

CAUSE TITLE**Sessions Case No.181(NL)2018.**

Informant : Smt Kunjalata Dutta.
Accused : Sri Jintu Dutta,
S/O Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta.
Vill. Ujani Jalbhari,
P.S - Dhakuakhana.
Dist. Lakhimpur.

ADVOCATES :

For the State : Mr. Jagneswar Saikia, the learned Public Prosecutor.

For the Defence : Mrs. Ivy Gogoi Phukan, Advocate.

Cases referred to in chronological order :

- 1) Anwar Hussain vs State of Uttar Pradesh & another (AIR 1981 SC 2073).
- 2) State of Rajasthan vs Smt Kalki & another (AIR 1981 SC 1390).
- 3) Dalbir Singh vs State of Haryana (Crl. Appl. No.899 of 2008).
- 4) Pasupuleti Siva Ramakrishna Rao vs State of Andhra Pradesh and others, (2014) 5 SCC 369.

**IN THE COURT OF THE SESSIONS JUDGE, LAKHIMPUR,
AT NORTH LAKHIMPUR.**

Present: Smti. S.P. Khaund, (M.A. Economics, L.L.B.),
Sessions Judge,
Lakhimpur, North Lakhimpur.

Sessions Case No.181(NL)2018
G.R. Case No.149/2018

State of Assam

Vs

Sri Jintu Dutta

Charge: Under Section 324/307 I.P.C.

Date of evidence on : 10.12.2018, 17.01.2019, 27.02.2019,
22.04.2019, 17.05.2019 and 19.09.2019.

Date of argument : 01.12.2020.

Date of judgment : 14.12.2020.

Date of sentencing : 16.12.2020.

J U D G M E N T

1) This case is the outcome of a strained relationship between father and son. Such cases are rising incessantly.

2) An excerpt of the prosecution case is that, on 25.05.2018, at about 10 pm, while Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta (hereinafter the

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victim) was watching TV, Sri Jintu Dutta (hereinafter the accused) attacked his father Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta with a sharp weapon. The victim then tried to escape from further attack by his son and fled, but he collapsed before reaching his neighbour's house. An ejahar regarding this incident was lodged by the victim's wife, Smt Kunjalata Dutta, which was registered as Dhakuakhana P.S. Case No.91/2018 u/s 326/307 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC for short).

3) The Investigating Officer (I.O. in short) embarked upon the investigation. He went to the place of occurrence, seized one 'kopi dao' (machete like weapon), prepared the Sketch Map. He recorded the statements of the witnesses. The victim was forwarded for medical examination. On finding prima facie materials, the I.O. submitted Charge-sheet against the accused u/s 324/307 IPC.

4) On appearance of the accused, copies were furnished and this case was committed for trial. Trial commenced in the court of the learned Assistant Sessions Judge, Lakhimpur, North Lakhimpur.

5) After hearing both the sides, a formal charge u/s 324/307 IPC, was framed, read over and explained to the accused. The accused abjured his guilt and claimed innocence.

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6) During evidence, prosecution witnesses and court witnesses were examined. While recording the evidence of the I.O., the learned Assistant Sessions Judge, Lakhimpur, North Lakhimpur, recused from this case, and forwarded the same to this court for necessary order. The case proceeded in this court. After closure of prosecution evidence, the statement of the accused u/s 313(1) (b) Cr.P.C. was recorded and finally arguments were heard. The plea propounded by the defence is that the informant, being the accused person's step mother was prejudiced against him. The accused was persecuted by his family and a case was foisted against him.

7) The prosecution adduced evidence of five witnesses. Three court witnesses were also examined. The answers of the accused u/s 313 (1)(b) Cr.P.C. was evasive in manner. He stated that this case was lodged against him on suspicion. He was sleeping at night, and at that time, his father was attacked. The following morning, he learnt that he has been accused of attacking his father.

CONTENTION OF PARTIES.

8) The learned P.P. laid stress in his argument that this case has been proved beyond reasonable doubt and the accused deserves stringent punishment due to the depraved act of assaulting his

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father. On the other hand, learned defence counsel laid stress in her argument that the informant is the accused person's step mother and she is prejudiced against him. She added that this case is fraught with discrepancies and the accused deserves acquittal. The remaining part of her argument will be discussed at the appropriate stage.

