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NARINDER SINGH

v.

STATE OF PUNJAB

APRIL 6, 2000

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[D.P. WADHWA AND RUMA PAL, JJ.]

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India Penal Code 1860—Sections 34 & 302—Appellants acquitted by Sessions court in a murder trial—High Court reversed the order of acquittal as not justified by evidence on record—Interference by High Court—Guidelines—If acquittal is manifestly erroneous based on improper appreciation of evidence; reasoning is incoherent, illogical and materially irregular and to correct miscarriage of justice but not when two views are possible, based on evidence, supporting both acquittal and conviction and the High Court prefers a view contrary to that of the Trial Court.

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The appellants were brought to trial for having murdered one G. The Sessions Court acquitted them on the grounds that the prosecution failed to establish motive, that one of the main witnesses was got up, the recovery of the weapon by itself was not sufficient proof, and that medical evidence and ocular evidence did not tally. The High Court reversed the findings and found the appellants guilty. On appeal before this court, it was submitted that the judgment of the Trial Court was not perverse, and the High Court erred by interfering.

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Dismissing the appeal, this Court

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HELD : 1. High Court has rightly interfered in the matter and sentenced appellants accordingly. Both the appellants were acting in concert. Their intention to do away G, was manifest when a couple of days before the occurrence they openly threatened to kill him in case he did not give up the post of Granthi of the Gurudwara of Village T.

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This is no argument for the defence that since the Granthi is appointed by the Management Committee of the Gurudwara, appointment of the appellant N as Granthi of Gurudwara would not have been automatic and, therefore, there was no occasion to hold a threat to G. Statement of H is cogent and reliable. He gets corroboration from B (PW 3). Both H and B are natural witnesses. It is not disputed that Amritdhari Sikhs always carry

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Kripan on their body and in that view of the matter it is not necessary for

appellants to carry any other arm or weapon. Kripan (Ext.p-1) was used to commit the murder. Trial Court went totally wrong when it said that the recovery of Kripan from the second appellant was of no consequence and was not sufficient to connect the appellants with the crime. Both the appellants committed the murder of G, in furtherance of their common intention. Mention of Section 34 in the judgment is not the requirement of law to convict a person. If the ingredients of the offence are present, conviction can be made. It is not material to bring the case under Section 34 IPC as to who, in fact, inflicted the fatal blow. [1033-G-H; 1034-A-H]

2. High Court while considering appeal against acquittal is not exercising any extra-ordinary jurisdiction. Its power to consider and decide the appeal against the judgment of acquittal is same as against the judgment of conviction. However, there are certain guidelines. One is that if there are two views on evidence which are reasonably possible, one supporting acquittal and the other indicating conviction, High Court in an appeal against judgment of acquittal should not interfere merely because it feels that it would as a trial court have taken a different view. High Court will certainly interfere if it finds that the judgment of acquittal is manifestly erroneous and that the trial court has acted with material irregularity or its appreciation of evidence lacks coherence or it has made assumptions which are unwarranted or its evaluation of evidence is such as to shock the sense of justice and which has led to miscarriage of justice or its reasoning is unintelligible or defies logic or its conclusions are against the weight of the evidence. [1030-G-H; 1031-A-B]

CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Criminal Appeal No. 490 of 1998.

From the Judgment and Order dated 20.1.98 of the Punjab and Haryana High Court in CrI.A. No. 291-DBA of 1991.

Anil Kumar Gupta, Rajiv Dutta and Ms. Amita Gupta for the appearing parties.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

D.P. WADHWA, J. The two appellants were tried for offence under Section 302/34 Indian Penal Code (for short 'IPC'). They were acquitted by

A the Sessions Judge, Jalandhar by judgment dated January 8, 1991. Against
their acquittal State of Punjab filed appeal in the Punjab and Haryana High
Court. The complainant also filed revision in the High Court assailing the
order of acquittal by the Sessions Judge. High Court by the impugned
B judgment dated January 20, 1998 allowed the appeal as well as the revision
and set aside the acquittal of the appellants. High Court convicted the second
appellant Ravinder Singh alias Khanna under Section 302 IPC and sentenced
him to undergo imprisonment for life and to pay fine of Rs.5000 and in default
of payment of fine to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for six months.
C First appellant was convicted under Section 302/34 IPC and similarly sentenced.

