

(2005) 09 KL CK 0004
In the High Court Of Kerala
Case No : Criminal A. No. 182 of 2003

Kattintavida Suresh and Others

APPELLANT

Vs

State of Kerala

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 06-09-2005

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 — Article 20(2)
Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) — Section 222, 232, 313, 357, 428
Explosive Substances Act, 1908 — Section 3, 5
General Clauses Act, 1897 — Section 26
Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) — Section 143, 147, 148, 149, 302

Citation : (2006) 1 KLT 78

Hon'ble Judges : V. Ramkumar, J;K. Padmanabhan Nair, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : P. Vijayabhanu and Tony Mathew, for the Appellant; Sujith Mathew, Public Prosecutor, for the Respondent

Judgement

V. Ramkumar, J.—Accused Nos. 1 to 9 in Sessions Case No. 143/98 on the file of the Addl. Sessions Judge (Ad hoc I), Thalassery are the Appellants in this appeal. They challenge the conviction entered and sentence passed against them by the aforesaid Court for offences punishable under Sections 143, 147, 148 and 302 I.P.C. read with Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act.

2. The case of the prosecution can be summarised as follows:

On 10-3-1995 at about 9 p.m. the accused who are C.P.M. loyalists, out of their enmity towards Chembattarathinmel Kelu, P.W.I (Krishnan), P.W.3 (Raveendran) and C.W.3 (Gopi) who are workers and sympathisers of B.J.P., formed themselves into members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to commit rioting armed with deadly weapons, to cause hurt to the aforesaid persons using country bombs and to commit the murder of the said persons who were sitting on the steps leading to Koovendavalappil house at K.C. Mukku in Puthur Amsom Kootteri Desom belonging to P.W.1 and in prosecution of the aforesaid common object of the said assembly, the accused threw bombs at the

aforementioned persons. Kelu referred to above sustained fatal injuries on account of the explosion of the bomb and he succumbed to the same in the same night and P.W.3 sustained injuries. The accused have thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 143, 147, 148, 324, 307 and 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908.

3. On the accused pleading not guilty to the charge framed against them by the Court below for offences punishable u/s 143 I.P.C., Section 5 of Explosive Substances Act read with Section 149 I.P.C., Section 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. and Section 3 of the Explosive Substances Act read with Section 149 I.P.C., the prosecution was permitted to adduce evidence in support of its case. The prosecution altogether examined 15 witnesses as P.Ws. 1 to 15 and got marked 14 documents as Exts.P-1 to P-14 and 7 material objects as M.Os. 1 to 7.

4. After the close of the prosecution evidence, the accused were questioned u/s 313(1)(b) Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to the incriminating circumstances appearing against them in the evidence for the prosecution. They denied those circumstances and maintained their innocence. The first accused stated as follows:

He is innocent. There is absolutely no connection with the occurrence and himself. On the relevant dates he was an inpatient in the Medical College Hospital, Kozhikode. The case was foisted out of political enmity.

5. The 2nd accused stated that he is a C P.M. Worker and he was falsely implicated out of political enmity.

6. The 3rd accused stated that they are B.J.P. workers and the opposite party belong to the C.P.M. and the case was taken out of political enmity.

7. The 4th accused stated that he has not committed any offence.

8. The 5th accused stated that during the time of occurrence he was in his own medical store and that he has not committed any offence.

9. The 6th accused stated that he is innocent and he was falsely implicated due to political enmity.

10. The 7th accused also toed the line of the 6th accused.

11. The 8th accused stated that at the time of the alleged occurrence he was at his own residence and the younger brother of deceased Kelu was in his house and he was falsely implicated out of political enmity.

12. The 9th accused stated that he is innocent and he was made an accused out of political enmity.

13. After the examination of the accused u/s 313 Code of Criminal Procedure the learned Addl. Sessions Judge without hearing the prosecution and the defence u/s 232 Code of Criminal Procedure called upon the accused to enter on their defence. They examined three witness as D.Ws. 1 to 3 and got marked as Exts.