POINTS FOR DETERMINATION :

9) On the backdrop of the rival contentions, proponent at the bar, the following points are apposite, for proper adjudication of this case :

i) Whether on 25.05.2018, at about 10 PM, the accused voluntarily caused hurt to Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta by means of a sharp cutting weapon ('dao' in this case)?

ii) Whether at the same time and place the accused with intention and knowledge attempted to commit murder of his father Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta?

DECISION THEREON AND THE REASONS FOR THE DECISION :

10) To decide this case in its proper perspective, I would like to advert to the evidence. Smti. Kunjalata Dutta testified as P.W.-1 that on 25.05.2018, at about 10 PM, her husband Sri Bhabani

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Kumar Dutta was watching TV and thereafter, he retired to bed. After sometime, Bhabani came out of the room and suddenly the accused stabbed him with a 'khamti dao' on his neck, right shoulder and right wrist, causing grievous injuries. She saw the accused assaulting his father with the 'dao'. Her husband somehow managed to escape and went to his brother's house, but he collapsed in his brother's courtyard. PW.1 further testified that her brother-in-law Sri Debojyoti Dutta hired a vehicle and he along with Diganta (her nephew) took her husband to Dhakuakhana 30 bedded hospital. From Dhakuakhana her husband was shifted to North Lakhimpur Civil Hospital in a 108 ambulance. Her husband was under treatment for 16 days and thereafter, he was discharged. Then they took her husband to Guwahati for proper treatment. Her husband is at present recuperating. On the following morning, she lodged the ejahar with the police station at Dhakuakhana P.S.. Ext.1 is the F.I.R. and Ext.1(1) is her signature.

11) The evidence of PW.1 is supported and corroborated by the evidence of Sri Debojyoti Dutta who testified as PW.2 that the informant is his neighbour. The accused is the informant's son. On 25.05.2018, at about 10:20 PM, he retired to bed after watching TV, and he heard Bhabani Dutta's shrieks. He went out of his house and Bhabani informed him that the accused inflicted

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cuts on his body and requested him to shift him to the hospital. He noticed the bleeding injuries on Bhabani's body and his garments were smeared with blood. He hired a rented vehicle and called Sri Diganta Dutta and they took the victim to Dhakuakhana 30 bedded hospital. The doctor stitched the wounds and referred the victim to Lakhimpur. Thereafter, he called the informant's daughter Jina and her husband over phone and they came and went to Dhakuakhana P.S. Then he returned home. He learnt that Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta was under treatment at North Lakhimpur.

12) The evidence of PW.1 and PW.2 implicates that the accused inflicted the slashes on his father's body. The accused person's father Sri Bhabani Dutta is the key witness and he testified as CW.1 that his son Sri Jintu Dutta was a good student and after completing his graduation, his son started a business in broiler farming which was initially financed by him. However, his son sustained loss in business and he became addicted to alcohol and his son used to frequently quarrel for money, disturbing the peace in the household. On 25.05.2018, his son quarreled with him and he (CW.1) was distressed over the dispute. At about 09:30 PM, he (CW.1) went out of his house, when the accused suddenly hit him from behind causing bleeding injuries on the back of his head, right and left shoulder, right wrist etc. (This

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witness showed the healed injury marks on the back of his neck). CW.1 further testified that, he somehow managed to reach the courtyard of his cousin Sri Dizen Dutta's house and collapsed. Sri Dizen Dutta took him to 30 bedded hospital at Dhakuakhana, where his injuries were stitched and thereafter, he passed out. He regained his consciousness after a few days, while undergoing treatment in North Lakhimpur. He underwent treatment at North Lakhimpur Civil Hospital for 15 days.

13) It is apt to mention at this juncture that the learned defence counsel laid stress in her argument that the informant is the accused person's step mother and is prejudiced against him. In my opinion, the plea taken by the informant through cross-examination of PW.1 that the victim had self inflicted the injuries in order to falsely implicate the accused appears to be farfetched and sketchy. It is true there may be monetary disputes between father and son, but it is not plausible that a father will go to the extent of inflicting injuries on his body in order to avenge such disputes. The evidence of PW.1, PW.2 and CW.1 clearly implicates that the accused inflicted the slashes on his father's neck, right wrist and other parts of his body.

