

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MURDER AND RAPE CASES IN FORENSIC SCIENCE- DETAILED STUDY ON AARUSHI TALWAR MURDER CASE AND NIRBHAYA GANGRAPE

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Abstract

The Arushi- Hemraj Double homicide case is an unsolved mystery of the murder of 14-year-old Arushi Talwar and a man 45-year-vintage Hemraj Banjade, a male domestic servant employed by using her own family. Prima facie, the case seemed to be a case of honour killing as the evidence showed that the murder became done with surgical precision. During the trial length, the difficulty of the technique by using the Magistrate regarding the summon of the Talwars became additionally puzzled. However, all of the grounds concerning the lawsuits have been glad. Further, we are able to talk about the relevancy of phase 204 of CrPC with this situation.

Introduction

The Arushi- Hemraj Double homicide case is an unsolved mystery of the murder of 14-year-old Arushi Talwar and a man 45-year-vintage Hemraj Banjade, a male domestic servant employed by using her own family. Prima facie, the case seemed to be a case of honour killing as the evidence showed that the murder became done with surgical precision. During the trial length, the difficulty of the technique by using the Magistrate regarding the summon of the Talwars became additionally puzzled. However, all of the grounds concerning the lawsuits have been glad. Further, we are able to talk about the relevancy of phase 204 of CrPC with this situation. On June 1, 2008, CBI took over the case from the Delhi Police. In the research completed through the CBI, the assistance of the Narco Analysis Test, Polygraph check and Brain Mapping was taken. But this evidence was taken into consideration to be inadequate. We

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may even talk about the inefficiency of the Police and CBI research in this example, where the primary CBI group claimed that the servants had been the murderers at the same time as the second crew gave a contradictory declaration mentioning the Talwars to be the murderers. Finally, Allahabad High Court acquitted the dentist couple Rajesh and Nupur Talwar giving them the benefit of doubt. Further, in this undertaking we've got tried to decide whether the judgment handed by means of the CBI Court became within the mild of justice, the investigation performed by using the police was right or now not, and why narco evaluation check can't be admissible inside the Court and the one-of-a-kind facets of regulation worried.

Anatomy of Rape and Murder case

Rape accounts for relating to twelve-tone music of all crimes against girls in our country. India's average rate of reported rape cases is about 6.3 per 100,000 of the population. but the matter relating to rape cases is that relating to 99% of the cases of sexual violence go unreported that produces it difficult to estimate the actual vary of rape cases in our country. These stats make it horrible for a woman to live in such an environment where she can't even breathe by her choice. The number of reported cases in India has seen a colossal jump inside the last few years, within the main as a result of the outrage created by the Nirbhaya case. Crime scene investigation relies on scientific reasoning. The investigation of the crime scene is systematic, organized and logical. It started with the initial response to against the law scene and continues through the scene security, the crime scene documentation, the recognition of physical proof, the sweetening of patterns, the physical proof assortment, packaging and preservation, the physical proof examination, the crime scene analysis and profile, and ultimately concludes at the crime scene reconstruction. It's necessary to ascertain footprints at the crime scene and it'll facilitate the hunting out male or female administrative units that are additionally involved inside the crime. material kind, weave of the fabric, position and volume of blood born influence the stain pattern formed. The latent footprint is not visible to reveal the eye. If a person walks on a floor and his/her foot or dry, then footprint impression is assumed as latent print. Blood Stains or of three basic types: passive stains, transfer stains and projected or impact stains. Passive stains include drops, flows and pools, and typically result from gravity acting on an injured body.

The legal and policy reforms triggered by the Nirbhaya case will keep a watershed moment

inside the history of efforts towards seeking justice for survivors of gender-based violence in Republic of India. The codification (Amendment) Act, a pair of 2013 and thus the “Guidelines and protocols: Medico-legal take care of survivors/ victims of sexual violence” issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in March 2014. March 2018 marks four years since the provision of these tips and five years since the codification (Amendment) Act, 2013. Any low-cost tribute to Nirbhaya would represent truthful implementation of legal reforms, efforts to strengthen multi-sectoral response and sincere efforts to chop back crimes against girls, gender and sexual minorities, and children.