D-1 to D-3.

14. The Court below, after trial, as per judgment dated 9-1 -2003 found all the accused guilty under Sections 143, 147, 148 and 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. For the conviction u/s 302 I.P.C. the first accused was sentenced to undergo imprisonment for life and also to pay a fine of Rs. 25,000 and on default to pay the fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for one year. For the conviction u/s 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. accused Nos. 2 to 9 were each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and also to pay a fine of Rs. 10,000 and on default to pay the fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for one. year. For the conviction under Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act the accused were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 each, and on default to pay the fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for six months each. For the conviction u/s 148 I.P.C., the accused were each sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for six months. No separate sentence was imposed for the conviction u/s 143 and 147. The fine amount as and when realised was directed to be paid to the legal heirs of the deceased by way of compensation u/s 357 Code of Criminal Procedure The accused were also held entitled to set off u/s 428 Code of Criminal Procedure It is the said judgment which is assailed in this appeal.

15. While admitting this appeal, noticing the illegality in the sentence imposed on accused Nos. 2 to 9 for the conviction u/s 302 I.P.C., this Court suo motu initiated proceedings for enhancement of sentence and gave notice of the same to Advocate Sri P. Vijaya Bhanu who took notice on behalf of the Appellants.

16. We heard Advocate Sri P. Vijaya Bhanu, the learned Counsel appearing for the Appellants/accused and Adv. Sri Sujith Mathew Jose, the learned Public Prosecutor appearing for the State.

17. P. Ws. 1 to 3 are the occurrence witnesses. P. W. 4 is an attester to the inquest report prepared by P.W. 14. P.W.5 is the driver of the autorickshaw in which the injured were initially taken to Panoor Government Hospital. P. W.6 is an attester to Ext. P-3 scene mahazar. P.W.7 is the Village Officer, Puthur, who proved Ext. P-4 scene plan. P.W. 8 is the Head Constable of Panoor Police Station who registered Ext. P-5 F.I.R. P.W. 9 is the Sub Inspector of Panoor Police Station who arrested accused Nos. 7 and 9 on 14-3-1999 while on patrol duty. P.W. 10 is the Assistant Sub Inspector of Police who attested Ext. P-6 mahazar for the articles

taken by P.W. 13 (the Scientific Assistant, Forensic Science Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram) from the scene of crime. He also arrested accused Nos. 2 and 4 on 25-3-1999. P.W. 11 is the Civil Surgeon of the Government Hospital, Thalassery, who proved the wound certificate of deceased Kelu and P.W.3. Even though these wound certificates should have been marked as Exts. P-7 and P-8, they were wrongly marked as Exts. P-6 and P-7 in the deposition. (The appendix

of the trial Court judgment, however, shows these wound certificates as Exts. P-7 and P-8). P.W. 12 was the Civil Surgeon of Government Hospital, Thalassery who conducted autopsy over the deadbody of Kelu and prepared Ext. P-9 post-mortem certificate on 11 -3-1995. P.W. 13 is the Scientific Assistant in the Forensic Science Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram. He proved Ext. P-10 report showing the collection of properties from the scene of crime. He also proved another report showing the result of forensic examination on those properties conducted by another Scientific Assistant in the Forensic Science Laboratory. Although P.W. 13 proved the contents of the said report the same was not marked. P.W. 14 is the Circle Inspector of Panoor who conducted the major part of the investigation. P.W. 15 who succeeded P.W. 14 proved Ext. P-13 report and Ext. P-14 sanction for prosecution under the Explosive Substances Act and laid the charge.

18. Even though the learned Counsel for the Appellants as well as the learned Public Prosecutor made elaborate submissions before us in support of their respective cases, we are of the view that in the light of the glaring illegalities and palpable infirmities that will be adverted to hereinafter and which have come to our notice, the matter has to go back to the trial court for fresh disposal according to law.

