

Mohd Mussabir and anr Vs. State and anr

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Court : Delhi

Decided On : Aug-03-2011

Judge : S. Ravindra Bhat; G.P.Mittal, Jj.

Acts : Indian Penal Code (IPC) - Sections 323, 34, 308; [Probation of Offenders Act, 1958](#) - Section 4; Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) - Section 360

Appeal No. : CRL.APPEAL NOS. 610/2011 & 617/2011

Appellant : Mohd Mussabir and anr

Respondent : State and anr

Advocate for Def. : Mr. Rajesh Mahajan, Adv.

Advocate for Pet/Ap. : Mr. Sudarshan Rajan; Mohd. Qamar Ali, Adv.

Judgement :

1. This judgment would dispose of two appeals, by which, the complainants/informant claim to be aggrieved by the conviction of the second respondent (hereafter called Jamil Ahmed) as well as the direction that he ought to be given the benefit of probation. The learned Additional Sessions Judge by the impugned judgment dated 19.02.2011 held Jamil Ahmed guilty of the offences punishable under Sections 323/34 IPC and directed him to be released on probation subject to his furnishing a bond in the sum of ` 5000/- with the surety of the same amount.

2. The prosecution alleged that PW-4 and PW-8 were Jamil Ahmed's neighbours and he used to harass them as well as their family members claiming that he owned land on which the building containing the flat (where they reside) was situated. Jamil Ahmed also apparently claimed that the building had to be demolished. It was stated that on 09.03.2006 at 4:00 PM, PW-4 went down to fetch milk; at that time Jamil Ahmed was standing down stairs; he again allegedly asked the witness when he would move out of the flat. PW-4 did not respond; at this, Jamil Ahmed caught hold of his hand and pulled him inside his house. The prosecution alleged that at this point, Danish, Jamil Ahmed's son, the juvenile who was referred for proceeding before the Juvenile Justice Board came down armed with an iron rod and threatened that no-one could save him (i.e. PW-4) that day. The witness stated that Danish inflicted an iron rod injury on his (Mohd. Mussabir's) head. PW-8, Mohd. Muzammil, Mussabir's elder brother intervened and tried to save him; he too was beaten by a rod and bricks. PW-4 lost consciousness and subsequently regained it in the Holy Family Hospital. The FIR in this case was registered on 12.03.2006, when PW-4's statement Ex.PW-4/A was recorded. On these allegations, the Trial Court framed charges. The accused, second respondent, denied them and claimed trial.

3. After considering the depositions of 11 Prosecution Witnesses and 4 Defence Witnesses as well as the materials placed on record, the Trial Court concluded that the offences punishable under Section 323/34 IPC were established.

4. Mr. Sudarshan Rajan, learned counsel for the complainants/appellants urged that the findings recorded by the Trial Court ought to have impelled it to convict Jamil Ahmed under Section 308 IPC, as originally charged. It was submitted that the injury inflicted on Mohd. Mussabir was a grievous injury on a vital part of his body, i.e the head. Learned counsel relied upon the MLC Ex.PW-5/A of the injured Mohd. Mussabir, as well as depositions of PW-5 and PW-6. It was argued that the conduct of Jamil Ahmed - believed by the Trial Court in the impugned judgment - in holding PW-4 whilst the other accused Danish inflicted an iron rod injury was sufficient to implicate him for the offences he was charged with on account of Section-34 IPC. It was argued that PW-4 and PW-8 were consistent about the nature of the attack; although the injury inflicted upon PW-8 by Jamil Ahmed was

of a simple nature, nevertheless, his presence and role was undeniable. Having regard to these factors, the conviction for a lesser offence under Section-323/34 IPC was not appropriate.

