

Shinto vs State of Kerala

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SooperKanoon Citation : sooperkanoon.com/1871998

Court : Kerala

Decided On : Jan-09-2019

Judge : Honourable Mr.Justice a.M.Shaffique,Honourable Mr. Justice P.Somarajan

Appeal No. : CRL.A/1639/2013

Appellant : Shinto

Respondent : State of Kerala

Judgement :

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE A.M.SHAFIQU & THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE P.SOMARAJAN WEDNESDAY, THE 09TH DAY OF JANUARY 2019 / 19TH POUSHA, 1940 CRL.A.No. 1639 of 2013 (D) AGAINST THE JUDGMENT IN SC No.467/2011 of ADDITIONAL SESSIONS COURT, IRINJALAKUDA, DATED 27-09-2013 CRIME NO. 665/2010 OF Varantharappilly Police Station, Thrissur APPELLANTS/ACCUSED Nos.2 & 3: 1 SHINTO, AGED 33 YEARS, S/o VINCENT, ALUKKAL HOUSE, THANKAMANY QUARTERS, PANNITHADAM, CHIRAMANANGAD VILLAGE. 2 DENNIS, AGED 25 YEARS, S/o JOHNSON, CHENGINIKKADAN HOUSE, KOTTEKKAD

VARADIYAM, AVANNUR VILLAGE. BY
ADVS.SRI.K.K.DHEERENDRAKRISHNAN SRI.V.VINAY
RESPONDENT/COMPLAINANT/STATE: STATE OF KERALA, REP.BY
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, HIGH COURT OF KERALA, ERNAKULAM
682 031 (CRIME No.665/2010 OF VARANTHARAPPILLY POLICE
STATION, THRISSUR DISTRICT). BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SRI.
S.U. NAZAR THIS CRIMINAL APPEAL HAVING BEEN FINALLY
HEARD ON 24.10.2018 ALONG WITH CRL.A.1614/2013, THE COURT
ON 09.01.2019 DELIVERED THE FOLLOWING: Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 &
1614/2013 2

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE A.M.SHAFFIQUE & THE
HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE P.SOMARAJAN WEDNESDAY, THE
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of 2013 (B) AGAINST THE JUDGMENT IN SC No. 467/2011 of
ADDITIONAL SESSIONS COURT, IRINJALAKUDA, DATED 27-09-2013

CRIME NO. 665/2010 OF Varantharappilly Police Station , Thrissur
APPELLANT/ACCUSED No.1: PROMOD, AGED 33 YEARS,
S/O.PRABHAKARAN, VALATHUPARAMBIL HOUSE, NANDIPULAM
DESOM, NANDIPULAM VILLAGE. BY ADV. SRI.S.RAJEEV
RESPONDENT/COMPLAINANT/STATE: STATE OF KERALA, REP. BY
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, HIGH COURT OF KERALA, ERNAKULAM-
682 031. CRIME NO.665/2010 OF VARANTHARAPPILLY POLICE
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APPEAL HAVING BEEN FINALLY HEARD ON 24.10.2018 ALONG
WITH CRL.A.1639/2013, THE COURT ON 09.01.2019 DELIVERED
THE FOLLOWING:

JUDGMENT

Somarajan, J.

These are the two appeals against the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 27.9.2013, for the offence punishable under Sections 302, 341, 324, 326 read with S.34 IPC against accused Nos.1 to 3 in S.C.No.467 of 2011 of Additional Sessions Court,Irinjalakuda.

2. The victim involved is one Devadas. The allegation is that he succumbed to the injuries sustained from the

hands of accused Nos.1 to 3. The alleged incident happened on 26.11.2010 while the victim was returning from his work place in a bus. The fifth accused in furtherance of their common intention boarded in the same bus with the intention to follow him and intimations were given to accused No.1 when the victim alighted in a nearby bus stop so as to

reach his house. He has to pass through a rubber estate as Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 4

usual to reach his house from the bus stand.