C It is submitted before us that the High Court wrongly exercised its
jurisdiction in setting aside the acquittal of the appellants, when Sessions
Judge in a well considered judgment, having weighed all the pros and cons
of the case, had rightly acquitted the appellants. It could not be said that the
D conclusions arrived at by the Sessions Judge were perverse for the High Court
to intervene.

To appreciate the submissions of the appellants we may examine the
record of the case.

E It is not disputed that Gurdev Singh died a homicidal death on
November 6, 1989. He was a Granthi of Gurudwara of village Talwandi Fattu.
A fortnight or so before the fateful day when Gurdev Singh was murdered the
appellants had visited him. They told him to vacate the office of Granthi of
F Gurudwara of that village as they themselves wanted to assume the charge of
office of Granthi of that Gurudwara. Gurdev Singh was threatened that in case
he did not heed to their demand he would be done to death.

On November 6, 1989 Gurdev Singh with his son Hardip Singh (PW-
2) was going on a bicycle to village Jagatpur in order to withdraw the money
from his account in the Cooperative Bank there. Hardip Singh was pedaling
the cycle while Gurdev Singh was sitting on its carrier. Around 12 O'clock
G when they reached the metalled road near the field of one Gurmej Singh
resident of Jagatpur, they saw the appellants sitting near a tree. They got up
and intercepted Gurdev Singh and Hardip Singh. Both got down from their
cycle. Appellant Narinder Singh proclaimed that they would teach Gurdev
H Singh a lesson, as he had not vacated the office of Granthi of the Gurudwara
as per their demand. He grabbed Gurdev Singh from his arms while the second

appellant Ravinder Singh alias Khanna took out a gatra kirpan, which he was wearing and stabbed Gurdev Singh with gatra kirpan on the left side of his neck. Gurdev Singh after receiving the kirpan blow fell down. Appellants then advanced towards Hardip Singh menacingly. Hardip Singh ran away in order to save himself. Appellants chased him for a while and then abandoned the chase after some distance. Hardip Singh looked back and when he found that chase had been given up he returned to the spot where his father had been stabbed. He found his father Gurdev Singh dead. At that time Bikar Singh Lambardar (PW-3) came there. Hardip Singh left Bikar Singh at the spot to guard the dead body of his father and he himself went to the Police Station, Banga to lodge a report. However, Hardip Singh met Sub- Inspector Man Singh (PW-6) at the bus stand, Gunachaur. S.I. Man Singh was the Additional S.H.O. of Police Station, Banga. Hardip Singh made statement (Ex. PD) before S.I. Man Singh on the basis of which a case under Section 302/34 IPC was registered at Police Station, Banga and a formal FIR registered against the appellants. Thereafter S.I. Man Singh accompanied by Hardip Singh came to the place of the occurrence. He prepared the inquest report on the dead body of Gurdev Singh. He inspected the spot, lifted blood stained earth from the place where the dead body was lying. Turban of the deceased Gurdev Singh was lying towards the head of his dead body which was also made into sealed parcel and taken into possession. After completing usual investigation S.I. Man Singh sent the dead body of Gurdev Singh for post mortem examination. Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal, Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Nawanshahar, conducted post mortem examination on the dead body of Gurdev Singh on November 7, 1989. According to him injuries suffered by Gurdev Singh were sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature. On November 10, 1989 both the appellants were produced before S.I. Man Singh by Harinder Singh (PW-4), Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat, Talwandi Fattu. They were taken into custody. In pursuance to the disclosure statement by the appellant Ravinder Singh alias Khanna gatra kirpan (Ex. P-1) was recovered by S.I. Man Singh on November 11, 1989, which was lying concealed in the bushes near the canal minor in the area of village Bika. Kirpan (Ex. P-1) measured 5.2 inches along with gatra was made into a sealed parcel and was taken into possession. Sealed parcels containing kirpan and blood stained earth, where the kirpan was found concealed, were sent to the chemical examiner who gave his report (Ex. PL) and opined that there were blood stains on the kirpan and earth. After completion of the investigation police submitted the challan against both the appellants under Section 302/34 IPC. By order dated February 16, 1990 of the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Nawanshahar the