19. Ext. P-5 F.I.R. in this case was registered by P.W.8 for offences punishable under Sections 143, 147, 148, 324 and 307 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 4 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. This was at a time when Kelu was admitted in the Government Hospital, Thalassery and was struggling for his life. Consequent on the death of Kelu soon after his admission in the said hospital, P.W. 14 claims to have sent a report on the same day to the Magistrate concerned to delete Section 307 I.P.C. and to substitute the same with Section 302 I.P.C. During the course of investigation, finding that P.W.3 was assaulted, P.W. 15 sent Ext. P-1 3 report to the Magistrate to add Section 307 I.P.C. as well. After the conclusion of investigation, the final report (charge-sheet) filed before the Magistrate was for offences punishable under Sections 143, 147, 148, 324, 307 and 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. On 11 -2-1998 the committal court, however, took cognizance only of offences punishable under Sections 143, 147, 148, 302, 324 and 307 I.P.C. and Section 3 of the Explosive Substances Act. The committal Court did not take cognizance of the offence punishable under Sections 149 I.P.C. and Section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act.

20. After committal when the case came before the Sessions Court, cognizance was taken for offences punishable under Sections 143, 147, 148, 324 and 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. On 29-9-1998 the learned Sessions Judge made over the case to the Addl. Sessions Judge for disposal. On 23-10-2001 the Additional Sessions Court framed charge against the accused for offences punishable under Sections 143 & 302 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act read with

Section 149 I.P.C. But as per the impugned judgment the accused have been convicted not only under Sections 143, 302 and Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act read with Section 149 I.P.C. but also under Sections 147 and 148 I.P.C. The act of framing charge is not an empty formality. It is the basic record which gives notice to the accused on what accusation he is going to be tried by the court so that he could shape his defence accordingly. When there is no charge and no charge has been read over and explained to the accused as well, legally the accused has no notice on what accusation he is being tried. In such cases, there is no trial at all in the eye of law and the so-called trial, if any, is vitiated. No prejudice need be proved in such cases nor is it a case of irregularity which could be cured either u/s 464 or u/s 465 Code of Criminal Procedure [See Ramachandran v. State of Kerala 1987 (1) KLT 421]. Offences such as rioting punishable u/s 147 and rioting armed with deadly weapons punishable u/s 148 are certainly not minor or cognate offences vis-a-vis Section 143 I.P.C. or Section 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. and, therefore, Section 222 Code of Criminal Procedure also cannot be pressed into service to justify the conviction recorded under those offences.

21. It has already been seen that the trial Judge did not post the case for hearing u/s 232 Code of Criminal Procedure which is also not an empty formality. After examining the accused u/s 313 Code of Criminal Procedure the trial Judge straightaway called upon the accused to enter on their defence. That was certainly not the stage at which the accused were to be asked whether they had any defence evidence to be adduced. Non-compliance of Section 232 Code of Criminal Procedure is also an infirmity that goes to the root of the matter with regard to the procedure followed by the trial Judge. [See Radhanandan v. State of Kerala 1990 (1) KLT 516 and Sivamani v. State of Kerala 1992 (2) KLT 227].

22. The award of rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine for the conviction u/s 302 I.P.C. was the height of illegality displayed by the learned Sessions Judge. It shows that besides non-application of mind the learned Sessions Judge has been blissfully, if not unpardonably, ignorant about the punishment prescribed for the offence of murder.

23. After the examination of P. W. 10 was completed, the trial Judge had marked exhibits upto Ext. P-6. So when P.W. 11, the doctor was examined next, the document that was to be marked next was Ext. P-7. Instead, the two wound certificates were marked as Exts. P-6 and P-7 instead of as Exts. P-7 and P-8. But while preparing the appendix to the judgment, these two certificates were shown as Exts. P-7 and P-8. This indicates the cavalier manner in which the trial of a murder case was being conducted.

