

FORM A

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT AND ADDITIONAL SESSIONS
JUDGE-III, KATIHAR

Present: Sunil Kumar Singh-III,
District & Additional Sessions Judge-III
Civil Court, Katihar

[Date of the Judgment- 19.06.2026]

[Sessions Trial No. 812/2025]

(Arising out of Kursela P.S. Case No. 184/2025)

U/S 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS

PROSECUTION	State of Bihar Through: Basanti Devi – Informant
REPRESENTED BY	Ld. A.P.P. Shri Shiv Narayan Singh
ACCUSED	1. Mayank Kumar @ Bishal @ Mayank Raj, Aged about 20 Years, S/O-Bablu Kumar Sah, R/O-Village-Kataria, PS-Kursela, District-Katihar, Bihar [A-1] 2. Bablu Kumar Sah, Aged about 50 Years, S/O-Lt. Ganpat Sah, R/O-Village-Kataria, PS-Kursela, District-Katihar, Bihar [A-2] 3. Shambhu Sah @ Shambhu Prasad Sah, Aged about 51 Years, S/O-Lt. Ganpat Sah, R/O-Village-Kataria, PS-Kursela, District-Katihar, Bihar [A-3] 4. Ravi Kumar Sah, Aged about 26 Years, S/O-Lt. Manilal Sah, R/O-Village-Nandgram Jarlahi, PS-Korha, District-Katihar, Bihar [A-4]
REPRESENTED BY	Ld. Adv. Md. Imaranul Haque

FORM B

Date of Offence	28.08.2025
Date of FIR	29.08.2025
Date of Charge-sheet	25.10.2025

Date of Cognizance	12.11.2025
Date of Framing of Charges	05.01.2026
Date of commencement of prosecution evidence	20.01.2026
Prosecution evidence closed	27.05.2026
Date of recording Statement U/Sec 313 of Cr.P.C.	01.06.2026
Date of commencement of defense evidence	N/A
Defense evidence closed	01.06.2026
Date on which judgment is reserved	11.06.2026
Date on which Judgment is Pronounced	19.09.2026
Date of the Sentencing Order, if any	N.A.

Accused Details

Sl. No.	Name of Accused	Date of Arrest/ Surrender	Date of Release on Bail	Offences Charged with	Whether Acquitted or con- victed	Sentence Imposed	Period of Detention Undergone during Trial for purpose of section 428 Cr.P.C.
A-1	Mayank Kumar @ Bishal @ Mayank Kumar Raj	06.09.2025	In Custody	U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS	Acquitted	N/A	Nine [09] Months and thirteen [13] days
A-2	Bablu Ku- mar Sah	18.09.2025	In Custody	U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS	Acquitted	N/A	Nine [09] Months and one [01] day
A-3	Shambhu Sah @ Shambhu Kumar Sah	06.09.2025	In Custody	U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS	Acquitted	N/A	Nine [09] Months and thirteen [13] days
A-4	Ravi Kumar Sah	18.09.2025	In Custody	U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS	Acquitted	N/A	Nine [09] Months and one [01] day

JUDGMENT

1. The above named accused persons namely (1) Mayanak Kumar @ Bishal @ Ma-
yank Kumar Raj, (2) Bablu Kumar Sah, (3) Shambhu Sah @ Shambhu Kumar
Sah, and (4) Ravi Kumar Sah, are charged for the commission of the offences punish-
able U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS and are facing trial for the same offenc-
es.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

2. The factual score of the case, according to the written report of the informant Basanti
Devi, in brief is that on 28.08.2025 at about 8.30 AM, her son departed from her house

for grocery shop of Bablu Enterprises situated at Naya Chauk, Fish Market but have not returned till now. She has doubt that Bablu Sah and his son Mayank Kumar have knowledge about disappearance of her son. When they reached at the shop in inquiry and search then it was found closed. Mayank told that he had met with her son Sitiesh but he cannot say that where he went after that. The mobile location of her showing in the shop. At 8.00 PM, two people had come to search Bablu Sah at her house and her son's mobile having No- 6204367917 continuously showing switched of. Hence, this FIR was registered for necessary action.

3. On the basis of the written report of the informant Basanti Devi, Kursela P.S. Case No. 184/2025 dated 29.08.2025 was instituted against two accused persons namely Bablu Sah and Mayank Kumar U/Sec 137(2) of BNS but later on Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS, have been added by the police. After completion of investigation, charge-sheet having No-279/2025 dated 25.10.2025, have been submitted against four accused persons namely Bablu Kumar Sah, Mayank Kumar Raj @ Bishal, Shambhu Kumar Sah and Ravi Kumar Sah U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS continuing the supplementary investigation against rest accused persons.

