



THIRD DEGREE TORTURE - THE UNLAWFUL POLICE PRACTICES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT :

Torture is an attack on the humanity. It is a flagrant violation of human rights that is unjustifiable in any situation. To effectively prevent torture, a solid legal basis is necessary. A clear definition of torture under international law is essential to this. The globally recognised classification is outlined in the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. This article aims to cover maximum information about tortures including third degree torture practiced by authorities around the world and also talks of certain forensic tactics to identify the same. It also covers certain measures that if taken may prove to be effective in prevention of practices like torture by the authorities.

KEYWORDS- Torture, Forensic, Maltreatment, Third Degree Torture.

INTRODUCTION TO TORTURE:

Originally referred to police violence during questioning, the term 'third degree' has grown to apply to a variety of abusive practices, such as psychological pressure, sleep deprivation, and other sorts of mistreatment. Any intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether natural or artificial, on an individual with the intent to obtain a confession or message from him or a third party, punish him for an act he or a third party personifies or is doubtful of having committed, intimidate or coerce him or a third party, or for any other reason based on discrimination of any kind, constitutes torture. This includes acts of grief or endurance carried out at the behest of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a general official or other person in a functional profession. It excludes suffering that results solely from, is inherent in, or is incidental to legal sanctions, UN Convention against Torture, Article 1.

The definition of torture consists of the following three cumulative elements:

- I. The deliberate infliction of mocking physical or mental suffering;
- II. by an official representing the government;
- III. by someone directly or indirectly engaged for a specific objective.¹

It is never acceptable to torture someone. Only certain rights could be restricted in specific situations, like defending a well-known order. Certain international treaties also require a unique tactic to "withdraw" from certain human rights when a people's need is formally declared. But under no circumstances can torture be justified; it is strictly forbidden. Additionally, all States are bound by customary international law, which guarantees protection from it. This diminished to the point where no justification or derogation is allowed in any situation, like a threat of war, internal public unrest, or a public emergency. In certain instances, another regional or national equity may apply, which would cover a wider range of circumstances and a more general type of distortion. The demarcation in the Convention cannot be used to niggardly apply when a broader description is applicable.²

TORTURE AND ITS PRACTICALITIES

Although few recognise it, majority of nations use torture tactics. It is challenging to gauge the frequency of torture because these practices are usually carried out in secret. Such abuses are likely to be exposed in open cultures where upholding human rights is valued. A lot of torture victims, particularly those from underprivileged or marginalised backgrounds, are reluctant to share their experiences. Torture has been observed mostly in police stations and prisons, although it can also occur in other settings, like immigration detention centres and juvenile detention centres. Although some experts claim that extrajudicial punishment, intimidation, and crowd control are forms of torture that happen outside of jails more frequently than torture in custody facilities; these forms of torture have not historically been taken into consideration. Regarding the prevalence of torture prior to the vigesimal hundred, much less guidance is available. Despite the widespread belief that men experience strappado more frequently than women, the evidence is flawed.

According to studies, the majority of people on Earth are aware of the typical torture customs. Some people have categorical beliefs on martyrs, while others believe that the acceptance of torture relies on other factors. Support for the use of pinch pinching in tick-tack time bombshell instances and the

assumption that pinch pinching is effective are related. Compared to men, women are more likely to tolerate torture. While those who identify as religious are more likely to oppose torture than nonreligious persons, the former group's resistance to the practice is strengthened by more religiosity. Adopting democratic principles like liberty and equality decreases support for torture. The qualities of right-sidepiece authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and retributivism are connected with increased tendencies for torture. In nations with high rates of suppression and low per capita income, public opinion is generally more favourable to torture. One significant barrier to the use of torture by circumstance is public opinion. One minor reason for the worldwide excruciation is the practice of using torture to get knowledge during questioning. It is more frequently used to coerce confessions or induce fear. While torture during interrogations has proven useful in conventional warfare, it is even more national in asymmetrical or civil wars. Although extremely unlikely, if not impossible, the ticking time bomb scenario is used to justify torture in order to obtain information. The usage of torture as a means of interrogation as demonstrated in fictional depictions are mere misconceptions. A lot of the time, interrogational martyrdom might veer towards confessional strapped or feebly towards amusement, and some torturers fail to recognise the difference between the two.³

KINDS OF THIRD DEGREE TORTURES

The following are several popular techniques that have traditionally been connected to the third degree; nevertheless, it is important to emphasise that these activities are unlawful, publicly denounced, and have significantly decreased in recent years.

