

seen multiple murders, alongwith other circumstances, established guilt, conviction. *Rama Mangaraji Chacherkar v State of Maharashtra*, [AIR 2002 SC 283 \[LNIND 2001 SC 2771\]](#) , dispute between brothers over distribution of agricultural produce, death of the brother caused by hurling a hand grenade at him. The wife of the deceased testified that she did not see throwing of bomb but her evidence showed that she had seen the whole incident. Conviction not interfered with. *Brij Lal v State of Haryana*, [\(2002\) SC 291 : 2002 Cr LJ 581](#) , minor difference in the eye-witness version and medical evidence as to in which part of the head the bullet struck, conviction maintained. *Meharban Singh v State of MP*, [AIR 2002 MP 299 : 2002 Cr LJ 586](#) (SC) villagers taking injured in bullock cart to hospital, death on the way, the injured person before his death told them about his assailant, reliable, conviction, no interference. *Majid v State of Haryana*, [AIR 2002 SC 382 \[LNIND 2001 SC 2827\]](#) , minor son of the deceased found to be natural and reliable witness, conviction upheld. *Sewaka v State of MP*, [AIR 2002 MP 50 : 2002 Cr LJ 205](#) , murder of husband, wife grappled with killers but they escaped, moonlight identification, conviction maintained. *Majju v State of MP*, [AIR 2001 SC 2930 \[LNIND 2001 SC 2409\] : 2001 Cr LJ 4762](#) , eye-witness account of the way in which the accused gave *farsa* (axe) blows to the deceased found to be wholly trustworthy, *post-mortem* report that there were no incised wounds was not allowed to overthrow the genuine eye-witness account. Conviction maintained. *Harisingh M Vasava v State of Gujarat*, [2002 Cr LJ 1771](#) (SC), another case of conviction because of good evidence. *Rajesh v State of Gujarat*, [2002 Cr LJ 1821](#) (SC), conviction on the strength of technical evidence finger prints expert. *Ram Kumar Laharia v State of MP*, [AIR 2001 SC 556 \[LNIND 2001 SC 76\] : 2001 Cr LJ 712](#) , 11-year-old boy put into touch with live electric wire and then threw into water alongwith the wire, conviction for murder. *Sambasivan v State of Kerala*, [AIR 1998 SC 2107 \[LNIND 1998 SC 556\] : 1998 Cr LJ 2924](#) , rival trade unionists, one of them threw bombs on the members of the other, evidence of the members of the victim union acceptable, conviction. *Umesh Singh v State of Bihar*, [AIR 2000 SC 2111 \[LNIND 2000 SC 871\] : 2000 Cr LJ 6167](#) , the accused tried to take away paddy from the thrashing floor. On resistance, came out with lathi blows and gun shots, killing one person, convicted for murder. *Swaran Singh v State of Punjab*, [AIR 2000 SC 2017 \[LNIND 2000 SC 734\] : 2000 Cr LJ 2780](#) , enmity between the accused and deceased, eye-witnesses, conviction. *Paramjit v State of Haryana*, [AIR 2000 SC 2038 \[LNIND 2000 SC 878\] : 2000 Cr LJ 2966](#) , both the accused and deceased were armed with double barrel guns, yet it could not be said that the accused was acting in self-defence, conviction. *Manjeet Singh v State (NCT) of Delhi*, [AIR 2000 SC 1062 \[LNIND 2000 SC 305\] : 2000 Cr LJ 1439](#) , murder, natural family witnesses, conviction. *SN Dube v NB Bhoir*, [AIR 2000 SC 776 \[LNIND 2000 SC 73\] : 2000 Cr LJ 830](#) , conviction under section 300 read with sections 120 and 149, eye-witnesses reliable. *State of Karnataka v R Yarappa Reddy*, [AIR 2000 SC 185 \[LNIND 1999 SC 894\] : 2000 Cr LJ 400](#) , conviction because of clear evidence. In reference to the evidence of eye-witnesses, the court said that criminal courts should not expect set reaction from eye-witnesses who see an incident like murder. *State of Maharashtra v Manohar*, [AIR 1998 SC 166 : 1998 Cr LJ 335](#) , re-appreciation of evidence, acquittal of the accused by the High Court set-aside. *Surendra Narain v State of UP*, [AIR 1998 SC 192 \[LNIND 1997 SC 1689\] : 1998 Cr LJ 359](#) (SC), a person shot to death while on rickshaw, co-sitter on the rickshaw, witness, reliable, conviction, rickshaw puller not examined, not material, evidence has to be weighed, not counted. Proof of motive is not necessary when the accused being guilty is amply proved by evidence. Another ruling to the same effect, *State of UP v Nahar Singh*, [AIR 1998 SC 1328 \[LNIND 1998 SC 215\] : 1998 Cr LJ 2006](#) , motive proved in reference to the main accused, also identification evidence and dying declaration, convicted, others acquitted. *Jinnat Mia v State of Assam*, [AIR 1998 SC 533 \[LNIND 1997 SC 1618\] : 1998 Cr LJ 851](#) , killing a man while in bed, his wife being also injured. Her testimony led to conviction. *Jagdish v State of Haryana*, [AIR 1998 Sc 732 : 1998 Cr LJ 1099](#) , shooting down with gun, conviction, no

interference called for. *Atmendra v State of Karnataka*, AIR 1998 SC 1985 [LNIND 1998 SC 386] : 1998 Cr LJ 2838 , killing by intentional shooting not accidental. *Ram Gopal v State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1998 SC 2598 : 1998 Cr LJ 4066 , death by gunshot injury before home inmates, who being natural witnesses, conviction.