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A appellants were committed to the court of sessions to stand their trial. Sessions
Judge charged the appellant Ravinder Singh alias Khanna under Section 302
IPC and appellant Narinder Singh under Section 302/34 IPC. Both the
appellants pleaded not guilty to the charges framed against them and claimed
to be tried. After the conclusion of the evidence the appellants were examined
B under Section 313 of Code of Criminal Procedure. They denied the allegations
in the evidence against them and said that it was a false case. They did not
lead any defence.

Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal (PW-1) in his deposition stated that he
had conducted the post mortem examination on the dead body of Gurdev
C Singh and he found the following injuries: -

“There was an incised wound 8cm x 5cm spindle shape on left
lateral side of the neck. 6cm above the clavicle.

D On dissection underlying muscles were found cut, caroted vessels
were cut partially. Trachea was partially cut, and, the apex of right
lung had a wound of 2 x 3cms. The track of wound was obliquely
placed from left side to right side in a backward and downward
direction.

E Pleural cavity was full of blood. Rest of the organs were found to
be healthy and normal.”

In his opinion death was due to massive haemorrhage on account of
injuries which led to shock and death. The probable time between the injuries
and death was immediate and between the death and post mortem 24 hours.
F When his statement was recorded on the first day Dr. Chhatwal said that in
his opinion injury in question could not be possible by mini kirpan which
is worn by an Amritdhari Sikh. It is not disputed that both the appellants are
Amritdhari Sikhs. On the request of the learned Public Prosecutor the case
was adjourned for further statement of Dr. Chhatwal as on that day case
G property including the ‘kirpan’, weapon of the alleged offence, had not been
brought to the court from the police station. Statement of Dr. Chhatwal was
continued on the adjourned date. He said he had seen mini sword (Ex. P-
1) and that possibility of the injury in question on the body of Gurdev Singh
having been caused by that weapon could not be ruled out. He said it was
correct that when mini sword (Ex. P-1) would be taken out from the wound
H it would enlarge the wound. He was questioned in the cross-examination as

to why on the last date in the court he made a statement that in his opinion injury in question could not be possible by a mini kirpan worn by an Amritdhari Sikh, Dr. Chhatwal said that he had made the statement on the basis of conjunctures. He said he would stick to that opinion given that the injury in question could be possible with 'kirpan' (Exh. P-1).

Hardip Singh (PW-2) is the son of deceased Gurdev Singh. He said both the appellants had come to his father 10-15 days prior to the date of occurrence when he was also present in the Gurudwara. Both the appellants told his father to give up the job of Granthi since appellant Narinder Singh was desirous of becoming Granthi of that Gurudwara. He said his father did not agree with the proposal. Both the appellants went away after holding a threat to the life of his father in case he did not give up the job of Granthi of Gurudwara Talwandi Fattu. He supported the prosecution version as noticed above. Nothing has been elicited in his cross-examination which would cause any doubt as to his testimony. Hardip Singh said that the money was in the name of his father in the bank and that the pass book of the bank was in a bag which was slung to the handle of the cycle. He said he did not produce the pass book before the police. He denied the suggestion that he never witnessed the occurrence and that he came to know the murder of his father at about 8.00 A.M. on November 6, 1989. If we accept the suggestion of the appellants as put to Hardip Singh it would certainly run counter to the statement of Dr. Chhatwal as to the time of death of Gurdev Singh.

