information for the research is provided by indiankanon.org. The judgments or orders given by different Session Courts in state of Maharashtra and Bombay High Court in different case laws or case studies have been analyzed keeping in the mind, the main objectives of the study.

Thus, this desk research is based on secondary data available till date from the various courts in Maharashtra i.e. Session Courts and Bombay High Court.

Data is analyzed by studying the various judgments given by the Hon'ble Judges of the different Session Courts of Maharashtra state and Bombay High Court in ten case laws/case studies related to criminal medico legal cases existing till date in state of Maharashtra. For analyzing the case studies, the Researcher has used "Within Case Analysis and Between Case Analysis or Across Case Analysis."

(6) FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION :

Researcher has viewed and studied in details, ten criminal medicolegal case studies already decided by various Session Courts in state of Maharashtra and Bombay High Court.

It has been found that in all the cases that

- (i) Legitimate confirmations gathered by the indictment ought to be demonstrated in the courtroom amid the court trials.
- (ii) Autopsy or Postmortem Report is considered to be the strong evidence in the witness of the official courtroom especially in the medicolegal cases of criminal nature.
- (iii) Society believes on the courts to get the justice in the medicolegal cases of criminal nature.

Researcher further found that there is a lack on part of the indictment in gathering the confirmations against the denounced or criminal/s and no proper panchanama is done of the evidences collected by the prosecution i.e. Police machinery. Evidence/s without proper panchnama has no value of whatsoever nature in the court of law. Police are doing the negligence in collecting the scientific evidences against the criminals and if at all the evidences are collected by the police, you will find some deficiencies in their work so as to cause the vindication of the blamed by the competent court.

The foundations for postponement before the case achieve the Court for trial are for the most part,

1. Indifference and inaction with respect to the police in enrolling the FIRs.
2. Police are either reluctant to continue with the examination against critical or persuasive Persons or they are under weight not to act quickly.
3. Corruption at Police Station level is affecting the timely and qualitative investigation.
4. When the FIR is not registered within a reasonable time or the place of investigation is tardy, there is no internal mechanism to check this effectively.
5. There is no periodical exercise to upgrade the skills of investigation.
6. Sufficient priority is not given for investigation of crimes.
7. Sanctions for indictment are unduly deferred by the Governments.

(7) CONCLUSION:

Researcher has viewed, studied and analyzed ten case studies/case laws of criminal medico legal nature and arrived on the following conclusions:

In handling the criminal medico legal cases in our country, it is vital to collect all the evidences identified with the medico legal case/s to be proved in the official courtroom by doing the proper panchanama's with the appropriate witness/s by the prosecution. The autopsy reports or post mortem reports also plays a urgent part in death investigations of criminal medico legal cases. Even injury certificates issued by a concerned medical officer or doctor plays vital role in the choice of medico legal cases. All these evidences have to be put before the competent courtroom by the arraignment in order to convict the offender or accused person. Our Indian lawful framework depends on the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. You can not punish an offender without appropriate evidence/s against him. The deceased

person will not get his life back again but his soul may rest in peace once the accused person is punished or convicted by the court of law.

Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 is mainly based on Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Any court in India can't rebuff the guilty party without solid confirmation which is demonstrated past the advantage of uncertainty. It is the lacuna in examinations and gathering solid proofs against the blamed to be demonstrated in the official courtroom by the arraignment is the principle explanation behind the vindication of a charged individual in criminal medico lawful cases.

Further there is no transparency and ethical practices in the management of criminal medico legal cases in state of Maharashtra. Thus, a hypothesis "Management of criminal medico legal cases needs scientific and systematic investigations with strong legal evidences by the prosecution to be proved in the court of law to punish the culprit." is thereby proved.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK:

There is a lot of scope for future work on study of management of criminal medico legal cases in other states of India. The study could be initiated with the help of primary data to reflect the latest situation.

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ⁱⁱⁱ<http://indiankanoon.org/doc/151730059/>

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