Detailed Study on the Nirbhaya Gang Rape Case

Facts of The Case

“Nirbhaya” is the pseudonym used for the rape victim of the notorious 16 December 2012 Delhi gang rape incident. On just every other chilly December night in Delhi, Nirbhaya and her friend had been coming back from a movie theatre, they had been watching for a bus. One of the could-be culprits convinced them to get on an empty bus with tinted windows. They were assaulted by way of six adult males, considered one of whom was a minor, elderly 17. The pal, while he attempted to defend Nirbhaya, became crushed up by the perpetrators. Nirbhaya became not just sexually violated, her body was mutilated beyond human creativity. Her intestines were pulled out, and personal elements mutilated. She later died of a couple of organ failure, inner bleeding and cardiac arrest on the twenty ninth of December. The word rape springs from the Latin time period “rapio”, this means that ‘to capture’. “Rape” is defined in Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The victims, 23-12 months-vintage ladies, Jyoti Singh Pandey and her friend, Awindra Pratap Pandey, was returning home at night time 16 dec.2012 after watching the film in South Delhi. After they got over that place, they started watching for the bus to come. When the bus got here; one a number of the human’s empty bus tinted windows. The bus already consisted of five adult characters and a juvenile or (who turned into a minor; aged 17). They all who have been already sitting in the bus attempted to fulfil their surprisingly inclination. They all tried to rape her, and which will shield her; her friend turned into brutally overwhelmed up via the abused individual. The female (Jyoti Singh Pandey) becomes beaten, gang raped and tortured in that bus after all of them had crushed her friend Awindra Pratap Singh. She was so brutally

raped and sexually violated that it is subsequently against humanity. They even pulled out her gut and inserted an iron in her private part.

In the case of **Parhlad and Ors v State of Haryana (2014) 6 SCC 716**, the courtroom referred to as an offence of rape as basically an assault on the human rights of the victim. It became visible as an attack on the individuality and bodily sovereignty of a girl. It is vital to notice that consistent with Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, most effective a man can devote rape, and best on a woman. Until 2012, the definition of rape became limited just to sexual intercourse. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 gave a broader meaning to the time period rape. It amended the definition beneath Section 375 of the IPC. Section 375 of the IPC.

In the case of **Kanti Bhadra Shah v. State of West Bengal (2000) 1 SCC 722**, it became held that there is no criminal requirement that the Trial Court have to write an order showing the reasons for framing a price. It is completely unnecessary to provide reasons for issuing the manner.

Announcement of Nirbhaya Fund: Nirbhaya Fund changed into created for the protection of women towards violence after Nirbhaya incident rape case. It has been set up at Rs.1 thousand crore it has additionally acquired the reorganization Rs.1 thousand crores in every 2014-15 12 months. This fund become made to capitalize / subsidize various schemes and plans for presenting safe public spaces for women and for the improvement of sufferer's sexual assault and violence.

The New Juvenile Justice Act of 2016: Juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Child) Act ,2015 has been enacted with the aid of Parliament of India. It replaced the Indian juvenile justice delinquency law, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Child) Act 2000. The juvenile of age institution sixteen-18 who are worried in heinous crimes will be punished as adults in case of conflicts with law. It was passed by Lok Sabha on 7thmay 2015. This became surpassed by Rajya Sabha on 22nd December 2015. This invoice will even allow the Juvenile Justice board that encompass Psychologists and Sociologists to decide on a count wherein a juvenile criminal among 16-18 year olds need to be punished as an adult or no longer.

In the case of **Bhushan Kumar and Another v. State (NCT of Delhi) and Another (2012) 5 SCC 424**, the court docket held that a summon is a process issued by a courtroom calling upon someone to seem earlier than the Magistrate. Section 204 of the Code does not mandate the Magistrate to explicitly state the reasons for issuance of summons. It virtually states that if inside the opinion of the Magistrate taking attention of an offence there is enough ground for proceeding, the summons may be issued.