14) The learned defence counsel laid stress in her argument that CW.1 admitted that it was dark at night and there was no street light in the village and he did not see who assaulted him from

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behind. The CW.1 has testified in his evidence-in-chief that the accused assaulted him. Moreover, the accused is his son and it can be held that he will definitely recognize his son even in darkest of nights, even by the whiff of his son's odour or his gait.

15) *It has been held by Hon'ble the Supreme Court in Dalbir Singh Vs State of Haryana in Criminal Appeal No.899 of 2008 decided on 15th May, 2008 that "In a dark night ocular identification may be difficult in some cases but if a person is acquainted and closely related to another, from the manner of speech, gait and voice identification is possible."*

16) *In Anwar Hussain Vs State of U.P. and Anr. (AIR 1981 SC 2073) it was observed that even if there is insufficient light, a witness can identify a person, with whom he is fairly acquainted or is in intimate terms, from his voice, gaits, features etc. Therefore, there is nothing to discard the evidence of PW.8 so far his claim to have recognized the appellant is concerned."*

17) Reverting back to this case, it is held that CW.1 identified his son as his assailant.

18) The learned defence counsel emphasized through her argument that in his evidence in chief, CW.1 testified that his son assaulted him, while in his cross-examination, CW.1 stated that

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he did not see his son as it was dark and as he was assaulted from behind.

19) It has already been held in my foregoing discussions that CW.1 has categorically testified in his evidence in chief that his son attacked him with a 'dao'. His wife's evidence clearly depicts that the accused attacked CW.1 with a 'dao'. PW.1 has admitted in cross examination that she did not witness the quarrel between father and son, but cross-examination of PW.1 does not depict that PW.1 did not witness the assault. PW.1 is the eye witness and CW.1 is the victim. At this juncture, I would like to refer with profit to the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Dalbir Singh's case (Supra)**, wherein it has been observed that, ***"the maxim 'falsus in uno falsus in omnibus' has not received general acceptance in different jurisdiction in India, nor has this maxim come to occupy the status of the rule of Law. The doctrine is a dangerous one specially in India for if a whole body of a testimony were to be rejected, because witness was evidently speaking untruth in some aspect, It is to be feared that administration of criminal justice would come towards dead stop. The witnesses cannot help in giving embroidery to a story, however, true in the main. Therefore, it has to be appraised in each case as to what extent the evidence is***

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worthy of acceptance, and merely because in some respects, the court considers the same to be insufficient for placing reliance on the testimony of a witness, it does not necessarily follow as a matter of Law that it must be disregarded in all respects as well.”

20) In the instant case, the CW.1 is the victim. His evidence has to be shifted carefully. The grain has to be separated from the chaff. The strained relationship between him and his son is evident. He saw his son attacking him. When the astute lawyer asked a tricky question, his fatherly emotions were exploited by the astute lawyer. An attempt has to be made in terms of *felicitous metaphor* to separate a grain from chaff and truth from falsehood.

21) In Dalbir Singh’s case (Supra), the case, ‘State of Rajasthan vs Smt Kalki & another, AIR 1981 SC 1390’ was discussed and it was held in Kalki’s case (Supra) that, “Normal discrepancies in evidence are those which are due to normal errors of observations, normal errors of memory due to lapse of time, due to mental disposition such as shock and horror at the time of occurrence and these are always there however honest and truthful a witness may be. Material discrepancies are those which are not normal and not expected of a normal person.

Courts have to label the category to which a discrepancy may be categorised. While normal discrepancies do not corrode the credibility of a party's case, material discrepancies do so."

22) Reverting back to this case, it is, thereby, held that such minuscule discrepancies can be considered as normal discrepancies and can be safely brushed aside.

23) The evidence of the key witness cannot be undermined.