4. On the basis of material available on the record, Ld, CJM, Katihar took cognizance of offense U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS on 12.11.2025 against Mayank Kumar @ Bishal, Bablu Kumar Sah, Shambhu Prasad Sah and Ravi Kumar Sah and after supply of police papers to the accused persons, committed the case to the Court of Session on 28.11.2025 for trial and disposal. Accordingly, Session Trial Case No. 812/2025 was instituted and in due course of time, the case record was received to this court by the order of the Ld. Sessions Judge, Katihar for trial & disposal in accordance with law.

TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

5. Hearing rival arguments of both the sides, charges have been framed for the offences punishable U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS against the accused persons namely (1) Mayanak Kumar @ Bishal @ Mayank Kumar Raj, (2) Bablu Kumar Sah, (3) Shambhu Sah @ Shambhu Kumar Sah, and (4) Ravi Kumar Sah, and the same were read over and explained to them in Hindi on 05.01.2026 to which they pleaded not guilty and claimed trial. Accordingly, the case was fixed for prosecution evidence.

6. To substantiate its case, the prosecution has examined altogether four (04) witnesses. The brief description, serial number, name of witnesses etc. are being produced here for easy reference. The prosecution has produced following evidence:-

A) ORAL EVIDENCE

Sl. No.	Name	Type	Date of examination
Pw-1	Sanjay Jaiswal	Father of deceased	02.02.2026

Pw-2	Solo @ Soni Devi	Hostile Witness	15.05.2026
Pw-3	Basanti Devi	Informant/Mother of deceased	18.05.2026
Pw-4	Bipin Kumar	Investigating officer	25.05.2026

B) DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Sl. No.	Description of Document	Date of Admission	With or Without Objection
Ext-P1/Pw-3	Signature of Informant at the written report	18.05.2026	Without Objection
Ext-P2/Pw-4	Seizure-list	25.05.2026	Without Objection
Ext-P2/1/Pw-4	Signatures of Rakesh Kumar and Ratan Kumar at the Seizure-list	25.05.2026	Without Objection

7. Thereafter, no other witnesses were examined by the prosecution and prosecution evidence was closed on 27.05.2026. The statements of the above-named accused person have been recorded on 01.06.2026, U/S 313 Cr.P.C and all the incriminating evidences had been put to them in their vernacular language to which they stated that they have been falsely implicated in the present case and are innocent and on 01.06.2026, the defense evidence was closed on the prayer of the Ld. defense counsel. Accused persons have not produced any oral or documentary evidence in support of their defense.

POINT FOR DETERMINATION

8. The point for determination before this court is that whether the prosecution has been able to prove its case beyond the shadow of reasonable doubts against the accused persons or not?

APPRECIATION OF EVIDENCE

9. Now, this court shall discuss all the evidence available on the records in the light of charges levelled against the accused persons.

10. A brief scrutiny of the evidence recorded in the matter is as under: -

(i) **Pw-1 Sanjay Jaiswal** has stated in his examination-in-chief that occurrence took place on 28.08.2025 at about 8.30 AM. He was at his work at that time. His son was working at the grocery shop of Bablu Sah. On the alleged date, when his son did not return home till 8.00 PM from the shop then he went at the shop of Bablu Sah but found it closed. After it, he went at the house of Bablu Sah and asked that where his son gone. The whole family of Bablu Sah came out of their house and replied that they have no knowledge that where his son gone. After it, he searched his son everywhere but could not found. Then he gave application at Kursela police station. Later on, he got knowledge that Mayank Kumar killed his son and thrown the dead body in Koshi river. He has stated that police had asked him. Further, Pw-1 identified the accused Bablu Sah, Ravi Kumar Sah, Mayank Kumar and Shambhu Sah, present before the court.

(ii) **Pw-2 Solo @ Soni Devi** has stated in her examination-in-chief that she knows nothing about the incident and police has not recorded her statement. This witness has been declared hostile to the prosecution case at the request of prosecution. In cross-examination made on behalf of the prosecution, she denied that she made any statement before the police. In her cross-examination made on behalf of the defense, she has stated that she made her statement voluntarily before the court without any fear.

