
(1997) 09 SC CK 0008

In the Supreme Court Of India

Case No : Criminal Appeals No's. 315-16 of 1993

Madru Singh and others

APPELLANT

Vs

State of Madhya Pradesh

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 09-09-1997

Acts Referred:

Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) — Section 147, 148, 149, 302, 307

Citation : AIR 1997 SC 3527 : (1997) AIRSCW 3623 : (1997) 2 ALD(Cri) 527 : (1997) CriLJ 4398 : (1997) 3 Crimes 255 : (1997) 2 JLJ 345 : (1997) 7 JT 757 : (1997) 6 SCALE 9 : (1997) 11 SCC 506 : (1997) 8 Supreme 27

Hon'ble Judges : S. P. Kurdukar, J;M. M. Punchhi, J;M. Jagannadha Rao, J

Bench : Full Bench

Final Decision : Dismissed

Judgement

1. These two criminal appeals by special leave are filed by A-1 to A-4 and A-6 against a common judgment dated July 30, 1992 passed by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur Bench at Indore. All the appellants under the impugned order stood convicted for an offence punishable under Sections 148 and 302/149 of the Indian Penal Code for which they were sentenced to suffer to years' rigorous imprisonment and imprisonment for life respectively.

2. The appellants along with Bhagirath (A-5) and Bali Ram (A-7) were tried for an offence punishable under Sections 148, 302/149 and 324/149 of the Indian Penal Code for committing the murder of Peera Singh. Bhagirath (A-5) died during the pendency of trial and hence, trial abated against him. Bali Ram (a-7) was acquitted of all the charges by the High Court. Peera Singh (since deceased) was the resident of village Kalmer in district Indore (M.P.). Peera Singh suspected that his first wife was abducted by Bhagirath (A-5 since dead) which led to the incident of assault on Bhagirath by Peera Singh and his two associates, namely, Amba Ram and Hari Das. As a result of this assault, Bhagirath sustained serious injuries on his leg which was ultimately required to be amputated. For that crime, all three accused persons were tried and convicted u/s 307 of the Indian

Penal Code and each one of them was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three years. After undergoing the said sentence, Peera Singh and others came out of jail. This was a cause for enmity between them. It was alleged by the prosecution that Bhagirath and his companions were waiting for an opportunity to take revenge on Peera Singh and ultimately on 7th August, 1984 at about 4.00 p.m., the appellants and two others accused persons picked up a quarrel with Peera Singh when he was returning on a bicycle with his wife Ram Kanya (PW 1) from Hatod to his village Kalmer. Shanker Singh (A-2) obstructed Peera Singh near village Kankad and thereafter Kamal Singh (A-3) assaulted Peera Singh on his neck by sword. Peera Singh and his wife fell down. Madru Singh (A-1), Mangi Lal (A-4) and Deokaran (A-6) who were hiding at a short distance reached the place of assault with weapons in their hands. Peera Singh and his wife anticipating danger to their lives started running towards the field of Bhagirath. All the appellants chased them and after overpowering Peera Singh, he was dropped on the ground in the field of Bhagirath. A-1 and A-3 were armed with axes. A-6 was armed with Farsi. In the meantime, A-7 appeared on the scene of occurrence with lathi and knife. A-5 (since deceased) exhorted the appellants to chop off the head of Peera Singh. Ram Kanya (PW 1) tried to intervene and requested them to spare her husband but appellants did not pay any heed to her request but on the contrary they assaulted Ram Kanya (PW 1). While the assault was going on, a Matador was passing by the road. Ram Kanya (PW 1) gave a signal to the driver of the Matador to stop which in fact stopped. Goverdhan (PW 2), Rameshwar, Sunder (PW 8) and Hari Dass (PW 4) who were the occupants of the said Matador got down therefrom. The appellants finding that some persons had arrived at the scene of occurrence, fled away. Ram Kanya (P W 1) then requested the occupants of the Matador to help her in carrying the injured to the police station at Hatod. While carrying the injured Peera Singh to the police station at Hatod, he died on the way before they reached the police station. The statement of Ram Kanya (PW 1) was recorded by the Station House Officer on 7th August, 1984 at 6.00 p.m. After registering the FIR of Ram Kanya (PW 1) at about 6.00 p.m., the dead body of Peera Singh was sent to the Primary Health center, Hatod. Dr. Kochar (PW 5), Medical Officer held the autopsy on the dead body of Peera Singh on 8th August, 1984 and found as many as 14 incised injuries on the dead body. The cause of death as mentioned by Dr. Kochar was due to excessive haemorrhage and shock on account of incision carotid vessels and jugular veins. In the meantime, the investigating officer carried out the investigation and after completing the same, as stated earlier, seven accused persons were put up for trial for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 148, 302/149 and 324 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. The appellants denied the charge and claimed to be tried. According to them, they have been falsely implicated due to enmity. A-1 and A-2 took up the plea of alibi and in support thereof they examined Moti Lal (DW 1) and Ganga Ram (DW 2). All the accused pleaded that they are innocent and they be acquitted.