Reg.No.KL8/AA 2777 between 7.30 and 7.45 p.m. near to the pathway passing through the rubber estate. When the victim came there, the accused wrongfully restrained him and accused No.1 inflicted serious cut injuries with a billhook knife on his forehead, thereby he fell down. The accused No.1 again inflicted cut injuries on his legs and hands. Accused No.2 also joined in the attack against the victim

with a sword and third accused with an iron pipe and inflicted several injuries on the victim. On receiving the injuries the victim intimated the attack to his brother Dharman through his mobile phone. Immediately his brother Dharman rushed to the place of occurrence along with his wife and mother and found the victim Devadas lying in a pool of blood with injuries. The victim thereon told them

that it was accused No.1 and two o
injuries.

3. The motive behind the crime is stated to be the Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 5

enmity as the victim had maintained an illicit relationship with the wife of accused No.1 Neethu. She used to borrow money and gold ornaments from the victim on a specific undertaking that it will be returned to him on arrival of her husband, accused No.1 Pramod, who was employed abroad. The gold ornaments were not returned on the arrival of her husband, accused No.1. The transaction between the wife of accused No.1 and the victim had created suspicion in the mind of accused No.1 and he had arranged accused Nos.2 and 3 and conspired together for accomplishing their common object to do away the victim.

4. The prosecution examined PW1 to PW41, got marked Exts.P1 to P65 and MO1 to MO10 were identified.

5. PW1 is the elder brother of the deceased who was

residing in the parental house. The deceased was a goldsmith by profession and was working at Thrissur. He used to return from the work place by bus to Pulinchode bus stop and from there he used to walk towards his house through the rubber estate. He had also deposed about the phone call received by him from his brother, the victim, at about 8.15 p.m on the ill fated day. PW1 along with his wife and mother immediately rushed to the rubber estate and CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 6

had seen the deceased lying in a pool
hospital and later on he succumbed to injuries by 10.30 p.m.

6. PW3 is the wife of PW1 and PW4 is the mother of PW1.

Both of them are in agreement with what is spoken by PW1, the attack and involvement of Pramod and two others and the dying declaration alleged to have been given by the victim

just after the alleged incident. But the victim had sustained 24 injuries and most of them are very serious in nature. Exhibit P30 is the wound certificate proved through PW31. PW1 had given Exhibit P1 FIS by 1.15 at night, i.e. just two hours after the death of victim and in and around four hours after the alleged incident. It

was received by

the concerned Magistrate by 4.30 p.m. on the next day wherein also the alleged dying declaration given by the victim found a place. It is stated that the victim had given dying declaration stating that it is palathuparambu Pramod and two others who had inflicted injuries on him. Palathuparambu Pramod is none else, the accused No.1. The probable motive behind the crime was also deposed at the

Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 7 time of giving FIS. Besides PW1, PW3 - the wife of PW1, PW4 - mother of PW1, had given support and corroboration to the dying declaration alleged to have been given by the victim before PW1, PW3 and PW4. They are in agreement with what actually spoken by the victim immediately after the

alleged incident at the place of occurrence. The main challenge is that he succumbed to the injuries within four hours after the alleged incident and had sustained very serious injuries and he may not be in a conscious stage after the incident. The injuries sustained by him are so serious and it may cause derangement of mental faculty and

most probably he would have been unconscious after the alleged incident, it was argued. The presence of PW1, PW3 and PW4 with the victim at the place of occurrence immediately after the alleged incident was also put under challenge mainly on the reason that the very factum of mobile call originated from the mobile phone of victim to the mobile phone of his brother, PW1, just after the alleged incident is highly improbable. The gravity and nature of injuries sustained by him would improbablize such a story of origination of call from the mobile phone of victim just after the alleged incident. The mobile phone Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 8 call details and data were not collected by the investigating officer.

7. The injuries sustained by the victim as per Exhibit P30 wound certificate are the following:

All are incised wounds. (1) 10x2 cm, bone deep over right side of forehead (2) 12x5cm exposing muscles right lower thigh (3) 8x5 cm

below the elbow (4) 11X3 cm exposing right knee (5) 12x8cm of right leg cutting both bones and muscles (6) 8x5cm of right ankle dividing bones and tendons (7) 9x6cm behind right knee, dividing muscles (8) near total amputation of little finger, right side (9) 6x3 cm of left hand cutting muscles and bones (10) L.W. of left leg 5x1cm. (11) Haemorrhagic shock.