Bodily Assault: The inmate may be subjected to beatings, slapping, punching, kicking, nail cutting, or other physical acts of violence.

Electric shocks: An especially brutal kind of torture is the application of electric shocks, which are frequently used on vulnerable body parts.

Burning and Scalding: The detainee's skin may be burned or scalded by perpetrators using hot objects, hot water, or chemicals.

Suffocating or Choking: Information has been extracted by techniques involving suffocation, such as placing a plastic bag over the head, or strangulation with hands or objects.

Tension Postures: It causes physical and psychological suffering when prisoners are compelled to remain in unpleasant or painful positions for prolonged periods of time.

Insufficient sleep: Sleep deprivation causes great fatigue and disorientation, which increases a person's receptivity to information. In order to weaken the detainee's will or instil fear, psychological torture techniques like threats, intimidation, and mental assault are also applied.

Simulated Assassinations: In order to induce severe psychological stress in detainees, it is possible to trick them into thinking they are going to be executed, etc.

Torture and mistreatment in jail can coexist. It is said that one of the most severe types of violation is torture. At six and twelve months of detention, the lifetime prevalence valuation of sexual and material violence is higher among convicts than it is among non-prisoners. Furthermore, compared to men, women report experiencing traumatic situations at far higher rates. Prisoner mistreatment, extrajudicial killings, and torture have all been documented in history. But only recently has the physical and forensic examination of agony been documented. Though physical anapophysis invariably has psychological repercussions, maltreatment techniques are typically divided into the physical and psychological domains. Certain forms of maltreatment, like sexual abuse, invariably blend the psychological and the physical. Data from scientific research indicate that the use of both physical and psychological torture techniques, particularly in combination, poses a threat to the inner resilience of inmates. The mistreatment and suffering of prisoners is a worldwide issue, and the physical techniques employed vary greatly across different regions.

Epidemiologic research on torture in prison have found several regional variations in the techniques employed. Certain practices, like flange, which involves beating one's feet, are specific to certain regions of the world, including the Middle East. Some are specialised to a given nation; for instance, the Spanish anti-terrorist police use plastic bag suffocation, while Israel specialises in Trill. Public legislation, international agreements, oversight by global organisations and issue campaigners, and coverage by both domestic and worldwide media outlets are all factors in the prevalence of maltreatment in detention facilities. There are certain countries where local governments have the authority to restrict the expert group's ability to assess physical and psychological violence in prisons. This limits the expert opinions in the legal investigation's excessive influence on the disclosure of additional preventive measures. When investigating a potential torture victim, knowing which forms of torture are used where on Earth can be rather helpful because, although certain forms of torture are easy to record, others can be more challenging.

The Istanbul Protocol stipulates in Chapter IV, Section A, Article 122 that any psychiatric examiner of torture must be prepared to complement the degree of congruence between individual examination findings with the torture methods used in a particular region and their common after effects, as well as to relate the degree of consistency between inquiry findings and specific allegations of abuse. Torturers frequently attempt, with caution, to deny such occurrence because of no visible signs of the pain they cause. It is a valid assumption that knowledge of the methods of torture that are effective in a certain region of the world can reduce the likelihood of ignoring or misinterpreting the possibilities of its incorporation. In order to reduce the possibility of underreporting, it is imperative that the examiner and victim develop a relationship based on trust, understanding, and empathy. For this reason, training on the geographic imitation of specific forms of torture is a useful tool for the examiner.

INCIDENTS OF TORTURE IN INDIA

Certain incidents that showcase the usage of torture by authorities are mentioned hereinafter:

1. An accused in the Mumbai Train Blast case told the special court that, "On 5 September, 2006, I was taken to ATS Head Office, where commissioner A N Roy, ATS Chief K P Raghuvanshi, Adl. CP S K Jaisawal, Jaijeet Singh were present. Jaijeet Singh and S K Jaisawal, however, left the room. In addition to telling me that "we will make you an approver in the case and you will be extricated after some months," KP Raghuvanshi informed me that "we are not able to find the culprits and are planning to frame up the case as the control is pressuring us to arrest those involved and finish the case." In addition, he offered me Rs. 25 lakhs to become an approver. Refusing to give

up, I told him that I am innocent and that there is no discussion about my confessing to the crime or becoming an informant. I was brought to Bangalore the following day to perform a polygraph, narcotics analysis, and brain mapping experiment. Jet Airways was used to transport me to Bangalore together with PI Raja Mandge and PI Prasad Khandekar. I was brought to the Forensic Science Laboratory in Bangalore, where Dr. S. Malini was conducting polygraph testing and mind mapping. I was brought to Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital the following day for the narcotics analysis trial. On 8 September, 2006, I was returned to Mumbai following this test. Shelke informed me on the hydroplane on the way back to Mumbai that the test verified my purity and that I would soon be quitting. But the ATS office-bearer brought me before the warden and imprisoned me until 14 September, 2006, after which I was detained in connection with another Mumbai train serial wind case that the Bandra Railway Police Station had reported. I was again brought to Bangalore on September 10th for a second narcotics analysis exam. Dr S Malini performed the Narco test on September 12. I was aware of the test and understood every question that Dr. S. Malini asked and responded. I was moved to Mumbai the following day, 13 September, 2006, by PI Prasad Khandekar. I was brought to the Nagpada ATS head office and shown before KP Raghuvanshi, who informed me that it was time for me to break your bones because I had taken an opportunity to rest. To save yourself, follow the instructions and turn informant. I turned down his offer, stating that I am innocent and that it is unfair of you all to accuse me of committing a crime that I had nothing to do with. He became enraged at this and ordered PI Tajne to take me to Kalachowki station where they would beat me until I obeyed. I was brought to the Kalachowki police station by PI Tajne, where I was greeted by Adl. CP Jaijeet Singh, DCP Naval Bajaj, and ACP Sadashiv Laxman. Patil PI Raja Mandge, Tajne, Khanwilkar, and additional constables subjected me to third-degree anguish while beating me senselessly. An altered CD of the Narco standard was shown to me by an ATS official during the interview. They began severely hitting me and demanding that I do what they wished when I informed them that the CD had been tampered. The torture lasted till September 18, 2006, when PI Khanwilkar met with me in secret and informed me that he would get Commissioner AN Roy to place me under judicial custody on 22 September, 2006, and that I would be released from it a month later.

However, on 22 September, 2006, when I appeared in court, PI Khanwilkar informed me that the senior officers intended to falsely accuse my community in this situation. He also advised me not to worry, as there is no evidence linking you to the case, and you will either be cleared or discharged from this incident in about two years. When I was sent to Bangalore for a Narco analysis test by ATS officers on 24 September, 2006, I realised that the purpose of the large number of Narco distinctions was merely to confuse government officials who held prominent positions. With the assistance of Dr. S. Malini, who guided the Narco test three times on myself and the other co-accused individuals, the accused persons provided the specific words that the ATS sought from them from the Narco test that would involve them in this case. Along with the ATS officers, Dr. S. Malini is also complicit in this scam. I was returned to Mumbai on September 27, 2006. On 28 September, 2006, I appeared before Hon. Special Judge Shri Abhay Thipsay at Sewri Session Court. Under the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act 1999, ATS assumed custody of me until 9 October, 2006. On 29 September, 2006, PSI Sachin Kadam tortured me nonstop for five hours using third-degree tactics. Later, I was brought before ATS chief KP Raghuvanshi and police representative A N Roy. The senior director made fun of me, and KP Raghuvanshi informed me that I was connected to the bomb case and the Passover about India being a primitive Jewish country. India is a Hindu nation, and Muslims do not have a place of residence there. In India, Muslims are only meant to be confined and attacked.

Currently, the only way to prevent a lengthy arrest is to act as an approver in this situation. I informed them that the only way I could save myself was if you guys found the realist offenders and freed the innocent country. I refused to become an approver. A N Roy said that he was under pressure from both the Home Minister of India and the Home Minister of State, and they were powerless to take any action other than drawing attention to the predicament of the people and fabricating evidence against them because he too had to answer to his superiors. Following this, AN Roy informed me that you will all become well-known terrorists and that we would be holding a news conference tomorrow. DCP Naval Bajaj met me at Bhoiwada lock-up on 3 October, 2006. I did not sign on any of the documents, despite his attempts to get me to do so on some blank and some written papers.