4. The prosecution in support of its case mainly relied upon the ocular account of

incident given by Ram Kanya (PW 1). Goverdhan (PW 2), Ram Singh (PW 3) and Hari Dass.(PW 4) were the occupants of the Matador and were examined to prove the presence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) at the scene of occurrence and running away of the accused from the place of incident. In addition to this evidence, prosecution examined panch witnesses to prove the spot panchanama as well as various recoveries of the incriminating articles at the instance of the appellants u/s 27 of the Indian Evidence Act. Dr. N. Kochar (PW 5) was examined to prove the post mortem examination report (Ex. 6).

5. The trial court after careful scrutiny of the oral and documentary evidence on record convicted the appellants under Sections 147, 148, 302/149 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to undergo various terms of sentences. The trial court however, acquitted A-1 to A-4 and A-6 of the charge u/s 324/34 of the Indian Penal Code for causing injuries to Ram kanya (PW 1). Substantive sentences were ordered to run concurrently. Aggrieved by the order of conviction and sentence passed by the trial court, the appellants and Bhagirath preferred two sets of criminal appeals to the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Bench at Jabalpur. The High Court confirmed the conviction and sentence of the appellants but, however, acquitted Bali Ram (A-7) of all the charges. It is this judgment of the High Court which is the subject matter of challenge in these criminal appeals.

6. At the outset, it may be stated that there is no serious challenge to the fact that Peera Singh met with a homicidal death. Dr. Kochar (PW 5) who performed the autopsy on the dead body of Peera Singh had found as many as 14 incised injuries. The cause of death was testified to be excessive haemorrhage and shock due to cutting of carotid vessels and jugular veins. We, therefore, see no hesitation in confirming the findings of the courts below that Peera Singh died a homicidal death.

7. Mr. Singh, the learned counsel appearing in support of these appeals urged that the courts below committed a serious error in holding that the FIR was not ante dated. The fact that the said FIR was received by the concerned Magistrate on 10th August, 1984, after about two days, clearly proves that the FIR was not lodged as alleged on 7th August, 1984 at 6.00 p.m. but the same might have been recorded and registered some time on 8th August, 1984. There is no suitable explanation given by the investigating officer as to why it was sent to the concerned Magistrate after two days. Counsel, therefore, urged that the assault on Peera Singh must not have been witnessed by anybody and only after finding the dead body of Peera Singh on 8th August, 1984, a false FIR was registered against the appellants on suspicion and out of enmity. This contention was also raised before the courts below and the same was negatived by them. It is no doubt true that the copy of FIR was received by the concerned Magistrate on 10th August, 1984 but that by itself could not be a circumstance to hold that the FIR was ante dated and was in fact not lodged on 7th August, 1984. The evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) is very emphatic on this point and she had asserted that she saw the entire incident and she herself had gone to the police

station in the Matador along with the dead body of Peera Singh and lodged the FIR on 7th August, 1984 at 6.00 p.m. Despite searching cross-examination, the defence could not elicit any omission or contradiction in this behalf. In this view of the matter merely because the copy of the First Information Report was received by the concerned Magistrate on 10th August, 1984, no conclusion could be drawn that the FIR was not lodged on 7th August, 1984 at 6.00 p.m. The courts below were right in rejecting this contention.