8. Exhibit P31 post mortem examination report reveals 24 ante-mortem injuries, which are the following:

1. Lacerated wound of size 8x1.4cm bone deep, obliquely placed on right side of forehead partially along right eyebrow with its upper inner end 3cm above root of nose in midline; the lower outer end was seen merged with other injuries (see below). Edges were in a contused state and tissue strands were seen at the base. Underneath the bone showed fracture.

2. Incised wound of size 4.5x1cm, bone deep, almost vertically placed on right side of face with its upper end 7.5cm outer to midline and 1.5cm above outer end right eyebrow. The injury was seen lying CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 9 along the outer end of injury No.1.

3. Incised wound 4.5x0.5cm, bone deep, obliquely placed on right side of face across the outer end of right eyebrow. The injury was seen lying across the previous two injuries.

4. Incised wound 4x0.8cm, through and through, across

the middle of pinna of right ear. The pinna was seen split and the wound was seen extending up to upper part of right mastoid area (2x0.5x1cm). The right side of face showed an area of contusion (14x9cm, involving its whole thickness) around above injuries. Underneath the right supra orbital margin, right zygoma and right upper maxillary area showed depressed fracture and fragmentation. Eyeball was seen lying loose in

orbital cavity. The scalp tissue over right parietal area (13x7x0.7cm) showed contusion. The upper half of temporalis muscle was also seen partially involved. Underneath the right half of coronal suture showed partial separation. Brain showed bilateral subarachnoid haemorrhage, which was more prominent over the left parietal area. There was a contusion involving under aspect of right frontal lobe (3.5x2x0.5cm). Another contusion was seen over the under aspect of right temporal (1x0.8x0.5cm) lobe. The floor of right side of anterior cranial fossa showed fracture (4.5x3.5x0.5cm), the fragment was seen projecting into the skull cavity.

5. Linear abrasion 4.5x0.2cm obliquely placed on left side of front of chest along the left collarbone with in lower inner end 2cm above collarbone and 2cm CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 10 from midline.
6. Abrasion 1.5x0.2cm, on left side front chest 3.5cm outer to midline and 3.5cm below collarbone.
7. Superficial incised wound 1.5x0.3x0.2cm raising a flap directed inwards, on top of left shoulder 8cm inner to the tip of shoulder.
8. Superficial incised wound 6x0.3x0.2cm with an abrasion around its upper aspect, obliquely placed on outer aspect and right side of trunk with upper end 10cm below axilla.
9. Two curved linear abrasions 7.5 & 7cm each, one below the other with partially merging outer ends on left side of front of chest 27cm below collarbone and 5cm outer to midline.
10. Curved abrasion 10x0.2cm, obliquely placed on outer aspect of right arm 7cm below tip of shoulder.
11. Superficial incised wound 7x0.2cm obliquely placed on front and partially over outer aspect of right elbow.

12. Abraded contusion 4x3.5x0.8cm, on back of right forearm 10cm below the elbow.
13. Incised wound 1.8x0.5cm, bone deep, exposing the inter phalangeal joint, obliquely placed across the outer aspect of distal 1/3rd of right little finger.
14. Incised wound 0.8x0.3cm, obliquely placed on back of distal 1/3rd of right ring finger. [Injury No.13 & 14 were in same oblique line].
15. Incised wound 15x5x1.2cm, obliquely placed, partially on front and outer aspect of middle of right thigh with its upper back end 25cm below anterior superior iliac spine. Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 11
16. Incised wound 8x3x1.8cm, obliquely placed on
outer aspect of right thigh (perpendicular to above injury), with its upper front end 38cm (0.5cm below the previous injury) below the prominence of right hipbone.
17. Incised wound 11.5x4cm, exposing the joint cavity on outer aspect of right knee joint.
18. Incised wound 8x4.5x4cm, obliquely placed, on back of lower part of right thigh just above the knee.
19. Incised wound 16x9cm, bone deep on front and
outer aspect of right leg, 8cm below knee. The bones of right leg were seen cleanly cut and fractured end showed multiple chips like fractures. The muscles, other soft tissues and the vessels underneath injury No.17, 18, 19 were in a cleanly cut state.
20. Incised wound 7x3cm exposing the joint cavity across the front aspect of right ankle. The tarsal bone and joint space were seen exposed.
21. Incised wound 9x2.5cm, bone deep, obliquely placed on front of right ankle, lying across the previous injury.
22. Two incised wounds 8x1x0.9cm, 6.5x1x0.5cm, each

one below the other, obliquely across the back of the left hand, the inner ends of both seen merging together and lying across the back aspect of roots of thumb, index and middle fingers. Underneath the extensor tendon and the metacarpal bones were cleanly cut.

