

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

State of Uttar Pradesh

Vs.

Veer Singh

Crl.A.No.727-729 of 1998

(Doraiswamy Raju and Arijit Pasayat JJ.)

28.04.2004

JUDGMENT

Arijit Pasayat, J.

1. The State of Uttar Pradesh questions legality of the judgment rendered by a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court directing acquittal of the respondents (hereinafter referred to as 'the accused'). 13 persons were claimed to be responsible for the death of large number of persons including small children. Of them, one namely, Mahendra died during trial. After commitment, they faced trial in the Court of Third Additional Sessions Judge, Muzaffarnagar. While the trial was in progress, 4 of them absconded and 8 persons have been tried. Three of them namely, Hardeep, Sinder Singh and Nishan Singh were acquitted by the Trial Court, while the rest five who are respondents herein were convicted for the offences punishable under Section 302 read with Section 149 of the *Indian Penal Code 1860* (in short 'IPC'). They were also found guilty under Section 307 read with Section 149 IPC, and under Section 452 IPC. For the offence relating to Section 307 read with Section 149 IPC they were sentenced five years RI and for the offence relating to Section 452 they were sentenced four years RI. Respondent Veer Singh, Tahal Singh, Balkar Singh were also found guilty of offences punishable under Section 148 IPC and sentenced to three years RI while Kameer Singh and Amreek Singh were found guilty of offence punishable under Section 147 IPC and were sentenced to one year RI. In appeal by the convicted accused persons, the conviction has been set aside by the impugned judgment.

2. Prosecution version in essential is as follows:

“Information was lodged by Sardar Gurdip Singh at about 4.00 a.m. on 14.7.1984 at P.S. Chhinjhava, District Muzaffarnagar stating that he heard shots and cries coming from the deras of Sardar and Mohan Singh in village Dompura near village Barnan. He took his licensed gun and came secretly with Jassa Singh S/o Harbans Singh and Huzoor Singh (PW-5) towards the dera of Gopa Singh. They saw in the moonlight and torch light that Kartar Singh, standing on his roof and was loudly calling out his son Sinder Singh, Ginder Singh, Mahendra and Lakkha loudly and asking them to

wipe out the whole family and Mohar Singh, leaving none of them alive, and that the account is to be settled that day. When the complainant and his companion challenged them, many shots were fired immediately. The complainant retreated out of fear. At the same time Harbhajan Kaur (PW-4) wife of Sheesa Singh came towards near him and told him that Kartar Singh and his four sons and 10-12 more men with them, including Amrik Singh, Tahal Singh, Kamir Singh, Veer Singh sons of Sampurna Singh Balkar Singh of Usarpur have killed all the members of her family and all the members of Mahar Singh's family. The complainant said that he came to give this information to the police station after hiding Harbhajan Kaur, and requested the police to go immediately to the site to help her because shots were being fired when he left the site. His above statement was recorded and chic report was prepared and he signed the report to confirm that it was read over to him and was written correctly as dictated by him. A case was registered on the basis of said report and Mod.”

3. Akhtar, who was present at the police station when report was written, took up the case immediately and went immediately to the site with the complainant.

4. After reaching the site, he sent injured Harbans Kaur and her child Bachu by jeep with a constable to Shanti for medical examination. Thereafter, the investigating officer started investigation. On completion of investigation, charge sheet was placed. The Trial Court placed reliance on the evidence of PW-4 and the statement purported to be the dying declaration. As noted above, the Trial Court acquitted some and convicted the present respondents. The High Court was of the view that though in the FIR names of present respondents were indicated, in the dying declaration they were not named and, therefore, they were to be acquitted. That is how the present judgment of acquittal is recorded.

5. Mr. N.S. Gahlot, learned counsel appearing for the appellant-State submitted that the approach of the High Court is clearly erroneous. The so-called dying declaration which was recorded with the belief that there was no chance of survival of PW-4 is in essence a statement recorded under Section 164 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973* (in short 'the Code') having been recorded by the Executive Magistrate, since she has survived. It related to a part of the incident so far as the assailants on her are concerned and did not in any way related to the rest of the occurrence. Therefore, the High Court was not justified in directing acquittal of respondents.

6. Learned counsel for the respondents-accused submitted that there are four sets of accused persons. The first set comprises of accused Kartar and his four sons who had absconded during trial. The second consists of the present respondents, the third consists of Hardeep and Sinder and the last Nishan and Balbir. So far as the first three sets of accused are concerned, they have some relations with each other, while they are not related to each other. But Nishan and Balbir are not related to each other. As in the FIR the names of Hardeep, Sinder and Nishan were not mentioned they have been acquitted. They were also not named in the dying declaration which was treated as the statement under Section 164 of the Code. It was urged that informant Gurdeep was not examined at the time of trial as he died during trial. An FIR was registered on the basis of PW- 4's version in the presence of PW-5, who made departure

from the statement given during investigation. Similarly, PW-7 who was stated to have significant role for the prosecution did not support the prosecution version. The evidence of PW-4 is also not reliable as lot of material improvements were introduced. No motive for the alleged crime was attributed so far as present respondents are concerned. Dying declaration is not reliable as it only stated that she was conscious when the statement was recorded. Since the High Court considered the relevant material on record and the view taken by the High Court is a possible view, no interference is called for. We find that the High Court has not really applied its mind to the evidence on record objectively.

7. It is trite law that when maker of purported dying declaration survives the same is not statement under Section 32 of the *Indian Evidence Act, 1872* (for short the 'Evidence Act') but is a statement in terms of Section 164 of the Code. It can be used under Section 157 of the Evidence Act for the purpose of corroboration and under Section 155 for the purpose of contradiction. This position was highlighted in *Ramprasad v. State of Maharashtra*, *Sunil Kumar & Ors. v. State of Madhya Pradesh*, and *Gentela Vijayavardhan Rao v. State of A.P.*¹. A bare reading of the statement of PW-4 shows that the same did not relate to the entire incident. Only one question was asked about who had caused injury to the maker of the statement i.e. PW-4. There was no occasion for the High Court to hold that because respondents were not named in the so-called dying declaration, accusation against them has not been established. PW-4 in her evidence in Court has clearly stated as to why she had given a limited answer. The High Court has not even considered the effect thereof. It has disposed of the appeals so far as present respondents are concerned only on that ground, which as noticed above was not a correct analysis of the evidence and was rendered on misreading of the evidence. The conclusion is, therefore, indefensible. Since the High Court has disposed of the appeal only on the basis of the aforesaid erroneous conclusion and has not considered other evidence on record, we consider it appropriate to direct re-hearing by the High Court. We, therefore, remit the matter back to the High Court to hear the matter afresh and decide in accordance with law. Any observation made by us, except to the extent it relates to the erroneous conclusion of the High Court regarding purported dying declaration which has to be treated under Section 164 of the Code, shall not be considered to be expression of opinion on the merits of the case.

The appeals are allowed to the aforesaid observations.

¹(1996 (6) Supreme 356)