Bikar Singh (PW-3) is Lambardar of Village Talwandi Fattu. He said deceased Gurdev Singh had come to him and complained to him that the appellant Narinder Singh had been holding threats to him by saying that he wanted to be the Granthi of Gurudwara of village Talwandi Fattu, which post Gurdev Singh had allegedly usurped and that he would face the music for the same. Bikar Singh said that he counselled the deceased that the matter would be put before the village Panchayat and they would also go to the father of the appellant Narinder Singh to tell him to restrain his son Narinder Singh. Bikar Singh said that due to his being busy he could not find time to place the matter before the village Panchayat and in the meantime Gurdev Singh was done to death. He said on the date of the occurrence when he was going to village Jagatpur and had crossed village Mukandpur he saw both the appellants approaching him from the opposite direction and that they appeared to be in hurry. He saw that appellant Ravinder Singh alias Khanna was holding a mini kirpan, which was stained with blood. Bikar Singh called

A them but they ignored him and went towards village Mukandpur. After
covering some distance he found Hardip Singh (PW-2) crying. He inquired
from him the cause of his wailing and was told that the appellants had done
his father to death. This part of the statement of Bikar Singh was objected
to during the recording of his statement on the ground that Hardip Singh had
B not said anything like that in his deposition. Bikar Singh said he found the
dead body of Gurdev Singh lying on the metalled road. He deputed Hardip
Singh to go to the police station to report the occurrence while he remained
at the spot to guard the dead body. Police arrived at the spot at about 2.30
P.M. and completed the necessary formalities. Statement of Bikar Singh has
C almost gone unchallenged in the cross-examination. Harinder Singh (PW-4)
deposed to the alleged extra judicial confession made by the appellants in
having murdered Gurdev Singh. This part of testimony of the witness has not
been believed either by the trial court or by the High Court. S.I. Man Singh
(PW-6) in his deposition narrated the steps taken by him during the course
of investigation and his filing of the charge-sheet against the appellants in
D the court. With this evidence on record the Sessions Judge acquitted the
appellants holding: -

- (i) The prosecution has failed to establish motive. The prosecution has failed to show any relation between Ravinder Singh alias Khanna and Narinder Singh. The motive if any of Narinder Singh i.e. his aspiration to become Granthi cannot be attributed to Ravinder Singh who has allegedly caused the injury.
- (ii) Hardip Singh is a got up witness. Neither the cycle on which Hardip Singh and Gurdev Singh were travelling nor the pass book of Bank were taken into custody by police. They were going to Bank to withdraw money from the account of Gurdev Singh. These two articles are not recovered from spot. There is no reason for Hardip Singh to accompany Gurdev Singh.
- (iii) Recovery of weapon from Ravinder Singh by S.I. Man Singh is not a sufficient circumstance.
- (iv) The medical evidence contradicts ocular evidence. The doctor only later tried to improve upon his evidence in a manner favourable to the prosecution.

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- (v) Prosecution case with regard to role attributed to Ravinder Singh alias Khanna even if accepted to be correct, Narinder Singh would not be made responsible for the injury allegedly inflicted by Ravinder Singh alias Khanna to Gurdev Singh.

Division Bench of the High Court considered whole aspect of the matter afresh. It examined the statements of prosecution witnesses and other evidence which had been brought on record. High Court also considered the submissions of the appellants that it could at best be a case under Section 304 Part I or Part II, IPC. High Court found the evidence led by the prosecution completely trustworthy. It examined the contentions of the appellants: (1) conviction could not be based on the solitary statement of Hardip Singh, son of the deceased, who being prone to be actuated by sense of revenge; (2) Hardip Singh was not residing with his father at the relevant time but was living in his native village Jagatpur, situated at a distance of 3 Kms. from village Talwandi Fattu; (3) there was no evidence on record to show if the deceased Gurdev Singh had any account in the bank; (4) Hardip Singh would not have taken to heels if he witnessed his father being done to death; he would have rather tried to save his father; (5) it had not been shown if the FIR was recorded on the day of the occurrence at 2.30 p.m. and there was no evidence at what time special report was sent to the Illaqa Magistrate; (6) there was no motive to commit the murder of Gurdev Singh, Granthi of Gurudwara, Village Talwandi Fattu as a Granthi is appointed by a committee in the village and resignation of Gurdev Singh as Granthi would have been of no consequence for the appellants; and finally that (7) there was no evidence if the threat given to Gurdev Singh by the appellants were brought to the notice of the Panchayat of the village Talwandi Fattu, when Bikar Singh had told Gurdev Singh that the matter would be brought to the notice of the Panchayat. High Court did not find any merit in any of these submissions. Statement of Hardip Singh stood corroborated by other evidence. High Court found that acquittal of the appellants was not justified by the evidence on record and it, therefore, overturned the judgment of the trial court, set aside the acquittal of the appellants and sentenced them as aforesaid.