23. Four linear superficial incised wounds 1.5, 0.5, 0.3 and 0.2cm each in length, over an area 3x2cm, on CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 12 inner aspect of left knee (These injuries were seen lying in the same oblique line with injury No.19).

24. Incised wound 5x1x1.3cm, raising a flap downwards and towards left of front and partially over inner aspect of left leg, 7cm above ankle.

9. The cause of death is stated to be due to multiple injuries (blunt and sharp force) sustained to head and right lower limb.

10. He was found lying in a pool of blood when PW1, PW3 and PW4 reached the place of occurrence on receiving the telephone call. They reached there within no time as their residence is situated very near to the place of occurrence. The victim used to walk towards his house from

Pulinchodu bus stand through the rubber estate. It is really very near to the parental house of the victim. So, there is every possibility for PWs 1 to 3 to reach the place immediately on getting the alleged telephone call.

Really, the presence of PWs 1 to 3 at the place of occurrence depends on the fact of origination of telephone call from the mobile phone of the victim to PW1. So the crucial question whether the victim was able to contact his brother through his mobile phone acquires importance and the reliability of the oral evidence of PWs 1, 3 and 4 has

CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 13 to be tested in relation to the abovesaid question, whether he was in a conscious stage at the relevant time. There is nothing to suggest that he was actually not in a position to pass over the information through his mobile phone to his brother after the alleged incident as the injuries sustained though on various parts will not, in any way, suggest that he was actually incapacitated to use the mobile phone at that time. No fatal injuries

were sustained to the right hand of the victim and that is well evident

from the ante-mortem injuries noted in

abrasions outer aspect, superficial incised wound on right elbow, abraded contusion on right forearm, a small incised wound on right little finger and another small incised wound on right ring finger. No serious injuries were sustained to right shoulder or right hand, except injury Nos.10 to 14 which are only abrasion and minor injuries. It is immediately after the alleged incident, he used his mobile phone to intimate the attack to his elder brother, PW1. The fact that he was conscious at that time is well evident from the oral deposition of PW38, the casualty Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 14 Medical Officer, Aswini Hospital, Thrissur, before whom he was taken by his elder brother, PW1. PW38 had examined the victim and he was found to be conscious and slightly

disoriented. The case sheet was produced and marked as Exhibit X1 series. It shows that even at the time when he was brought to Aswini Hospital, Thrissur, he was conscious, but slightly disoriented. Taking support from two decisions drawn by the Apex Court in *Ramilaben Hasmukhbhai Khristi v. State of Gujarat* [2002 KHC 1341] and in *Arvind Singh v. State of Bihar* [2001 KHC 1591], it was argued that the

opinion of Doctor merely stating that the patient was conscious is not enough to satisfy the mental ability of the deceased. In *Ramilaben's* case (*supra*), the victim who

had sustained 90% burn injuries had given dying declaration and it was found by the Apex Court that the dying declaration given by the deceased who had sustained 90% burn injuries were not trustworthy and reliable and in the absence of corroboration it cannot be acted upon. A case of 90% burn injuries may have its own effect on the victim. But when there is corroboration, it can be safely acted upon. In *Arvind's* case (*supra*), the victim is also a

bride who had sustained burn injuries. Extensive burn Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 15 injuries were sustained including her mouth, nose and lips. There was no medical certificate to show that the victim was in a fit state of mind at the

time of making declaration. In the instant case, PW1 had given FIS and the dying declaration found a place in the FIS as well as in