5. Learned counsel for the appellant next faulted the Trial Court's approach in granting probation to Jamil Ahmed without verifying his antecedents or calling for the report from the Probationary Officer. In this context, counsel relied upon Section 4 of The [Probation of Offenders Act, 1958](#) ("the Probation Act") and submitted that in all such cases, the concerned Court has to first call for the probation report from the competent officer and having regard to its contents, proceed to pass suitable orders. Learned counsel relied upon Section-4 of The Probation Act, as well as decision of the Supreme Court reported as MCD v. State of Delhi and Anr. (2005) 4 SCC 605.

6. Learned counsel for Jamil Ahmed, on the other hand, argued that the impugned judgment does not call for any interference. He urged that the Trial Court took all the circumstances, into account, including the injury found on him (Jamil Ahmed) while recording the conviction as well as sentence. Counsel urged that the statement of PW-4 in this case was recorded on 12.03.2006 even though the incident occurred on 9.3.2006. The prosecution could not give any cogent explanation regarding the delay in registering the FIR. Learned counsel further relied upon Ex.PW-5/DX, the MLC of Jamil Ahmed which clearly disclosed that he was also injured as a result of the incident and in fact had very high blood pressure (i.e. 160/120 BPS) at the time of his examination around 4:30 PM. It was urged that having regard to all these circumstances, the case was one where, at best, a sudden fight had occurred, during the course of which Jamil Ahmed inflicted a simple injury on Muzammil PW-8. He, therefore, could not be attributed with the intention of attempting to commit culpable homicide of either PW-4 or PW-8.

7. Refuting that the Trial Court's approach was in error of law vis-à-vis grant of probation, it was urged that the option of granting probation was up to the discretion of the Court which could either chose to do so under Section-4 of the Probation Act, or fall back upon the general provision i.e. Section-360 Cr.P.C.

There is no limitation on the choice which the Trial Court can adopt while directing probation of a convict. It was argued that Probation Act, and the powers conferred under it are to be seen as supplementary to the general provisions under Section 360 Cr.P.C. which do not mandate a previous report.

8. We have carefully considered the submissions and also gone through the Trial Court's records. The relevant MLCs in this case were marked as Ex.PW-5/A and Ex.PW-5/B. The first pertains to Mohd. Mussabir; it records that a head injury was caused by bricks and was grievous in nature. Ex.PW-5/B is the Medico Legal Certificate in respect of Mohd. Muzammil. Here the injuries were simple. The prosecution had relied upon the CAT Scan report of Mohd. Mussabir - Ex. PW-6/B. Considerable emphasis was placed by the appellants on this document, which reads as follows: -

"Non contrast computed tomography of the head has been performed.

Posterior fossa, fourth ventricle appear normal.

There is evidence of a thin small abnormal linear hyperdense area having attenuation values in the range of clotted blood seen in posterior interhemispheric fissure posteriorly near vertex (12 - 14).

Supratentorial ventricular system, basal cisternal spaces and cortical sulci appear normal. There is no shift of the midline structures.

Appearance and attenuation values of the neuroparenchyma are normal.

CT findings are those of minimal posterior interhemispheric fissure near vertex as described above. No intracerebral bleed or large extracerebral surface haematoma is seen."

9. The relevant findings of the Trial Court as regards the allegations proved and the offense made out against Jamil Ahmed are extracted below: -

