

# SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

State of Rajasthan

Vs.

Jora Ram

CrI.A.No.1317 of 1999

(B.P.Singh and Arun Kumar JJ.)

20.04.2005

## JUDGMENT

**B. P. Singh, J.**

1. We have heard counsel for the parties.
2. The respondent Jora Ram along with Mohan Ram and Durga Ram was put up for trial charged of the offences under Sections 302, 324 and 323 read with 34 I.P.C. The trial court by its judgment and order of 2nd December, 1997 found the respondent as well as the other accused guilty of the offences under Sections 302, 324 and 323 read with 34 I.P.C. They were sentenced to undergo life imprisonment under Section 302 read with 34 I.P.C., one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 324/34 I.P.C. and 6 months rigorous imprisonment under Section 323/34 I.P.C., apart from fines imposed.
3. On appeal preferred by the accused, the High Court by its impugned judgment of 11th November, 1998 partly allowed the appeal inasmuch as Mohan Ram and Durga Ram were acquitted of the charges levelled against them. The respondent herein was found guilty of the offence punishable under Section 304 Part II I.P.C. and since he had already served out the sentence of 5 years and 10 months, he was sentenced to the period already undergone.
4. The State of Rajasthan preferred petition for special leave before this Court against the judgment and order of the High Court but this Court by its order dated 27th September, 1999 confined the appeal only as against the respondent herein, namely, Jora Ram. The acquittal of the remaining two accused has, therefore, attained finality and we are only concerned with the case of the respondent Jora Ram.
5. The High Court came to the conclusion that the prosecution had not been able to prove the involvement of Mohan Ram and Durga Ram, co-accused and, therefore, they were entitled to the benefit of doubt. It appears from the findings recorded by the High Court that the participation of two others was not dis-believed but it was doubtful whether Mohan Ram and Durga Ram were the other two participants. The case of the prosecution was that the

respondent who was armed with a knife had caused injuries on the person of the deceased. The High Court found that the medical evidence on record did not make out a case of murder. The medical evidence on record discloses that the injuries found on the person of the deceased were simple injuries and none of them was described as grievous.

6. There is no evidence to prove that the injuries inflicted on the deceased were sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. There was a bruise on the front of the neck of the deceased and the medical evidence disclosed that there was bleeding of the trachea as a result of that injury, and the bleeding resulted in clotting of the blood in the trachea leading to Asphyxia. This injury was not attributed to the respondent, and there was nothing to establish that the injury which ultimately resulted in the death of the deceased was intended by any one. In these circumstances, the High Court held that the offence under Section 302 IPC was not made out and that the offence made out was one punishable under Section 304 Part II I.P.C.

7. We find no reason to take a different view. The appeal is, therefore, dismissed.