

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN MARATHWADA REGION AND FOUR DISTRICTS OF VIDARBHA REGION IN MAHARASHTRA INDIA.

U. D. Pawar¹, C. D. Pawar², U. K. Kulkarni³ and R. K. Pardeshi^{4*}

¹Regional Forensic Science Laboratories Aurangabad, M.S., India.

²Department of Chemical Technology Dr. Bamu Aurangabad, M.S., India.

³Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratories, Kalina, Mumbai 98. M.S., India.

^{4*}Sant Ramdas College, Ghansawangi, Dist. Jalna, 431203, M.S., India.

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***Corresponding Author**

R. K. Pardeshi

Sant Ramdas College,
Ghansawangi, Dist. Jalna,
431203, M.S., India.

ABSTRACT

In developed countries the ratio of death due to Accidental Deaths 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. Accidental Deaths 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 which Toxicology division, out of accidental Deaths Indian Penal Code 279 received 210 cases in which male 194 cases and female 16 cases was found in Marthwada and Viderbha region. Keeping in view the above facts and figure the study was lead and originate that the facts of gender is mainly used during accidental Deaths cases.

KEYWORDS: Marathwada Region, Vidharba Region, Toxicology, Indian penal code 279.

INTRODUCTION

In Marathwada region (include Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Beed, Osmanabad districts) and Vidharba region (Akola, Buldhana, Washim and Yavatmal districts) the population high ratio Authorities as well as public always thought of vehicular accidents with especial attention on pedestrian and occupants, no one emphasize about railway accidents vehicular accident which is also a major cause of accidental deaths. Injuries caused by this are always fatal in nature, accidental falls, etc. these are some of awesome reason of accidental Deaths cases in common society.^[1]

Accidental falls are the second leading cause of unintentional injury mortality and they account for 11% of all unintentional injury deaths worldwide. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 424 000 fall-related deaths occurred globally in 2004 and about one fifth of them (95 000 deaths) took place in India.^[2] The National Crime and Records Bureau (NCRB), which is the only agency that collects national injury data in India, reported that in 2005 falls contributed 3.2% of all unintentional injury deaths in the country.^[3]

Accidental Deaths cases can be liberating intentional or accidental Cases of 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.^[4] This outline of Accidental Deaths be contingent taking place convenience of use in that region, culture, occupation, demography, belief, socio-economic status, education, young generation are the main rash driving is reasons of Accidental Deaths cases.^[4,5]

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

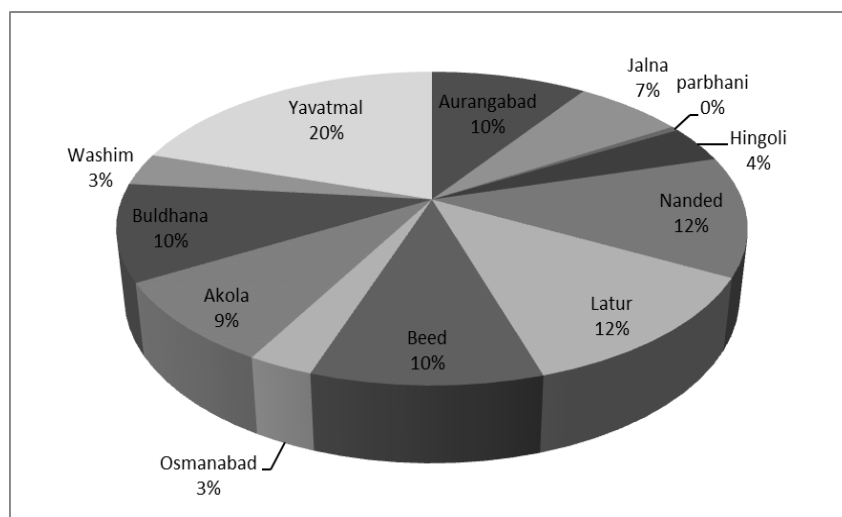


Figure No. 1: District wise Spreading of Accidental cases.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In Toxicology Division, viscera are received from twelve districts of Marathwada and Vidharba region for chemical analysis from Medical Officers after post-mortem in accidental Deaths Cases and police authority seize articles. In the year-2015 (January-2015 to December-2015), total 210 cases were received to constitute the study objects for the comparison regarding various Districts accidental Deaths 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, Buldhana, Washim and Yavatmal districts)^[6,7]

Table 1: Districts wise Accidental Deaths cases percentage ratio.

Districts	Received cases	Percentage Ratio
Aurangabad	20	9.52
Jalna	14	6.66
Parbhani	1	0.47
Hingoli	8	3.80
Nanded	26	12.38
Latur	26	12.38
Beed	21	10
Osmanabad	6	2.85
Akola	18	8.57
Buldhana	21	10
Washim	7	3.33
Yavatmal	42	20
Total	210	100

DISCUSSION AND OBSERVATIONS

In this paper we observe the Accidental Deaths ratio as compare male and female. Accidental Deaths cases 210 cases in which Male cases 194 and Female cases 16 the distribution study we are in the conclusion Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, Akola, Buldhana, Washim and Yavatmal districts male cases are high as compare female cases.

Table 2: Gender wise distribution of Accidental Deaths cases.

Districts	Received cases	Male Cases	Male percentage	Female Cases	Female Percentage
Aurangabad	20	20	9.52	0	0
Jalna	14	14	6.66	0	0
Parbhani	1	1	0.47	0	0
Hingoli	8	8	3.80	0	0
Nanded	26	25	11.90	1	0.47
Latur	26	25	11.90	1	0.47
Beed	21	19	9.04	2	0.95
Osmanabad	6	5	2.38	1	0.47
Akola	18	14	6.66	4	1.90
Buldhana	21	20	9.52	1	0.47
Washim	7	6	2.85	1	0.47
Yavatmal	42	37	17.61	5	2.38
Total	210	194	92.42	16	7.58

CONCLUSION

The present study showed that importance was suggestively and Received cases in the forensic laboratories showed that are highly Accidental Deaths cases in the gender related study in Marathwada and Vidharba region, Maharashtra, India. Yavtmal District Show High Cases in Male and female than other districts ratio.

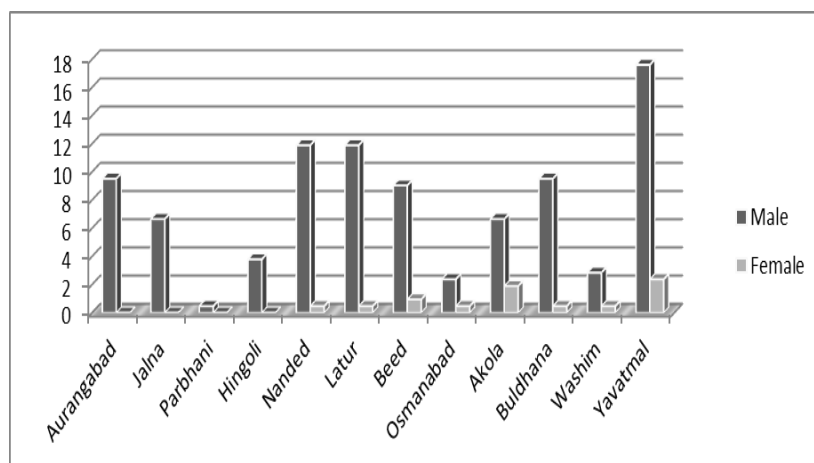


Figure 2: Gender wise distribution of Accidental Deaths Cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Awareness program of community base should be implemented for the society and tell suggestion drawbacks of accidental Deaths. Strictly implemented Helmet use compulsory, Road Safety program conducted.

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