

INTRODUCTION

Medical Jurisprudence : The expression Medical Jurisprudence may be succinctly defined as the application of medical knowledge to the problems arising out of law, or, in other words, knowledge of medical aspects of the various criminal acts. Medical jurisprudence therefore concerns the medical man and the lawyer alike and since medical jurisprudence deal with medico-legal crimes, the lawyers are as much required to have a grounding in this subject as the medical man himself for otherwise he would not be able to cross-examine the medical expert successfully.

Code of conduct : As far as the legal practitioners are concerned, their conduct, besides other matters, is regulated by Section 41 of the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973 which is as under :

- 41. Punishment of advocates for misconduct :** (1) An advocate may, in the manner hereinafter provided, be reprimanded, suspended or removed from practice if he is found guilty of professional or other misconduct.
- (2) A complaint that an advocate has been guilty of misconduct may be made by any Court or person--
- (a) in the case of an advocate of the Supreme Court, to the Pakistan Bar Council; and
 - (b) in any other case, to the Provincial Bar Council.
- (3) Every complaint against an advocate made under sub-section (2), except where the complaint has been made by a Court, shall be accompanied by a fee of ten rupees.
- (4) Upon receipt of a complaint under sub-section (2) against any advocate, the Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council may, unless it summarily rejects the complaint, after making such enquiry and giving the parties such opportunity of being heard as it may