Mr. Anil Kumar Gupta, who appeared for appellant Narinder Singh, raised similar pleas as were made in the High Court. His principal argument was that in the impugned judgment the High Court did not consider that there was no common intention shared by appellant Narinder Singh to commit murder of Gurdev Singh. He said in the whole of the judgment Section 34 does

A not find mention except when the High Court convicts Narinder Singh under
Section 302/34 IPC and awards him punishment. In any case, he said, Narinder
Singh did not share the common intention to commit the murder of Gurdev
Singh. He said there was no evidence that the murder of Gurdev Singh was
B he grabbed Gurdev Singh of his hands; merely said he would be taught a
lesson as he had not resigned as Granthi in accordance with their demand. The
appellants were not carrying any weapon. What they were wearing were mini
kirpans, which their religion ordains and is normal for them to wear the same
on their body. Common intention has to be proved by direct or circumstantial
C evidence and in the present case it has neither been shown to exist. Mr. Gupta
then said that the statement of Hardip Singh (PW-2) has not been corroborated
with material particulars. The allegation that both Gurdev Singh and Hardip
Singh were going on cycle to the bank to draw money could be corroborated
only if the pass book and the cycle on which they were riding were seized and
D brought in as evidence. This non- production of pass book and the cycle was
fatal to the story of the prosecution. Lastly, Mr. Gupta again stressed that it
has not been shown as to how both the appellants could be said to have shared
the common intention to commit the murder of Gurdev Singh as alleged by
the prosecution.

E Ms. Amita Gupta, appearing for the second appellant Ravinder Singh
alias Khanna, similarly pointed out what she called loopholes in the prosecu-
tion version on the basis of which learned Sessions Judge had acquitted the
appellants. She submitted on the basis of the evidence it could not be said that
the accused could be the cause of death of Gurdev Singh as they never knew
F that Gurdev Singh and his son would be passing that way on the date of the
occurrence. Only one single injury inflicted on Gurdev Singh which could at
best bring the case under Section 304 Part-II IPC and not Section 302 IPC.
It would, therefore, appear that same arguments had been repeated in the trial
court, then in High Court and now before us. Ms. Gupta lastly said that the
G High Court exercised its jurisdiction wrongly in upsetting the judgment of the
Trial Court of acquittal against the well-settled principles.

H The High Court while considering the appeal against acquittal is not
exercising any extra-ordinary jurisdiction. Its power to consider and decide the
appeal against the judgment of acquittal is same as against the judgment of
conviction. However, there are certain guidelines. One is that if there are two
views on evidence which are reasonably possible one supporting acquittal and

the other indicating conviction, High Court in an appeal against judgment of acquittal should not interfere merely because it feels that it would as a trial court have taken a different view. High Court will certainly interfere if it finds that the judgment of acquittal is manifestly erroneous and that the trial court was acted with material irregularity or its appreciation of evidence lacks coherence or it has made assumptions which are unwarranted or its evaluation of evidence is such as to shock the sense of justice and which has led to miscarriage of justice or its reasoning is unintelligible or defies logic or its conclusions are against the weight of the evidence.