*Ram Khilari v State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1999 SC 1002 [LNIND 1999 SC 1347] : 1999 Cr LJ 1450 , conviction possible on the basis of a confession. *Bhaskaran v State of Kerala*, AIR 1998 SC 476 [LNIND 1997 SC 1562] : 1998 Cr LJ 684 , death caused by stabbing, conviction because of reliable witnesses. *Bharat Singh v State of UP*, AIR 1999 SC 717 [LNIND 1998 SC 1112] : 1999 Cr LJ 829 , accused convicted on the evidence of eye-witnesses, it was immaterial that the personal body guards of the deceased were not examined. *Daleep Singh v State of UP*, AIR 1997 SC 2245 : 1997 Cr LJ 2760 , evidence of eye-witnesses supported by FIR and also by medical evidence, conviction proper, *Baitullah v State of UP*, AIR 1997 SC 3946 [LNIND 1997 SC 1322] : 1997 Cr LJ 4644 , outspoken murder, proof of motive not necessary. *State of Gujarat v Anirudhsingh*, AIR 1997 SC 2780 [LNIND 1997 SC DRCHYD 22] : 1997 Cr LJ 3397 , flag-hoisting ceremony, hitting the deceased from behind with unlicensed firearm, conviction for murder, *Kailash v State of UP*, AIR 1997 SC 2835 [LNIND 1997 SC 1686] : 1997 Cr LJ 3511 , conviction for murder of three members of family, reliable witnesses. *Dalip Singh v State of Punjab*, AIR 1997 SC 2985 [LNIND 1997 SC 882] : 1997 Cr LJ 3647 , presence of eye-witnesses, not doubtful, supported by medical evidence, defence version found false, conviction. *Baleshwar Mandal v State of Bihar*, AIR 1997 SC 3471 [LNIND 1997 SC 1067] : 1997 Cr LJ 4084 , conviction because of reliable eye-witnesses, inspite of irregularities by investigating officer. *Nikka Singh v State of Punjab*, AIR 1997 SC 3676 [LNIND 1996 SC 1644] : 1977 Cr LJ 4651 , conviction confirmed, reliable child eye-witness. *Sanjeev Kumar v State of Punjab*, AIR 1997 SC 3717 [LNIND 1997 SC 811] : 1997 Cr LJ 3178 , reliable prosecution witnesses, conviction. *Shabir Mohmad Syed v State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1997 SC 3808 [LNIND 1997 SC 820] : 1997 Cr LJ 4416 , one of the accused persons could not be identified and, therefore, acquitted, others convicted.

*Murarilal Jivram Sharma v State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1997 SC 1593 : 1997 Cr LJ 782 , death caused with country made pistol, proved by medical, technical and eye-witness account, conviction. *Balbair Singh v State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1997 SC 1704 [LNIND 1997 SC 51] : 1997 Cr LJ 1179 , death caused by inflicting injuries, evidence of approver corroborated by prosecution witnesses, conviction. *Nathuni Yadav v State of Bihar*, AIR 1997 SC 1808 : (1998) 9 SCC 238 , though moonless night, but witnesses identified the assailants because they were known persons, conviction.

*Kanta Ramudu v State of AP*, AIR 1997 SC 2428 [LNINDORD 1997 SC 122] : 1997 SCC (Cr) 573, causing death by piercing sharp-edged weapon into the heart of the deceased, the accused declaring his intention to do away with him. *Rohtas v State of UP*, AIR 1997 SC 2444 [LNIND 1997 SC 772] : 1997 Cr LJ 2981 , accused persons came with a determination to kill their victims and they did kill them with spears, convicted. *Mithilesh Upadhyay v State of Bihar*, AIR 1997 SC 2457 [LNIND 1997 SC 714] : 1997 SCC (Cr) 716, eye-witness account that each of the three accused fired at their victim and each shot hit him, not to be disregarded for the fact that only bullet wounds were found, one shot could have missed the target, conviction. *Manmohan Singh v State of Punjab*, AIR 1997 SC 1773 : 1997 Cr LJ 1632 , concurrent finding of guilt by the trial court and High Court. No interference by the Supreme Court. *Bhartu v State of Haryana*, AIR 1997 SC 281 [LNIND 1996 SC 1727] : 1997 Cr LJ 242 , conviction for murder. *Navakoti Veera Raghavalu v State of AP*, AIR 1997 SC 727 [LNIND 1997 SC 61] : 1997 Cr LJ 841 , disabled son killed by father by setting him on fire, clear dying declaration, motive to grab property gifted to him by grandfather.

*Raghubir Singh v State of Haryana*, [AIR 2000 SC 3395](#) [[LNIND 2000 SC 678](#)] : [2000 Cr LJ 2463](#) , gunshot injury gave risk to complications of intervening discussion, conviction for murder, enhancement of fine from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 was set aside because there was no apparent justification for the enhancement. *Geeta v State of Karnataka*, [AIR 2000 SC 3475](#) [[LNIND 1999 SC 1091](#)] : [2000 Cr LJ 3187](#) , killer of a lady guest found guilty of murder and theft of ornaments. *Kothakulava Naga Subba Reddy v Public Prosecutor, AP High Court*, [AIR 2000 SC 3480](#) [[LNIND 2000 SC 523](#)] : [2000 Cr LJ 3452](#) , a relative who had come from another village, testified to the assault on the deceased. His testimony became the basis of conviction. *Lal Ji Singh v State of UP*, [AIR 2000 SC 3594](#) , the accused party indiscriminately fired and assaulted the prosecutor, killing four, dying declaration of woman deceased, relied upon to convict. *Ajay Singh v State of Bihar*, [AIR 2000 SC 3538](#) [[LNIND 2000 SC 757](#)] , two motor cycle borne persons shot at the deceased with their respective weapons, testimony of two eye-witnesses which was unimpeachable was relied upon for conviction, irrespective of the fact that one pistol was examined by ballistic expert or that medical evidence was different from the eye-witness account. *Dharmendra Singh v State of Gujarat*, [AIR 2002 SC 1937](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 302](#)] (Supp) : [2002 Cr LJ 2631](#) (SC), the accused fatally assaulted his two sons after sending his wife away but she returned home and witnessed the incident. Conviction for murder confirmed. *Sukhdev Yadav v State of Bihar*, [2002 Cr LJ 80](#) (SC), no interference in conviction. *Munna v State of Rajasthan*, [2001 Cr LJ 4127](#) (Raj), murder by hitting and running over by station wagon. *State of TN v Kutty*, [2001 Cr LJ 4169](#) (SC), killer of two women for whom he worked, all the details of the incident captured, conviction. *Firozuddin Basheeruddin v State of Kerala*, [2001 Cr LJ 4215](#) (SC), conspiracy and murder, conviction. *Nelabothu v State of AP*, [2001 Cr LJ 509](#) , murder by accused proved no interference in conviction. *Gura Singh v State of Rajasthan*, [2001 Cr LJ 487](#) (SC), the killer of his father, sufficiently connected by evidence, conviction. *State (NCT) of Delhi v Sunil*, [2001 Cr LJ 604](#) (SC), medical report of death by bruises all over the body, murder, conviction. *Suryanarayana v State of Karnataka*, [2001 Cr LJ 705](#) (SC), murder witnessed by child, trustworthy, conviction sustained. *Vijay Pal Singh v State (NCT) of Delhi*, [2001 Cr LJ 3294](#) (SC) murder, eye-witnesses, acquittal not to be set aside. *Gade Lakshmi Mangraju v State of AP*, [2001 Cr LJ 3317](#) (SC), complete chain of events formed by circumstances, conviction. *Bibhachha v State of Orissa*, [2001 Cr LJ 2895](#) (SC) : [1998 Cr LJ 1553](#) (Ori), connection of the accused with murder proved. *Sandeep v State of Haryana*, [2001 Cr LJ 1456](#) : [AIR 2001 SC 1103](#) [[LNIND 2001 SC 552](#)] , recoveries, reports and witnesses showed the accused to be the culprit, conviction.