the FIR and gives sufficient corroboration, besides the ocular evidence given by PW3 and PW4. The mental capability and mental condition of the victim was spoken by the Doctor who attended the victim at first and the alleged dying declaration was given much before his examination by the said Doctor. It is immediately after the alleged incident. A person with 90% burn injuries cannot be equated with a person who had sustained cut injuries on his body. He was

very much conscious at the time when he had supplied information through mobile phone to his brother, PW1, and also at the time when he had given dying declaration before PWs 1, 3 and 4. Exhibit X1 and the oral evidence tendered by PW38, the casualty Medical Officer, further shows that it is PW1 who brought the victim before him. It would support the oral evidence tendered by PW1 that he immediately rushed to the place of occurrence and removed the victim to the hospital. PWs 3 and 4 give further CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 16

corroboration that he had rushed to the place of occurrence on receiving the mobile call. So it is too difficult to accept the argument that the victim was mentally impaired and became unconscious due to heavy bleeding at the time when he had given declaration before PWs 1, 3 and 4 and that he was not in a position to use his mobile phone just

after the alleged incident. The fact that the dying

declaration found a place in the First Information Statement, which was given within two hours from the time of death and four hours from the time of alleged incident, would give sufficient corroboration to the oral testimony of PW1 and hence it can be safely accepted. Though PWs 1, 3 and 4 had undergone a lengthy cross examination, nothing was brought out to discredit their evidence and no material

contradictions/omissions were either brought up or suggested during their examination, except D3 contradiction which is trivial in nature. The evidence

tendered by PWs 1, 3 and 4 cannot be eschewed simply on the reason that they are related to the victim, especially when stands corroborated by other evidence. During the course of examination of PW3, the wife of PW1, no contradiction or omission was brought out. Though the mother, PW4, was also CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 17 subjected to a lengthy cross examination, no contradictions or omissions were brought out. On the other hand, the presence of PW1 immediately after the alleged incident is well evident from the oral evidence tendered by PW38 and Exhibit X1 treatment file kept in the casualty attached to Aswini Hospital, Thrissur.

11. The dying declaration reveals the name of accused No.1 and his role in the alleged attack. The dying

declaration is seen given immediately after the alleged incident and it had found a place in the First Information Statement also. The main attack on the First Information Report is that there is no mentioning of name of father of Pramod, the accused No.1, in the FIS. But, in the FIR which was registered consequent to the information supplied under the FIS, in column No.7, the name of father of Pramod is also made mentioned as 'Pramod, S/o Prabhakaran', based on which it was argued that the FIS and FIR are tutored and vitiated. The name of father of accused No.1 is not disclosed in the FIS, but it found a place in column No.7 of FIR. The police officer who had recorded FIS and registered FIR though mounted on the box, no question was put up during cross examination under what circumstance the CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 18

name of father of accused No.1 entered in column No.7 of the FIR and whether it was spoken to by PW1 at the time of recording FIS. Even it was not brought to the notice of PW41 so as to enable him to explain the circumstance under which the name of father was also included in column No.7 of the FIR and hence the accused cannot be permitted to

take any benefit under the guise of the abovesaid discrepancy.

12. Yet another contention was also raised that though

PW1 admitted that his dress was stained with blood during the course of removal of victim to the hospital, it was not recovered or seized by the investigation. The presence of PW1 in the place of occurrence just after the alleged incident and the fact that the victim was removed to hospital by him is well evident from the deposition of PW38 and Exhibit X1 and also stood supported by the oral testimony of PWs 3 and 4, and hence the non recovery of stained cloth of PW1 is not fatal to the prosecution.

13. The recoveries of weapon used for inflicting injuries - chopper alleged to have been used by accused No.1, an iron pipe alleged to have been used by accused No.3 and sword alleged to have been used by accused No.2, CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 19 cannot be relied on as the witnesses to the recovery - PW24 and PW25 turned hostile to the prosecution.