In addition to abusing me, he said that I was very rigid and would not become intemperate without being tortured. I was then brought to the police equilibrium in Kalachowki to be tortured. When PI Tajne brought me before Zone IV DCP Dattaray Karale on 6 October, 2006, the DCP asked for my name and locked me up in Matunga General for 22 hours. I was abused at the Matunga jail by PI Tajne and API Deore, who also intimidated me into signing the provided written document on the next day. The following day, I was brought to DCP Dattaray Karale's office, where he made me sign on several written documents. In DCP's cabin, PI Tajne and API Deore also came. I signed the documents under duress from the police involuntarily. I was later produced before SS Shirke, the Sagamore Metropolitan Magistrate. In front of the ATS office-bearer, the magistrate asked my name and the date of my initial apprehension. I was sent back to Bhoiwada lock-up, not understanding what was going on. I was not aware that the written paper I had signed constituted my acknowledgment until an ATS official notified me on 8 October, 2006, at one of the ATS offices. I withdrew my false and dishonest "acknowledgment" before Hon'ble Special Determiner Mridulla Bhatkar on 9 October, 2006, and was remanded to judicial care that same day."⁴

2. A violent altercation broke out in Lucknow within the Bijnor station boundaries. When Subhash heard the commotion and went outside to investigate, the cops believed the youngster was staring at them. The victim claims that the police came up to him and ask, "Why are you looking earnestly?" When the victim heard this, he became alarmed and apologised to the police, but other staff members began assaulting him. The commotion had to be broken up by Subash's mother, who brought the victim inside. But a few hours later, an official allegedly picked up Subash in a jeep and drove him to the police station. The child was reportedly brought to a hospital for medical manipulation after being severely battered at the police station. Raghvendra Mishra, the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, had stated, "Krishnagar ASP has been solicited to investigate the entire matter." The implicated staff was then suspended. Initial revelations state that police officers beat him until he was unconscious with a leather belt in front of his mother in the police station, after which he was rushed to the hospital.⁵

3. The state of Telangana was once again making headlines due to its ongoing extrajudicial executions. In a violent police confrontation on 6 December, 2019, the four suspects in the horrifying gang-haste and murder of a veterinarian at Chatanpally, Hyderabad, were shot and killed. The accused were placed under court supervision and brought to Chatanpally, the scene of the alleged crime scene reconstruction on 27 November, 2019, when the victim's body was set ablaze. According to the authorities, the four were killed by retaliatory fire when the accused attacked the police party accompanying them, grabbed their guns, and opened fire. Since Telangana became a prosperous state in 2014, the NHRC reports that 15 incidents of lawful incarceration termination and one case of custodial rape have been reported from the state. The Telangana High Court addressed the State's Director General of Police (DGP) on 14 October, 2019, expressing concern about the manner in which the Telangana Police were conducting their investigations and urged officers to rely on evidence rather than only third-grade torture to extract confessions.

A court case involving a habeas corpus filed by two women seeking the production of their husbands was being heard by a bench consisting of Chief Justice Raghavendra Singh Chauhan and Justice Abhishek Reddy. "This is why several offender suits are ending in acquittals," the Bench stated. The case concerns Syed Sohail, who is 19 years old, and his brother Syed Mohammed, who is 24 years old. In September 2019, they were found guilty by a vote of 5-0. According to the police, they were detained in relation to several thefts. The police were admonished by the court for torture on their backs, and said, "If you agonise a person, he will admit to any crime just to escape the unbearable pain of the distress." That isn't admissible as proof. Additionally, they had failed to estimate the value of the pilfered item. The Telangana High Court took interest in the inquiry being conducted by the Telangana Police on 14 October, 2019, and ordered the State's Director General of Police (DGP) to educate personnel about the importance of relying on evidence rather than just acknowledgment through third-degree.⁶

According to the Court, the police were chastised for the scars of torture on their backs, and it was stated that "If you torture a person, he will admit to any crime equitable to escape from the unbearable pain of the distress." That isn't admissible as proof. Additionally, the courtyard claimed that the failed to estimate the value of the pilfered item. The Telangana High Court took interest in the inquiry being conducted by the Telangana Police on 14 October, 2019, and ordered the State's Director General of Police (DGP) to educate personnel about the importance of relying on evidence rather than just acknowledgment through third-degree pangs.