8. It was then urged by Mr. Umanath Singh that the evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) is full of material omissions and contractions and, therefore, it would not be safe to accept her evidence as trustworthy. He took us through the evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) and pointed out to us various omissions and contradictions. There are some omissions and contradictions but the same are trivial in nature and, therefore, in our considered view would not affect the substratum of the prosecution case. The fact that Ram Kanya (PW 1) had sustained some injuries was not seriously disputed before the courts below nor could it be disputed in these appeals. Ram Kanya (PW 1) was examined by Dr. N. Kochar (PW 5) on 8th August, 1984 and he issued the injury certificate. He denied that the incised injury on the person of Ram Kanya (PW 1) could be a self inflicted injury. In the face of this positive evidence on record, it is difficult to hold that Ram Kanya (PW 1) was not present at the time when the assault took place on Peera Singh. Ram Kanya (PW 1) has given all necessary details as regards the assault, the weapons and the role played by each of the accused. It is in these circumstances, we do not see any error when the courts below have accepted the evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) as trustworthy. The presence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) at the time of incident also stands corroborated from the evidence of Goverdhan (PW 2) and Hari Dass (PW 4). They were the occupants of the Matador and it was stopped at the request of Ram Kanya (PW 1). When they got down, they saw the accused running away. They saw Ram Kanya (PW 1) was present at the scene of offence and had sustained some injuries on her person. It is true that both these witnesses were having some hostile relations with the appellants but on that score, it would not be proper to discard their evidence. The courts below have very carefully scrutinised their evidence bearing in mind the strained relations between the appellants and these witnesses and after careful scrutiny of their evidence accepted the same to the limited extent that the presence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) was proved at the place of incident and carried injured Peera Singh in Matador to the Police Station at Hatod. We, therefore, see no error in the said finding recorded by the courts below.

9. Mr. Singh then urged that there is a significant variance as regards the role attributed to each of the appellants and the weapons with which they assaulted Peera Singh. Mr. Singh then urged that the evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) is again full of omissions and contradictions even as regards the role played by each of the appellants and the weapons with which they assaulted Peera Singh. The witness had made a lot of improvements in her evidence before the court and if these improvements are carefully scrutinised, it would clearly show that

the witness is not telling the whole truth. This submission is again devoid of any merit. The trial court in its exhaustive judgment had succinctly considered the evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1) in this behalf and had accepted the same being trustworthy. The High Court confirmed the said finding after going through the evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1), we see no reason to take a different view.

10. It was then urged by Mr. Singh that the evidence of Ram Kanya (PW 1), Goverdhan (PW 2) and Hari Dass (PW 4) should be discarded as they bore an enmity against the appellants. There is no corroboration to the evidence of these interested witnesses from any independent source and in the absence of such corroboration, it would not be safe to convict the appellants on their evidence. At any rate, appellants in the present circumstances be given benefit of doubt and be acquitted. This submission again does not appeal to us. Ram Kanya (PW 1) in her evidence had asserted that Bhagirath (A-5 since dead) was telling the appellants that Peera Singh should be punished and his head should be severed. This was the direction of Bhagirath (A-5 since dead) and in compliance thereof, the appellants with a common object to commit the murder of Peera Singh, laid a murderous assault on him and caused as many as 14 incised injuries on his person. The evidence on record shows that the appellants chased Peera Singh until the field of Bhagirath and then they again assaulted him with deadly weapons. It is thus clear that the appellants formed an unlawful assembly and the object of the said assembly was to commit the murder of Peera Singh.

11. After careful consideration of the oral and documentary evidence on record, we are satisfied that the impugned order of conviction and sentence of the appellants does not suffer from any infirmity.

12. For the foregoing conclusions, we do not see any merit in these appeals and the same are accordingly dismissed.