

**RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF HOMICIDE CASES IN
MARATHWADA AND FOUR DISTRICTS OF VIDARBHA REGION.****U. D. Pawar¹, C. D. Pawar², U. K. Kulkarni³ and R. K. Pardeshi^{4*}**¹Regional Forensic Science Laboratories Aurangabad, MS, 431 002 India.²Department of Chemical Technology Dr Babasahab Ambedkar Marathwada University
Aurangabad, Ms, India.³Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratories, Kalina, Mumbai 98.⁴Department of Chemistry, Sant Ramdas College, Ghansawangi, Dist. Jalna, 431203,
MS, India.

Article Received on
19 Jan. 2018,
Revised on 08 Feb. 2018,
Accepted on 01 March 2018
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20185-11410

Corresponding Author*Rajendra K. Pardeshi**

Department of Chemistry,
Sant Ramdas College,
Ghansawangi, Dist. Jalna,
431203, MS, India.

ABSTRACT

In developed countries the ratio of death due to Homicide is only one to two percent but in developing countries like India, it varies from 15%-30% and which is common cause of death in rural areas as compare urban areas. Homicide cases can be intentionally or accidental are silent major weapons, which can be easily used with violence and often without exciting doubt. The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, (Govt. of Maharashtra), chavani Cantonment Area, Aurangabad, India Toxicology department receiving cases from eight districts of Marathwada and four districts of Vidharba region, Maharashtra, India. In Toxicology division viscera, stomach wash,

police seize articles is generally received for chemical analysis from Medical officer after post-mortem in alcohol and suspected poisoning cases, and police authority seize articles. Through the year-2015 (January-2015 to December-2015), total 4934 cases were received for analysis. In Toxicology division, out of Homicide Indian Penal Code 302 received 371 cases in which male 228 cases and female 143 cases was found in Marthwada region. Keeping in view the above facts and figure the study was lead and originate that the facts of gender is mainly used during Homicide cases of Marathwada region.

KEYWORDS: Marathwada Region, Vidharba Region, Toxicology, Indian penel code 302.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Marathwada region (include Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Beed, Osmanabad districts) and Vidharba region (Akola, Buldana, Washim and Yavatmal districts) the economy in rural areas is agriculture based where all kinds of quarrels of land acquiring and illicit relation and the property quarrels etc are some of awesome reason of Homicide cases in common society. The various patterns of homicidal nature of deaths include assault by sharp weapon, blunt weapon, firearm, strangulation, homicidal hanging, smothering, drowning, burns, poisoning etc.^[1]

Homicide cases can be liberating intentional or accidental attacks are still weapons are stone, blunt object easily available which can be easily used with violence and often without exciting doubt.

According to World Health Organization reports every forty seconds a Homicide is devoted somewhere in the world one of every three deaths take place in India.^[2]

Cases of homicidal death are increasing; this is probably due to rapidly increasing population, urbanization, poverty, unemployment, frustration, illiteracy, prevalent economic, social and political environment, insurgency, terrorism, drug addiction, easy availability of weapon, and the widening gap between the rich and the poor. Young offenders are becoming increasingly violent and this is a cause for concern, as they are future generation.^[3] This outline of Homicide be contingent taking place convenience of use in that region, culture, occupation, demography, belief, socio-economic status, education, Revange, robbery, property affairs, arguments etc these are the reasons of Homicide cases.^[4,5]

The present study was undertaken to the received cases profile in Marathwada and Vidharba Region in various Homicide pattern in gender demography are used the percentage of all Homicide of received cases in year 2015, January 2015 to December 2015.

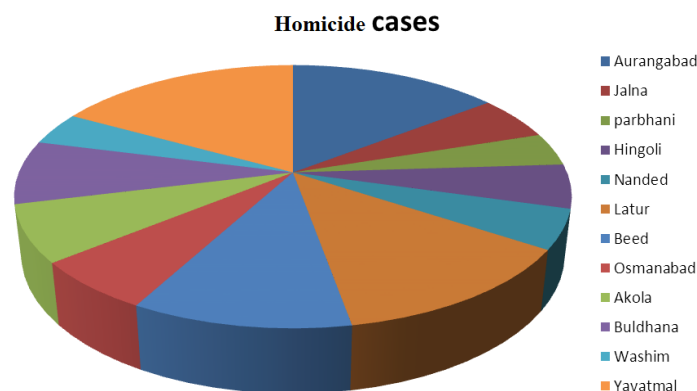


Figure no.1: District wise Spreading of Received Cases.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In Toxicology Division, viscera is received from twelve four districts of Marathwada and Vidharba region for chemical analysis from Medical Officers after post-mortem in Homicide Cases and police authority seize articles. In the year-2015 (January-2015 to December-2015), total 371 cases were received to constitute the study objects for the comparison regarding various Districts Homicide cases ratio shown (Table 1, figure 1). The gender wise distribution of related Districts shown in (Table 2, Figure 2).