(iii) **Pw-3 Basanti Devi** has stated in her examination-in-chief that occurrence took place before nine months from today. She has stated that her son Sitesh Kumar was sick and for the purpose of treatment, she had gone to demand money from Bablu Sah. Her son was working at Bablu Sah but Bablu Sah did give money to her. Due to illness, her son died and then in anger, she lodged this case against Bablu Sah and others. She has stated further that written application was wrote by someone in the police station but she had no knowledge that what was written in that application and at the direction, she put her signature on it. She identified her signature made upon the written report and the same has been marked Ext-P1/Pw-3. She also identified the accused persons before the court.


19.06.26

(iv) **Pw-4 Bipin Kumar** is investigating officer and he has stated in his examination-in-chief that on 29.08.2025, he was posted as PSI at Kursela police station and registered the FIR of Kursela PS Case No-184/2025 on 29.08.2025 on the basis of written application of Basanti Devi. The endorsement on the written application was made by assistant thana prabhari Prahlad Yadav and he handed over the charge of investigation of this case to him. After taking charge of investigation, he recorded the statement of Basanti Devi and inspected the place of occurrence. The boundary of PO is as in north, there is house of Niranjana Bhagat, in south, there is house of Umesh Bhagat, in east, there is godown of Pappu Sah and in west, there is PCC road going towards Jamai Tola. After it, he recorded the statement of Sanjay Jaiswal and Sulo Devi. He perused the CDR. In course of investigation, he recorded the re-statement of Basanti Devi, Sanjay Jaiswal and Sulo Devi. He seized the articles used in the occurrence and prepared the seizure-list. He identified the seizure-list which is in his handwriting and signature and the same has been marked Ext-P2/Pw-4 and apart from it, he also identified the signatures of Rakesh Kumar and Ratan Kumar made upon the seizure-list and the same has been marked Ext-P2/1/Pw-4 before the court. He arrested the accused Mayank Kumar and Shambhu Kumar Sah on 06.09.2025 and forwarded before the court. further, he recorded the confessional statement of Mayank Kumar through vedigraphy in which he confessed his guilt. He also verified the several CCTV camera. He inspected the second PO of this case which is situated in village-Kataria. The boundary of second PO is as, in north, there is PCC road going towards village, in south, there is water logged plots of Bablu Sah and Ganpat Sah, in east and west, there is house of Sanjay Jha. Againt, he perused the CDR

and obtained supervision report of senior police officers. Further, he recorded the confessional statement of Bablu Sah and Ravi Kumar. Finally, he submitted the charge-sheet finding the allegations true against the accused persons.

ARGUMENT OF RIVAL CONTENDERS

11. BY PROSECUTION: -

Ld. Addl. PP has argued that there are serious allegations against the accused persons and they have committed heinous offense. It has been submitted that altogether four witnesses including the investigating officer have been produced by the prosecution and father of the deceased as well as investigating officer has supported the prosecution case. It has been contended that under the law any number of witnesses are not prescribed to prove the case and it can be proved even on the basis of evidence of single witness. In the present case, the father of the deceased has completely supported the case and the same has been well corroborated by the investigating officer. Placing the case before the court, the Ld. Addl. P.P. for the State during the course of his argument has submitted that the witnesses produced on behalf of the prosecution have consistently supported the case of prosecution throughout their examinations before the court, and contradictions, if any, pointed out by the accused persons is of minor in nature. Learned Addl. P.P. summing up the case, finally submitted that the prosecution by way of his evidences and arguments, has been able to duly prove the case and therefore, the accused persons be convicted and sentenced accordingly.

12. BY DEFENCE: -

Per contra, the Ld. Defense counsel on behalf of the accused, has argued that accused are innocent and have been falsely implicated in this case. It has been submitted that as per the prosecution case, there is no eye witness of the occurrence. No one has seen the accused persons with the deceased just before his missing. Moreover, any alleged dead body has not been recovered and then how anyone can be convicted for the charge of murder. There is highly contradictory statement on the part of the prosecution. The father of the deceased has doubt that accused have committed the alleged offense and informant who is mother of the deceased has completely denied the involvement of the accused persons in the alleged occurrence. The mother of the deceased, has totally contradicted her statement made in her written application. How anyone can be convicted on the basis of such contradictory and unreliable evidence. So, for the investigating officer is concerned, he is not witness of the fact. The learned counsel arguing for the accused persons, submitted that the whole prosecution story to be false & concocted one. The Ld. Counsel submitted that all the witnesses examined by the prosecution have not supported the prosecution story. It is argued further that basically this is a case of no evidence, accordingly, it is prayed by the Ld. Counsel that the accused persons deserve kind consideration of acquittal from the charges leveled against them.