"26. I have also perused the medical evidence in this case. PW5 Dr.Priyadarshini has examined both the injured Musavir and Muzammil and prepared their MLC Ex.PW5/A and B. In cross examination she has stated that she gave the opinion after seeing the report of Radiologist. PW6 Kuldeep Singh Rawat has appeared for Dr.Praveen Vaze,Radiologist who had left the service of the hospital and who had given report Ex.PW6/B. I have also perused the MLC. On the MLC Ex.PW5/A of injured Mussavir the nature of injury has been opined as Grievous and on the MLC Ex.PW5/B of Muzammil, the nature of injury has been opined as simple. The injury on the person of Musavir has been opined on the basis of report ex.PW6/B of Radiologist Dr. Praveen Vaze who has not been examined by the prosecution in this case. As per the allegations and deposition made by PW4 Mussavir he has assigned the role of present accused Jamil Ahmed that he caught hold of him and PW8 Muzamil has assigned the role of accused Jamil Ahmed that he gave brick blow on his person. So, no injury has been caused on the person of PW4 Mussavir by accused Jamil Ahmed. However, he had caused injury on the person of PW8 Muzammil with brick blow. The injury opined by the doctor on the person of injured Muzammil is simple. In order to constitute the offence u/s 308 IPC, it must be proved, (1) that the accused committed an act, (2) that the said act was committed with the intention or knowledge to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder, (3) that the offence was committed under such circumstances if the accused by that act had caused death he would have been guilty of culpable homicide. The most important circumstance in a case u/s 308 IPC would be that an act should be shown to be committed with the intention or knowledge to commit culpable

homicide not amounting to murder. Intention is question of fact which is to be gathered from the acts committed by the accused and knowledge means awareness of the consequences of the act. It means the knowledge that specified consequences would result or could result by doing an act. By applying the aforesaid test, I am of the view that the injuries caused by accused Jamil Ahmad on the person of Muzammil are superficial in nature. There injuries are not such which could link any manner result in the death of the injured person."

10. From the above extract, it is apparent that the Trial Court concluded that the injuries found on the head of Mohd. Mussabir were superficial in nature. We find some force in the appellant's argument that the Trial Court ought not to have brushed aside the depositions of PW- 6 as lightly as it did, on the ground that he did not conduct the CAT SCAN procedure and had not authored the report. The deposition of PW-5 Ms. Priyadarshini i.e. the Doctor who issued the MLCs in this case as to the nature of the injuries on Mussabir's head, is clear; she corroborated the documentary evidence and stated that the Mussabir had been inflicted with grievous injury. Jameel Ahmed's counsel had cross- examined her on this aspect, but beyond suggesting generally about her deposition being false, nothing particular was elicited. PW-5 also stated that the injured Mussabir was referred for surgery. We, therefore, hold that the Court's conclusion that this was a case of simple and superficial injuries cannot be sustained. The question, then, is whether the facts proved and the overall surrounding circumstances point to an attempt to commit culpable homicide punishable with imprisonment which extends to 7 years under Section 308. For an act to constitute an offence to commit culpable homicide, the intention or knowledge of the aggressor to do something that would result in causing an injury that might lead to the death of the victim has to be visibly and clearly manifested. Here the evidence shows that Jamil Ahmed inflicted a mere simple injury on PW-8 Mohd. Mujammil. The evidence discloses that Jamil Ahmed caught hold of Mohd. Muzammil, and the other accused Danish, who was not present, went there and after uttering some threatening words gave an iron rod blow on PW-4's head. The role attributed to Jameel Ahmed was that he pulled Mohd. Mussabir inside and also later inflicted a simple injury on Mohd. Mujammil.

The nature of the injury while not superficial or simple, yet in these circumstances, can by no means be said to be such that victim could have died if the attempt has been successful. Ex.PW-5/A Mohd. Mussabir's MLC in fact records that though the injury was grievous, the condition of the patient was satisfactory. Furthermore, Ex.PW-5/DX, the MLC issued by the same witness PW-5 and proved by her during the course of her deposition, discloses that Jameel Ahmed was also admitted in Hospital and remained there for two days; he was discharged on 11.3.2006. In fact he was not even discharged but shifted to National Heart Institute for further investigation and treatment.

11. Having regard to all these circumstances, we are not persuaded to hold that Jameel Ahmed could be convicted for the offences punishable under Section-308/34 IPC. In an earlier part of the judgment, we have held that the nature of the injuries inflicted upon Mohd. Mussabir were not simple. Having regard to the material on record, the injuries were grievous and the conviction, therefore, ought to have been under Section-325 IPC.