In Marathwada region (include Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Beed, Osmanabad districts) and Vidharba region (Akola, Buldana, Washim and Yavatmal districts).^[6]

Table 1: Districts wise Homicide cases percentage ratio.

Districts	Received cases	Percentage Ratio
Aurangabad	54	14.55
Jalna	20	5.39
Parbhani	15	4.04
Hingoli	20	5.39
Nanded	18	4.85
Latur	48	12.93
Beed	40	10.78
Osmanabad	23	6.19
Akola	26	7.00
Buldhana	29	7.81
Washim	15	4.04
Yavatmal	63	16.98
Total	371	100

DISCUSSION AND OBSERVATIONS

In this paper we observe the Homicide deaths ratio as compare male and female. Homicide cases 371 cases in which Male cases 228 and Female cases 143 the distribution study we are in this conclusion in Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Akola, Washim, Yavatmal districts male cases are high as compare female cases. The Female Homicide cases high shown in Beed, Hingoli, Buldhana districts as compare other districts.

Table 2: Gender wise distribution of Homicide cases.

Districts	Received cases	Male Cases	Male percentage	Female Cases	Female Percentage
Aurangabad	54	37	68.51	17	31.48
Jalna	20	11	55	9	45
Parbhani	15	8	53.33	7	46.66
Hingoli	20	9	45	11	55
Nanded	18	10	55.55	8	44.44
Latur	48	33	68.75	15	31.25
Beed	40	19	47.5	21	52.5
Osmanabad	23	12	52.17	11	47.82
Akola	26	22	84.61	4	15.38
Buldhana	29	11	37.93	18	62.06
Washim	15	11	73.33	4	26.66
Yavatmal	63	45	71.42	18	28.58
Total	371	228	61.46	143	38.54

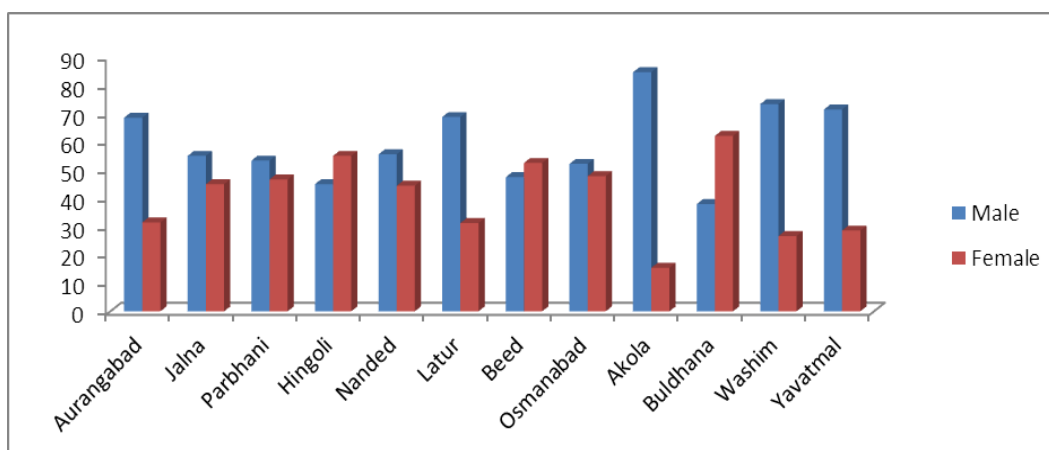


Figure 2: Gender wise distribution of Homicide Cases.

CONCLUSION

The present study showed that importance was suggestively and Received cases in the forensic laboratories showed that are highly Homicide cases in the gender related study in Marathwada and Vidharba region, Maharashtra, India.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Awareness program community base Intentional program should be implemented for the society and tell suggestion drawbacks of Homicide.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are thankful to Dr. K V Kulkarni, Director, Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratories, Mumbai, Home Department. Government of Maharashtra, India for his valuable suggestions and keen interest shown in this research work.

REFERENCES

1. Parikh C.K. Parikh's Text Book of Medical jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology for Classrooms and Courtrooms, CBC Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 19906th Ed: 2.1pp, 3.51pp, 4.23pp.
2. WHO report, www.who.int/mental_health/prevention/suicide/in.
3. Shivakumar BC, Vishwanath D, Srivastava PC. Trends of Homicidal Deaths at a Tertiary Care Centre Bengaluru. JIAFM, April-June 2011; 33(2): 120-4.
4. Wikipedia Suicides in India.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/suicide.in_india.
5. National Crime record in India.www.ncrb.gov.in.
6. U. D Pawar, U.K. Kulkarni, H. A. Deshpande, R. K. Pardeshi. Reported Poisoning Cases Profile of Marathwada region and four districts of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra, India: the need to invent new methods forensic interest, WJPPS Volume 6, Issue 9, 972-978.