24) PW.1 and CW.1 witnessed the incident. PW.2 and PW.3 heard about the incident from PW.2. Their evidence is the latter part of the evidence of CW.1 and PW.1. Thus, we have direct evidence against the accused person. PW.2 and PW.3 saw the injuries sustained by CW.1

25) **No contradiction as per section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (the Evidence act for short)** could be elicited through the cross-examination of PW.1 and the cross-examination of the I.O. as PW.6. It is true that PW.1 testified that as she was cooking in the kitchen, she did not know what happened between father and son, but her evidence also depicts that she saw the accused stabbing his father with a 'dao'. It could be deciphered from the cross-examination of the I.O. as PW.6 that the PW.1 did not specifically mention that the weapon used

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by the accused was a 'kopi dao', but the I/O did not deny or rather the I.O. was not asked by the defence whether the accused was seen inflicting cuts on his father with a 'dao. The PW.2 admitted in his cross-examination that he could not say how CW.1 sustained injuries, but CW.1 told him that his son i.e., the accused inflicted the cuts on his body. These nuances does not exonerate the accused. It can be held that the evidence of PW.1, PW.2 and CW.1 stood firm and the learned defence counsel failed to rebut the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

26) Sri Diganta Dutta testified as PW.3 that on 25.05.2018, at about 10:15 PM, his uncle Sri Debojit Dutta (PW.2) came to his house and woke him up and informed him that Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta was lying unconscious in his courtyard. Then he went with PW.2 to his house and saw Bhabani Dutta lying unconscious and blood was oozing out from his body. PW.2 hired one car and he along with his uncle (PW.2) took Bhabani Dutta in the vehicle of TATA A make to Dhakuakhana Civil Hospital, where the injuries sustained by Bhabani Dutta were stitched. The doctor referred the victim to Lakhimpur and a 102 ambulance was called and Bhabani Dutta's daughter and son-in-law took him to Lakhimpur Civil Hospital. He heard that Bhabani Dutta's son Sri Jintu Dutta inflicted the slashes on his father. In cross-examination, he too admitted that it was dark at night and there

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were no street lights. While taking Bhabani Dutta to the hospital, he did not ask him who caused the injuries because Bhabani Dutta's condition was serious. Thus, it can be safely held that the evidence of PW.1, PW.2 and CW.1 is corroborated by the evidence of PW.3. PW.3 also admitted in his cross-examination that it was dark at the time of the incident and there were no street lights in that area. He too did not ask the victim how he sustained the injuries, because the victim's condition was serious.

27) The evidence of Smt Deepa Dutta also substantiates the evidence of PW.1, PW.2, PW.3 and CW.1. She testified as PW.4 that the accused is from their village. On the night of 26.05.2018, at about 6/7 PM, she heard that the accused, Jintu assaulted his father.

28) Sri Naren Dutta and Sri Deben Dutta testified as CW.2 and CW.3 respectively that Smti. Kunjalata Dutta is their neighbour and the accused is her son. About 8/9 months ago, they heard that the accused injured his father Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta by stabbing him with a 'dao'. CW.2 further testified that on the following day, he went to meet the informant's husband and he met the police, who showed him a 'dao' and obtained his signature on a piece of blank paper. Later he learnt that the police seized the 'dao' vide Ext.2, wherein Ext.2(1) is his signature. CW.3 further testified that one day, he met the police

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on the road, near the informant's house and the police showed him a 'dao' and obtained his signature on a piece of blank paper. Later he learnt that the police seized a 'dao' vide Ext.2, wherein Ext.2(1) is his signature.

29) It is true that the 'dao' was seized by the police, but the seizure of the 'dao' was not properly proved by the prosecution. The 'dao' was not exhibited in the court. The witnesses, CW.2 and CW.3 stated that they affixed their signature on a piece of blank paper which later turned out to be the Seizure list.

30) The prosecution failed to portray the procedure of seizure of the 'dao'. We are in the dark about the manner how the 'dao' was seized.

31) The Investigating Officer Sri Gobinda Barman testified as PW.6 that he seized the 'kopi dao' which was used by the accused to assault his father, from the courtyard of Sr Bhabani Kumar Dutta's house. Ext.2 is the seizure list and Ext.2(3) is his signature. It is not clear from the I.O.'s evidence who pointed out the 'dao' which was lying in the courtyard. Not a single witness testified that the accused threw the 'dao' in the courtyard. His cross-examination depicts that no blood stains were visible in the 'dao' and he did not forward the 'dao' for forensic analysis of

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finger prints. It is not clear that there were blood stains on the earth or grass where the 'dao' was found, and so on and so forth.