TORTURE AROUND THE WORLD

Even if the goal of torture is to extract knowledge that could save the lives of innocent people from terrorist attacks, a sizable majority of countries worldwide are against it. The BBC carried out a global survey in 2006 to find out whether the "ticking bomb" defence—the claim that adopting a painful stance could keep someone alive—could ever be used as an excuse for mistreatment. According to a survey conducted by the BBC World Service, 59% of people in the circle answered "no," meaning they would not compromise on upholding human rights in a secure manner.

Italy was the epicentre of anti-torture sentiment, with 81% of respondents believing that torture is never acceptable. Germany, UK, France, Australia, and Canada all report strong opposition to the use of strappado. 72% of British people are against suffering under all circumstances, which is a reflection of the tremendous antipathy that exists in Western Europe towards them. Of those surveyed, 29% believe that governments need to have the authority to impose some form of torture under specific circumstances. However, countries that consider themselves as actively involved in a campaign against public violence have the highest levels of support for the use of punishment. 43% of those conducting investigations in Israel, 42% in Iraq, 36% of Americans, and 32% in India think that if a tip is given that saves the lives of innocent people, some sort of agony ought to be meted out.

Significant support exists for torture in China as well with 37% in favour and 49% against it. The poll's respondents, from 19 out of the 25 countries polled, concur that there should be strict laws prohibiting torture in jails because it is cruel and its application would erode humanistic rights norms. In all 25 countries, over 27,000 individuals were questioned, all of them were in compliance with the Geneva Conventions, which forbid the use of torture and cruel, inhumane treatment.

But morally speaking, watch permission and telephone interception are not the same as torture. To begin with, torture is a considerably worse crime than invasions of privacy. One cannot argue, for example, that having one's phone bugged or one's activities videotaped is intrinsically less cruel, dangerous, or morally abhorrent than the physical pain and loss of liberty associated with being strapped to a chair and having someone drill into an untreated tooth. Pain, on the appearance of evils, finishes more murders or fatalities than privacy violations. Furthermore, torture is a more destructive and alienating behaviour than invasions of privacy because the position of the invasion of intimacy can be minimized—for example, the police can reasonably easily keep the instruction they receive carefully confidential—and because there is no compelling reason for them to unlawfully expand a particular privacy infringement by violating confidentiality. However, habitual suffering is also uncontrollable. So-called "torture lite" turns into full-fledged, no-holds-barred torture. Torture and the projection of pain are ways that are continuous, and there is frequently an innate impulse to impose even more severe kinds of natural endurance on victims. One of the effects of this ongoing torture is the constant risk that those imprisoned would not only suffer from mild torment but may also be murdered; in an oddity of fact, human beings have actually perished during the impalement process. The worldwide ban on torture has not completely eradicated it; rather, governments have modified the methods they employ and denied, stepped up, or contracted out their torture operations.

Ratification is the process by which a person consents to be bound by a usage's legal restrictions. By approving, a rank acknowledged that torture is never acceptable and is always strictly forbidden. One of international law's absolute patterns, or *jus cogens*, is the ban against torture. The need for torture remains ubiquitous, and many governments, along with rebel groups that hold territory (like Boko Haram in Nigeria), continue to use torture as a means of violating and harassing individuals.

It is possible to target people in a number of ways. Primarily, these include political adroitness, membership in a conscientious or ethnic minority, or identification as LGBTQ+ (lesbian, vibrant, bisexual, transgender, and queer). Political hysteria frequently takes the form of flame-level actions,

including passing out flyers, donning t-shirts, or getting charged for belonging to an antagonistic organisation. Both physical and psychological martyrdom tactics are used to put an end to beatings, burning, and sexual torture, including robberies, lack of sleep, threats against family members, and fictitious executions. People from all around the world seek refuge on the Findings demonstrate that torture is still common in many nations. Expert physicians condition independent proof of torture on those seeking asylum in the UK using DR-lawful reports. We can observe concerning trends of torture in a few countries throughout the world by using data from those details.

MEASURES THAT CAN PREVENT TORTURE

The majority of the published works on torture in psychiatry are derived from retrospective examinations of torture among survivors. Many times, these survivors are applying for asylum. A detainee cannot be treated humanely and with respect if the state has substantial resources at its disposal. Every nation must take sufficient measures to ensure the physical and mental integrity and well-being of all prisoners. This entails a duty of care and the adoption of preventive moderation, which aims to protect the most defenceless prisoners and lessen the likelihood of violence committed by other prisoners. There is a trend in certain custodial settings towards outsourcing operations, office work, and logistics to private businesses. A number of domains can be affected by outsourcing, including custody services and detainee transfers, roundhouse offices, and provider work. Prisons may be completely surrounded by a hidden circle in certain situations. Regardless of the level and industry of jail privatisation, the state remains fully compliant in the event that torture or other cruel treatment is committed.

