
(1992) 10 SC CK 0057

In the Supreme Court Of India

Case No : S.L.P. (Civil) No"s. 16041-42 of 1988

Mullagiri Vajram and others

APPELLANT

Vs

State of Andhra Pradesh

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 15-10-1992

Acts Referred:

Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) — Section 164
Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) — Section 147, 148, 149, 302

Citation : AIR 1993 SC 1243 : AIR 1992 SC 1243: (1993) 2 ALT(Cri) 242 :
(1993) CriLJ 169 : (1992) 3 Crimes 671 : (1992) 3 SCALE 63 : (1993) 2 SCC
198 Supp : (1992) 2 SCR 19 Supp

Hon'ble Judges : N. M. Kasliwal, J;Kuldip Singh, J

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : R.N. Narasimhamurthy, S.S. Javali, S.N. Bhat and Ravi P. Wadhwani,
for the Appellant; M.S. Nasargi, R. Jagannath Goulay, M.K. Dua, M. Veerappa,
K.H. Nobin Singh and S. K. Kulkarni, for the Respondent

Final Decision : Allowed

Judgement

N.M. Kasliwal, J.—Twelve persons were challaned for the murder of Nethala Veeraswamy, a resident and Sarpanch of village Ramaraogudem in Eluru Taluq, West Godavari District (A.P.) in the night of 31.12.1977. Learned Sessions Judge, West Godavari Division, Eluru tried the case and relying on the evidence of P.Ws. 1, 2 and 7 in toto and the evidence of P.W. 3 to some extent convicted all the accused persons for the offences charged u/s 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. and awarded each one of them sentence of imprisonment for life and other minor terms of imprisonment for other offences. On appeal the High Court set aside the conviction and sentence of seven accused persons, namely, Dasari Bhaskara Rao (A-4), Kali China Krishna (A-5), Namburi Lakshmana (A-8), Namburi Ramulu (A-9), Namburi Prasada Rao (A-10), Mada Govardhana Rao (A-11) and Kali Kamaka Rao (A-12). The High Court confirmed the conviction of the remaining five accused persons Mullagiri Vajram (A-1), Mullagiri Yasupadam (A-2), Dasari Bhima Rao (A-3), Mada Lakshmandas (A-6) and Gandhi Abraham (A-7) u/s 302

read with Section 149 I.P.C. and sentenced them to imprisonment for life. The High Court further held that as these accused had been sentenced for the main offence u/s 302 read with Section 149 I.P.C. there was no need of separate sentence under Sections 148 and 147 I.P.C.

2. The five accused A-1, A-2, A-3, A-6 & A-7 have come before this Court in appeal against the order of the High Court by grant of Special Leave. Mada Lakshmandas (A-6) expired during the pendency of appeal before this Court as such the appeal filed by him was dismissed as having abated by order dated 8.4.1992. We are now concerned in this appeal with the four accused appellants A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-7.

3. We have gone through the Judgment of the lower courts and have perused the record and have considered the arguments advanced by learned Counsel for the parties. The High Court has considered the prosecution evidence in detail and has placed reliance on the statements of P.Ws. 1, 2, 3 and 4 as eye-witnesses of the incident. The High Court has placed implicit reliance on the testimony of P.W. 2 and who was a clerk working in the panchayat office of Ramaraogudem and had accompanied the deceased in an auto rickshaw and had seen the incident. We find no infirmity in the statement of P.W. 2 and the High Court has rightly placed reliance on his evidence.

4. Learned counsel for the accused persons submitted that even if the statement of P.W. 2 is taken to be correct, no offence is made out so far as accused (A-3) is concerned. Learned counsel in this regard submitted that P.W. 2 in the cross examination has admitted that he did not state the name of A-3 in his statement recorded u/s 164 Cr.P.C. It was also submitted that though P.W. 2 stated that he had given the name of A-3 in his statement recorded at the inquest but the name of A-3 does not find mention in exhibit D-7, the statement of P.W. 2 recorded at the inquest. We see force in the aforesaid contention. A perusal of the statement of P.W. 2 shows that he did not make a mention of the name of A-3 in his statement recorded u/s 164 Cr.P.C. and also in his statement exhibit D-7 recorded at the inquest. In view of these circumstances the accused A-3 is also entitled to the benefit of doubt.

5. It was next contended by learned Counsel on behalf of the accused A-2 and A-7 that P.W. 2 in the cross examination admitted that after the incident he had gone to police station seven or eight times. He had gone to the police station as he was asked by the police. He also admitted that at that time accused persons were in police lock up. On the basis of the aforesaid statement of P.W. 2 it was contended that when P.W. 2 had gone to the police station seven or eight times after the incident the possibility of his seeing the accused (A-2) and (A-7) in the police station cannot be ruled out. It was thus contended that any identification parade held on 25.1.1978 and 26.1.1978 has no value as P.W. 2 had already seen the accused persons in the police station. We find no force in this contention. Exhibits P-16 and P-17 are the proceedings of identification parade held on 25.1.1978 and 26.1.1978 respectively. A perusal of these documents

shows that P.W. 2 Garapati Krishnavatharam had himself stated that he had prior acquaintance with Mullagiri Yesupadam (A-2) and Gandhi Abraham (A-7). The High Court has examined this aspect of the matter and has rightly arrived to the conclusion that P.W. 2 in his evidence has stated that he came to know the names of the accused from the children of the deceased and it was not unnatural for a person, who resides in a village for a period of two months and especially when they reside opposite to the residence of the president (deceased) in whose office he was working as a clerk to know the names of the persons residing nearby. P.W. 2 himself admitted at the time of holding the identification parade that he had prior acquaintance with A-2 and A-7. P.W. 2 is a witness of sterling worth and both the trial court and the High Court have placed reliance on his testimony. He had identified A-1, A-2 and A-7 in the Court. Their conviction is not based on the identification parade but on the statement of P.W. 1 and P.W. 2 made during the trial as eye-witness.

6. It is established beyond any manner of doubt that there were two factions and long standing rivalry in between the two groups in the village. The accused persons belonged to the group headed by A-6, A-7 and the deceased was the leader of the other group. Nethalaveeraswamy the deceased was given merciless beatings and was done to death in the midnight of 31.12.1977. He was found to have 26 external injuries as recorded in the autopsy of his dead body conducted by the Doctor. It has also been found established by the learned trial court as well as by the High Court that A-1 inflicted injuries by an axe and A-2 by a spear and A-7 was among the other persons who inflicted injuries by a stick. It has also come in the evidence of P.W. 19, Inspector of Police that the accused persons had absconded and on 9.1.1978 on information by 5.00 A.M., he along with mediators visited Ramaraogudem and the absconded accused were hiding in the house of A-7. He surrounded the house with his staff, guarded the house and in that house he found the twelve persons against whom the case was challaned. It has also been proved by the prosecution that A-7 was the leader of the rival faction against the deceased. Thus we find that there is no infirmity at all in the reasoning and conclusion arrived at by the High Court so far as accused A-1, A-2 and A-7 are concerned.

7. In the result we allow the appeal so far as Dasari Bhima Rao (A-3) is concerned and he is acquitted of all the charged levelled against him his bail bonds shall stand discharged. The appeal filed by Mullagiri Vajram (A-1), Mullagiri Yesupadam (A-2) and Gandhi Abraham (A-7) is dismissed. They shall surrender to their bail bonds and serve out the sentence awarded to them by the High Court.