14. The recovery of dress worn by the accused from a rental house based on the disclosure statement alleged to have been given by the accused while under custody, identified as MO4 shirt and MO5 pants, and MO3 passport,

witnessed by PW27 under Exhibit P26 mahazar, cannot be accepted as there is some discrepancy in the blood group found in the dress from that of the blood group of the deceased and the attempt made by the Prosecutor that some mistake crept in the detection of blood group cannot be sustained. Exhibit P39 and P40 are the FSL reports. Item No. 8 is found to be stained by human blood of the group

'B' positive. Item No.8 is the pants recovered under Exhibit P26 mahazar as that of accused No.1. On FSL, the blood group detected is 'B' positive which is not matching with the blood group of the deceased which was found to be 'O' negative.

15. The motive behind the crime is also brought out by the prosecution through PWs 1, 3 and 4 and it has found a place in the FIS.

16. The injuries sustained comes to 24 in numbers. Most CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 20 of the injuries are very serious in nature which would sufficiently bring the matter within the sweep of Section 300 IPC as there is a pre-planned

murder with full knowledge. None of the exceptions attached to Section 300

IPC are brought out and hence the finding of guilt of accused No.1 for the offence punishable under Section 302 IPC deserves no interference by this Court. The evidence tendered would also satisfy the ingredients which constitute the offence under Sections 341, 324 and 326 IPC.

17. The identity of accused Nos.2 and 3 mentioned in

the dying declaration sought to be proved by the prosecution through PW2 who had seen them in the company of accused No.1 at about 7.15 p.m. on the ill fated day near

to the place of occurrence, who were found proceeding towards the occurrence place cannot be relied on in the absence of proof of identity. He had identified accused Nos.2 and 3. But the identification made by PW2 regarding the involvement of accused Nos.2 and 3 is under challenge mainly on the reason that no Test Identification Parade was conducted, though accused Nos.2 and 3 are persons not known to PW2 and there was no prior acquaintance with them. The

Crl. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 21 material object recovered at the instance of accused No.2 is also of no use as the blood stain found on it, on FSL

examination, is not matching with

accused Nos.2 and 3 and hence they are entitled to an order

of acquittal on all charges.

18. The sentence awarded for the offence under Section

302 IPC against accused No.1 being

circumstances and as such no interference is required. In the result, Crl. Appeal No.1614/2013 is hereby

dismissed confirming the finding of guilt of accused No.1 for the offence punishable under Sections 302, 341, 326 and 324 IPC and the order of sentence

awarded. CrI. Appeal No.1639/2013 is allowed. The finding of guilt of accused Nos.2 and 3 for the offence punishable under Sections 302, 341, 326 and 324 IPC and the order of respective sentences for the said offence are hereby set aside. Accused Nos. 2

CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 22 and 3 are acquitted. They shall be released forthwith, if they are under detention and if their presence is not required in any other case. Sd/- A.M.SHAFIQUE JUDGE Sd/- P.SOMARAJAN DMR/- JUDGE

CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 23 APPENDIX IN CrI.APPEAL No.1639/13 APPELLANTS' ANNEXURE TRUE COPY OF THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE ANNEXURE I ISSUED FROM JUBILEE MISSION MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, THRISSUR, DATED 14.02.2017. RESPONDENT'S ANNEXURE ANNEXURE I A TRUE COPY OF REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE SUB INSPECTOR OF POLICE, VARANDARAPALLY. // TRUE COPY // P.A. TO JUDGE CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 24 APPENDIX IN CrI.APPEAL No.1614/13 APPELLANT'S ANNEXURE: TRUE COPY OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE OF ANNEXURE I THE FATHER OF THE PETITIONER. TRUE COPY OF THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE ANNEXURE II DATED 10.11.2014 ISSUED BY SMC MEDICAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE. TRUE COPY OF THE TREATMENT SUMMARY OF ANNEXURE III THE MOTHER OF THE PETITIONER. TRUE COPY OF THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE ANNEXURE IV DATED 19.09.2014 ISSUED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, MATTATHUR, PADY P.O., THRISSUR. ANNEXURE I IN TRUE COPY OF THE TREATMENT RECORDS CRL.M.A.No.216 ISSUED FROM SREE CHITHRA THIRUNAL /2015 INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.

ANNEXURE I IN

A TRUE COPY OF THE MEDICAL CER

14.02.2017. RESPONDENT'S ANNEXURE NIL. // TRUE COPY // P.A. TO JUDGE CrI. Appeal Nos.1639 & 1614/2013 25