DECISION AND REASON FOR THE DECISION

13. Having heard the arguments advanced by Ld. Addl. P.P. for State as well as the Ld. Counsel for accused persons and have meticulously perused the materials available on the case record. Before going through the case and appreciating the evidence on record, I would like to state that, it is settled proposition of criminal law that the prosecution is supposed to prove its case on judicial file beyond the shadow of all reasonable doubt by leading reliable, cogent and convincing evidences and any such doubt in the prosecution story entitle the accused persons to acquittal. Further to prove its case on judicial files prosecution is supposed to stand on its own leg and it can't drive any benefit whatsoever from the weakness, if any, in the defense of the accused persons. In a criminal trial, the burden of proving everything essential to the establishment of the charge against an accused always rests on the prosecution and there is a presumption of innocence in favor of the accused until the contrary is proved. Criminality is not to be presumed, subject to some statutory exceptions.

14. According to the written report of the informant Basanti Devi, who is mother of the deceased, her son Sitesh Kumar was working at the grocery shop of the accused persons and as usual on 28.08.2025 at 8.30 AM, he departed from his house for the shop but he did not return home. After that search was made but could not be found and then family members went at the shop of accused but it was found closed. Further, one of the accused Mayank told the informant that he met with deceased Sitesh but cannot say that where he went. In this written report, it has also been written that at about 8.00 PM, two persons had come at the house of the deceased in search of Bablu Sah. On the basis of this written report, the present case has been registered against the accused persons. Thus, this written report itself discloses that no one is eye witness of this case and the case is completely based upon the circumstantial evidence. Even this written report does not disclose that actually deceased reached at the shop of the accused persons or not on that day or if he went away somewhere else.

15. It is clear that it is a case of circumstantial evidence since there is not any eye witness who have seen the accused causing the alleged incident. In absence of direct evidence on the point of murder, the case comes under the purview of circumstantial evidence. It is manifest that none of the person saw the accused committing murder. In the case in hand there is no eye witness of the occurrence and the case of the prosecution rests on circumstantial evidence. The normal principle in a case based on circumstantial evidence is that the circumstances from which an inference of guilt is sought to be drawn must be cogently and firmly established; that those circumstances should be of a definite tendency unerringly pointing towards the guilt of the accused; that the circumstances taken cumulatively should form a chain so complete that there is no escape from the conclusion that within all human probability the crime was committed by the accused and they should be inca-

pable of explanation on any hypothesis other than that of the guilt of the accused and inconsistent with their innocence.

16. In Sharad Birdi Chand Sharda v. State of Maharashtra, Hon'ble Apex court provided the golden principles regarding the circumstantial evidence:-

- 1) the circumstances from which the conclusion of guilt is to be drawn should be fully established.
- 2) the facts so established should be consistent only with the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused, that is to say, they should not be explainable on any other hypothesis except that the accused is guilty.
- 3) the circumstances should be of a conclusive nature and tendency unerringly pointing towards the guilt of the accused.
- 4) they should exclude every possible hypothesis except the one to be proved, and
- 5) there must be a chain of evidence so complete as not to leave any reasonable ground for the conclusion consistent with the innocence of the accused and must show that in all human probability the act must have been done by the accused.

17. These principles were reiterated in a catena of cases by Hon'ble Apex court. It has been held that in case of circumstantial evidence, court has to examine the entire evidence in its entirety and ensure that the only inference that can be drawn from the evidence is the guilt of the accused. For establishing the guilt on the basis of the circumstantial evidence, the circumstances must be firmly established and the chain of circumstances must be completed from the facts. The chain of circumstantial evidence cannot be said to be concluded in any manner sought to be urged by the prosecution. Now it requires to be seen the circumstances from which the conclusion of guilt is to be drawn are fully established and consistent, and of such a conclusive nature that it unerringly pointed towards the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused excluding every other possible hypothesis. There must be a chain of evidence so complete as not to leave any reasonable ground for the conclusion consistent with the innocence of the accused and must show that in all human probability the act must have been done by the accused.