Court Verdict- A 3 judge bench agreed that the act carried out with the aid of the accused did no longer deserve any sympathy. In a strong message, that the diabolic crime had shocked the collective judgment of right and wrong of the society, and that the court can treat it as a rarest of rare instances in which dying sentences can be presented. DNA identity, fingerprints, witness memories and odontology proved the presence of the accused inside the bus and their involvement within the crime, as said by the Supreme Court. The casual manner with which she became handled and the devilish manner in which they performed with her body, her identity and her dignity is humanly unthinkable, stated the bench. The Supreme Court administered justice to the circle of relatives of the sufferer and all of the ladies inside the usa through confirming the punishment of dying sentence to the 4 convicts within the Nirbhaya gangrape and murder case, terming it because the ‘rarest of uncommon’, maximum brutal and barbaric assault on the 23-year-vintage paramedic pupil, Jyoti Singh. The convicts treated the victim as an item of leisure and exploited her sexually to the worst stage. A 3-judge bench, through a unanimous verdict, upheld the Delhi High Court judgement that had concurred with the trial courtroom decision of the case. Mukesh, Pawan, Vinay Sharma and Akshay Kumar Singh have been hanged until dying for the brutality they'd proven towards a girl of the united states of America. The bench awarded them the death sentence because their crime met the ‘rarest-of-uncommon’ threshold. After the incident, the 5th accused was not tried, and he was dispatched to a correction home for three years because he turned into a minor at that time. The Supreme Court maintained capital punishment granted by the Delhi High Court in March 2014. The four guys have been by no means given the capital punishment; the Supreme Court of India has declared to hang the victims on third March 2020.

Case Study- Aarushi Talwar Murder Case 2008 (Overview)

The Noida double homicide case refers to the homicide of 14-yr-antique Aarushi Talwar and

45 year-antique Hemraj Banjade, a domestic assistant employed by her own family, in Noida, India. They were killed on the night-time of 15–sixteen May 2008 at Aarushi's home. The case aroused public interest as a whodunit story and received heavy media coverage. The sensational media coverage, which protected salacious allegations in opposition to Aarushi and the suspects, turned into criticism by means of many as a trial with the aid of the media. When Aarushi's frame was found on sixteen May, the lacking servant Hemraj turned into the principal suspect. However, tomorrow, his partly decomposed frame was observed at the terrace. The police were heavily criticized for failing to at ease the crime scene without delay. After ruling out their own family's ex-servants, the police considered Aarushi's dad and mom—Dr. Rajesh Talwar and Nupur Talwar—as the high suspects. The police suspected that Rajesh had murdered the 2 after locating them in an "objectionable" function, or due to the fact Rajesh's alleged more-marital affair had caused his blackmail by means of Hemraj and a disagreement with Aarushi. The accusations enraged the Talwars' own family and friends, who accused the police of framing the Talwars with a view to cover up the botched-up research. The case was then transferred to the CBI, which exonerated the parents and suspected the Talwars' assistant Krishna together with two home servants—Rajkumar and Vijay. Based at the narco checks conducted on the 3 men, the CBI suspected that they'd killed Aarushi after an attempted sexual assault, and Hemraj for being a witness. The CBI changed into accused of using dubious techniques to extract a confession, and all the three guys have been released after it couldn't locate any stable proof against them. In 2009, the CBI handed over the research to a brand-new team, which ultimately recommended the case because of important gaps within the evidence. Based on circumstantial proof, it named Rajesh Talwar as the sole suspect, however refused to charge him because of lack of any hard proof. The parents antagonized the closure, calling CBI's suspicion on Rajesh as baseless. Subsequently, a court docket rejected the CBI's declaration that there had been not enough evidence and ordered complaints in opposition to the Talwars. In November 2013, the mother and father were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Many critics argued that the judgment became primarily based on vulnerable evidence, and the Talwars have challenged the choice inside the Allahabad High Court.

- In the case of **Satpal Singh v. State of Haryana (2018) 6 SCC 610**], judgment dated 1st May 2018 the Division Bench of the Supreme Court has basically stated that closing seen theory as a side of circumstantial proof is a weak form of proof if the conviction

is to be completely based on it. The courts held that this concept isn't enough in the absence of direct evidence. However, this theory is applicable when the motive is set up, and the chain of instances is proved past a reasonable doubt via corroborative evidence.

EVIDENCE GATHERED

Weapon used for inflicting the blunt injury- In May 2008, the forensic scientists stated that Aarushi became first assaulted with "a heavy sharp-edged weapon". The first hit on the brow resulted in her dying inside two minutes, as indicated via the blood clot length. In 2012, after Aarushi's parents were charged with the murder, the CBI claimed that according to the experts, the "dimensions of the striking distance" of one of Rajesh's golfing clubs changed into same to the dimensions of the injuries observed on the our bodies. Dr. Sunil Dohre testified that the weapon used for the U/V-shaped accidents ought to in all likelihood be a golf membership. The defence argued that the CBI officers had drawn the phrase "golf membership" from Horse's mouth. Talwars' attorney stated that Aarushi had suffered a hairline fracture, and produced the forensic professional Dr. RK Sharma, who informed the court docket that this fracture could not were caused by a golfing membership.