*Pradeep Kumar v State of HP*, [2001 Cr LJ 1517](#) (HP), causing death of the victim woman by throwing kerosene and setting her on fire. *Dhananjaya Reddy v State of Karnataka*, [2001 Cr LJ 1712](#) (SC), killing husband with the help of paramour, wife given benefit of doubt, paramour convicted. *Munshi Prasad v State of Bihar*, [2001 Cr LJ 4708](#) (SC), the fact of 400 to 500 yards away from the place of occurrence, not a good *alibi*. One could come back after causing death. *Manish Dixit v State of Rajasthan*, [2001 Cr LJ 133](#) (SC), conviction for abduction and murder of a jeweler. *Surendra Singh Rautela v State of Bihar*, [2002 Cr LJ 555](#) (SC), firing at inmates of a car, one killed, another injured, identification of the assailants by the injured person could not be discussed only because still another inmate in the car did not support the prosecution case. *Rama Mangaraji v State of Maharashtra*, [2002 Cr LJ 573](#) (SC), accused threw crude bomb on his brother, murder, and not coming under section 304.

*State of UP v Babu Ram*, [2000 Cr LJ 2457](#) : [AIR 2000 SC 1735](#) [[LNIND 2000 SC 647](#)] , the accused caused death of his father, mother and brother, bodies etc. recovered at his instance, not entitled to acquittal. *Bahadur Naik v State of Bihar*, [2000 Cr LJ 2466](#) : [AIR 2000 SC 1582](#) [[LNIND 2000 SC 884](#)] , meditation can develop on the spot. Two accused caught hold of their victim,

another accused inflicted five to six dagger blows, conviction was not converted from murder to culpable homicide.

*Ammi v State of Kerala*, 1998 Cr LJ 481 (SC), killing a woman and her two children by administering potassium cyanide, conviction. *Darshan v State of Haryana*, AIR 2002 SC 2344 , murderous assault, plea of self-defence found to be false, conviction. *Koli Lakhmanbhai Chanabhai v State of Gujarat*, 2000 Cr LJ 408 : AIR 2000 SC 210 [LNIND 1999 SC 1023] , injuries caused to death, conviction. *Jagdish v State of MP*, 2000 Cr LJ 2955 : AIR 2000 SC 2059 [LNIND 2000 SC 842] , injuries inflicted with intention to cause death, conviction. *Paramjit Singh v State of Haryana*, 2000 Cr LJ 2966 : AIR 2000 SC 2038 [LNIND 2000 SC 878] , murder with gun shots proved, conviction. *State of WB v Mir Mohd Omar*, 2000 Cr LJ 4047 : AIR 2000 SC 2988 [LNIND 2000 SC 1163] , the victim abducted and killed, conviction for murder. The court said that when abductors are not able to explain anything about the victim, the court could presume that he must have been killed. *Md Mohiruddin v State of Punjab*, 1999 Cr LJ 461 : AIR 1999 SC 307 [LNIND 1998 SC 645] , incriminatory circumstances proved guilt of accused, rightly convicted. *Amrik Singh v State of Punjab*, 1999 Cr LJ 463 : 1998 SCC (Cr) 944, conviction for murder. *State of Rajasthan v Major Singh*, 1999 Cr LJ 1631 : AIR 1999 SC 1073 [LNIND 1999 SC 168] , conviction for deliberate murder by several persons. *Nirmal Singh v State of Haryana*, 1999 Cr LJ 1836 : AIR 1999 SC 1221 [LNIND 1999 SC 1228] , earlier rape convict, killed five members of the family of victim, conviction for murder, proper. *Siddique v State of UP*, 1999 Cr LJ 2521 : AIR 1999 SC 1690 [LNIND 1999 SC 416] , no interference in conviction of accused because of proper evidence. *Ram Singh v State of UP*, 1999 Cr LJ 2581 : AIR 1999 SC 1754 [LNIND 1999 SC 1260] , shooting down the victim, conviction despite conflict between ocular and medical evidence. *State of Rajasthan v Teja Ram*, 1999 Cr LJ 2588 : AIR 1999 SC 1776 [LNIND 1999 SC 279] , blows to death caused with axes, which were recovered at the instance of the accused, other evidence, conviction. *Surjit Singh v State of Punjab*, 1999 Cr LJ 3485 : AIR 1999 SC 2855 [LNIND 1999 SC 499] , murder by accused proved, conviction. *State of UP v Hem Raj*, 1999 Cr LJ 3489 : AIR 1999 SC 2147 [LNIND 1999 SC 1254] , assault by three, eye-witnesses deposed fatal blow only by accused, convicted, rest acquitted. *State of TN v Rajendran*, 1999 Cr LJ 4552 : AIR 1999 SC 3535 [LNIND 1999 SC 857] , burnt two children and their mother alive by putting their hut on fire, conviction. *Ramesh Laxman Gavli v State of MP*, 1999 Cr LJ 4603 : AIR 1999 SC 3759 [LNIND 1999 SC 825] , conviction not interfered with as the incident was witnessed by reliable persons. *Ramanbhai Naranbhai v State of Gujarat*, 1999 Cr LJ 5013 : (2000) 1 SCC 358 [LNIND 1999 SC 1067] , killing by unlawful assembly, conviction. *Rachpal Singh v State of Punjab*, AIR 2002 SC 2710 [LNIND 2002 SC 451] : 2000 Cr LJ 2710 , conviction, medical as well as ocular evidence. *Rakesh v State of UP*, AIR 2002 SC 2721 [LNIND 2002 SC 442] : 2002 Cr LJ 3551 , conviction, findings of Sessions Judge were described as clearly perverse and unreasonable. *Podapati v State of AP*, AIR 2002 SC 2724 [LNIND 2002 SC 869] : 2002 Cr LJ 3555 , killed one's uncle, witnessed by four persons, conviction. *Gajula v State of AP*, 2002 Cr LJ 3565 (SC), faction fights among villagers, murders, conviction.