18. It is the established principle of criminal law that prosecution has to prove the guilt of the accused beyond the shadow of reasonable doubts. In the present case, the dead body of the deceased was never recovered and charge-sheet has been filed only on the basis of oral evidence that accused have killed the deceased and thrown his dead body in Koshi river. Pw-1 who is father of the deceased has supported the prosecution story in his examination-in-chief. He has further stated that even after search, he could not found her son. Later on, he got knowledge that Mayank Kumar killed his son and thrown his dead body in Koshi river but he did not disclose that from whom he got this information because

admittedly he has not seen the incident. However, he did not disclose his source of this information and so it comes under the category of hearsay evidence and unless corroborated by some reliable evidence, cannot be believed at all. In his cross-examination para-6, he has admitted that he did not see Bablu Sah assaulting his son and this case has been lodged by his wife. According to Pw-1 search of the house of Mayan was made in his presence by breaking the door and at that time he was present there. Pw-4 who is IO has proved the seizure-list. From the perusal of seizure-list, it appears that one plier, one crooked wood, red color wire and electric pipe have been recovered from the alleged PO. Any blood stain or any mark have been not found on these seized articles and generally these types of items are found almost in every house.

19. Pw-2 Solo @ Soni Devi has stated in her examination-in-chief that she know nothing about the incident and finally, she has been declared hostile to the case of prosecution. In her cross-examination, made on behalf of the prosecution, she vehemently denied about her statement made before the police and further in her cross-examination made on behalf of defense, she deposed that she has voluntarily made her statement without any fear or favor. Most important witness of this case is Pw-3 who is mother of the deceased and informant of this case. The foundation of prosecution case is based on her written report and she is most important pillar of prosecution case. she has stated in her examination-in-chief that incident happened before nine months. Her son Sitesh Kumar was ill and she had gone to demand money for treatment of her son because he was working there but he denied to help her. She has specifically stated that due to that illness, her son died and in anger she lodged this case against the accused persons. Thus, Pw-3 has not only contradicted the written report rather she also contradicted the Pw-1 who is her husband. It means, her statement clearly indicates that accused have been falsely implicated. Pw-3 has also not proved the content of the written report. Pw-1 has stated that at the time of lodging the FIR, he was with Pw-3 and written report was wrote by Thana Prabhari and he read the written report and the same was written as he dictated. However, there is not any signature of Pw-1 on the written report to show his presence there at the time of lodging the FIR. On the other hand, Pw-3 has stated on this point that written report was written by someone in police station but she has no knowledge that what was written on it and she simply put her signature at the direction of police. It means, she has also denied the content of the FIR and has not proved it before the court.

20. Pw-3 has completely demolished the prosecution evidence by her statement before the court but surprisingly, prosecution has not get declared this witness hostile and relied on her statement. In her cross examination, she deposed that she has voluntarily made her statement and even again stated in her cross-examination para-5 that her son Sitesh Kumar died in her house due to illness and she get her cremated. Even she deposed in her para-6 that when her son Sitesh got ill then at that time, his father had gone to Delhi-Punjab in search of work and she identified the accused persons because they are her

villagers. Thus, highly contradictory statement has been made by the prosecution witnesses. In this case, any dead body was not recovered and so question of postmortem does not arise. Any seizure-list witness has not been produced before the court.

21. In several cases, it has been held that indisputably, charges can be proved on the basis of the circumstantial evidence, when direct evidence is not available. It is well-settled that in a case based on a circumstantial-evidence, the prosecution must prove that within all human probabilities, the act must have been done by the accused. It is, however, necessary for the courts to remember that there is a long gap between may be true and must be true. Prosecution case is required to be covered by leading cogent, believable and credible evidence. Whereas the court must raise a presumption that the accused is innocent and in the event, two views are possible, one indicating to his guilt of the accused and the other to his innocence, the defense available to the accused should be accepted, but at the same time, the court must not reject the evidence of the prosecution, proceeding on the basis that they are false, not trustworthy, unreliable and made on flimsy grounds or only on the basis of surmises and conjectures. The prosecution case, thus, must be judged in its entirety having regard to the totality of the circumstances. The approach of the court should be an integrated one and not truncated or isolated. The court should use the yardstick of probability and appreciate the intrinsic value of the evidence brought on records and analyze and assess the same objectively.