Furthermore, there is still a dearth of information regarding the autopsy results of victims of torture, which may indicate that there was only a minimal charge of necropsy at the time of the torture, which contributes to the fact that torturers frequently disposed of the victims' bodies. Otherwise, due to restrictions on the documentation of physical findings, autopsy frequently result in incomplete exams. In fact, case reports in this subject are frequently the only sources of information in the scientific literature on necrotomy findings of torture. One problem is that it's not always evident why a prisoner died; this leads to impunity and a lack of awareness regarding the indirect medical and forensic effects of torture. Lack of medical injuries from abuse does not always mean there was no maltreatment, as many forms of abuse have no physical effects or may be non-specific and have minimal probative value. As the forensic literature has generally defined, inmates may inflict severe injuries on themselves in a variety of methods. This often arises from the fact that mental illnesses are more common in prison populations than in the general community. Furthermore, there may be no connection between psychological abuse and natural abuse signals. It's critical in the forensic sector to distinguish between self-inflicted harm and torture.

Finding out the truth about the medical effects of torture will improve our understanding of the injuries caused by torture, aid in the recovery of those who have experienced it, and support charitable forensic efforts. This is especially important since charitable forensics has become a rapidly expanding area of the law in recent years. A multidisciplinary approach is needed to address torture in custodial settings. This involves having a shared indirect discourse with all forensic educators to modify the way abuse investigations are conducted and to fully integrate additional interventions. A prison system must be conducted in a fair and compassionate manner in order to disapprove of the preservation of inmates' human rights, and general laws, regulations, and procedures must be dictated by international standards. It is the duty of prison officials to ensure that the examination and treatment of inmates adheres to the law, respecting each person's human dignity, and that incarceration serves as a training ground for life beyond prison walls after release.

However, national laws and regulations pertaining to prisons are antiquated and lacking in improvement. Lockup departments are often governed by police or military agencies in various countries, and managers and staff are not provided with specialised roundhouse management training. Typically, there is a poor level of staff morale and a lack of competent leadership that drives pit reform. One tactic to discourage cruel treatment and encourage the adoption of laws and regulations that forbid torture and restrict freedom is to periodically examine detention facilities and keep tabs on the compliance of human rights requirements. These visits, carried out by domestic, legal, and courageous organisations like parliament-established functional institutions, organisations with clout attached to a particular ministry, civil society organisations, or a combination of these, provide a practical means of preventing human rights violations among people deprived of their liberty, ending the most egregious violations in the form of dehumanising or inhumane treatment, and ameliorating the situation of withholding.

FORENSIC SCIENCE AND THE DETECTION OF TORTURE

When a person dies while under custody, the coroner must use a necropsy to establish the cause of the death. There are merely incommunicable plight reports detailing necropsy discoveries in torture cases in the literature; there is no organised meditation. Fineschi begins by describing the "incaprettamento," an Italian Mafia style of murder, as having warning importance and frequently being related to torture symptoms on the victim's person. According to Pollanen, post-mortem forensic pathology can be utilised to identify injuries of varying degrees of severity.

Pollanen described the three most common methods of dot trauma during torture: the use of blunt force, the use of electrical and thermal currents, and the method of inflicting injuries by suspension or stress positions. These methods were based on cases witnessed during foreign operations. In this sense, debarring the body by the upper or lower limb (a variable kind of "incaprettamento") can lead to an extended, forced, unnatural position that may eventually be fatal. Meel investigated the post-mortem results, physical examination, therapy, and history of a fatal pulmonary thrombosis following serial healing torture. He intimated in his conclusion that rhetorical pathologists should be aware of the potential consequences of pain caused by venose thromboembolism and that physicians tending to victims of abuse should be on the lookout for cases of renal non-performance and myoglobinuria. The United Nations' updated Minnesota Protocol and the International Committee of the Red Cross's Autopsy Protocol which are the main guidelines in this subject. In addition, the Istanbul Protocol serves as a crucial framework for handling the post-mortem investigation of abuse and torture incidents that occur in prison environments. A thorough classical medical autopsy involves a methodical and thorough dissection of the strength. In terms of the autopsy method to be applied in situations of torture, mistreatment, and death in custody, extra dissections, like musculocutaneous and nerve dissection of a particular anatomical region implicated in the trauma, may be advantageous based on the distribution of the injuries. Layered