We have examined evidence in this case and we are of the view that the High Court was right in overturning the judgment of acquittal of the Court of Sessions. Perversity is writ large on the face of the judgment of the trial court. Its appreciation of evidence is wholly inappropriate and it has acted with material irregularity. It has taken into consideration inconsequential circumstances to record acquittal of the appellants. It was submitted that Hardip Singh resided in Jagatpur, native village of the deceased Gurdev Singh while Gurdev Singh himself was residing in Village Talwandi Fattu being Granthi of the Gurudwara there. Mr. Gupta said that it was improbable that Hardip Singh would meet Gurdev Singh on the date of the occurrence and would take him to Jagatpur. We do not find there is anything unnatural about it. When Gurdev Singh deceased had to withdraw money from the Co-operative Bank in Village Jagatpur, his son was taking him there on cycle. This version of Hardip Singh is disputed on the ground that cycle as well as the passbook of the bank were not taken into possession by the police and that no evidence had been led if Gurdev had any account in the Co-operative Bank. Hardip Singh was not cross-examined if he was not telling the truth that his father had an account in the bank in Jagatpur. He was not questioned if he was not going on the cycle with Gurdev Singh sitting on the carrier. He was asked a question about the passbook of the bank and his reply was that the passbook was in the bag which was slung to the handle of the cycle and that he did not produce the passbook before the Police. No question was asked from Sub-Inspector Man Singh, Investigating Officer as to why he did not take into possession the cycle or the passbook. In fact, there has been no cross-examination by the appellant of the statement of Sub-Inspector Man Singh. Nothing has come out from the cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Man Singh by appellant Ravinder Singh alias Khanna. Sub-Inspector Man Singh gave a coherent picture of the investigation conducted by him, his recording of the FIR and the statement of the witnesses and recovery of

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A Kirpan on disclosure statement made by the appellant Ravinder Singh alias Khanna under Section 27 of the Evidence Act.

Sub-Inspector Man Singh (PW-6) stated that in connection with election duty, he was going to village Mukandpur accompanied by other Police Officers. At the bus stand of Gunachaur Hardip Singh (PW-2) met him. Sub-Inspector Man Singh recorded the statement of Hardip Singh (Exh. PD), made an endorsement on it (Exh. PD/1) and sent the same to the Police Station, Banga for registration of the formal FIR (Exh. PE). He then proceeded to the spot along with police officers and Hardip Singh. Dead body of Gurdev Singh was found lying on one side of the metalled road. He prepared inquest report. Bikar Singh (PW-3) and some other persons were present at the spot. He inspected the spot lifted blood stained earth from the place where the dead body was lying and made that into a sealed parcel. Towards the head of the dead body a turban was found which was also lifted and made into sealed parcel. Both the sealed parcels were taken into possession after getting the recovery memos duly attested. Sub-Inspector Man Singh prepared the site plan of the place of occurrence. He recorded statement of witnesses and sent the dead body with inquest report for post mortem examination. Wearing apparels of the deceased were also taken into possession which included a turban bracelet and a gatra. Sub-Inspector Man Singh then stated that both the accused were produced before him by Harinder Singh (PW-4) on November 10, 1989 whom he arrested. Next morning, i.e., November 11, 1989 he took out Ravinder Singh alias Khanna from the Police lockup for interrogation. He disclosed that he had kept concealed one kirpan at a particular place. His statement (Exh. PK) was recorded which was attested by Shiv Singh and Head Constable Ranjit Singh. Then Ravinder Singh alias Khanna led the Police party to the disclosed place from where he produced kirpan (Exh. P-1). Trace of kirpan was made (Exh. PK/2) and the kirpan was taken into possession. Site plan of the place of recovery was also prepared. He completed investigation and filed the charge-sheet against the accused in the court. Accused Narinder Singh did not cross-examine Sub-Inspector Man Singh except for asking a question that request for remand (Exh.DB) bore the endorsement of the Illaqa Magistrate. There is nothing much in the cross-examination by accused Ravinder Singh alias Khanna. Sub-Inspector Man Singh denied the suggestion that Gurdev Singh deceased was murdered during the night intervening 5/6.11.1989 by some unknown assailant and that information regarding his murder reached him early morning and that he reached the spot at 8.00 a.m. He also denied the suggestion that time of murder was designedly changed to

explain the delay and to make probable and natural evidence of the alleged eyewitnesses. Sub- Inspector Man Singh also denied suggestion that accused Ravinder Singh alias Khanna never made disclosure statement and that he also did not get the kirpan (Exh.P-1) recovered. That is all to the statement of Sub-Inspector Man Singh. His testimony has gone unchallenged.