*Bhupendra Singh v State of Gujarat*, 1998 Cr LJ 57 : AIR 1997 SC 3790 [LNIND 1997 SC 1378] , police constable shooting down head constable, defence of accident not allowed, conviction. For details, see discussion under section 80. *Harcharan Singh v State of Rajasthan*, 1998 Cr LJ 398 : AIR 1998 SC 244 [LNIND 1997 SC 1350] , murder of bus-conductor, witness a bus passenger, his testimony not distrusted for the fact that he named a wrong commodity than that which he had gone to buy. *Saudagar Singh v State of Haryana*, 1998 Cr LJ 62 : AIR 1998 SC 28 [LNIND 1997 SC 890] , a witness about it was proved that he was won over by the accused, no adverse presumption was drawn against the prosecution. Conviction of the accused who fired

the shot, others acquitted. *Pakkirisamy v State of TN*, 1998 Cr LJ 89 : AIR 1998 SC 107 [LNIND 1997 SC 1291] , said person caused death and took away jewellery and other items, confessions, conviction. *Malkhan v State of UP*, 1998 Cr LJ 96 (All), gun-shot injury leading to peritonitis, which became cause of death, the liability of the accused not lessened by reason of intervention of deceased. *Ratnakar Dandasena v State of Orissa*, 1998 Cr LJ 295 (Ori), misunderstanding over partition of land, hitting with axe causing death of victim, conviction.

*Charan Singh v State of Punjab*, 1998 Cr LJ 657 (SC); *Lakha Singh v State of Punjab*, 1998 Cr LJ 657 (SC), death caused by gandas blows, both accused rightly convicted. *Bhaskaran v State of Kerala*, 1998 Cr LJ 684 : AIR 1998 SC 476 [LNIND 1997 SC 1562] , death by stabbing, reliable eye-witnesses, conviction. *Subhash Bassi v State*, 1998 Cr LJ 719 (Del), single witness reliable, conviction. *Vasant v State of Maharashtra*, 1998 Cr LJ 844 : AIR 1998 SC 699 [LNIND 1997 SC 1599] , running over by jeep, conviction for murder. *Elkur Jameesu v State of AP*, 1998 Cr LJ 846 : AIR 1998 SC 1492 [LNIND 1997 SC 1513] , entry into house and stabbing a person there who died. His son and wife saw the intruder running away, being told by the injured that the person seen running away injured him. Conviction. *Jagdish v State of Haryana*, 1998 Cr LJ 1099 : AIR 1998 SC 732 , murder, accused connected with it by eye-witnesses and medical evidence, conviction not interfered with. *Bhola Turha v State of Bihar*, 1998 Cr LJ 1102 : AIR 1998 SC 1515 [LNIND 1997 SC 1500] , conviction only on the basis of dying declaration, held proper. *Kamlesh Rani v State of Haryana*, 1998 Cr LJ 1251 : AIR 1998 SC 1534 [LNIND 1997 SC 1645] , conviction on the basis of dying declaration of deceased wife. *Rajendra Mahton v State of Bihar*, 1998 Cr LJ 1254 : AIR 1998 SC 1546 [LNIND 1997 SC 1589] , shopkeeper killed at his shop, killers identified by home people, conviction. *Mahipal v State of Rajasthan*, 1998 Cr LJ 1257 : AIR 1998 SC 864 [LNIND 1998 SC 25] , recovery of instrument of murder at the instance of the accused, conviction. *Vinayak Shivajirao Pol v State of Maharashtra*, 1998 Cr LJ 1558 : AIR 1998 SC 1096 [LNIND 1998 SC 96] , extra-judicial confession, recoveries also at the instance of the accused, conviction. *George v State of Kerala*, 1998 Cr LJ 2034 : AIR 1988 1376, main accused convicted, others not identified acquitted. *Dharmendra Singh v State of UP*, 1998 Cr LJ 2064 (SC), conviction for multiple murders. *Mukut Singh v State*, 1998 Cr LJ 2084 (All), murder, two eye-witnesses naturally at the spot, conviction. *Sankara Nagarmalleswara v State of AP*, 1998 Cr LJ 2270 (SC), dying declaration, eye-witnesses to murder reliable, conviction; *GS Walia v State of Punjab*, 1998 Cr LJ 2524 (SC), murder with axes and lathi blows, conviction. *Rewa Ram v Teja*, 1998 Cr LJ 2558 : AIR 1998 SC 2883 [LNIND 1998 SC 283] , accused persons assaulted deceased with a variety of weapons. Accused suffered about 8-10 injuries, whereas the deceased suffered 51 injuries. No evidence to show who caused final fatal injury. Conviction under section 326. *Nachhattar Singh v State of Punjab*, 1998 Cr LJ 2560 : AIR 1998 SC 2884 [LNIND 1998 SC 282] , intentional killing of a woman in her house, conviction. *Velan Kutty v State of Kerala*, 1998 Cr LJ : AIR 1998 SC 2888 [LNIND 1998 SC 250] , assault on victim with chopper, conviction. *State of Rajasthan v Satyanarayanan*, 1998 Cr LJ 2911 : AIR 1998 SC 2060 [LNIND 1998 SC 88] , murderous attack, brother of the victim intervened, attack fell on him, death, conviction under section 304, Part I. *Govindsami v State of TN*, 1998 Cr LJ 2913 : AIR 1998 SC 2889 [LNIND 1998 SC 471] , boundary dispute, five murders, recoveries, conviction. *Sambasivan v State of Kerala*, 1998 Cr LJ 2924 : AIR 1998 SC 2017 , trade union rivalry, bombs thrown on rival union members while they were relaxing, conviction. *Rajendra Kumar v State of UP*, 1998 Cr LJ 1293 (SC), no adverse inference against prosecution for failure to examine another witness.