32) PW.6 testified that on 26.05.2018, he was serving as S.I. at Dhakuakhana P.S. On that day, Smti. Kunjalata Dutta lodged an ejarah at about 10 PM. He registered the F.I.R. as Dhakuakhana P.S. Case No.91/2018 u/s 326/307 I.P.C. and embarked upon the investigation, as he was in-charge as O/C at Dhakuakhana P.S. On the same day, at about 03:30 PM, he went out to the place of occurrence, which happens to be the house of Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta. He prepared the Sketch Map Ext.4, wherein Ext.4(1) is his signature. He recorded the statements of the witnesses and seized the 'dao'. The victim was already shifted to North Lakhimpur Civil Hospital. He arrested the accused Sri Jintu Dutta and thereafter, returned to the police station. He recorded the statement of the victim after the victim returned home, after treatment. He collected the Medico Legal Report and finally submitted Charge-sheet against the accused u/s 324/307 I.P.C. Ext.5 is the Charge-sheet and Ext.5(1) is his signature.

33) Let us find out why Charge-sheet was laid against the accused u/s 324 I.P.C. instead of section 326 I.P.C. and the Medical Officer's evidence will reveal the reason.

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34) Dr. Prabin Mili testified as PW.5 that on 26.05.2018, while serving as Medical and Health Officer, he examined Sri Bhabani Kumar Dutta and found the following injuries :-

1) Stitched wound with sharp margin measuring about 10 cm on left side of neck extend to shoulder.

2) Stitched wound with sharp margin measuring about 12 cm on right side of neck extend to shoulder.

3) Stitched wound with sharp margin which was about 4 cm on right shoulder.

35) I have perused the Ext.3. The doctor has described the nature of injuries as simple injuries. Despite the fact that the doctor detected 10 cm long cut injury on the left side extending from neck to shoulder, 12 cm long cut injury on the right side extending from neck to shoulder and an injury measuring 4 cms, the injuries were opined to be simple in nature. X-Ray on cervical spine was advised, but the I/O failed to procure the X-Ray report and submit the same while submitting the Charge-sheet. Not only the investigation was lackadaisical in manner, the record reveals that prosecution was also conducted in a very apathetic manner. The court had to summon the injured person as CW.1 and it can be easily figured out that the I/O failed to record the statement of CW.1, CW.2 and CW.3 u/s 161 Cr.P.C. The CW.2

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and CW.3 witnessed the seizure of the 'dao', but it appears that their statements were also not recorded. The victim was battling with his life. He could not be provided with proper treatment in a 30 bedded hospital and was forwarded to Lakhimpur where he underwent treatment for 15 days, but the I/O failed to produce the X-Ray report. The perusal of the case record will also reveal the lackadaisical manner how the prosecution was conducted. It is onerous to reprimand the conduct of the investigating agency as well as the prosecution.

36) In view of my foregoing discussions, it is thereby, held that the prosecution could prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused **voluntarily caused hurt on his father by means of a 'dao', which is also an instrument for cutting as well stabbing.** The 'dao' if used as weapon of offence is likely to cause death.

37) Now, the second point taken up for determination is whether the accused attempted to commit murder. There is no denying that a volley of blows landed on the victim's neck. Although the injuries were described as simple injuries by PW.5, the conduct of the accused depicts that he attempted to commit murder. It may not be a preplanned cold blooded attempt, but the accused is held to be complicit because he inflicted the injuries on vital part

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of the victim's body even though he may have acted in spur of the moment. I would like to refer to the decision of Hon'ble the Supreme Court in **Pasupuleti Siva Ramakrishna Rao vs State of Andhra Pradesh and others, (2014) 5 SCC 369**, wherein it has been held that, **"It must be noted that section 307 IPC provides for imprisonment for life if the act causes 'hurt'. It does not require that the hurt should be grievous or of any particular degree. The intention to casue death is clearly attributable to the accused since the victim was strangulated after throwing a telephone wire around his neck and telling him that he should die. We also do not find any merit in the contention on behalf of the accused that there was no intention to cause death because the victim admitted that the accused were not armed with weapons. Very few persons would normally describe the thumbs up bottle and a telephone wire used, as weapons. That the victim honestly admitted that the accused did not have any weapons cannot be held against him and in favour the accused."**

38) Reverting back to this case, it is held that the simple injuries sustained by the victim may be a cut or graze, but at the same time, it cannot be overlooked that the victim sustained injuries, which were 12 cm and 10 cm in length on both sides of his neck.

