# Legal Case Summary

Case Title: Abdul Nassar vs The State Of Kerala

Citation: 2025 INSC 41

Date of Judgment: 7 January 2025

Bench: Justice B.R. Gavai, Justice Sandeep Mehta

Author of Judgment: Justice Sandeep Mehta

## Parties Involved

Appellant: Abdul Nassar

Respondent: The State of Kerala

## Background / Facts of the Case

Abdul Nassar was convicted by the Trial Court under Sections 302, 341, and 34 of the IPC for the murder of Abdul Salam. The case arose from a violent incident where Abdul Nassar and co-accused allegedly restrained and attacked the deceased with deadly weapons. The conviction was upheld by the High Court. The appellant approached the Supreme Court challenging the concurrent findings of guilt.

## Legal Issues Raised

1. Whether the evidence on record sufficiently established the appellant's guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

2. Whether the concurrent findings of the Trial Court and High Court suffered from legal infirmity.

3. Whether proper appreciation of witness testimonies was done.

## Judgment / Decision

The Supreme Court found that the eyewitness testimonies were consistent and credible. The medical evidence corroborated the prosecution's version. The Court upheld the findings of the Trial Court and the High Court, emphasizing that there was no perversity or illegality in the conclusions drawn. The appeal was dismissed.

## Final Order

• Appeal dismissed.

• Conviction and sentence confirmed.

## Relevant Legal Principles & Precedents

• Indian Penal Code – Sections 302, 341, 34

• Appreciation of eyewitness evidence

• Standard of proof in criminal cases

## Key Takeaways

- Consistent and corroborated eyewitness testimony is crucial in criminal trials.

- The Supreme Court generally does not interfere with concurrent findings unless there is perversity.

- Medical evidence supporting the prosecution enhances the credibility of the case.