In the case of **Hemraj Laxman Gondane v. The** court held that the conviction recorded simply on the idea of last seen collectively can't be maintained merely on a suspicion but strong it can be or on the behavior of the accused.

In the case of **Ravinder Prakash and Another v. State of Haryana (2012) 10 SCC 280**, the hyperlink within the chain of circumstances must no longer be damaged so that it will convict the accused.

COURT VERDICT- On 25 November 2013, a special CBI court docket held Rajesh and Nupur Talwar guilty for the 2 murders. The Special Judge Shyam Lal convicted the couple for homicide, destruction of proof, deceptive the probe and submitting an incorrect FIR. On 26 November 2013, they were sentenced to life imprisonment for the twin murders. The Talwar family known as the decision a miscarriage of justice and alleged that the factors proving innocence of Rajesh and Nupur have been no longer produced by means of the CBI before the court.

Comparative analysis of use and evaluation of Forensic Science in cases of Rape and Murder

- **Nirbhaya Gangrape Case**

Forensic Analysis of the Case- Scientific and forensic evidence like DNA, fingerprints and chunk marks evaluation, sealed the destiny of the four convicts within the December 16, 2012 gangrape and murder case because the Supreme Court termed them correct. The DNA report "cogently connected" each of these accused with the sufferer and the crime scene, the fingerprint evaluation "incontrovertible proves" that one of the convicts, Vinay Sharma, turned into a gift in the bus at the time of the barbaric incident. Regarding Odontology, a department of forensic technology on chew mark analysis, a bench headed through Justice Dipak Misra said the file located on report changed into "wholly credible" because of the matching of chunk marks with the teeth structure of the convicts and there was no cause to view them with any suspicion. The bench, also comprising Justices R Banumathi and Ashok Bhushan, said DNA era not handiest furnished guidance to investigation, however additionally provided the court accumulated records approximately the "tending capabilities" of identity of criminals, and such evidence was increasingly relied upon via the courts. "The DNA profiling, which has been done after taking due care for pleasant, proves to the hilt the presence of the accused folks inside the bus and their involvement in the crime. The submission that certain samples have been later taken from the accused and planted at the deceased to show the DNA element is referred to most effective to be rejected because it has no legs to stand upon," it stated. The bench stated that there had been numerous "white chunk marks" at the sufferer's frame and such analysis document plays a critical role within the crook justice machine.

Weapons Used- The courtroom mentioned that diverse samples from garments, iron rods, ashes of partially burnt clothes and the bus were lifted from the victim and the convicts in the course of the research. "After establishing the identities of every of the accused individuals, the informant (sufferer's pal) and the prosecutrix (sufferer) thru DNA analysis, the DNA profiles generated from the ultimate samples, in which the identity of organic material discovered thereon needed to be ascertained, were matched with the DNA profiles of the prosecutrix, the informant and the accused, generated in advance from regarded samples." The apex court docket discovered that the defence counsel had now not raised widespread grounds to

assignment the DNA report at some point of the pass-examination of Mohapatra before the trial courtroom and there was "no reason to claim the DNA record as misguided" specially whilst it truly hyperlinks the convicts with the crime. It also dealt with the contentions of defence counsel who had argued that DNA check can't be treated as accurate as the victim had undergone blood transfusion at some stage in the treatment and while there has been mixing of blood, DNA profiling became in all likelihood to vary.

DNA Test- DNA take a look at had matched with stains of sweat, saliva and different bodily secretions at the articles recovered from the accused. Dealing with the chunk mark analysis report, the bench said it connected Ram Singh (considering the fact that deceased) and convicted Akshay Kumar Singh with the crime. "The pix depicted the bite marks on the body of the prosecutrix. The stated bite marks observed on the body of the victim were as compared with the dental models of the suspects. "The analysis showed that at least 3 bite marks had been as a result of accused Ram Singh, while one bite mark has been recognized to have been maximum probably because of accused Akshay," the bench noted in its order. The court docket additionally mentioned the technological advancement, like laser scanning, scanning electron microscopy or cone beam computed tomography in forensic odontology, which can be utilised to discover more information in bite marks. "Unlike fingerprints and DNA, chew marks lack the specificity and durability as the human enamel may additionally trade over the years. However, bite mark evidence has other advantages in the crooked justice system that links a particular individual to the crime or sufferer." Regarding fingerprint analysis, the bench said it had really hooked up that Vinay became a gift in the bus at the time of the incident while "other hazard prints were located to be undeserving for contrast or exceptional from specimen print".