12. The next question is whether the Trial Court fell into an error in granting probation to Jameel Ahmed. The order of sentence in this context notes the overall nature of the facts and circumstances and how the dispute emanated out of a property quarrel between the accused and the injured witnesses. The order then goes on to discuss the family circumstances of the first respondent i.e. his age and his not being charged with any previous offence or involvement in any case and his obligation to maintain a family. Having regard to all these facts, the Court concluded that the second respondent ought to be placed on the probation.

13. Now the option to grant probation in a given case to a convict is essentially that of the Court of first instance. Section-4 of the Probation Act, in this context, reads as follows: -

"4. Power of court to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct.

(1) When any person is found guilty of having committed an offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life and the court by which the person is found guilty is of the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case including the nature of the offence and the character of the offender, it is expedient to release him on probation of good conduct, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment direct that he be released on his entering into a bond, with or without sureties, to appear and receive sentence when called upon during such period, not exceeding three years, as the court may direct and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour:

Provided that the court shall not direct such release of an offender unless it is satisfied that the offender or his surety, if any, has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place over which the court exercises jurisdiction or in which the offender is likely to live during the period for which he enters into the bond.

(2) Before making any order under sub-section (1), the court shall take into consideration the report, if any, of the probation officer concerned in relation to the case.

(3) When an order under sub-section (1) is made, the court may, if it is of opinion that in the interests of the offender and of the public it is expedient so to do, in addition pass a supervision order directing that the offender shall remain under the supervision of a probation officer named in the order during such period, not being less than one year, as may be specified therein, and may in such supervision order impose such conditions as it deems necessary for the due supervision of the offender.

(4) The court making a supervision order under sub-section (3) shall require the offender, before he is released, to enter into a bond, with or without sureties, to observe the conditions specified in such order and such additional conditions with respect to residence, abstention from intoxicants or any other matter as the court may, having regard to the particular circumstances, consider fit to impose for preventing a repetition of the same offence or a commission of other offences by the offender.

(5) The court making a supervision order under sub-section (3) shall explain to the offender the terms and conditions of the order and shall forthwith furnish one copy of the supervision order to each of the offenders, the sureties, if any, and the probation officer concerned."

14. Even before the enactment of the above provision, there had been Section-360 Cr.P.C. which continues to be remained on the Statute Book. That Section 360 Cr.P.C. reads as follows:

"360. Order to release on probation of good conduct or after admonition (1) When any person not under twenty-one years of age is convicted of an offence punishable fine, or with imprisonment for a term of seven years or less, or when any person under twenty-one years of age or any woman is convicted of an offence not Punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and no previous conviction is proved against the offender, if it, appears to the court before which he is convicted, regard being had to the age, character or antecedents of the offender, and to the circumstances in which the offence was committed, that it is expedient that the offender should be released on probation of good conduct, the court may, instead of sentencing, him at once to any Punishment, direct that he be

released on his entering into a bond, with or without sureties to appear and receive sentence when called upon during such period (not exceeding three years) as the Court may direct and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour :

Provided that where first offender is convicted by a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the High Court, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be exercised, he shall record his opinion to that effect. and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class forwarding the accused to or taking, bail for his appearance before, such Magistrate, who shall dispose of the case in the manner provided by sub-section (2).

(2) Where proceedings are submitted to the Magistrate of the 1st class as provided in sub-section (1), such Magistrate may thereupon pass such sentence or make such order as he might have passed or made if the case had originally been heard by him, and if thinks further inquiry or additional evidence on any point to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken.

(3) In any case in which a person is convicted of theft, theft in a building, dishonest misappropriation, cheating or any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) punishable with not more than two years imprisonment or any offence punishable with fine only and no previous conviction is proved against him, the court before which he is so convicted may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the age, character, antecedents or physical or mental condition of the offender and to the trivial nature of the offence or any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, instead of sentencing him to any punishment, release him after due admonition.