*Gajjan Singh v State of Punjab*, 1998 Cr LJ 3609 : AIR 1998 SC 2417 [LNIND 1998 SC 508] , two accused, both fired, one fire hitting head, the other chest, conviction of both for murder. *Brijlala Pd Sinha v State of Bihar*, 1998 Cr LJ 3611 : AIR 1998 SC 2443 [LNIND 1998 SC 598] , police



party firing at a running car, killing inmates, their defence of counter-fire failed because there were no marks on their vehicle, conviction. Death sentence reduced to life imprisonment because no aggravating circumstances were shown than the mere fact that they were police people. *State of HP v Manohar Singh Thakur*, 1998 Cr LJ 3630 : AIR 1998 SC 2941 [LNIND 1998 SC 660] , killing for greed, wife witness, conviction. *National Commission for Women v State of UP*, 1998 Cr LJ 4044 : AIR 1998 SC 2726 [LNIND 1998 SC 776] , deaths in a hostility between two neighbouring families, conviction. *Adya Singh v State of Bihar*, 1998 Cr LJ 4052 : AIR 1998 SC 3011 [LNIND 1998 SC 667] , evidence of eye-witnesses accepted, it seemed that the doctor was trying to help the accused-compounder. *Dule v State of MP*, 1998 Cr LJ 4073 : AIR 1998 SC 2756 [LNIND 1998 SC 839] , assault on head with sword, conviction for murder. *Jangeer Singh v State of Rajasthan*, 1998 Cr LJ 4087 : AIR 1998 SC 2787 [LNIND 1999 PNH 698] , intentional murder, conviction. *Uday Kumar v State of Karnataka*, 1998 Cr LJ 4622 : AIR 1998 SC 3317 [LNIND 1998 SC 908] , murder of child of four years, complete chain of circumstances, conviction. *Kommu Vinja Rao v State of AP*, 1998 Cr LJ 2523 : AIR 1998 SC 2856 [LNIND 1998 SC 385] , conviction for murder. *Bhagirath v State of Haryana*, AIR 1997 SC 234 [LNIND 1996 SC 1769] : 1997 Cr LJ 81 , statement taken by head constable for filing report, the woman died, the statement regarded as a dying declaration. *Meharban Singh v State of MP*, AIR 1997 SC 1538 : 1997 Cr LJ 766 , dying declaration, recoveries, conviction. *Krishan v State of Haryana*, AIR 1997 SC 2598 [LNIND 1997 SC 770] : 1997 Cr LJ 3180 , killing jail inmate, conviction. *Asha v State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1997 SC 2828 [LNIND 1997 SC 844] : 1997 Cr LJ 3508 , eye-witnesses friends of the victim, could not be discredited for that reason alone. They gave details of the assault and the part played by each of the assailants. *Shyam v State*, 1997 Cr LJ 35 (Del), murder by poisoning, possession of poison need not be proved in all cases. The accused was seen by witnesses administering poison, inference could be drawn that he was in possession of poison. *Ramkishore Patel v State of MP*, 1997 Cr LJ 207 (SC) : 1996 AIR SCW 3939, conviction upheld. *Godaharish Mishra v Kuntalal Mishra*, AIR 1997 SC 286 [LNIND 1996 SC 1719] : 1997 Cr LJ 246 , circumstantial evidence was absolutely clinching in establishing complicity of the accused in murder. Acquittal set aside. *Suba Singh v Harbhej Singh*, 1997 Cr LJ 727 : AIR 1997 SC 1487 [LNIND 1996 SC 1929] , accused formed unlawful assembly and assaulted the victim, the latter's relatives and other eye-witnesses did not intervene to protect him. It could not be a ground for acquittal. Finding of the High Court that because of the dark the accused could not have been identified was held to be totally imaginary. *Naresh Mohanlal Jaiswal v State of Maharashtra*, 1997 Cr LJ 761 : AIR 1997 SC 1523 [LNIND 1996 SC 1658] , witnesses did not disclose for fear, the courts below found that there was sufficient light from the lamp post. *State of AP v Gangula Satya Murthy*, AIR 1997 SC 1588 [LNIND 1996 SC 2665] : 1997 Cr LJ 774 , finding of dead body, showing homicidal death, on a cot in the accused's house. In the absence of any explanation by the accused, an adverse presumption was drawn against him.

*Mavila Thamban Nambiar v State of Kerala*, AIR 1997 SC 687 [LNIND 1997 SC 24] : 1997 Cr LJ 831 , conviction. *Prem v Daula*, AIR 1997 SC 715 [LNIND 1997 SC 64] : 1997 Cr LJ 838 , conviction for murder, two accused held the victim, the third struck him dead. *Lalit Kumar v State*, 1997 Cr LJ 848 (Del), prosecution evidence consistently and conclusively established guilt of the accused. *Nagoor Naifa v State of TN*, 1997 Cr LJ 880 (Mad), sub-tenant set the landlord family on fire in their room, because they had locked his room, conviction. *Rataniya Bhima Bhil v State of Gujarat*, 1997 Cr LJ 891 (Guj), murder, conviction. *Rabloo Das v State of WB*, 1997 Cr LJ 1025 (Cal), conviction for intentional murder. *Sukhadeo v State of Maharashtra*, 1997 Cr LJ 1059 (Bom), prosecution not bound to explain injuries of minor nature on the person of the accused. Conviction proper. *Pyara v State of Rajasthan*, 1997 Cr LJ 1065 (Raj), intentional murder, conviction sustained though recoveries of incriminating articles not proved. *Sunil Kumar v State*