22. It is settled proposition of criminal law that prosecution has to prove its case on the judicial file beyond reasonable doubts and any such doubt in the prosecution story entitle the accused to acquittal. It is cardinal principle of jurisprudence that the criminal law can never work on mere conjecture and surmises or suspicion. This is a principle of jurisprudence that the prosecution has to stand on its own legs and it doesn't gain any strength from the weakness of the defense. The prosecution has to prove each and every ingredient of the offence against the accused persons and this general burden never shifts, unless provided by the statute as such. The prosecution case may be true but the criminal jurisprudence says that the prosecution case must be true and there is long mental gap between may be true and must be true. The prosecution has to prove the guilt of the accused beyond all reasonable doubts by adducing positive cogent evidence and not by mere raising suspicion on his conduct as such. It is a settled principle of criminal jurisprudence that the burden of proof lies on the prosecution and it has to prove a charge beyond reasonable doubt. The presumption of innocence and the right to fair trial are twin safeguards available to the accused under our criminal justice system. The prosecution has to prove its case by leading evidence in conjunction with the chain of events as are stated to have occurred and this evidence must point irresistibly to the conclusion that the accused is guilty. The seriousness of the offence also requires much stricter proof.

23. In the present case, neither anyone seen the accused persons with the deceased just before his missing nor his dead body was found, highly contradictory statement of the father and mother of the deceased regarding the allegations of causing death of deceased by the accused persons, zero evidence on the point of conspiracy and common intention, failure to prove the chain of circumstances, cumulatively makes the prosecution case highly doubtful.

CONCLUSION

24. On the basis of discussions made above and keeping in mind the entire prosecution evidence, I find and hold that the prosecution has not been able to prove the charge levelled U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS against the accused persons namely (1) Mayanak Kumar @ Bishal @ Mayank Kumar Raj, (2) Bablu Kumar Sah, (3) Shambhu Sah @ Shambhu Kumar Sah, and (4) Ravi Kumar Sah, beyond the shadow of reasonable doubts. Hereinafter, order is passed.

ORDERED

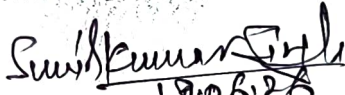
25. Therefore, the accused persons namely (1) Mayanak Kumar @ Bishal @ Mayank Kumar Raj, (2) Bablu Kumar Sah, (3) Shambhu Sah @ Shambhu Kumar Sah, and (4) Ravi Kumar Sah, are hereby **acquitted** from the charges of the offences punishable U/Sec 103(1), 238, 61(2) r/w 3(5) of BNS. All the four accused persons are on in judicial custody. They are directed to be released at once.

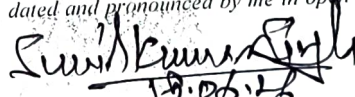
26. File be consigned to Record Room after due recall of process; issued if any; and return of original Documents; if any; to the parties and seized article if any; be disposed of as per rule.

Dated: The 19th Day of June 2026

This judgment has been written, corrected, signed, sealed, dated and pronounced by me in open court today i.e., on 19.06.2026.

Dated: The 19th Day of June 2026


19.06.26
(Sunil Kumar Singh-III)
Distt. & Addl. Sessions Judge-III,
Civil Court, Katihar


19.06.26
(Sunil Kumar Singh-III)
Distt. & Addl. Sessions Judge-III,
Civil Court, Katihar

FORM C

LIST OF PROSECUTION/DEFENCE/COURT WITNESSES

EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF PROSECUTION

ORAL EVIDENCE

Sl. No.	Name	Type	Date of examination
Pw-1	Sanjay Jaiswal	Father of deceased	02.02.2026
Pw-2	Solo @ Soni Devi	Hostile Witness	15.05.2026
Pw-3	Basanti Devi	Informant/Mother of deceased	18.05.2026
Pw-4	Bipin Kumar	Investigating officer	25.05.2026

8
19.06.26

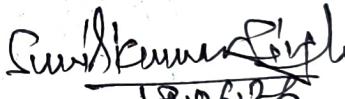
DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Sl. No.	Description of Document	Date of Admission	With or Without Objection
Ext-P1/Pw-3	Signature of Informant at the written report	18.05.2026	Without Objection
Ext-P2/Pw-4	Seizure-list	25.05.2026	Without Objection
Ext-P2/1/Pw-4	Signatures of Rakesh Kumar and Ratan Kumar at the Seizure-list	25.05.2026	Without Objection

EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF DEFENCE

Accused persons have not adduced either any oral or documentary evidence in support of their defense.

Dated: The 19th Day of June 2026


19.06.26
(Sunil Kumar Singh-III)
Distt. & Addl. Sessions Judge-III,
Civil Court, Katihar

Date of Judgment/ Order	19.06.2026
Date of Reserving Judgment/ Order	11.06.2026
Uploading Date	
Uploaded by	