dissection of the skull can reveal significant traumatising evidence, including fractures to the face. Furthermore, by compressing and suffocating the neck, additional neck dissection might be required to identify the precise source of an injury. In order to allow blood to drain from the abundant veins of the thoracic and cranial division, head-neck dissection should be accomplished after the evisceration of the thoracoabdominal organs and removal of the encephalon. By doing this, the chance of iatrogenic bloodletting during dissection is reduced. Basis dissection is done in cases of suspected flange.

The musculoskeletal system is involved in a trauma pattern that is frequently overlooked and manifests in horrific torture cases. Due to the fact that the primary joints are typically not inspected during autopsy, such injuries may cause perception errors. In these situations, an examination of the major joints is necessary in order to obtain crucial information regarding the nature of the trauma that is being sustained by the upper or lower limbs. When post-mortem examinations are conducted on prisoners who have survived torture, the specific indicators of torture and mistreatment that are most frequently discovered are caused by blunt force injuries. Tram al hematoma, which is caused by collision with an elongate rigid or semi-unmitigated tool, is the injury that is most frequently discovered after autopsy. The scars need to be distinguished from other dermatological conditions because of their patterned areas of discolouration. Weapons with patterns have the potential to inflict epidemics and superficial cuts, which can impede the healing process.⁷

As previously indicated, repetitive blunt force injuries to the feet can be the primary cause of subcutaneous haemorrhage in the feet. This kind of torture, known as falanga, can be hidden from foreign inspectors. It is important to distinguish between post-mortem hypostasis and the minor bruising brought on by the falanga order. One less commonly reported form of torture and maltreatment in prisoner culture is the “stop and accent place” technique. A real stress station involves suspending someone by the wrists with ligatures or handcuffs. Slur marks are evident on the affected areas, including the wrists, at autopsy. Ligature can cause ischemia necrosis in the hands, which can be understood as the emergence of artless mortify. Ligature marks could offer information that aids the investigator in determining how long the pause lasted. During the autopsy, warm injury indicators, such as hot burns (usually second-grade), might be seen and are not always clearly defined. They are observable in any anatomical nation. During necropsy, electrical damage might be seen. However, because of the nature of clothing, it may be difficult to see electric marks.

Four broad “archetypes” of mortification can be distinguished with respect to the reason(s) and mode of death connected to torture in solitary confinement. Pernicious pathophysiology is typically linked to renal non-performance, haemorrhagic bushy, sepsis, or intercalation. A detainee’s death may result from a variety of factors, including bad confinement conditions, carelessness, airborne illnesses (or infections brought on by subpar custody conditions), or a lack of medical attention for a chronic or acute ailment. The prisoner could experience moiré deprivation and provisioning. Starvation and malnourishment can result in a potentially fatal infection called bronchopneumonia, while hypo hydration followed by rehydration can have neurological effects. Lastly, even in cases when the detainee committed suicide, their death might have been caused by the mistreatment. To determine whether torture played a part in the victim’s demise, autopsies must be performed on all detainees who pass away while in detention. Knowledge of humanitarian forensics has become a contentious field in recent years.

CONCLUSION

The article encircled various problems and certain measures that may be helpful in preventing the torture done by the authorities on victims, some under-trial prisoners and some even the victims of a particular case. Autopsies performed on victims of torture, incarceration, and appropriate execution have yielded a wealth of information regarding the kind of injuries sustained and the reasons behind death. Investigations are prompted by claims of mistreatment while in jail. It is possible to prove maltreatment in specific instances. It can be judged probable or unlikely at times, and abuse can sporadically be ruled out. The goal of the investigation must be to determine whether the abuse was potentially lethal or globally dangerous, and whether the autopsy was improper. Given the significance of autopsies in demonstrating maltreatment while a person is in custody, standardised protocol ought to be established in order to unify the administration of autopsies in this province. Hence above technological advances may help in detection and prevention of third degree or any kind of torture posed by the authorities on victims of the same.

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