of Rajasthan, [1997 Cr LJ 1081](#) (Raj), conviction for intentional murder properly proved. *State of UP v Dan Singh*, [1997 Cr LJ 1150](#) : [AIR 1997 SC 1654](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 162](#)] , murder of marriage party of Scheduled Caste, for details see discussion under section 149. *Teja Singh v State Punjab*, [AIR 1997 SC 921](#) : [1997 Cr LJ 1175](#) , conviction, multiple injuries, theory of accident ruled out. *Yashin v State of Rajasthan*, [AIR 1997 SC 869](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 68](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 1179](#) , intentional murder, properly proved. *D Venkatasen v State of TN*, [1997 Cr LJ 1287](#) (Mad), conviction for murder. *Subramaniam v State of TN*, [1997 Cr LJ 1359](#) (Mad), conviction for murder of wife. *Shanker v State of Rajasthan*, [1997 Cr LJ 1388](#) (Raj), murder with gunshot, conviction, non-recovery of empty cartridge not material. *Jiya Ram v State of Rajasthan*, [1997 Cr LJ 1423](#) (Raj), connection of accused with murder established. *State of Rajasthan v Ali (Hanif)*, [1997 Cr LJ 1529](#) : [AIR 1997 SC 1023](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 35](#)] , accused persons, variously armed, killed two and attempted to kill another, conviction proper, two acquitted because eye-witnesses did not say anything against them. *Narain Singh v State of Rajasthan*, [1997 Cr LJ 1562](#) (Raj), main accused persons convicted, others acquitted. *Bajinath v State of UP*, [1997 Cr LJ 1691](#) (All), conviction on the basis of dying declaration. *Bajinath v State of UP*, [1997 Cr LJ 1691](#) (All), non-explanation of injury on deceased, not fatal. *Satnamsingh v State of Rajasthan*, [1997 Cr LJ 1778](#) (Raj), killing by crushing under wheels of truck, conviction. *Mouruddin Choudhury v State of Assam*, [1997 Cr LJ 1801](#) (Gau), conviction for intentional murder, *Laxman v State of Karnataka*, [1997 Cr LJ 1806](#) (Kant), conviction, not mentioning to accused the statement under [section 313, Cr PC, 1973](#) while recording his statement, not material because no prejudice caused. *Gobind Singh v State of Rajasthan*, [1997 Cr LJ 1825](#) (Raj), main accused convicted, co-accused acquitted. *Balachandra v State of Karnataka*, [1997 Cr LJ 1883](#) (Kant), murder of husband witnessed by wife, sole witness, conviction. *Som Nath v State*, [1997 Cr LJ 1897](#) (P&H), murder by accused proved beyond doubt, in view of clear evidence of time of incident, medical evidence of *rigor mortis*, not considered for determining time. *State of Haryana v Mewa Singh*, [1997 Cr LJ 1906](#) : [AIR 1997 SC 1407](#) , murder in protest against love affair, injuries on persons of accused could be self-inflicted, no right of private defence. *Gayadhar Naik v State of Orissa*, [1997 Cr LJ \(Ori\) two-three blows on head, both were in a drunken state, no undue advantage, no cruel manner, conviction altered to section 304. Pandappa Hanumappa Hanamar v State of Karnataka](#), [AIR 1997 SC 3663](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 363](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 2493](#) , ghastly murder, order of acquittal set aside, eye-witnesses, minor discrepancies not damaging their testimony, injuries on person of accused, superficial. *Jit Singh v State of Punjab*, [AIR 1997 SC 3676](#) [[LNIND 1996 SC 1644](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 2500](#) , evidence of child witness, conviction.

*Amit v State of UP*, [\(2012\) 4 SCC 107](#) [[LNIND 2012 SC 138](#)] : [AIR 2012 SC 1433](#) [[LNIND 2012 SC 138](#)] and *State of UP v Iqram*, [AIR 2011 SC 2296](#) [[LNIND 2011 SC 556](#)] : [2011 8 SCC 80](#) [[LNIND 2011 SC 556](#)] : [2011 Cr LJ 3931](#) , Non-recovery of weapon insignificant. *Katta Kumudu v State of AP*, [AIR 1997 SC 2428](#) [[LNINDORD 1997 SC 122](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 2979](#) , soon before the incident, the accused uttered words saying what he would do with him (the deceased). The court said that intention to kill him could be inferred from these words. *Dwarkanath Tiwary v State of Bihar*, [AIR 1997 SC 2457](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 714](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 2983](#) , each of the accused persons fired at deceased in quick succession and hit, conviction of all though medical evidence was of only two bullet injuries. *State of UP v Abdul*, [AIR 1997 SC 2512](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 790](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 2997](#) (SC), High Court erred in ordering acquittal, set aside. *Razakali Khureshi v State of Gujarat*, [AIR 1999 SC 2538](#) : [1997 Cr LJ 3119](#) , conviction did not suffer from any infirmity. *Pratapneni Ravi Kumar v State of AP*, [AIR 1997 SC 2810](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 892](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 3505](#) , murder caused in furtherance of common object, all members guilty, it being immaterial whether all of them had beaten the deceased. *Asha v State of Rajasthan*, [AIR 1997 SC 2828](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 844](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 3508](#) , three motor-cycle borne accused persons, two of them threw acid on

victim, and caused injuries, their conviction proper. *Mangat Rai v State of Punjab*, [AIR 1997 SC 2838](#) : [1997 Cr LJ 3514](#), murder of wife, conviction. *Madru Singh v State of MP*, [1997 Cr LJ 4398](#) : [AIR 1997 SC 3527](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 1182](#)], presence and evidence of eye-witnesses could not be doubted on the basis of some trivial contradictions. *State of Punjab v Jaswant Singh*, [1997 Cr LJ 4428](#) : [AIR 1997 SC 3821](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 1200](#)], private defence not available because simple injuries on the person of the accused found to be self-inflicted, conviction under section 302. *Rukma v Jala*, [AIR 1997 SC 3907](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 1069](#)] : [1997 Cr LJ 4651](#), complaint about investigation not sustained, the complainant party suffering greater number of injuries than the accused could not be entitled to private defence. *Baimullah v State of UP*, [1997 Cr LJ 4644](#) : [AIR 1997 SC 3946](#) [[LNIND 1997 SC 1322](#)], injury caused on vital part of body of an unarmed person, plea of private defence negated. *Gopal Madadeo v State of Maharashtra*, [1997 Cr LJ 2425](#) (Bom), the fact that the accused was of 76 years of age was no reason for his not serving his term of life imprisonment when he was squarely guilty of the offence. *Amar Malla v State of Tripura*, [AIR 2002 SC 3052](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 517](#)], armed attack at a meeting by accused persons who were also invited to attend, killings, conviction, non-explanation of injuries on accused persons cannot by itself be a ground for throwing out the prosecution case. *Mohibur Rahman v State of Assam*, [AIR 2002 SC 3064](#), accused last seen in the company of deceased, he gave false explanations about the whereabouts of the deceased, dead body cut into pieces recovered from different places pointed out by the accused. Conviction of the accused was not interfered with. *Mahadeo Sahni v State of Bihar*, [AIR 2002 SC 3032](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 492](#)], injuries caused to deceased by sharp-edged and blunt weapons, concurrent finding that the accused persons inflicted injuries in prosecution of their common object of doing away with the lives of the deceased persons. Conviction under section 302 not interfered with.