We have noted above that a question was put to Hardip Singh in cross-examination that he did not witness the occurrence. A suggestion was given to Hardip Singh that Gurdev Singh was murdered during the darkness of the night by unknown assailant and that the information regarding his murder was known to him early morning and that he reached the spot at 8.00 a.m. This suggestion of the appellants does not find support if we refer to the statement of Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal who conducted post mortem of the body of Gurdev Singh. Comment of the trial court on the statement of Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal that he tried to improve upon his evidence in a manner favouring to the prosecution is unjustified to say the least. On the first day when he made the statement, Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal said that the injury in question on the body of Gurdev Singh could not be possible by mini-kirpan worn by an Amritdhari Sikh. It is not that there is any standard size of such mini-kirpan. Further statement of Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal could not be recorded as case property had not been brought on that day. On the adjourned day, when kirpan (Exh. P-1) was shown to Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal, he stated that there was possibility of the injury having been caused with the weapon like mini-kirpan (Exh. P-1) and that when this would have been taken out from the wound, it would enlarge the wound. In the cross-examination, Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal stuck to his statement. There is nothing in his evidence which can even remotely suggest that he made a statement favouring to the prosecution. Dr. Gurvinder Singh Chhatwal was forthright that when he made a statement on the first day, it was merely by guesswork.

Both the appellants were acting in concert. Their intention to do away Gurdev Singh, Granthi was manifest when a couple of days before the occurrence they openly threatened him to kill him in case he did not give up the post of Granthi of the Gurudwara of village Talwandi Fattu. This is no argument for the defence that since the Granthi is appointed by the Management Committee of the Gurudwara, appointment of the appellant Narinder Singh as Granthi of Gurudwara would not have been automatic and, therefore, there was no occasion to hold a threat to Gurdev Singh. It was then submitted

A that it was dangerous to return the finding of guilt merely on the sole statement of one witness, Hardip Singh in the present case. It is contended that the conduct of Hardip Singh was not natural. He took to his heels when his father was being assaulted and he made no efforts to protect his father which was natural for a son. But then Hardip Singh has stated that accused also wanted to assault him and to protect himself, he ran from the spot. Statement of Hardip Singh is cogent and reliable. He gets corroboration from Bikar Singh (PW-3). Both Hardip Singh (PW-2) and Bikar Singh (PW-3) are natural witnesses. Statement of Harinder Singh, Sarpanch (PW-4) has been disbelieved to the extent that any extra judicial confession was made to him by the appellants and in our opinion rightly so. That, however, does not in any way deviate from the evidence on record which is cogent clearly pointing to the murder of Gurdev Singh by the appellants with a common intention. It has to be held that Narinder Singh, appellant grabbed Gurdev Singh by his arms and the second appellant stabbed him. When appellant Narinder Singh grabbed Gurdev Singh, he said in so many words that Gurdev Singh would now be taught a lesson as he did not resign as Granthi of the Gurudwara of village Talwandi Fattu. It is not disputed that Amritdhari Sikh always carry Kirpan on their body and in that view of the matter it is not necessary for the appellants to carry any other arm or weapon. Kirpan (Exh.P-1) was used to commit the murder. Trial Court totally went wrong when it said that the recovery of kirpan from the second appellant was of no consequence and was not sufficient to connect the appellants with the crime. Both the appellants committed the murder of Gurdev Singh, Granthi in furtherance to their common intention. It was submitted by Mr. Gupta that Narinder Singh could not have convicted with the aid of Section 34 as this section is nowhere mentioned in the impugned judgment. Mention of section in the judgment is not the requirement of law to convict a person. If the ingredients of the offence are present, conviction can be made. It is not material to bring the case under Section 34 IPC as to who, in fact, inflicted the fatal blow. High Court has rightly interfered in the matter and sentenced the appellants accordingly.

G We do not find any merit in the appeal. It is dismissed. Appellant Narinder Singh was ordered to be released on bail. His bail bond shall be cancelled and he shall be taken into custody forthwith.

I.M.A.

Appeal dismissed.

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