(4) An order under this section may be made by any Appellate Court or by the High Court or Court of Session when exercising its power of revision.

(5) When an order has been made under this section in respect of any offender, the High Court or Court of Session may, on appeal when there is a right of appeal to such court, or when exercising its powers of revision, set aside such order, and in lieu thereof pass sentence on such offender according to law:

Provided that the High Court or Court of Session shall not under this sub-section inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by the court by which the offender was convicted.

(6) The provisions of sections 121, 124 and 373 shall, so far as may be apply in the case of sureties offered in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

(7) The court, before directing the release of an offender under sub- section (1) shall be satisfied that an offender or his surety (if any) has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.

(8) If the court, which convicted the offender, or a court which could have dealt with the offender in respect of his original offence, is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

(9) An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall be brought forthwith before the court issuing the warrant, and such court may either remand him in custody until the case is heard or admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on

his appearing for sentence and such court may after hearing the case, pass sentence.

(10) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of the Probation of offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958), or the Children Act, 1960 (60 of 1960), or any other law for the time being in force for the treatment, training or rehabilitation of youthful offenders."

15. No doubt, the Supreme Court in the decision cited i.e. *MCD v. State of Delhi and Anr.* (supra) ruled that the Court choosing to place the convict under probation is obliged to first call for the report of the concerned officer under the enactment; we may, however, straightaway notice that the choice of which provision to invoke, (while opting to place the convict under probation) is solely that of the Trial Court. Section-360 is not conditioned in any manner and confers a broad discretion upon the Court unlike Section-4 of the Probation Act. It would also be pertinent to notice here that the non-obstante clause occurring in Section-4 amply clarifies that it is an additional power - a fact reinforced by the use of the expression "may" in the said provision. We are, in this context, fortified by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Hari Singh v Sukhbir Singh* 1988 (4) SCC 511, where it was held, in a case involving the offence punishable under Section 307- which is more serious even than Section 308, IPC, that: -

"The question next to be considered is whether the accused is entitled to the benefit of probation of good conduct. We gave our anxious consideration to the contentions urged by counsel. We are of opinion that the High Court has not committed any error in this regard also. Many offenders are not dangerous criminals but are weak characters or who have surrendered to temptation or provocation. In placing such type of offenders, on probation, the court encourages their own sense of responsibility for their future and protects them from the stigma and possible contamination of prison. In this case, the High Court has observed that there was no previous history of enmity between

the parties and the occurrence was an outcome of a sudden flare up. These are not shown to be incorrect. We have already said that the accused had no intention to commit murder of any person. Therefore, the extension of benefit of the beneficial legislation applicable to first offenders cannot be said to be inappropriate."

In the decision reported as *State of Karnataka v Muddappa*, 1999 (5) SCC 732, it was held that there is no bar for the application of Section 360 Cr.P.C, and release of a convict under Section 304(2), IPC. The existence of choice with the sentencing court, to either apply the Probation Act, or Section 360, was noticed in the decision of the Supreme Court, reported as *State of Haryana v Prem Chand* 1997 (7) SCC 756. The text of Section 360 provides that when any person not under twenty-one years of age is convicted of an offence punishable with fine, or with imprisonment for a term of seven years or less, the court can exercise its discretion and release him on probation. In this case, this judgment has resulted in conviction for commission of an offence which is punishable for a prison term which may extend to seven years. Thus, the discretion to rely on Section 360 Cr. PC, is available with the court.

15. In view of the above discussion, we are of the opinion that the conviction recorded under Section-323 IPC has to be substituted with one under Section-325 IPC having regard to the nature of injuries. However, this does not make any difference as to the order on the point of sentence since we are satisfied that there was no legal infirmity in granting probation to the second respondent. The appeals are partly allowed to the extent of altering the conviction but in no way affecting the grant of probation to the second respondent, in these matters.

16. Criminal Appeal Nos.610/2011 and 617/2011 are disposed of in the above terms.

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