



**HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR RAJASTHAN AT
JODHPUR**

S.B. Criminal Misc(Pet.) No. 1673/2026

Ajeet Singh S/o Shri Bahal Singh, Aged About 47 Years, Resident Of Village Dholnagar, Tehsil Sangaria, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan.

-----Petitioner

Versus

1. State Of Rajasthan, Through Its Public Prosecutor
2. The Superintendent Of Police, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan.
3. The Station House Officer, Police Station - Sangaria, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
4. The Chief Medical And Health Officer, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan.
5. Veriyan Brar S/o Shri Jagvinder Singh, Resident Of Ward No. 10, Village Dholnagar, Tehsil Sangaria, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan.

-----Respondents

For Petitioner(s) : Mr. Mudit Nagpal
For Respondent(s) : Mr. N.S. Chandawat, Dy.G.A.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FARJAND ALI

Order

REPORTABLE

18/03/2026

1. The petitioner finds himself ensnared in the web of criminal proceedings under FIR No. 14/2026, lodged at the Police Station Sangariya, Hanumangarh with his case resting on allegations that he is involved in a manufactured and fabricated criminal enterprise. Upon a meticulous perusal of the case, the petitioner contends that the charges against him are rooted in a malicious narrative, constructed not by credible evidence but through undue political influence exerted by the complainant. This undue



influence, as per the petitioner's assertion, led to the creation of a doctored and exaggerated medico-legal report, meant to falsely amplify the gravity of the alleged offence.

2. In this context, the petitioner made an earnest plea before the Superintendent of Police, Hanumangarh requesting the formation of a specialized medical board to independently re-examine the injuries sustained by the victims namely Jagvinder Singh and Kulvinder Singh. This request was based on the assertion that the initial medical report had been tainted by undue influence, and a re-examination was necessary to ascertain the authenticity and gravity of the injuries in a transparent manner. The Superintendent of Police, Hanumangarh after due consideration, forwarded the requisition to the Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO) with the expectation that the examination would be carried out by a competent medical board. However, in a disconcerting development, the CMHO declined the request on the grounds that the Superintendent of Police, Hanumangarh lacked the legal competence to issue such directives.

3. Faced with this roadblock, the petitioner sought redress before the judicial officer, hoping that the court would recognize the need for an independent medical evaluation to safeguard his rights. Yet, the learned Magistrate, by the impugned order, declined to issue directions to constitute a medical board. This refusal prompted the petitioner to approach this Court, seeking intervention in light of what he perceives to be a manifest injustice.



4. I have heard the counsel for the parties and gone through the order impugned as well as other material available to this Court.

5. Upon a careful and nuanced review of the facts, this Court is struck by the gravity of the petitioner's assertions, especially the claim that the victims' injuries have been grossly exaggerated in a concerted effort to falsely elevate the severity of the offence. The Court, having considered the procedural and factual underpinnings of the case, is of the firm view that the allegations, which question the veracity of the medical evidence, cannot be brushed aside lightly. If, indeed, there is a genuine concern about the falsification of medical reports, it falls squarely within the purview of a thorough and impartial investigation. The technicalities surrounding the nature and severity of the injuries require expert opinion, and the formation of a medical board will serve as a critical mechanism for ensuring that justice is dispensed without prejudice.

6. This Court further observes that the re-examination of the victims Jagvinder Singh and Kulvinder Singh by a qualified medical board serves a dual purpose. Firstly, it provides an opportunity to validate the existing medico-legal reports, thereby ensuring that the evidence presented is not tainted by manipulation. Secondly, if the medical board identifies discrepancies or inconsistencies in the earlier reports, it will be imperative to correct these findings, as the integrity of the case depends heavily on the authenticity of the medical evidence. This is not merely a procedural formality but a





substantive measure to safeguard the accused from being unfairly prosecuted based on misleading or fabricated evidence.

7. It is pertinent to note that the interests of justice do not lie solely with the prosecution or the accused, but in the overarching pursuit of truth. In this case, facilitating the formation of a medical board will ensure that the true nature of the injuries is discerned, which will not only clarify the accused's position but also provide the prosecution with a foundation rooted in factual accuracy.

8. This Court, therefore, finds that the learned Magistrate erred in declining the petitioner's application for the constitution of a medical board. In light of the serious allegations of medical falsification, it is deemed necessary to intervene in the interests of justice.

9. Accordingly, this petition is allowed. The order dated 13.02.2026 passed by the learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (ACJM) is hereby set aside. In its stead, the Court directs the District Magistrate/Collector, in collaboration with the Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO) and the Principal Medical Officer (PMO) of the Government Hospital concerned, to immediately constitute a medical board consisting of three qualified doctors. The medical board shall comprise a surgeon and two other experienced medical officers who will be tasked with conducting a thorough and independent re-examination of the injuries sustained by the victims namely Jagvinder Singh and Kulvinder Singh.



10. The Superintendent of Police, Hanumangarh shall ensure that all necessary arrangements are made for the protection of the victims during their examination before the board. This will include ensuring their safe transport and security during the medical evaluation. The medical board shall prepare a comprehensive report of its findings, and should any discrepancies or contradictions be found in the earlier medico-legal reports, these shall be explicitly noted and included in the final report.

11. This report shall then be forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Hanumangarh for inclusion in the case diary, and appropriate action shall be taken to further the investigation, based on the fresh findings. The entire process, from the constitution of the medical board to the final report, shall be completed expeditiously within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of this order.

12. The Court is of the opinion that any undue delay in the examination of the victims' injuries could result in the deterioration of the medical evidence, thus hampering the truth-seeking process. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the medical board is constituted immediately, and the examination is carried out promptly to prevent any loss of critical evidence.

13. In conclusion, the Court strongly affirms that the preservation of fairness and justice necessitates that the injuries of the victims be re-examined by an independent medical board. Any variance or inconsistency found in the initial reports will be integral in shaping the course of the investigation. With this



reasoning, the petition is allowed, and the order of the learned Magistrate is set aside. The matter is to be treated with urgency and care, ensuring a fair and unbiased resolution.

14. The stay petition as well as all pending applications, if any, shall stand disposed of.

(FARJAND ALI),J

159-Mamta/-