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A stab or cut on any part of the neck is dangerous. The other 4 cm long injury was inflicted on his right shoulder, which may have landed on the shoulder because the blow missed the neck. I would also like to refer with profit to the decision of Pasupuleti Siva Ramakrishna Rao's case (Supra) because it is clear from the case referred to that no weapons were used on the victim. A telephone wire and Thumbs Up bottle were used as weapon to assault the victim.

39) In the instant case also, the controversy regarding the 'dao' does not exonerate the accused. However, two witnesses including the I.O. have affirmed that 'dao' was a 'kopi' 'dao'. The injuries were already stitched when the M.O., PW.5 examined the victim.

40) It is, hereby, concluded that the prosecution could prove beyond reasonable doubt that the accused, Sri Jintu Dutta attempted to commit murder of his father, and with such intention and under such circumstances, he may have killed his father and would have been guilty of murder. It is clear that the incident occurred on the night of 25.05.2018.

41) The accused is remanded back to custody. He is to be produced on 15.12.2020 for sentence hearing.

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ORDER ON SENTENCING

Date : 16.12.2020.

42) I have heard both sides on the point of sentence. I have heard the accused on the point of sentence. He has submitted that his mother is not related to him by blood. She is his step mother. She was prejudiced against him. She was hostile towards him and his children. She influenced his father against him. The sequel of events depicts that the accused acted impulsively. The plight of the accused is taken into consideration. It cannot be ruled out that he is addicted to alcohol. The plight of the accused also can be considered as countervailing circumstances. He can be accorded a scope to mend fences with his father and ease out the creases of their strained relationship.

43) The learned defence counsel laid stress in her argument that the fact that the informant is the accused person's step mother could not be brought in the evidence because the accused informed her about his step mother, after closure of evidence, and at the stage of argument.

44) The accused has no criminal antecedents.

45) The learned P.P. has not raised any objection against a lesser sentence. It is also submitted by the accused that his children are with his in-laws as the informant is hostile towards his children.

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His family will suffer immensely if he is confined for a longer period. I believe that justice will be met if the accused is sentenced to Rigorous Imprisonment for four years.

46) The accused Sri Jintu Dutta is convicted under Section 324 IPC and sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment (R.I.) for three years. He is also convicted under Section 307 IPC and sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment (R.I.) for four years and to pay a fine of Rs.1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand) only, and in default of payment of fine, he is to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for one month. Both the sentences will run concurrently.

47) The period of detention of the accused during investigation and trial is set off with his custodial sentence.

48) I do not recommend this case for victim's compensation under the Assam Victim's Compensation scheme, 2012.

49) The fine realised will be paid as compensation to the victim.

50) Furnish a free copy of this Judgment to the accused.

Judgment is signed, sealed and delivered in the open Court on the 16th day of December, 2020.

(S.P. Khaund)
Sessions Judge,
Lakhimpur, North Lakhimpur.

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Certified that the Judgment is typed
to my dictation and corrected by me
and each page bears my signature.

(S.P. Khaund)
Sessions Judge,
Lakhimpur, North Lakhimpur.

APPENDIX**Sessions Case No.181(NL)2018.****LIST OF WITNESSES FOR PROSECUTION :**

1. PW.1 - Smt Kunjalata Dutta.
2. PW.2 - Sri Debojyoti Dutta.
3. PW.3 - Sri Diganta Dutta.
4. PW.4 - Smt Deepa Dutta.
5. PW.5 - Dr. Prabin Mili, M.O.
6. PW.6 - Sri Gobinda Barman, I.O.

LIST OF COURT WITNESS :

- CW.1 - Sri Bhabani Dutta.
CW.2 - Sri Naren Dutta.
CW.3 - Sri Deben Dutta.

LIST OF EXHIBITS FOR PROSECUTION :

1. Ext.1 - F.I.R.
2. Ext.2 - Seizure List.
3. Ext.3 - Medico Legal Report.
4. Ext.4 - Sketch Map.
5. Ext.5 - Charge-sheet.

LIST OF MATERIAL EXHIBITS FOR PROSECUTION :

Nil.

LIST OF WITNESSES FOR DEFENCE :

Nil.

LIST OF EXHIBITS FOR DEFENCE :

Nil.

(S.P. Khaund)
Sessions Judge,
Lakhimpur, North Lakhimpur.

Transcribed and typed by :

Sri Satyabrata Kshattri, Stenographer.