- **Aarushi Talwar Case**

Weapon used for slitting the throats- The weapon used for slitting the throats of the victims changed into in no way found. The identical measurements of the lacerated wounds indicated that the identical weapon became used on both the victims. In May 2008, the forensic scientists remarked that the injuries displayed a "scientific precision and careful idea", as they had been inflicted at the proper spot to cut the windpipe and dissect the important left not unusual carotid artery which elements oxygenated blood to the mind. Initially, while the Noida police first suspected the dad and mom, they stated that the weapon used became a "surgical knife". By

June 2008, the CBI's suspicion had shifted to the 3 Nepalese guys, and the weapon changed into believed to be a kukri, a form of Nepalese knife. The 2nd CBI team returned to the "surgical instrument" principle. In 2013, CBI instructed the court docket that in line with the school at the Talwars Maulana Azad Medical College, their dental college students have been taught surgery. According to the defence witness Dr. RK Sharma, the injuries could have been resulting from surgical scalpel No. 10 (no longer utilized by dentists) or a kukri.

NARCO ANALYSIS- Scientific checks, which include narco analysis, on Rajesh Talwar and Nupur Talwar gave the CBI a lead in the Aarushi murder case. During the narco take a look at, Nupur admitted that the curved harm marks on Aarushi's brow came due to the golf stick. She had also ruled out the opportunity of the involvement of the home helps in the crime. Most importantly, the mind fingerprinting conducted through the Directorate of Forensic Science, Gujarat, concluded that "both of them (Talwars) concealed the mobile phones and killed them (Aarushi and Hemraj)." The duo was subjected to narco-taking in February 2010 at Forensic Science Laboratory, Gandhinagar. The CBI acquired the CD and a report on March 9, 2010. The business enterprise had annexed the revelations and their implications in its final report submitted before the certain Ghaziabad court. During the narco take a look at, Rajesh pointed out Hemraj and showed resistance and antipathy at the point of his call. While describing the sound he heard at night-time (whilst Aarushi become killed), Rajesh noted "socha police aye hogi." This, in line with the CBI, seemed unusual as to why a person thought about the police on hearing a few sounds in his flat. Rajesh mentioned one of his buddies from Shimla, who accompanied the couple to Haridwar for cremation of Aarushi. This truth changed into in no way revealed by means of him throughout the research. He additionally spoke about golf sticks which he used for practice. He similarly spoke about kebabs taken by using Aarushi on the fateful night-time. This, the CBI stated in its very last report, was unique from Nupur's claim that their daughter took simplest tea.

In the path of the clinical exam, Nupur said she could stand up at night if there was any sound. She also stated that Rajesh turned into a past sleeper. According to the findings of the checks, the first response of Rajesh on seeing Aarushi's blood-stained body was to "preserve her neck and positioned it in a presentable role". In its final record, the CBI said it changed into a very unnatural reaction of a determined person who had lost his only child in a grotesque homicide.

On questioning, Nupur repeated that Aarushi's cell phone turned into at home till it was determined in Muzaffarnagar. "This is very essential and a method that she (Nupur) had hidden in her (Aarushi) phone," the CBI said in its document to the courtroom.

Rajesh's brother Dinesh had referred to Dr Sushil Chaudhary "to make sure that the whole lot is done well." Dr Chaudhary ensured that "the PM (post -mortem) is carried out nicely," the CBI quoted Nupur in its document. Though narco evaluation reviews according to see are not admissible as evidence in a courtroom of regulation, however it supplied enormous clues to the CBI in unravelling one of the maximum sensational crimes. It additionally gave CBI clues that a golfing stick could have been used to kill Aarushi and Hemraj.

In the polygraph (lie detector) taken at the FSL, Gandhinagar said that responses of Rajesh had been now not discovered straightforward on the questions regarding his defence that in the complete incident at night he was dozing. He was additionally no longer located truthful at the question regarding his declare that he got here to realize approximately the incident most effective inside the morning of May sixteen, 2008. Likewise, Nupur's responses inside the polygraph test have been no longer located truthful at the questions of her understanding approximately the incident simplest on May 16, 2008, her expertise about restoration of the body of Hemraj on May 17, 2008, her denial that she did now not listen any sound for the duration of the night time and had no expertise approximately what happened in the course of the night time. Second lie detection test at CFSL, Delhi additionally couldn't assist the CBI to draw inference regarding the crime troubles. In its mind finger printing file given by means of the Directorate of Forensic Science, Gujarat, the professional concluded that "Forensic evaluation of the mind signatures elicited did now not help inside the form of experiential information that Dr Rajesh and Dr Nupur neither concealed the mobile telephones nor killed each the deceased", meaning thereby that both of them concealed the cellular telephones and killed both the deceased.