*Lakshmi v State of UP*, [AIR 2002 SC 3119](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 534](#)], a charge of murder can be substantiated even in the absence of identification and cause of death. *Bodh Raj v State of J&K*, [AIR 2002 SC 3164](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 539](#)], conviction for murder, elimination of creditor by person indebted. *Sahadevan v State*, [AIR 2003 SC 215](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 688](#)] : [2003 Cr LJ 424](#), conviction for murder under sections 300, 346, 302 read with section 34. *Alamgir v State (NCT, Delhi)*, [AIR 2003 SC 282](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 693](#)] : [2003 Cr LJ 456](#), staying with wife in guest house and causing her death, circumstantial evidence been proved the case, conviction. *P Venkateswarlu v State of AP*, [2003 Cr LJ 837](#) : [AIR 2003 SC 574](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 782](#)], whole village divided on political lines. Death caused by one faction of a person belonging to the other, conviction because of good evidence. *State of UP v Jagdeo*, [AIR 2003 SC 660](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 781](#)] : [2003 Cr LJ 844](#), ghastly crime, all the eight accused persons, armed with deadly weapons, attacked unarmed members of the victim's family sleeping in the open at night. The accused could not be acquitted only because the investigation was faulty. *Suraj Bhan v State of Haryana*, [AIR 2003 SC 785](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 826](#)], the evidence of the injured eye-witness that the accused administered total blow on head of his victim, it was corroborated by medical evidence, the finding of the High Court that the accused was responsible for the death was held to be proper. *State of Karnataka v Panchakshari Gurupadayya Hiranath*, [AIR 2003 SC 825](#) [[LNIND 2002 SC 856](#)], land dispute leading to attack on deceased with a murderous weapon established by evidence. Conviction. *State of UP v Man Singh*, [2003 Cr LJ 82](#), reversal of conviction held improper, good evidence was there. *Amarsingh v Balwinder Singh*, [2003 Cr LJ 1282](#) (SC), conviction for murder was based upon direct testimony of eye-witnesses under the finding of the trial court that the prosecution case was fully established, the Supreme Court held that acquittal by the High Court by reversing conviction was not proper. *State of UP v Premi*, [2003 Cr LJ 1554](#) : [AIR 2003 SC 1750](#) [[LNIND 2003 SC 232](#)], the accused persons entered the house of the deceased at midnight armed with country made pistol, inflicted injury on the head



with great force and caused death. The court said that the mere fact that only one injury was caused was not enough to alter the conviction from section 302 to section 304. *Gaya Yadav v State of Bihar*, 2003 Cr LJ 1564 : AIR 2003 SC 1759 [LNIND 2003 SC 215] , proper evidence for conviction. *Kanaksingh v State of Gujarat*, 2003 Cr LJ 855 (SC), killing of wife, conviction.

*Ajitsingh Andubha Parmal v State of Gujarat*, AIR 2002 SC 3469 [LNIND 2002 SC 609] , there was specific and clear evidence that the accused gave the first two knife blows and further serious injuries by chasing him. Concurrent finding of fact as to guilt, no interference. *Mohar v State of UP*, AIR 2003 SC 3279 , conviction because of eye-witnesses. *State of Karnataka v David Razario*, AIR 2002 SC 3272 [LNIND 2002 SC 583] , conviction for robbery and murder. *Shyam Sunder v State of Chhatisgarh*, AIR 2002 SC 3292 [LNIND 2002 SC 1866] , conviction for murder, eye-witnesses. *Dana Yadav v State of Bihar*, AIR 2002 SC 3325 [LNIND 2002 SC 574] , conviction on the basis of eye-witnesses. *Gyasiram v State of MP*, AIR 2003 SC 2097 [LNIND 2003 SC 1] , the accused party waited for their victim, fired at him, killing witnessed, eye-witnesses reliable, conviction. *State of UP v Ram Sewak*, AIR 2003 SC 2141 [LNIND 2002 SC 828] , properly witnessed case, acquittal was held to be not proper. *Rambai v State of Chhatisgarh*, AIR 2002 SC 3492 [LNIND 2002 SC 635] , conviction on the basis of dying declaration. *Shamsher Singh v State of Haryana*, AIR 2002 SC 3480 [LNIND 2002 SC 605] , eye-witnesses, recoveries of weapons, etc, conviction. *Swaran Singh v State of Punjab*, AIR 2002 SC 3652 [LNIND 2002 SC 639] , credit of eye-witnesses could not be shaken, conviction. *G Laxmanna v State of AP*, AIR 2002 SC 3685 , relative witnesses, outstanding enmity, conviction. *Thaman Kumar v State, UT of Chandigarh*, 2003 Cr LJ 3070 (SC), murder charge proved by direct evidence, not allowed to be shaken by hypothetical medical evidence. *State of UP v Rasid*, 2003 Cr LJ 2011 (SC), time of killing, if it were after day-break, identification of the assailants was possible, this was the stand of the eye-witnesses, but the High Court went by the medical evidence of presence of semi-digested food in the stomach of the deceased which showed that the occurrence must belong to the night. The Supreme Court said that medical evidence was not clear and, therefore, the eye-witness account had to be preferred. *Rajendra Prabhu Chikane v State of Maharashtra*, (2007) 13 SCC 511 [LNIND 2007 SC 515] : 2007 Cr LJ 3410 , murder by accused proved beyond reasonable doubt, conviction upheld. *MA Sattar v State of AP*, (2008) 11 SCC 201 [LNIND 2008 SC 754] , clear proof of murder by accused. *Umar Md v State of Rajasthan*, (2007) 14 SCC 711 [LNIND 2007 SC 1459] : 2008 Cr LJ 816 .

38. *Rampal Singh v State of UP*, 2012 Cr LJ 3765 : (2012) 8 SCC 289 [LNIND 2012 SC 425] .