24. Failure to award any punishment for the conviction under Sections 143 and 147 is another illegality committed by the learned Sessions Judge. Law does not envisage a person being convicted for an offence without any sentence being imposed on him. The rule is that a sentence should follow a conviction. [See Jayaram Vithoba and Another Vs. The State of Bombay, , Varghese v. State 1986

KLT 1285 and Thampi Sebastian v. State of Kerala 1988 (1) KLT 247]. As early as on 25-5-1965 this High Court had issued Circular No. 7/1965 for the same of strict compliance by the subordinate criminal courts. The said Circular reads as follows:

Instances have come to notice where criminal courts have failed to award separate sentences in cases in which the accused have been convicted of more than one offence. All Sessions Judges and Magistrates are informed that except where a separate sentence is forbidden by Article 20(2) of the Constitution or Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code or Section 26 of the General Clauses Act or any other law, they should award a sentence for every offence in respect of which they record a conviction.

There has been palpable violation in this case of the said Circular as well.

25. Yet another irregularity committed by the Court below is the description of the imprisonment directed to be undergone by the accused for the non-payment of the fine imposed u/s 302 I.P.C. It is well-settled that a sentence of imprisonment for life means rigorous imprisonment for life. [Vide Satpal v. State of Haryana 1992 (4) S.C.C. and Naib Singh Vs. State of Punjab and Others, . Thus in a case where substantive sentence of imprisonment which the court can impose for an offence is only rigorous imprisonment, then, as enjoined by Section 66 of the Indian Penal Code, the imprisonment for non-payment of the fine imposed for the said offence, can only be rigorous imprisonment and not simple imprisonment.

26. The set off given without any condition in the case of the sentence of life imprisonment is also against the settled legal position. The question of setting off the period of detention undergone by an accused as an under-trial prisoner against the sentence for life imprisonment, can arise only if an order is passed by the appropriate Government either u/s 432 Code of Criminal Procedure or u/s 55 I.P.C. read with Section 433(b) Code of Criminal Procedure See Bhagirath Vs. Delhi Administration, and Madhavan v. State of Kerala 1992 (1) KLT 544.

27. The conviction of all the accused for the offence punishable u/s 148 of the Indian Penal Code without a finding that those who were so convicted were armed with deadly weapons is also unsustainable. Persons not armed with deadly weapons cannot be convicted u/s 148 I.P.C. with the aid of Section 149 I.P.C. for the mere reason that they were members of an unlawful assembly. See Vijayan v. State of Kerala 1959 KLT 704 (last para), Jammu Mal and Others Vs. State, , In re P. Abdul Sattar and Ors. AIR 1961 Mys 57, In Re: Muthusami Goundan and Others, " and Kabul Singh and Ors. v. State of Punjab 1995 S.C.C. 1035.

28. The R.S.L. report the contents of which was proved by P.W.I 3 but was omitted to be marked will also have to be marked in evidence.

29. In the light of the above illegalities and infirmities committed by the Court below, the conviction entered and the sentence passed against the Appellants

cannot be sustained. But at the same time, the Appellants are not entitled to an acquittal on that sole ground. For rectifying the procedural and other infractions committed by the court below, the matter will have to go back.

30. In the result, the judgment under appeal is set aside and the matter is remitted to the court below for disposal according to law. We, however, do not consider that a re-trial or de novo trial is warranted in this case. It shall be open to the court below to alter the charge, if necessary, and in that case, provide an opportunity to the accused to recall any witnesses which they might pray for.

31. Parties shall appear before the trial Court without any further notice on 7-10-2005.

The first accused shall be released from prison on his executing a bond to the satisfaction of the trial Court ensuring his continued appearance before that Court. With regard to the remaining accused, the bond executed by them will be in force until they appear before the trial Court on 7-10-2005 and execute a fresh bond to the satisfaction of that Court.

Remit the entire records to the court below immediately.