Observation/Recommendations

- ❖ Effective counselling strategies and intellectual health intervention need to be had for the victim to cope with the trauma.

- ❖ Mental health practitioners help survivors to work through their publish-assault disclosure reviews.
- ❖ Additional education for network service carriers can be had to deal with the hassle of secondary victimization.
- ❖ Counselors ought to individually undergo repeated publicity to distress and use their own emotions of sorrow as tools for remedy and intervention. As such, it's far impossible to get away with that kind of work without personal outcomes.
- ❖ Most studies to date have focused on CBT and feminist strategies supplied through practitioners in non-public practice or health facility settings. There have been a ways fewer opinions of feminist remedy as compared to CBT, but research findings recommend both techniques can promote powerful healing consequences.
- ❖ Cognitive strategies, which include difficult computerized thoughts, may also be hired to decrease guilt, worry, and depression. Didactic and behavioral remedy strategies, inclusive of educating survivors about rape myths and teaching them anxiety reduction strategies will also be beneficial.
- ❖ Social cognizance, sensitization and protection programmes must be an excessive precedence. Young women must get hold of unique attention particularly from poor settlements and lower social strata.
- ❖ Increasing the literacy level is a must for making girls aware of their rights and encouraging them to talk. There must be steps initiated to raise the literacy stage of ladies and offer them powerful entry to statistics and understanding.
- ❖ Seeking scientific interest, getting clinical recommendations and checking out for any possible transmitted sexually illnesses are very essential. It is recommended by using medical experts no longer to wait more than 48 hours to are seeking for clinical interest

after a rape has been committed.

Conclusion

It took a horribly tragic gang rape on a regular night-time in December 2012 to rouse the the largest democracy in the international world from its oblivion is approximately one of the finest human rights issues of our time. Based on my findings, it's far apparent that this awakening has not but brought about a collective attitudinal trade in Indian society and that violence in opposition to women continues to persist. However, there are still tremendous results of the diverse responses to the Delhi gang rape case, together with: the media's more and more designated reporting of rape instances, the government's swift passage of overhauling legislative reforms, the more emphasis via women's moves on combatting sexual violence, and the public's popularity of violence towards ladies as a major situation in society. I even have found that even as conventional gender expectancies endure, the troubles of violence towards girls and rape have come to be extra salient for the reason that Nirbhaya case. However, these post-Nirbhaya reviews also depict a troubling fashion: the frequency of cases involving gang rapes or minors is probable to have elevated on account that greater reviews are being written about them. Consequently, even though the media may preserve to press greater attention in the direction of crimes against girls, the boom within the number of gang rapes and incidents related to minors shows that the media has not been capable of act like a deterrent to save you individuals from committing such crimes nor has it successfully inspired government officers and politicians.

If the general public needs exchange from a better government, this sort of transformation can occur via two avenues. One answer is keeping politicians responsible for pleasurable them campaign agendas of assertively tackling the issue of violence against ladies. In a central authority whose officers are elected to be representatives of the humans, those leaders want to set the tone and course for his or her constituents. Secondly, nationwide educational reforms in India want to be carried out that mandate ladies move to high school through excessive school and that intercourse education and/or gender studies be required components of the center faculty and excessive school curricula. Such rules would assist in making sure that students find out about gender roles, sexual assault prevention, and relationships; moreover, equal get right of entry to to education would bring about greater economic opportunities for

ladies, which would consequently useful resource to lowering the charge of violence committed against them.

An excessive-profile case, which includes this, draws a whole lot of attention and this situation drew a good-sized amount of attention from the media and the general public. Analysing the horrendous double murder case of 2008 and its investigation, we bear in mind the CBI Special Court to be unjust as a clean chain of activities could not be hooked up by using the investigating organisation. The clear reason of the crime turned into also now not proved against the mother and father. There turned into no substantive evidence and all of the hypothetical situations put forth by means of the prosecution couldn't be proved. It is hard to avoid outside pressure in this sort of excessive-profile case and thus a sense of perception is to be positioned in the judicial machine so that justice may be served to the sufferers and their families through the Supreme Court.

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