39. *Arjun v State of Rajasthan*, (1995) 1 Cr LJ 410 : AIR 1994 SC 2507 [LNIND 1994 SC 604] , concurrent finding of courts below as to intentional murder, not interfered with in appeal. *Ram Kumar v State of Haryana*, 1995 Supp (1) SCC 248 : 1994 Cr LJ 3836 (SC), conviction on the evidence of injured eye-witness. *Sarbir Singh v State of Punjab*, 1993 AIR SCW 807 : 1993 Cr LJ 1395 (SC), circumstantial evidence, conviction; *Surjit Singh v State of Punjab*, AIR 1992 SC 1389 [LNIND 1992 SC 361] : 1992 Cr LJ 1952 ; *Lakhwinder Singh v State of Punjab*, AIR 1993 SC 87 : 1992 Cr LJ 3958 , testimony of eye-witnesses convincing, conviction upheld. Other such cases are: *Prakash v State of MP*, AIR 1993 SC 70 : 1992 Cr LJ 3703 (SC); *Mafabhai N Raval v State of Gujarat*, AIR 1992 SC 2186 [LNIND 1992 SC 509] : 1992 Cr LJ 3710 and *Bir Singh v State of Haryana*, AIR 1992 SC 2211 : 1992 Cr LJ 3845 : 1993 Supp (1) SCC 334 ; *Ram Kumar v State of UP*, AIR 1992 SC 1602 : 1992 Cr LJ 2421 , acquittal set aside because circumstantial evidence reliable. *Baboo v State of MP*, AIR 1994 SC 1712 : 1994 Cr LJ 2249 , several persons attacked and killed a man in the presence of his wife, whose evidence found support in the testimony of other witnesses, conviction upheld though no FIR lodged. *Ch Madhusudana Reddy v State of AP*, 1994 Cr LJ 2203 : AIR 1994 SCW 1453 , only those convicted who actually participated, others

acquitted. *PP Karpe v State of Maharashtra*, 1993 Cr LJ 2302 (Bom), revengeful killing, conviction for murder. *Balak Ram v State of Rajasthan*, 1994 Cr LJ 2451 (Raj), killer of his two daughters, eye-witnesses, medical evidence, conviction under section 300. *Prem Raj v State of Maharashtra*, 1996 Cr LJ 2876 : AIR 1996 SC 3294 [LNIND 1996 SC 940] , all the accused constituting an unlawful assembly came to the shop of the deceased, assaulted him and continued to do so after dragging him out, conviction under sections 300/149 held proper. *Bhagubhai v State of Gujarat*, AIR 1996 SC 2555 [LNIND 1996 SC 1143] : 1996 Cr LJ 3581 , the deceased forcibly taken from field to Panchayat office and set on fire after pouring kerosene, 75% burns and other injuries sufficient to cause death, conviction for intention to murder proper.

40. *Gunga Singh*, (1873) 5 NWP 44. *Raju Das v State of Rajasthan*, 1995 Cr LJ 25 (Raj), a case of proved intentional murder.

41. *Shakti Vahini v UOI*, AIR 2018 SC 1601 [LNIND 2018 SC 136] : 2018 (7) SCC 192 [LNIND 2018 SC 136] .

42. *Arumugam Servai v State of TN*, (2011) 6 SCC 405 [LNIND 2011 SC 435] . See *Dandu Jaggaraju v State of AP*, AIR 2011 SC 3387 [LNIND 2011 SC 217] : 2011 Cr LJ 4956 , honour killing, not proved, acquitted the accused.

43. *Bhagwan Dass v State (NCT) of Delhi*, AIR 2011 SC 1863 [LNIND 2011 SC 502] : 2011 Cr LJ 2903 : (2011) 6 SCC 396 [LNIND 2011 SC 502] . In the 242nd report, the Law Commission of India opined that "we are constrained to say that such a blanket direction given by the Supreme Court making death sentence a rule in 'honour killings' cases, makes a departure from the principles firmly entrenched in our criminal jurisprudence by virtue of a series of Supreme Court Judgments."; In *State of UP v Krishna Master*, AIR 2010 SC 3071 [LNIND 2010 SC 699] : 2010 Cr LJ 3889 : (2010) 12 SCC 324 [LNIND 2010 SC 699] , though the killing of six persons and wiping out almost the whole family on flimsy ground of honour saving of the family would fall within the rarest of rare case, keeping in view that the incident took place 20 years ago and High Court acquitted them in the year 2002 accused sentenced to RI for life.

44. Law of Commission of India, 242nd Report, *Prevention of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances (in the name of Honour and Tradition): A Suggested Legal Framework*, available at : <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/reports/report242.pdf> (last accessed in July 2019).

45. *Shakti Vahini v UOI*, AIR 2018 SC 1601 [LNIND 2018 SC 136] : 2018 (7) SCC 192 [LNIND 2018 SC 136] .

46. *AG Bhagwat (Dr) v UT Chandigarh*, 1989 Cr LJ 214 (P&H), convicted for grievous hurt. *Jabbar Suleman v State of Gujarat*, 1988 Cr LJ 515 (Guj), knife injury on thigh of deceased, knowledge but not intention to cause death attributed, punishable under section 304 Part II not I. *Sudam Kisan Dhurjad v State of Maharashtra*, 1995 Cr LJ 4029 (Bom), the accused assaulted a bed-ridden aged lady of 65 years with an axe on her forehead causing three injuries resulting in fracture of the frontal bone and she died within a couple of hours, his act was held to fall under section 300, clauses 2, 3 and 4 and not under section 304, Part II. *Patel Hiralal Tottaram v State of Gujarat*, (2002) 1 SCC 22 [LNIND 2001 SC 2382] , the woman was set ablaze after soaking her clothes with an inflammable substance. She died 14 days after the incident. The accused was not heard to say that the death might have been due to some intervening causes. The act of the accused showed his intention to cause death or to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. *Sajjan Singh v State of MP*, 1998 Cr LJ 4073 : AIR 1998 SC 2756 [LNIND 1998 SC 839] , head injury caused, sufficient in the ordinary course of nature. *Ram Bihari Yadav v State of Bihar*, 1998 Cr LJ 2515 : AIR 1999 SC 1850 , the husband set his wife ablaze, conduct showed guilt, no sign of accident, conviction. *Arun Nivalaji More v State of Maharashtra*, (2006) 12 SCC 613 [LNIND 2006 SC 591] : AIR 2006 SC 2886 [LNIND 2006 SC 591] : 2006 Cr LJ 4057 , the